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Knivet, Anthony. 1906. The admirable adventures and strange fortunes of Master Antonie Knivet, which went with Master Thomas Candish in his second voyage to the south sea. 1591. In Purchas, Samuel (editor), *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes*, vol. XVI, cap. VII, p. 177-289. Glasgow: James McLehose and Sons.
Permalink: http://biblio.etnolinguistica.org/knivet_1906_admirable

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Hakluytus Posthumus
or
Purchas His Pilgrimes

In Twenty Volumes

Volume XVI

GLASGOW
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS BY
ROBERT MACLEHOSE & COMPANY LTD. FOR
JAMES MACLEHOSE AND SONS, PUBLISHERS
TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

MACMILLAN AND CO. LTD.	LONDON
THE MACMILLAN CO.	NEW YORK
THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA	TORONTO
SIMPKIN, HAMILTON AND CO.	LONDON
MACMILLAN AND BOWES	CAMBRIDGE
DOUGLAS AND FOULIS	EDINBURGH

MCMVI

Hakluytus Posthumus
or
Purchas His Pilgrimes

Contayning a History of the World
in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells
by Englishmen and others

By
SAMUEL PURCHAS, B.D.

VOLUME XVI



Glasgow
James MacLehose and Sons
Publishers to the University
New York: The Macmillan Company

MCMVI

beene acceptable, I would have written unto him. I have taken order with the Master of my ship, to see his peeces of Ordnance delivered unto him, for hee knoweth them. And if the Roe-bucke bee not returned, then, I have appointed him to deliver him two brasse peeces, out of this ship, which I pray see performed. I have now no more to say but take this last farewell. That you have lost the lovingest friend, that was lost by any. Commend mee to your wife, no more, but as you love God, doe not refuse to undertake this last request of mine. I pray forget not Master Carey of Cockington, gratifie him with some thing: for hee used mee kindly at my departure. Beare with this scribling: for I protest, I am scant able to hold a pen in my hand.

Chap. VII.

The admirable adventures and strange fortunes of Master Antonie Knivet, which went with Master Thomas Candish in his second voyage to the South Sea. 1591.

§. I.

What befell in their voyage to the Straits, and after, till he was taken by the Portugals.



WE departed from Plimmouth with five saile of ships, determining to goe for the South Sea (the names of our Ships were these) the Gallion Leicester, which was our Admirall; the Roe-bucke, Vice-admirall; the Desire, the Daintie, and the Blacke Pinnasse. Sixe or seven dayes after that wee were departed from the Coast of England, we met with nineteene saile of Flemmings in the night. Not regarding what they were, our Vice-admirall tooke one of them, and all the rest escaped. In the morning the Master of our Flemmish prize was brought before the

*Flemmish
prize satisfied
with English
price.*

A.D.
1591.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

[IV. vi.

1202.]

Generall, and of him wee had newes of a fleet of ships, that was departed out of Lisbone for Brasile, the which newes we were very glad of. The Flemmish ship was laden with Salt, whereof the Generall tooke three Tunne for his provision. This Flemming also shewed us a licence that hee had to passe the Seas, under her Majesties hand and seale, the which as our Generall had seene he presently commanded, that every man should returne all such things as they had taken from the Flemming, and hee himselfe payed for the Salt that he had taken, and so we departed from them with a faire winde, holding our course from the Coast of Portugall to the Islands of Canarie. Thus in twentie dayes we had sight of the said Ilands, which when our Generall knew of troth to be the same, he commanded his two smallest ships, the Daintie and the Blacke Pinnasse, to be sent along the shoare, to see if they could espie any Carvels fishing, or any ships betweene the Ilands, and not discrying any thing, the next morning they returned backe unto us.

Scorbuto.

Under the Equinoctiall line, we lay seven and twentie dayes driving too and fro without puffe or winde: In which time most of our men fell sicke of the Scurvie by reason of the extreme heat of the Sunne, and the vapours of the night; notwithstanding our great danger of sicknesse did not appause the hardnesse of our hearts, being in as great extremitie as ever men were, it happened that two men of Japon which the Generall had taken in his first voyage (bearing envie to a poore Portugall that went with us from Plimmouth, accused him to the Generall) having before conspired his death in this sort: The Generall being at dinner, these two Japoners came to his Cabbin, telling their tale so loud that every one might heare the report (which was thus) that the Portugall of the ship was a Traytor, and that he had often given them counsell to run away with him at Brasil: moreover (quoth he) if it so had pleased God wee had taken the Towne of Santos, as our Generall had pretended, from thence that hee would guide them to the

Japanders.

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1591.

South Sea, where they should be well rewarded for their intelligence; upon the which accusations, the poore Portugall was hanged. And as for his going from Santos by land through America, to the South Sea, had beene a thing impossible, for the Countrie is all Wildernesse, and full of Savages.

*Portugall
hanged.*

After we had beene so long becalmed under the Line, we had a faire North-west winde, and in twentie dayes saile we had sight of Land on the coast of Brasile, but no man knew certainly what part it should be.

Brasil.

At length comming neere the shoare, we espied two small ships, the one of them we tooke, the other escaped; that wee tooke was laden with Blackamores, and some merchandise; they came from Fernambaquo, and were determined to have gone to the River of Plate. By the Pilot of this ship we knew we were at Cape Frio, that is, Cold Cape.

Cape Frio.

This Cape lyeth twelve leagues from the River of Jenero, and thirtie leagues from Santos, which was the Towne we meant to take. In this ship we tooke a Friar that hid himselfe in a Chist of meale; the night following by the directions of our new taken Pilot, wee came to a place called Ilha Grande, twelve leagues from Santos, at this place we tooke five or six houses with Portugals and Savages of the Countrie. Here wee had good store

Ilha Grande.

of Potatoes, and Plantons, divers kindes of good rootes, with some Hogs and Hennes, which was very good and comfortable for the refreshing of our men. Here we had such disorder amongst our selves, that if the Portugals had beene of any courage, they might have killed many of us, for our men would fight for their victuals as if they had beene no Christians but Jewes, and they that got the best, would get them into some hole, or into the Wildernesse under some Tree, and there they would remaine as long as they had meat. For mine owne part (there was such sharking) I could in that place get neither meat nor mony, and pure hunger compelled me to goe into the Woods, to see if wee could kill any thing with our peeces, or if we could finde some Potatoes. And

*Portentuous
presages of ill
end from so ill
beginning.*

A.D.
1591.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

as wee went, wee encountred with seven or eight of our companie that were together by the cares about a Hogge they had killed, and the strife was, who should have the best share; we comming in that time, when every one used their fists, stole away a quarter, and went a good way into the Wildernesse, where we were merry for that night; the next day wee came backe againe with good store of Potato rootes; and going into the house where the Generals musicians were, wee found them dressing of eight yong Whelpes for their dinner; wee giving them of our rootes they were contented that wee should dine with them.

*Saint
Sebastian.*

In the afternoone we set fire on a new ship, and burned all the houses, leaving the Merchant and all his Moores ashoare, we departed from thence, and having a faire winde about sixe of the clocke we came to the Iland of San Sebastian, where wee anchored, being five leagues from Santos. As soone as the ships were in the Harbour, every Master and Captaine came aboard of the Generall, to know how hee pretended to take the Towne of Santos, and they all resolved that our long Boat and our Shallop onely with one hundred men was enough for the taking of it. For the Portugall Pilot told us, that it was of no strength. On Christmas-eve about ten a clocke in the night, when the Boats were to goe ashoare there were so many that would have gone, that wee began to fight and cast one another over-board into the Sea; but as soone as our Generall heard the noise, he commanded every man to come aboard the ship againe. I fearing the General, and being desirous to goe ashoare with the first (for I had seene before that they which came last got nothing) crept under the seate of our Shallop, where I was for the space of two houres, and the Boat being full of men, I could not get out, but there had beene smothered, if it had not beene for William Waldren that was our Boatsman, and steered the Boat, who hearing me crie under him, tore up the boards, and saved my life. About three a clocke in the morning,

*Unruly [and
demeanour.*

[IV. vi.

1203.]

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1591.

wee met with a Canoa (which is a Boat that they make of a whole Tree) in which wee tooke foure Portugals and two Women; the one of them was going to be married that morning. After we had taken this Boat we went close to the shoare; and having tarried for our Boat an houre, we heard the Portugals ring a Bell, presently Jasper Jorge the Portugall Pilot told us, that now was the time to land, for he knew by that Bell that they were in the middle of their Masse, and at that instant the Friar was holding up the Bread of Sacrament before the people to worship it.

He had no sooner spoke, but we were all on shoare, and so marching to the Church, we tooke every mans sword without resistance, and there we remayned till it was seven of the clocke, for the comming of our long Boat, and the rest of our companie (for we were but twentie three in all) and we durst not take sack of the Towne with so few. By that meanes some of the Portugals that were in their houses escaped with their persons and mony. Here was good store of victuall and great store of Succats, Sugars, and Cassavie meale, of the which wee made very good bread. In the Church there were three hundred men beside women and children. Assoone as wee had taken the sack of the Towne, and placed all our men in order, word was sent to our Generall of all that had beene done. After the Generall had sent answeare againe to the Towne, all the Portugals were set at libertie, and we fortified our selves in the Towne, keeping onely seven or eight of the chiefest and principall prisoners, Master Cooke Captaine of the Vice-admirall, went Captaine of all the companie that went ashore; he favoured me very much, and commanded mee to take a Friars Cell to lodge in, in the Colledge of Jesus, where hee himselfe lodged with many Captaines and young Gentlemen. It was my chance going up and downe from Cell to Cell, that I looked under a bed standing in a dark hole, where I found a little chist fast nayled, and the seames thereof were white with wheat

Santos taken.

How Antonie Knivet found a chist of silver.

A.D.
1591.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

flower. I drew it forth, and finding it of great waight, broke it in pieces, wherein I found 1700. Rials of eight, each whereof contayneth foure shillings English. This hole I tooke for my lodging, and no man knew of my good purchase; cloth, shirts, blankets, and beds, and such stufte no man regarded.

The next day following, being S. Stevens day, the Portugals gave us a false alarum; the Generall came also with all the ships into the Road, and presently landed with two hundred men, and commanded all the outward part of the Towne to bee burned. Then hee gave order for the building of a Pinnasse to row with twentie Oares, and commanded all the ships that were in the Harbour to be set on fire. At this Towne we tooke an English man, called John King, which had beene there fifteene yeeres. Our Generall lay in the Colledge of Jesus all the time that we were at Santos. This Colledge had many back-wayes to the Sea-side, and it happened one night, that two Savages being abused by the Portugals ran away, and knowing the passages of the Colledge, came in the night to the Generals bedside, and brought with them Turkies and Hennes: The Generall being awaked by them cryed out for helpe. One of them that could speake Portugall, fell downe on his knees, and said, that hee came to crave his favour, and not to offend him. The morning following the Generall had discourse with these two Savages, and by them he knew of what strength the Portugals campe was, and how that at his going out of the Towne they were determined to give battaile: likewise they told him of three great bags of mony, and a jarre, that was hid under the roote of a Fig tree, and guided us where we had three hundred head of Cattel, which served us all the time we were there.

The Daintie being a small ship made a good voyage to Santos, for shee came in before any of our fleet, by the which meanes they laded her with Sugar, and good commodities of the Portugals ships that were in the

*John King
English man.*

*Jesuites
Colledge.*

*The Generall
by two savages
first scarred,
and after
instructed.*

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1591.

Harbour; this ship went voluntarily with us, and having made a good voyage, the Captaine told the Generall that he would returne for England, the Generall answered, that he was determined to send him into the River of Plate, and then with all his heart hee should returne. We continued two moneths at Santos, which was the overthrow of our voyage. In the time that we were there many Canibals came unto us, desiring the General that he would destroy the Portugals, and keepe the Countrie to himselfe, protesting to bee all on his side; the Generall thanked them for their kinnesse, and told them that at that time he had a farther pretence. We found store of gold in this Towne, that the Indians had brought from a place, called by the Indians, Mutinga, and now the Portugals have mynes there. Many of our companie counselled the Generall to winter at this Towne, but he would not by any meanes.

*The Daintie
would have
returned from
Santos to
England.*

*Mutinga
mynes.*

From our first setting forth from England, till we came to Santos, I had great love to Christopher the Japon, because I found his experience to bee good in many things. This Indian and I grew into such friendship one with another, that wee had nothing betwixt us unknowne together. I a long time having found him true, I told him of the money I had found under the Friers bed; with that hee told mee of some money that hee had got, and wee swore to part halfe from thenceforth whatsoever God should permit us to obtaine: some foure dayes after that, when we were ready to depart, he told me that that time of the yeare was past, wherefore it was best to hide our money in the ground, and remaine in the Countrie. I beleeving his perswasions, agreed to doe what he thought best; thus we determined both, that the same day we were to goe a shipboard, that then he should take all the money in a Canoa, and hide it by a River side; in the morning I delivered all the money into his hands, and he swore that in lesse then two houres he would returne, but I

*Japanders
perfidie.*

[IV. vi.
1204.]

A.D.
1591.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

S. Vincent.

staied above five houres, and might have tarried all my life, for he was gone aboard the Ship, afterward by good meanes I got mine owne againe, and so our former friendship was parted. Our men marched by Land from Santos, to another Towne called San Vincent, and in the way our men burned five Engenios, or Sugar-mils, the disorder of our men was such at their imbarking, that if the Portugals had beene of any courage, they might easily have cut our throates, the two Indians, which came at night to the Generals chamber went with us to the Straits.

We departed from Santos, with a faire winde for the Straites of Magellan, fourteene dayes we had faire weather, the fifteenth day all the Masters and Captaines of the fleete comming aboard, the Admirall wonne a great summe of money. Two dayes after wee were becalmed, and the Pilotes taking their height, found it to be in the altitude with the River of Plate. And we being farre from the shoare did beare roome for Land, determining to send the Daintie, the Blacke Pinnasse, and the _____ into the aforesaid River of Plate, but

At the river of Plate we had a great storme. In this storme the Crow a smal Boat of 20. tun sunke before our eyes, with tweloe men & a boy. The Roe-bucke lost her boat with two men, and wee lost ours with three men. And at the Straits we took the Desires long Boat for the Admirall.

it was not the will of God that we should execute our pretence. For the same day wee thought to have descried Land, the winde beganne to blow South-west, and the Seas were very darke, swelling in waves so high, that we could not perceive any of our accompanied ships, although we were very neere one to another, the Seas brake over the Poope of our shippe, and washed our men astonisht with feare into the Skippers, the Roe-bucke in this storme ranne her _____ against our Poope, and brake downe all our Gallerie: all things were cast into the Sea that stood above Hatches, heere miserable Fortune began to frowne on us all, especially on mee, for all that I had, both in clothes and money, were cast into the Sea, all our ship _____ with the Seas that brake over her sides. Here our Generall shewed himselfe to bee of a noble courage, for hee did nothing but runne up and downe encouraging his men

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1591.

which were all amazed, thinking that to bee their last houre, this storme continued three dayes, in which time wee lost most of our sayles blowne away from the yards.

It was the will of God, that after we had been three dayes in the storme, the wind ceased, but the Seas continued so great, that wee were not able to beare any sayle. We lying thus tost with Seas, without sight of any of our fleet, the company murmured, and wished themselves againe at Santos, and indeed we al thought that the rest of our company were driven back with the storme to the Coast, thinking it best for us to returne againe. The Generall hearing what speeches passed in the shippe, came forth upon the halfe decke, and commanded all the company to come before him, and after he had heard them speake, he answered that he had given directions to all the Masters and Captaines of the fleete, that what weather soever should part them, that they should use their indeavour to take Port Desire, and that they should tarry a fortnight, so if none of the company came, they should leave some marke on the shoare, and goe on their Voyage, with that every man was satisfied, the Generall promising twentie pounds to whomsoever could first spie a sayle, we made our course to Port Desire, and in ten dayes we safely arrived at our desired Port, where we found all our fleet but the Daintie, which was no little comfort to us all, because the time of our yeere was almost past, we stayed here but two dayes taking a few Penguins, from an Iland right before Port Desire.

Murmuring.

Port Desire.

Magellan Straits.

Port Famine.

Current.

When we came to the mouth of the Straits wee found the winde contrary, and were forced to lye beating before the Harbour of Port Famine, three dayes ere wee could double that Cape, for many times we did cast anchor without the Cape in twentie fathomes water, but on a sudden, the current would carrie away the ships with Cables and Anchors afloat in the night, in this current the Roe-bucke driven with the current, fell crosse over

A.D.
1591.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

the haze, there wee had no other remedy, but were forced to cut our cables, and so lose our Anchors. In the end with much adoe we doubled the Cape, and got into Port Famine, where wee lay a sevensight for want of winde and weather to goe forward. In the time that wee were at Port Famine, every day our men went on shoare, to get Muscles and Fruits of the Countrey to eate, and the barke of a tree that was like Sinamon. One day the Boate being ashoare, there came to us above a thousand Canibals naked, with feathers in their hands, but they would not come so neere us, as we could touch them. If we offered them any thing, they would reach to us with a long Pole, and whatsoever we gave them, they would returne us feathers for it, wee made our signes to them for victuals, and they would shew us by signes, that they had none, but what they could kill with their Darts. I have told you how my chist, and all my clothes were cast over-board, now comming to this cold Climates, and wanting clothes my hope of life was little, for here men were well at morning, and by night frozen to death. It was my fortune to goe ashoare to get some food, for the allowance of our ship was little, and comming aboard againe with my feete wette, and wanting shift of clothes, the next morning I was nummed, that I could not stirre my legs, and pulling off my stockings, my toes came with them, and all my feete were as blacke as soote, and I had no feeling of them. Then was I not able to stirre.

*Barke like
Sinamon.*

*Naked
Savages.*

*Miserable
cold.*

*Anthonie
Knives lost his
toes in the
Straits.*

[IV. vi.

1205.]

Thus I continued for the space of a fortnight, till wee came into a faire Bay, where there were many faire Ilands, and on the rockes of some of these Ilands, wee found Scouts made of the barkes of trees, and afterwards wee found many Indians, but none of them would come to us. On the South-west side of the Mayne we found a River, which wee thought had gone to the South Sea: Our long Boate was sent up this River, and found it to be very strait and deepe. On the sides thereof they found great Muscles, and in them good store of Pearles,

*Strait and
deepe River.*

*Muscles with
Pearles.*

ANTHONY KNIVET

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1591.

and we named it the River of Pearles; the Bay had the name of the Master of our Pinnasse, because he first found it and did discover it, called it Tobias Bay. From this place wee went further into the Straites having the winde against us, and with the cold there died every day out of our ship eight or nine men. Here one Harris a Goldsmith lost his Nose: for going to blow it with his fingers, cast it into the fire. This John Chambers, Cæsar Ricasen, and many that are now in England can testifie. The Generall having experience, that the wind would tarry at least two moneths, his men died so fast, that hee thought best to returne for the Coast of Brasill, and there to separate our fleete to the Havens, of Santos that lye on the Coast, River of Jenuary, Spirito Santo, determining by this meanes, to furnish himselfe with Ropes, Sayles, and Victuals of such prices as hee did not doubt but to take, and likewise determining to take Santos againe.

*Harris his
hard hap.*

The Generall came backe with this pretence for Brasill, came to Port Famine, where wee anchored two dayes, and there tooke a note of all his men, that were living, and finding some of them very sicke, commanded them to be set on shoare, I was so ill in the Straites, that no man thought I would have lived, and twice I was brought upon the Hatches to bee cast into the Sea; but it was the will of God, that when they had said Prayers, as they accustomed when any man died, and that they laid hands on me to cast me over-board, I spake, desiring them not to cast me over-board, till I was dead. At this Port Famine comming backe, the Generall would have set me on shoare, but Captaine Cocke entreated for me; so I remayned in the ship. I had very sorie clothes, the toes of my feet full of Lice, that (God is my record) they lay in clusters within my flesh, and of many more besides my selfe; I had no Cabbin, but lay upon a chist. Now we come out of the Straits with all our fleet, but the Dainty that lost us in the River of Plate, in the storme that we had, and the Crow that was sunke. After that we came out of the Straits, wee came before Port

*How we
returned from
the straits of
Magellan.
Generall Can-
dish commeth
againe to Port
Famine,
where hee
setteth eight
men on shoare
and would
have set mee
on shoare with
them, had it
not benee for
Captain
Cocke.*

A.D.
1591.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*How I got
feeling againe
of my limmes
after we came
out of the
straits.*

Desire againe, and there our Boats went to Penguin Iland for Penguins; at this place the Generall tooke a Chirurgion who cured with words; This man comming aboard our ship, said some words over my feet, and I had feeling in my legges and feete which I had lost before, for the space of a fortnight, many times before this man came, I had hot Irons laid to my feet, but I had no feeling were they never so hot.

*How the
Desire and the
Blacke
Pinnasse goeth
away from us.*

That day that we departed from Port Desire, the Generall sent for all the Masters of the ships, and commanded them that till midnight they should keepe there course with him, and that when he should shew them two lights, then they should cast about and beare in with the shoare, but Davis which was Captaine of the Desire, and Tobie Master of the Pinnasse did deceive us, and went for the Straits, as I was enformed afterwards by some of there men that were taken at Brasill, after that I was taken. Three or foure dayes after this wee had a great storme, in the which the Roe-bucke lost her mayne Mast, and we lost her. Now were wee all alone in a great ship, and we knew not what wee were best to doe, but in the end wee determined to come for Santos, hoping there to find the rest of our company. In this storme I sate on a chist, and was not able to stirre, for still as the ship seeled on one side, the chist went from starboord to larboord, and it was the will of God, that it fell betweene a piece of Ordnance, and the Carpenters Cabbin on the one side, and on the other side betweene another Peece, and the Chirurgions Cabbin. Thus all the night I lay very cold, and it was the will of God that the chist never turned over, for if it had, I could not have escaped death, the next day the storme ceased, and most of our young Saylers, which we call men of top a yard, being wearied with their nights worke that was past, were under Hatches asleepe, and would not come up to doe some businesse that was to bee done. With that the Generall came downe, with the end of a Rope

*Of a great
storme we
had comming
backe.*

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A.D.
1591.

as bigge as mine arme, and one of the Saylers hid himselfe behind me; the Generall spying him, strooke at him, and hit me on the side of the head, and halfe an houre after, finding me in the same case that the Generall had left mee in, they tooke me, and would have cast me out of one of the parts of the ship, but it was the will of God that I spake and was saved. Here one of the Indians that came to the Generall in the night at Santos, fell over-boord by a mischance and was drowned.

*How the
Generall
strooke mee
dead against
his will.*

Wee with much adoe in the end got to the Harbour of Santos, where wee found none of our company, we anchored right before a Sugar-mill, that stood hard by the Sea side, the Generall asked if there were any that would goe ashoare, then Captaine Stafford, Captaine Southwell, and Captaine Barker offered themselves to goe on shoare, and twentie more with them, the Boate that they went in was made of Sugar chists and barrell boards, they landed and tooke the Sugar-mill, at the which they tooke a great Barke, and sent it laden with victuals, aboard our shippe, which was more welcome unto us then if it had beene gold. Here wee continued all that day, and the next day they sent the great Boate againe laden with Sugars and Guinee Wheate, then the Generall sent them word that they should come away, but they sent him word againe, that they had more provision on shoare, and before all was aboard they would not come. The third day, that our men were on shoare, the Portugall set on them. They had the little Boate ashoare, but the wind being from shoare, the great Boat went not from the ship side that day, the next day that our men were slaine, our long Boate went ashoare, and brought us newes how the little Boat was broke and how all our men were gone. One of the Indians that I have told you of landed here with our men, and having experience of the Countrey, when our men were in the hottest of their fight ranne away, having one Arrow shot thorow his necke, and

*They come to
Santos againe.*

[IV. vi.
1206.]

*The Portugals
kill our men.
See Cap.
Candish
before.*

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

another in his mouth and out at his poale, this Indian swamme aboard unto us upon a logge, and told us that all our men were slaine.

S. Sebastian. The Generall thought good to goe from hence to the Iland of San Sebastian, and there if he did not meete with some of the ships, that then he would returne for England, the same day that we were to depart from Santos, the Roe-bucke past by the mouth of the River of Bertia: where we were, and shot a Peece, and we answered with another, then the Roe-bucke came into us with her Masts broken. After the Roe-bucke came to us, we went neerer the Towne, determining to have beaten downe the Towne with our Ordnance, but wanting water, the Gallion Leicester toucht ground, and we had much adoe to get her cleere againe. Then wee landed eightie of our men at a small River neere the Towne, where we had great store of Mandiora Roots, Potatoes, Plantons, and Pine Apples. The Portugals seeing our men going into the River, sent six Canoes to meete them, we seeing them, made a shot at them with the chaine of our Pumpe, with that they returned, and our Boats came safely aboard with good store of the aforementioned Roots. In our ship there was a Portugall whom we tooke in the ship taken at Cape Frio, this Portugall went with us to the Straits of Magellanus, and seeing of our overthrow, told us of a Towne called Spirito Sancto, this Portugall said that we might goe before the Towne with our ships, and that without danger, we might take many Sugar-mils, and good store of cattle.

*The Roe-bucke
come to us at
Santos.*

*Portugals
advise.*

The words of this Portugall made us breake off our pretence that wee had for San Sebastian, and we went

Spirito Santo.

to Spirito Sancto, in eight dayes we got before the mouth of the Harbour; at length we came to an Anchor in the Roade, and presently we sent our Boats to sound the Channell, and we found not halfe the depth that the Portugall said we should finde, the Generall thinking that the Portugall would have betrayed us, without any

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triall caused him to bee hanged, the which was done in a trise. Here all the Gentlemen that were living, desired that they might go ashoare to take the Towne. The Generall was very unwilling, & told them of divers inconveniences, but all would not suffice them, they were so importunate, that the Generall chose out one hundred and twentie men, of the best that were in both the ships, and sent Captaine Morgan a singular good Land-souldier, and Lieutenant Royden, for choise Commanders in this action. They landed before a small Fort with one of the Boats, and drave the Portugalls out of it, the other Boate went higher, when they had a very hot skirmish, and their lives were quickly shortned, for they landed on a Rocke, that stood before the Fort, as they leaped out of the Boate, they slid all armed into the Sea, and so most of them were drowned. To be short wee lost eightie men, at this place, and of the fortie that returned, there came not one without an Arrow or two in his body, and some had five or sixe.

*Portugall
hanged.*

*80. men
slaine: 40.
wounded.*

When we saw we could doe no good at this place, wee determined to come againe for the Iland of San Sebastian, and there we meant to burne one of our ships, and from thence we determined to goe for the Straits againe, the company that was in the Roe-bucke, hearing of it, in the night runne away from us, and we were left alone againe, well we came to San Sebastian Iland, all this while I lay under Hatches lame, sicke, and almost starved: I was not able to stirre, I was so weake. After we came to this Iland, the first thing that was done, the sicke men were set on shoare to shift for themselves, twentie of us were set on shoare, all were able to go up and downe although very weakly, but (I alas!) my toes were raw, my body was blacke, I could not speake nor stirre. In this case I was layed by the shoare side, and thus I remayned from five of the clock in the morning, till it was betweene eleven and twelve of the clocke, that the Sunne came to his highest, and the extreme heate of

*Ro-bucke
fleeth.*

S. Sebastian.

*Anthony
Knivet left for
dead.*

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Venemous
Pease.*

the Sunne pierced through my bodie, whereby I came to my selfe, as a man awaked from sleepe; and I saw them that were set on shore with me, lye dead and a dying round about me: these men had eaten a kind of Pease, that did grow by the Sea side which did poyson them. When I saw all these men dead, I prayed God that had rid them out of their miserable estate, and cursed my hard fortune, that Death it selfe did refuse to end my tormented and most miserable life. I looked towards the shoare, and saw nothing but these Pease, and if I did eate them, I was sure of death, if I did not eate them, I saw no remedie but to starve.

[IV. vi.
1207.]

*Anthony
Kniuet terri-
fied with a
terrible beast
that came out
of the water.*

Seeing in this manner, I looked towards the ship, to see if the Boate came ashoare, but (alas) all my hopes were with speed to end my life, but that it was the will of God, I saw things stirre by the Sea side, and it was a great ebbe; then I went creeping on my hands and my feete like a childe, and when I had gotten to the Sea side, I saw many Crabs lye in the holes of the mudde. I pulled off one of my stockins, and filled it with Crabs, and as well as I could, I carried them to a hollow figge tree, where I found a great fire made, so casting them on the coles, I did eat them, and so I lay downe to sleepe till the next day; and then I watched for the ebbe to get some more meate. Thus I lived eight or nine dayes without sight of any man, the stinke of some of the dead men that the Sea came not to, was so noysome that I was faine to remooove from that place, and as I went along the shoare to seeke some place to abide in, I passed by a faire River that went into the Sea; where I thought it good to make my abode because of the fresh water, I had not beene there scarce the space of halfe a quarter of an houre, but I saw a great thing come out of the water, with great scales on the backe, with great ugly clawes and a long tayle, this beast came towards me, and I had not the power to shun it, but as it came towards me, I went and met it, when I came neere it, I stood still amazed to see so monstrous a

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thing before me. Hereupon this beast stood still and opened his mouth, and thrust out a long tongue like a Harping-Iron. I commended my selfe to God, and thought there to have bin torne in pieces, but this beast turned againe, and went into the River, and I followed to the Rivers side.

The next day I went farther into the Iland, fearing to tarrie in this place, and I found a great Whale *Whale.* lying on the shoare like a ship with the keele upwards, all covered with a kinde of short mosse with the long lying there. At this place I made a little house, and fed on the Whale for the space of a fortnight. In this time the Generall set forty men more ashoare, at the place where I was set first on land, likewise the Generall trimmed his Boate at this place, and had a Net continually a fishing, of which John Chambers his Cooke had charge, who is this day living in London. After that these men came ashoare, I left the place where I was with the Whale, and came to our men and lived with them, beeing at this time reasonable well, and able to goe very well, for the use of going into the Sea did heale my toes. After these men had bene on shoare seven or eight dayes, we had taken wood and water for the ship, the Portugals of the River of January, landed on the North point of the Iland hard by the Whale, they took two of our men and one escaped, who came to us in the night, and told us that the Portugals and the Savages were landed. That day wee had taken a great Tortois ashoare, and wee did bid the Saylor to bee of good cheere, for if it were true, it was the better for us, for wee were sure, that the Generall would not take us againe into the ship, with that we all commended our selves to God, and dranke to our friends in faire water, and so we determined to march along the shoare with a white shirt instead of a flagge of truce, but the Sea was so high that we could not, then we determined to watch quarterly, till such times as we could espie them, I had the first

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*They are taken
and slaine.*

He escapeth.

watch, and watched till I was wearie, so called one of my fellowes, to watch, and he answered angerly, Tut, tis a lye; with that I lay downe by the fire as well as the rest. Before I was asleepe, the Portugals were at our doore, then I started up, and one of them tooke me by the legge, presently wee were all led to the shoare side, there all that were taken with me, were knocked on the heads with fire-brands, the Indian that had hold of me, strook twice or thrice at me with a short Bill, but I striving, cryed out in Portugall, That if they would save mee I would tell them newes, with that a Portugall passed by, and I caught hold of him, so well as I could I told him a Tale which saved my life at that time, this Portugall gave me againe to a Savage, & I cryed to him that I would goe whersoever he went, then he bid me not fear, for that Savage was his slave, and that he would carrie me to the Captayn, so I was content perforce to goe I knew not whether, this Caniball carried me along the shore, and when wee came where any Rockes reached into the Sea; hee would take mee on his backe, and swimme with mee round about the Rockes, till wee were free from the Rockes, thus we went almost all night, til at length we came by a great Cliffe that stood by the shoare. Then the Savage whistled, and another Savage answered him from the Cliffe, whereupon five or six Portugals came forth, and amongst them came the Captaine with a piece of bread and Marmallet in his hand, and as soone as he saw me, he asked me what newes, I answered that I was very hungry, and desired him that hee would give mee some meate, and then I would tell him all the newes that I could, with that all the Portugals brake out in a laughter, and gave me bread and fish to eate, after I had eaten that which they had given me, I told them the truth of all that they asked me, heere they killed eight and twentie of our men, and saved only my selfe, and Henrie Barrawell, who was saved by my meanes.

§. II.

Anthony Knivet his comming to the R. of Janero, and usage amongst the Portugals, and Indians: his divers travels thorow divers Regions of those parts.

THe next day our ship weighed Anchor, and whether shee went I knew not, wee were carried by the Portugals to the River of Janero, I went with a Mestizo, which is halfe a Portugall, and halfe a Savage that saved my life in the night when I was taken. When we came to the Citie of San Sebastian in the River of Janero, the Portugals in the Canoas, made such a noyse, with Pipes and Drummes, that all the people of the Citie came to shoare to see us, with that the Canoas going round, as if they were in fight, two Portugals [IV. vi. 1208.] tooke mee, and cast me towards the shoare, saying, here is our prize; the tyde being strong carried mee to the mayne, where I had beene drowned had it not beene for a woman, who seeing the tyde carry me away, sent two or three slaves, and they saved mee. When I came ashoare, all the Portugals were at the Church of our Lady, and I would have gone into the Church, but the Portugals would not let me, saying, that I was not a Christian. Then I was brought before the Governour, and he gave me to the man that had saved mee, and I was very well contented, for hee used mee very kindly as I came with him from the Iland of San Sebastian. For the space of three moneths that I was with this man, I kept a house, and went to the Sea-side with his Hogs, and there I every day brought him home a basket of great Crabs that lie in the holes of the mud, as deepe as you can thrust in your arme. This was a good life, my Master called me sonne, and I dined and supped with him: also I had a hanging Net to lie in, and lay in the same roome which hee lay in.

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Henrie
Barway.*

*He is sent to a
Sugar-mill.*

He fleeth.

It happened one day being by the Sea-side washing of little Dogs, there came a Canoa full of Portugals, and they tooke me to the Towne with them, but as soone as I landed I remembred my Masters house and ran to it. As I went I met with Henrie Barway: the next day the Governour sent for mee and examined me what I was, I told him that I was a poore ship boy, with that Henrie Barway reproved me, asking what I meant to say so to the Governour; I replied, that I was no other but what I had told him, then the Governour commanded mee to bee carried to the Sugar mill, where I was three moneths, till all the clothes that I had were torne in peeces, with working in a Barke going day and night up and downe for Sugar canes and wood for the Mill; the miserable life that I was in made mee carelesse what I did. I had neither meat nor clothes, but blowes as many as Gally slaves. Then I determind to run away into the Wildernesse, for I was ashamed to be seene naked of the Portugals. I made me a Cottage in a great Cave in the Wildernesse, where I was seven moneths. In the day I fished for to live, and in the night I came to some Indians houses, and for fish they gave me Cassavie meale, and many kindes of Rootes, that served me for bread. In the end the Governour caused me to be sought out and gave mee a sute of blue clothes, and commanded me to worke in a Garden, where I carried earth, and digged the ground to plant Cabidges and Turneps.

*His new
Master.*

After that I was commanded againe to take charge of the Sugar boat, where I was worse used then ever I was before, for the Factor was a man that hated English men, and would use me more like a Dogge then a Man. When I had continued foure moneths in the Barke, it happened that one of the Governours sonnes, called Martin de Saa, came from Spirito Santo. This man pittying my poore and miserable life, desired his father that he would give mee unto him, which his father granted, and I was very well used of my new Master,

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two yeeres after I had served him. It happened that hee and his Mother in law fell out, whereupon the Governour his father sent him to a Towne, called *Wyanasses*, which were in peace with the Portugals, and for Knives and Hatchets, they sell their Wives and Children. This journey I went with him, and we came to a Towne called *Jawarapipo* (that is to say) Is this the Dogge? He seeing me forward to doe him service, sent me from this Towne with eight of his slaves laden with Hatchets and Knives, to another kinde of Canibals, called *Pories*, which had beene likewise friends with the Portugals, but it was long before any Portugalls had beene there, I came to the Towne of *Pories*, where I was saluted in this sort.

As soone as I came into a great house, which I thought was their Kings, which they call *Morovichava*; presently, they had hanged up a faire Net betweene two postes, in the which I was commanded to sit downe, and as soone as I was set, there came at the least twentie women, and some laying their heads on my shoulders, and others on my knees, they began to crie out making such a pitious noise, that I was amazed: yet I determined to sit still till they had done. As soone as the women were gone, an old man came in, all painted with red and blacke, and hee had three great holes in his face, one in the under lip, and one on either side of his mouth, and in every hole stood a faire greene stone. This Caniball came through the house where I was, with a wooden sword in his hand, and as hee came hee spake very loud, and looked as though hee had beene mad, striking his hand on his breast, and on his thighs; still crying out, he walked up and downe. After this Savage had ended his speech, he stroke me on the head, and bad mee welcome; and commanded such things as were in his house to be set before me to eat. After I had beene there two or three houres, newes went through all the Towne of my being there, and from this Towne to others that were hard by.

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*His danger by
a Savage.*

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

[IV. vi.

1209.]

Whilest I continued in this Towne a Savage called Waynembuth, who bare a great grudge to the Portugals, came where I was, with two women, and when hee came into the house where I was, he laid his hands on their necks, and so came dancing before mee, thus after hee had danced some quarter of an houre, he spake to me, saying, Doest thou see those women, by my valour I got their loves, and now their desire I am sworne to fulfill, which is to kill thee, as I have done many more. I answered him that I came not as an enemy against him, or any of his, but as a friend that brought him many things that I was assured hee wanted, and that if nothing would satisfie him but my life, I assured him, that hee and all his Countrie would pay for it. To this hee made no answer, but went to separate my things that lay by mee to his Concubines, withall I started out of my bed, and tooke my sword in my hand, and thrust the Caniball from my things, that I had almost overturned him, and he durst not touch them nor me any more, but stood rayling, and threatning to kill mee, and with the noise that hee made, the old man came into the house, and seeing mee stand with my sword in my hand, asked mee what was the matter, and I told him all that had passed betwixt mee and the foresaid Caniball. After hee had heard mee, hee turned to the Caniball that had offered me abuse, and asked him what reason he had to doe him so great a discredit, and to meddle with any friend of his in his Towne, and angerly commanded him to avoid his Town, if not he would make him repent that ever he came thither; with that, for feare of afterclaps, he went away with his Concubines: the next morning newes came to the Towne, that Wanambuth was comming with three hundred Canibals, and that perforce he would have me to his Towne, and that there I should be killed according to the order of the Countrie; and how hee left order with his wives to prepare wine through all the Townes in readinesse.

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When the old man heard of this, hee presently commanded all his people to take their weapons, and desired them to goe with him into the field to meet them that were coming to wrong him; whereat they all gave a great hope, saying, that they would all die rather then they would be disgraced. The old man embraced mee many times, and desired mee that I would tarry in his house. I thanked him for his love, and told him that in any wise I would not tarry behinde him; so I went with him to meet the Caniball in the field; we being a great many more then they, they sent three or foure unto us as messengers, that they came to be merry, and to buy and sell such things as they had, then the old man gave leave for them all to come into his Town, except the Caniball that had mis-used him the day before; that night I gave all my merchandise to the old man, and desired him for it, that hee would cause mee to be conducted out of his Countrie: the next day following the old man gave me seventie slaves, and caused three hundred Bow men to goe with me till I was past the River of Paraeyua; from whence they returned to their Towne, and in fortie dayes journey with ease I came againe to Ilha Grande, where I found my Master, Martin de Saa, who was very glad of my returne, and for recompence of my paines, he promised me one of them to be my slave, but when hee came to the River of Janero, hee sold them, and gave me nothing.

*Hospitall
fidelitie in
Savages.*

*River
Paraeyua.*

After wee had beene at home two moneths, hee would have sent mee againe into the savage countrie for more slaves, but I knew that thereby I should get nothing and refused to goe. Whereupon hee returned me againe to his father, thinking I would rather choose to goe then serve his father in the Sugar boat. But I was contented to goe againe to his father, hoping to be better used then I was before: then his father commanded me to goe a fishing in a small boat, for to make oile for the Sugar mill. One night being upon a Rocke fishing for Dog-fish, which the Portugals call

*He returneth
to his old
Master.*

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Endangered
by a Sharke.*

Tubarones; I tooke my line, laid it under me and fell asleepe: about mid-night with the beginning of the floud a Dog-fish tooke my hooke, and the line being under mee, I awaked, tooke the line in my hand, and running about the Rocke (I know not how) the line tangled about my legge, and the fish drew me into the Sea; and assoone as I fell into the water the Sharke swam at me as if he would have devoured me, but assoone as I saw him come neere mee, I caught hold on the hooke that was in his mouth, and striking downwarke with my hand the Sharke swam away againe. I now remembered a knife, that I had about my necke tyed with a string, as the Canibals use, and therewith cut the cord, or else there had I ended all my miseries; all my body was torne with the Craggs of the Rocke, so that for the space of a fortnight I was not able to stirre.

*Master Hawkins
at Cape Frio.*

After I was healed the Governour commanded mee againe to goe a fishing: wee had newes in the River of Janero that Master Hawkins was at Cape Frio, which made me the more desirous to be on the Coast in hope to get to him. It happened that one day being a fishing by an Iland that lay two leagues from the shoare, Master Hawkins passed by the Sea as farre as well hee could bee descryed, but it was a very faire day: assoone as I saw the ships I set the Indians that were with me on shoare on the Iland, commanding them to seeke provision for us, for that night I did assure my selfe that Master Hawkins would refresh his men at the Iland of San Sebastian, and seeing the winde faire, and all the Indians ashoare, I hoysted saile, and tooke my course towards the Iland of San Sebastian, but fortune was so crosse to me, that being in sight of the ships, a contrarie winde blue with such a storme, that perforce I was driven upon an Iland so full of Rocks, that my Boat was broken all in peeces, and my selfe all cut and bruised with the Rocks. Getting to the shoare upon this Iland I remayned three dayes without meat, or meanes to get away from the Iland, the Indians that landed upon the

*Another
double disaster
of sense and
losse.*

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Iland where we were a fishing, got to the Towne and told the Governour how I had beguiled them. Presently upon that newes the Governour sent two Canoas to descie the ships, these Canoas came on shoare at the Iland where I was, and there they found me almost starved, and all my face hurt beaten upon the Rocks.

From this place they went to the Iland of San Sebastian, and Master Hawkins was gone; then they returned againe to the River of Janero, and I was brought bound with my hands behind me, all the Towne rayled at me, calling me Run-away, then I was brought before the Governour, and he looking very angerly upon me sent me to prison, where I was used like a Dogge for the space of a fortnight: for I lay on the ground, and had no meat given me, but Cassavi meale and water. After I had endured this miserie, I was condemned to be hanged for a Run-away and a Lutheran, and as I was going by the Colledge of Jesus, all the Friars of the Colledge came forth with a great Crucifix, and falling on their knees before the Governour they craved pardon for me, and I was carried againe to prison, where I remayned three dayes longer, then I was brought forth on a market day, with my hands and feet bound, and there in publike beaten with cordes, that I had not a whole spot of skin on all my body. After they had punished mee, as you have heard, I was commanded to be put againe in prison, where I was for the space of a fortnight, with no meate but Cassavi meale and water, my lodging was the earth, my body was all bruised and full of wormes with lying on the ground.

[IV. vi.
1210.]

His imprisonment.

Condemnation to be hanged.

Jesuites save him!

Imprisoned againe.

After this the Governour commanded great hoopes of Iron to bee clinched to my legge, of thirtie pound weight, the which I carried nine moneths, continually working in the Sugar mill like a bond-slave. The Factor used me more liké a Dogge then a Man, for his hatred was so much to me, and to all strangers, that I never came by him but I was sure of blowes.

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Dissolute
resolution.*

Now was my life so intolerable, that I grew desperate and carelesse what I did to end my life. Many times I would tell the Governour how like a Tyrant the Factor used me, but for all that he saw my body black, and bruised with blowes, he had no compassion on me. I had no meanes nor hope of any release of my miserable life, but to kill the Factor. Now occasion came fitly to execute my pretence, and it happened thus; I comming in the night with a Barke laden with Sugar canes, after the Barke was unladen, the night being cold, I lay upon the boards before the Furnaces, and had not rested halfe an houre, when the Factor came into the Sugar house, so finding me asleepe (as you have heard) hee strooke mee with a withe on the naked ribs, with such force, that I thought hee had broken all the bones of my body. I started up, and seeing him before mee readie to second his malice with another blowe, I embraced him in mine armes, and with a great knife that I had, I hurt him in the side, the backe, and the arme; hee cryed out I had slaine him.

*He fleeth
againe.*

I thinking no lesse ran away into the chiefest of the wood, and the favourable night being darke, no man knew which way to follow mee. When day came I went wandring up and downe, praying to God to send some Leopard, or Lion, to devoure mee, rather then to bee taken againe by the Portugals, for I knew if the Governour once got mee againe, I should endure the most extreame torture that ever was invented for man. Wandring in the Wildernesse, I did heare a great noise of people, then I was amazed, knowing not what to doe to save my life, sometimes I run like a mad man, then would I sit downe and listen if I could heare any noise, and which way soever I went I heard still the noise of people neerer me. Thus seeing my selfe at the last cast, I espyed a great Tree, in which grew a thing of thick long leaves, called by the Indians, Caravala; as bigge as the nest of an Eagle, I got me into that, having not beene there a quarter of an houre, many Indians

*Danger of
taking in a
Caravala.*

ANTHONY KNIVET

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came to seeke mee, and shot many times with their arrowes at the thing where I was, when they saw that I did not stirre, they went their wayes, and I remayned all that day in the Tree, the night following, and the next day and night, I came downe very weake, for in two days I had eaten nothing, then the night being darke, I came to the Sea side, so going along by the shoare side, I espyed a Canoa drawne to shoare, and hard by it on the ground lay three Savages asleepe, by them lay bowes, arrowes, and rootes, with hookes to fish with, of those things I tooke what I thought best, and went along the Sea side till I came to a Point of the Iland, where I found a Savage asleepe upon the sands, when I had viewed him well I knew him to be one of my Masters slaves, who killed one of his fellowes, wherefore hee durst not goe home, I tooke his bow and arrowes lying by him and awaked him, when he saw me he began to lament, and desired that I would not carry him home to my Master, I answered him that my cause was ten times worse then his, and desired him to tell mee if he knew any place whither wee might goe to save both our lives, and with that told him what had befallen me.

*Solamen
miseris socios
habuisse
doloris.*

This Savage was a great man in his Countrie, his name was Quarasips juca, that is, the yellow Sunne. Never man found truer friendship of any then I did of him. This Caniball and I after many discourses determined to swim from the Iland to the mayne. When we had escaped the danger of passing the arme of the Sea, at least two miles in breadth, we both landed very feeble, with the long being of our naked carkasses in the water. Now wee are at the foot of the Mountaine called Paranapiacano, a desart, where many have beene devoured with Leopards, Lions, Crocodiles, and Suro-cocous, and divers other Serpents. Notwithstanding all these fearfull inconveniences, we chose rather to fall into the pawes of a Lion, and the clawes of the Serpent, then into the bloudie hands of the Portugall. Seven

*His
wandring.*

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*I suppose by
Leopards he
meaneth that
spotted beast,
which others
call a Tigre.*
[IV. vi.

1211.]

Pianita.

*Hee commeth
to his old host.*

*Senate of
Savages.*

and thirtie dayes we two travelled through this desert, every day we were in danger of our lives, for we met many Leopards, Lions, and huge Serpents, but God delivered us from them. In this journey we ate wilde Honie and Palmetos, and a kinde of Snakes, called by the Canibals, Boaeyua. After we had passed this desert, we came into a champaine Countrie, where we had great store of Pine nuts. Wandring up and downe in this Countrie, one morning we espyed smoke in a wood not farre from us. Then wee travelled that wayes, and comming neere, I knew where we were, and presently I told Quarisisacupa, that the Towne was called Pianita, and that this was the place where Jawaripipo had used mee so well, when Wanambuth would have killed me. Now come we to the Towne, where we are very kindly received, especially of mine old friend Jawaripipo.

After we had rested a little while among these Canibals, I desired them that they would joyne themselves together; for in publike I would rehearse somewhat unto them of my comming into their Countrie. Now when they were all together, I began to rehearse unto them, how cruelly the Portugals did use their Nation, in making them bond-slaves, marking them like Dogs, whipping and tormenting them, as if they were not of flesh and bloud. I rehearsed unto them the course of mine owne life, and desired them to remember how my Countrimen had used them in former times, encouraging them to bee valiant, and to pull up their spirits, and perswading to defend themselves against such Tyrants, who under the colour of friendship used them most villainously. Then I told them that I had killed a Portugall, and that I was determind to end my life with them, if they would promise to defend mee and themselves from the Portugals. With that many of them embraced me, all together giving a great hoope, saying, as long as their lives lasted, and their Bowes brake not, that they would defend themselves and me. Here I continued nine moneths, till it happened that Martin de Saa came

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again to buy more slaves. He came to a Towne hard by the Iland of San Sebastian, called Jaquerequere, where using the Canibals kindly, and giving them Knives and Hatchets and Beades, hee won their hearts so much unto him that they gave him their Sonnes and Daughters to bee his slaves; and moreover told him, that I and Quarisisacupa was at a Towne hard by. Then Martin de Saa sent foure Portugals and twentie Savages for me to the Towne. When the Savages of Jaquerequere came to Pianita, they gave such report in all the Towne of the liberalitie of Martin de Saa, that without any deliberation they bound my hands, and brought me backe againe to my Masters sonne.

*Savage faith.
Antonie
Knivet is
bound by the
Canibals and
brought to his
Master.*

When the Canibals brought mee before Martin de Saa, all those that protested before most friendship unto mee, are now become my greatest and most mortall enemies, and with hooping and hollowing deride mee, striking mee on the head, and declaring to the Portugals, how I used great perswasions to have them become their enemies. Martin de Saa made no answere to all their exclamations, but commanded certaine Portugals and Indians to see that I runne not away. Being brought the next morning before him, hee told mee that hee did pittie my hard fortune to come to so bad an end as I was like to come to, making mee beleeve that the Factor was dead, and therefore hee thought that the Law would condemne mee. When hee had spoken, I desired him to bee favourable unto mee, and that hee would consider what service I had done him and his father, and to thinke how unreasonably the Factor had used mee a long time. Then hee promised mee, that wherein hee might hee would stand my friend; then I entreated him to give mee leave in that desart to end my life amongst the Canibals, where hee might well bee assured I could never hurt him nor any of his Nation: hee would not condescend thereunto, but promised hee would save my life, if I would but goe to a place in that Countrie, called

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*Paracyua
Wereob.*

Paracyua Wereob, and there to trafficke with the Canibals for Women, Boyes, and Girles.

Although the danger of going into the Countrie of wild Man-eaters where I never had beene, was no lesse then the value of my life, yet considering with my selfe that my offence deserved death among the Portugals, I chose once againe rather to stand to the Heathen mercy of savage Man-eaters, then at the bloudie crueltie of Christian Portugals. And seeing my selfe in such extremitie, I shewed my selfe very willing and diligent to doe the Captaine service; but God knowes, my hope was never to have seene him againe.

*His next
adventure
thorow the
desarts.*

Now goe I alongst in the Wildnesse, with twelve Savages, I know not whither, but as they guide mee over huge Mountaines, and many great Rivers, passing many dangers of our lives by land of Lions, Leopards, divers great Snakes: in the Rivers, Crocodiles, Jararaquas, and Capucaras, with many other Serpents that use the water. After wee had travelled five and twentie

A faire River.

dayes in the Wildnesse, wee came to a faire River as broad as the Thames, and the Canibals that went with mee said that the Towne stood by that River side, where wee were to trafficke, but certaintie they knew not where about. Then wee made us a Boate of the barke of a Cedar Tree, going downe the streame in it. Wee had not beene there long a going with the swiftnesse of the Current, before wee espyed a

Two Savages.

Boate of the same fashion that ours was, with two Canibals in it, who as soone as they had espyed us would have runne away, but wee beeing better manned then they overtooke them before they got to the shoare. With mee there went one of their owne Nation, by name Morosoeii, who had beene taken by the Wayanasses, and they sold him to the Portugals. This Morosoeii spake the language of the Taymayas, which I understood very well. The two Canibals that wee tooke in the Boate, were amazed to see men apparelled, insomuch that they knew not their owne Countriman

*Apparell
strange.*

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that was with mee, when they saw him apparelled like a Portugall; if they were amazed at us, I was no lesse at them, for in all my travell I never saw the like fashion of Canibals. For when I saw them first I thought they had beene borne with feathers on their heads and bodies, like fowles of the aire, they had anointed their bodies with gumme of the oiletusees of Balsome, and covered themselves so artificially with feathers of divers colours, in such order, that you could not have seene a spot of their skins but their legs: after wee had beholden them well and they us, I commanded Morosoeii, their Countriman to disclose himselfe to his Countrimen, and to tell them the cause of our comming, desiring them to goe to their Towne, and tell of our being there, lest our sudden comming should raise an uprore among them, the which they were very willing to doe; so giving either of them a knife, and a few beades, they departed very joyfully.

Their strange habite.

[IV. vi.
1212.]
Stranger nakednesse.

Two houres after that they were departed from us, there came at the least five hundred of them singing and rejoycing, shewing themselves very glad of our comming to traffick with them, entreating us to goe to their Towne, the which we did, where wee were received with dancing and singing of great and small, and in every house I was received with great ceremonies, and long speeches of the chiefest that were in the Towne. The next day I began to traffick with them for slaves, and I bought ninetie; all which I brought to Martin de Saa, who remayned at Ilha Grande till I returned againe. Assoone as I came unto him, I delivered all unto him, desiring him to stand my friend, and to give mee leave to tarrie among the Canibals, till such time as hee had spoken with his father in my behalfe. Laughing, hee answered that I neede to feare to goe home, for the man was recovered, and gone to the River of Plate, and that his father was very sorry, thinking I had beene eaten by some Serpent, Leopard, or Lion. When I came before the Governour; he

His entertainment.

His returne.

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blessed himselfe to see mee, mervailing where I had beene so long, and sent me againe to his Sugar mill, where I continued a twelve-moneth, and I had the charge to chist all the Sugar, in which time I got two hundred crownes. I determined to goe to Angola in Æthiopia; and the Governour gave me his word that I should, and that what favour he could shew me, I should bee sure to have, but when the ship was readie to depart, the Governour sent mee out of Towne on a sleevelesse errand, and I remayned ashoare, and lost all that I had scraped together for my voyage.

A moneth or two after this, it happened that the Wayanasses were set on by a kind of Canibals, called Taymayas, the Wayanasses have traffick and friendship with the Portugals, and the most mortall enemies that the Portugals have in all America, are the Taymayas.

*Ambitious
malice in
savages.*

*Expedition
against the
Taymayas.*

The Wayanasses having lost a great many men in a battell, not being able to make any head againe of themselves, craved succour againe of the Portugals. My Master being Governour of the Towne, sent his sonne Martin de Saa with seven hundred Portugals, and two thousand Indians. The Wayanasses certified unto us that the most that wee should bee, before wee come to the Taymayas, would bee a moneth.

*Danger of
drowning.*

Thus the fourteenth day of October 1597. we departed on our way with sixe Canoas by Sea, some thirtie miles from the River of Januarie, for a Port called Paratee. The first day that we departed, we had a great storme, where we thought we should all have beene drowned, but it was the will of God to save our lives, with the generall losse of all we had, the Canoas turned upside downe with the storme, wee holding fast on the bottom of them, were driven on shoare with great hazard of our lives. From the place where we drove on shoare to the River of Wareteena it was three miles, which we went by land, and sent the Canoas to the River of Januarie for victuals. We tarried two dayes at Wareteena till the aforesaid Canoas returned, the third day wee

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went to a place of Great Iland, called Ippoa, where there dwelt two or three Portugals. Here we had great store of Potatoes & Plantons to eat. At this place we remayned five dayes for five hundred Canibals, that were to come from an Iland called Jawaripipo. When these Indians were come we departed in our Canoas for our desired Port called Paratee. As we went in the night wee cut a great Bay of the Sea, where a Whale did overturne one of our Canoas, notwithstanding wee tooke the men that were in the Sea, and went on for the Harbour aforesaid. The next day the Captaine commanded all the Canoas to be pulled out of the water, and to cover them well with boughes, determining immediately to depart by land.

Illa Grande.

*Whale over-
turneth a
Canoa.*

That night that we came to Paratee, there came a Caniball to us, called Alecio, from a Towne called Jequerequere, this Town lyeth by the Sea-side right over against the Iland of San Sebastian. This Indian brought eightie Bow-men with him, offering himselfe with all his companie to goe with our Captaine. The next day we departed on our voyage, through the Mountaines, at night the Captaine seeing Alecio the Caniball lying on the ground, tooke away the Net that I had to sleepe in, and gave it to the Caniball, I being faine to lie upon the earth. I complayned to some of the Portugals of the wrong that the Captaine did use unto mee: they answered, that his father sent me in that voyage onely to be made away; I replied, Gods will be done. After wee had gone on our journey three dayes, we came to the bottom of a great Mountaine, called by the Indians, Paranapeacano, that is in our language, The sight of the Sea; this Mountaine is so high, that wee were three dayes going up, and three dayes also going downe. Two dayes after wee were descended we came into a faire champaine Countrie like meadow ground with long grasse, and great store of Pine trees, where we lodged that night in a bottom, in which we killed about sixe hundred Snakes; it was

*A Caniball
captaine with
eightie
followers.*

*Three dayes
ascending a
Mountaine.*

*Snakes very
venemous.*

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[IV. vi.

1213.]

the will of God that one Indian, called Jeronimo, was bit by them, and not any more. This Indian presently swelled, and his blood sprung out of his eyes and his nailes, and so he died.

*R. Paracuova
how passed.*

After that we came to travell againe through the Mountaynes some forty dayes, then wee came to a great River called Paracuova; which river wee passed with things made of Canes tyed together with withes, which the Portugals call Jangathas. We were foure dayes before we passed over this River it was so great, and ranne so swift. After that, wee travelled againe some 20. dayes till we came to a great Mountayne called

*Mountayne of
four dayes
journey.*

Panaçe yuawe apacone, we were foure dayes going up this Mountayne by reason of the great showres of raine that we had, besides wee were very weake, and all our victuals were done. But hoping to find our enemies very soone, we did our best to hold out comming up this hill, from sixe of the clocke in the morning, till it was two of the clocke in the afternoone on a rainie day, the Captaine commanded every man to make his abode for that night; whereupon I set downe my burthen, and went into the Mountaynes to cut some boughes of a Tree called Sammambaya, to cover us from the raine, the weather was so cold, and I having travelled all day without meate was so feeble, that going to cut a bough, my sword fell out of my hand, and I sate under a Tree, where I had made mine end, if it had not bin for my deere friend Henry Barrawell, who seeing that I tarried long came to seeke me, and found me in such case, that I was not able neither to speake nor stand. After he had brought me to the Campe, he layed me by the fire, I recovered and was very well.

*His danger of
death.*

After we had passed this Mountayne of Pareeva, wee travelled in a kind of low wash ground; there were great store of Canibals called Pories. Upon a sudden there would come one 100 of them out of the Wood, and as-soone as they had gotten anything from us, would be gone, wee knew not whether: and presently there would come

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as many more. There we kept very good order, and had alway very good watch, for feare they should worke us any Treason, for all our men were very weake; within foure dayes journey from the aforesaid Mountayne, we came to the River of Paraeva, where we had great store of fish, but nothing else to eate withall. At this River, one day I going a fishing, being a very rainie day, three Indians that went with mee returned againe, and left me alone. As I would have come backe, I lost my way that I had gone with the Indians through the Wildernesse, then I returned againe to the River side, knowing thereby I could not misse my way, still going by the River side homewards where the Captaine was, being somewhat late, suddenly I came to a place where there were at least a 100. men and women of those Pories. I thought I should have died no other death, but these Canibals did mee no harme, but only tooke away my Knife and my fish-hooke, and gave me of their meat they were eating, which was roasted Monkeyes. After I had eaten as much as I would, they made mee a thing of dry Canes that they had to swimme upon the water, which in a meane space carried me where the Campe lay by the River side. These Canibals told us of a towne within two dayes journey, where we might get Pease and Ginnie Wheate, and some Roots of Cassam.

R. Paraeva.

He loseth his way.

In one day we passed Paryeva, and the next day wee came to travell towards the Towne that the Pories had told us of. We were seven dayes betweene the River and the Towne, and when we came there, we found almost nothing but women, and asking for their Husbands, they told us that they had gone to warre against the Taymoyes, and that they had killed them all at this Towne. We found a little Ginnie Wheate, but it was not ripe, of the which we fed a weeke being there, these Canibals are called Tapuyas. Wee went forward to other Townes of a kinde of Canibals, called Waanawasons, that were hard by the Tapuyas. Com-

Tapuyas.

Waanawasons.

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ming to one of their Townes, there came twentie old men with wooden Swords in their hands, whooping and rejoycing, which is (as I have said) their manner of bidding welcome. After they had done, they asked what was our determination; wee told them that wee came to warre against the Tamoyes, then there came an old man unto us all painted with red and blue, with Bow and Arrowes in his hand, and a paire of slippers on his feete, and with one of his Daughters that had beene captive to a Portugall of Santumsence, which had runne away from her Master, with other Captives, and so came againe to her father. This old man, by name Carywason, came before our Captaine, and at this Towne, all our men both Indians and Portugals fell sicke by eating of a kinde of sweet pleasant fruit that was poyson, and had it not beene for a Gentleman called Enefrio de say my Masters Kinsman, who had a piece of Unicornes horne, we had all died. At this Towne we had nothing to eate but a few Potatoes. As we came through this Towne, all the Canibals Waanassees ranne away from us, with all our clothes. Now the old man with tenne lustie young men went with us, and guided us betweene two Mountayns continually up a River from morning till night for the space of forty dayes, we were never out of the water from morning till night that we should make our abode, and entred in the morning againe.

*Poysonous
fruit.*

*Fortie dayes
journey up a
River.*

*Of Spirits that
possessed the
Indians, and
killed them.*

[IV. vi.
1214.]

*Master
Knivet told
mee that he
heard one
Indian upon*

Our men were very weake, and almost starved with hunger. The Indians died, amazed (as some of them said) with a Spirit which they call Coropio, which did kill them, many would complaine that they were possessed with Spirits called Avasaly. Those that were tormented with this Spirit, would command themselves to be bound hand & foot with their Bow strings, and then desire their friends to beat them with the cords, that they hang their beds withall, but for all their Ceremony, I saw not one of them escape after they came to that estate. The most of our Indians died with a kind of sicknesse, that is common in all hot Countreys,

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that is, with a sweate and wearinesse of the body; with Wormes in their fundament, that consume their guts, and they so consume away, knowing not what hurteth them. Against this the Indians do take slices of Lemons, and greene Pepper, and put it in their fundament, likewise Salt-water is good, questionlesse all our Englishmen that died on the Coast of Guinee and Brasill perished of this Disease: it breedeth with head-ache and burning Fevers, then wee presently let bloud, and that killeth us.

occasion of such possession, conferring with the Spirit and threatening, if the Spirits used them so ill they would turne to the Christians: and thereupon the Spirit left the person so possessed. Strange disease.

After we had done travelling up the aforesaid River, wee came into a faire Champion Countrey, all full of Pine Trees, but the Apples were not ripe, and we could find nothing to eat, but here and there a little wilde Honey; wee travelled at least a moneth; the Portugals beganne to dispaire, and threw away their Peeces, being not able to carrie their clothes. In all this misery, the Captayne made me carry two Muskets (as I hope to be saved) and I was faine to waite upon him every day to helpe to make his lodging, and my friend Henry Baraway, was so ill, that I was many times faine to carry him on my backe, and continually to leade him by the hand. In this march wee were forced to eat all our Targets, which were made of raw Hides of Buffe; likewise we did eat a Cowes skinne, which the Frier carried with him (as he went with us) to cover his things which hee said Masse withall from the raine, happie was hee who could get a Toade or Snake to eat. After wee had passed those Champion Countreyes, where wee lost 180.

Hard servitude.

Miserable famine.

180. men lost.

of our men, we came againe into the Mountaynes, and travelled a great Hill called Etapuca; that is to say, the Mountaine of long stones, for there we found blacke stones of a yard long, as round as if they were made of wood. When we came to the top of this Mountayne, wee were not able to goe downe, but as you shall heare In those Mountaynes there are great store of withes that hang from the sides and the Jaquetyva Trees, wee tooke of those withes, and making them fast to a great Tree, wee were faine to slide by them at the least one

Mountaine of blacke round stones.

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Steep descent. hundred fathomes. In those Mountaynes, we had great store of Palmitos and wilde Honey, and many kinde of Fruites.

Ground Honey. The Canibals that guided us told us, within foure dayes wee should bee with our enemies the Tamoyes, but wee were above twentie dayes, wee came into a dry blacke Champion Countrey, not having in it almost any grasse, there we found good store of Honey that the Bees made in the ground, likewise we found

Ant beare.

a kind of great Beast as bigge as a Beare, and like a Beare in the bodie, but it hath a nose of a yard long, and a faire great tayle all blacke and gray, this beast putteth his tongue through Ant-hils, and when the Antes are all upon his tongue, hee swalloweth them up. After we had passed this place, we came to a Mountayne called Etaowbo, that is to say, the Mountayne of greene stones; we were in as great misery as ever we were. Then the Portugals assembled together, and told the Captayne that they thought that the Canibals did leade them up and downe of purpose to destroy them. The Captayne called the old Caniball, and told him how long we had followed him, and how he told us before, that in twenty dayes we might easily goe from his Towne to the Towne of our enemies the Tamoyes. The old man answered, that within two dayes he would bring us to the Towne of our enemies, if not he would lose his head, and that all his company should be our slaves.

M. of greene stones.

R. Jawary which floweth from Potosi.

Within two dayes according as the old man said, wee came before the Towne by a River side, which River is called Jawary, it taketh the head from the Mountayne Potosin in Peru, the Towne was on the farther side from us, and on the side that we were on, they had good store of Mandioqua and Peasen. Wee came before the Towne in the Evening, and lay all night in ambush, thinking to take some of them the next morning coming for their meate. That night our men eate so much Mandioco, that when we thought we should have had some skirmish, they lay all vomiting that they were

Vomits and death.

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not able to stand, and thirteene of them died. The next morning, when we saw no bodie stir, we marvelled, thinking that they were in ambush for us, the Portugals durst not goe over the River, for feare thereof. Then the Captayne commanded me to passe over the River, the which I did upon a wooden Target, when I came into the Towne, there was nothing but a few great pots that the Canibals had left full of greene Wheate, great store of Pumpions, and two great Estridges, I took most of the provision that I found, and layed it altogether for the Captayne, then I called for the company that they might not feare, for there was no body. At this place wee remayned two moneths, here the Captayne reaped the grounds, that the Indians had planted with Mandioque, commanding every man to make meale for his provision homewardest, for hee said that from thence hee would returne. Wee had nothing to eate at this place but Potatoes and Casavi Meale that wee made our selves, and of that very little.

*The enemies
town forsaken.*

By this Towne there was a bogge, and when it rained, there would bee great store of Frogges, of them wee would take in the night with Torches of Waxe to light us, It fell out one night that I should have beene Sentinell at midnight, and about eleven of the clocke it rained, then I sayd to my friend Henry Barrawell, I would to God that one night you would goe and take some Frogges, for you know presently I shall bee called to watch, with that hee went and presently returned againe without any thing, and told us, that a great Snake was by the bogges, and that it leaped up and downe after him. Then the Indians said, that it was a kinde of Snake that flyeth at the fire, I asked Henry Barraway where I might finde the Snake, hee told me at such a place, then I tooke the handle of an Axe beeing of a heavie blacke wood, and little Waxe Candle in a guard, because the Snake should not spie mee, and made it very readie. When I came to the place where my friend had told mee, I lighted my Torch, and was

[IV. vi.
1215.]

*Snake which
leapes at the
fire.*

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so neere the Snake, that if I would, I could not shunne her, this Snake had a great Frogge in her mouth, and assoone as shee saw the fire, shee put the Frogge out of her mouth, and raising up her skinne like the scales of a great fish with her mouth open, shee offered to flye at mee, as soone as her mouth was open, I strooke at her, and hit her on the head and the teeth, that I crushed her braines. Assoone as I had strooke her, I threw my Torch one way, and ranne halfe a dozen steps another way, the Snake made a great noyse in the water, but I looked still towards my Torch, to proove if it were true that they would flye in the fire, but when I saw no such thing, I went and tooke my Torch againe, and very warily went to the place, where I had strooke the Snake, where I saw all her head bloudie, and her eyes broken, and so I killed her. When I had done, I tooke a withe and bound it to her forequarters, and dragged her home to the house where I lay, when I came home I asked if I had beene called to watch, the Portugall and Henry Barraway said that no man had asked for me, then I tooke a Knife, and beganne to cut a piece of the Snake for the Captayne, and would have parted the rest among the rest. As I was parting the Ensigne of our company came to the doore, I went and opened the doore, and assoone as hee came to mee, hee strooke mee with a cudgell. I not knowing why hee should use mee so, came and closed with him, so both of us went to the ground, with that the Portugals that were in the house came and parted us, and asked him wherefore hee strooke mee, then the ensigne answered that the Captaine had risen and found no body in the watch, to that they all answered, that no man had called mee, then hee commanded mee to goe before the Captaine; hee without hearing me speake, commanded two Indians to binde mee to a poste, and commanded them to take the cords of their beds and whip me, I desired that the Captaine would heare the truth, and if hee found any fault in mee, I would

*The Snake
killed.*

*Worse Snakes
alive.*

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according to Marshall Law bee hanged. Before the Indians had untied their beds, there came in an ancient old man, by name John de Soso, Captaine of our Rere-guard, and with him some twentie Portugals, that lay in the same house where I lay. When they saw mee bound they told the Captaine that I was not in fault, for no man had called mee. Then the Captaine commanded mee to bee untied, and bade mee goe to my Watch, I went home and fetched my Sword, and presently came againe where I should have watched, and when I came there, I found him that had gone his way before, and said to the Captaine before my face, that hee had called mee, and that I made him no answere, when I saw him there, I asked him if hee was not ashamed to avouch that which was a Lye? with that he beganne to abuse mee in vile words, calling mee English Dogge and Heretique, when I saw my selfe disgraced by a paulty Mestizo, I tooke my Sword with both my hands, and strooke him on the head with the Hilts, that I made a great wound.

Then the Captaine commanded mee to bee set in the Stockes, and bound my hands, where I lay all that night, and the next day in the afternoone there came two Portugals and read certaine Articles against mee, which the Captaine had caused to bee made, saying, that I had killed many sicke Indians when I had found them alone, and that I had deserved death by making a mutinie in the Court of Guard by striking, that was sufficient to make an uprore. After they had read all this, they bid mee prepare my selfe for death, and so went their wayes. Within halfe an houre after the Frier came to mee, and asked mee whether I would confesse or no, I told him that I had stolne nothing from no man, and as for my sinnes God knew the secrets of all hearts, wherefore I had nothing to confesse to him. With that after many Orations that hee made to mee, hee went his way. All the Portugals went to the Captaine entreating him to pardon me, but hee would

*He is set in the
Stockes.*

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not heare them, desiring God that he might never come into Christian Countrey if hee did not hang mee. I lay all day and night in the Stocks, till it was foure of the clocke the next morning. Then the Frier came to me againe, and told mee that my houre was very neere, and desired mee to prepare my selfe to dye like a Christian, I told him I hoped the Lord would have mercie upon me.

*He is brought
to execution.*

[IV. vi.
1216.]

*Honest Portu-
gals intercede.*

Betwixt six and seven of the clock, there came the ensigne, and a Scrivener, and two or three Portugals with them, and an Indian with a cord in his hand, and by the command of the Portugals put it about my necke, then I was carried to the place of execution : all the Portugals being about me, I said, Gentlemen, the Captaine putteth me not to death for the offence that lately I have done, but a grudge he holdeth against me falsely rumered by his Cosen, who is now present, because I would not save him ; and for that, and no other matter I am condemned at this present. As I was speaking, the Indian that should have beene my executioner, came from the top of the house, where I should have bin executed, and thrusting me on the side of the head said, What doest thou prate, knowest thou not that the Captaines Father sent thee hither, that thou mightest never returne? with that the Portugals checkt the Indian, and John de Soso standing with Graned del Galbo, and Fostino Abanos, yea, a great many Portugals said, what authoritie hath the Captaine to hang this man, we come not in the Kings service, but for our owne profits, and he is but the Governours bastard Sonne ; so they commanded the execution to be staid, then John de Soso went to the Captaine, and told him, Sir, we know not where we are, and many of our men are dead, wherefore it is not convenient at this time, that we should weaken our selves for we know not if any of us shall returne againe or not, wherefore wee desire you to pardon this Englishman, for he is as good a Souldier as any of us, and the man that is hurt is not in danger. The Captaine

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swore a great oath, that I should dye; then John de Soso, and the rest of the Portugals, bid him shew what authoritie he had to put me to death, and if he shew not authoritie from the King, I should not dye at that time, for they were to answer for me as well as he. The Captaine came out very angerly, and made great protestations against John de Soso, that hee was an upholder of mutinies. John de Soso said, that he would answer to all that he alleadged, and so I was released from death.

After we had beene at this place, two moneths making our provision, we went forward to another Towne, we found great store of Ginnie Wheate newly planted; here we remained three moneths, till the Wheate was ripe, from thence all the Company returned home but my selfe, and twelve yong men; we asked leave of the Captaine to goe to seeke our adventure, the Captaine gave us leave to doe what we would; for mine owne part, I asked leave onely for feare to goe homewards, lest the Captaine should worke me some mischief; likewise wee did all thinke we should hardly get home, for we knew not where we were, and the way that we did come, we durst not returne againe, for feare of the Pories, and Lepos Tominenos, and other Canibals, lest they seeing us weake, should betraie us.

*A new
adventure.*

§. III.

His strange travailes with twelve Portugals, whom the Savages did eat. His life with the Canibals: and after that with the Portugals, from whom hee fleeth to Angola, is brought backe, and after manifold chances, is shipped to Lisbone.

I And the twelve aforesaid, tooke our leave of the Captaine, determining to goe to the South Sea, rather then returne againe without any thing. The names of the Portugals were these, Francisco

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Tavares, Lewes de Pino, Gonsalo Fernandes, Tomas Delvare, Lewis Loello, Matheas del Galo, John de Silvesa, Petro de Casta, Antonio fernandes Gorgedias, Manuell Caldera, and my selfe Anthony Knivet. After we had departed from our Captaine, we made a great Canoa of a barke of a tree, and went downe the River called Janary for the space of a weeke, that we came where we found a little Village of sixe houses, and it seemed it had beene a long time sithence any inhabitants were there; when we came to this Village we left our Canoa, and determined to goe by land. In this Towne we found great store of earthen Pots, and in some of them peeces of Gold tied at lines that the Indians fish withall; likewise we found Stones as greene as grasse, and great store of white glistering Stones like Christall, but many of them were blew and greene, red and white wonderfull faire to behold: when we saw the peeces of Gold and those Stones, we made accompt that we were very neere Potasin, then we tooke our way Southwest, and went up a great Mountaine of Wildernesse. After that, we came to a place of dry Browne earth, full of hils, rocks, and many small Rivers at the head; by many of these Rivers we found little peeces of Gold, as bigge as an Hasell nut, and great store in dust like sand. After which, we came into a faire Countrie, and we saw a great glistering Mountaine before us, ten daies before we could come to it, for when we came into the plaine Countrie, and were out of the Mountaines, the Sunne began to come to his height, wee were not able to travaile against it, by the reason of the glistering that dazeled our eyes. At the last, by little and little we came to the foote of this Mountaine, where we found great store of Tamandros.

Fishing with golden hooks.

Faire Stones.

Golden Rivers.

Glistering Mountaine.

Tamandros are the Ant-beares.

We went along by this Mountaine at the least twenty daies, before we could finde any way to passe over it; at last we came to a River that passed under it, here we determined to make some shift to get through, some of our company said that they thought it best to goe

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still along by the foote of the Mountaine, rather then to venture to goe through ; for they said, if this water goe not through, we are all cast away, for it is impossible to returne againe against this current. Then I answered friends, we may as well adventure our lives now as we have done heretofore in many places, if not we must make accompt to live here like wilde Beasts, where we shall have life as long as pleaseth God, without credit, name, or Religion ; wherefore I thinke that our best way is to goe through if we can, for no doubt but God that hath hitherto delivered us from dangers infinite, at this time will not forsake us, and questionlesse if it be our fortunes to passe on the other side, we shall finde either Spaniards or Indians, for I am sure, that each of you have heard, that on a faire day it is to be discerned from the top of Potasin to this Mountaine. After I had thus spoken, the Portugals determind to venture to goe through ; we made a great thing of great Canes, three yards and a halfe broad, and six yards long, that we might lye downe and sleepe upon it : we killed good store of Tamandroes, and rosted them very dry for our provision, for we knew not how long we should be in the vaute.

*Hideous
adventure.*

[IV. vi.
1217.]

After we had made all ready, taking good store of wood with us, commending our selves to God, we put our selves into the vault, which made such a noise with the running of the water, that we thought it had beene some enchantment. We went in on munday morning, and we came out on a morning (whether we were two dayes or one in the vault I know not.) As soone as we perceived light we were very glad, but when we came out, we saw on every side houses, then we tooke counsell what was the best for us to doe, to hide our selves, and see if we could passe the Townes in the night, or to goe and submit our selves to the Indians : we all agreed, that the best was to goe to them ; then I said, well friends, sithence we have agreed, let us fully determine here what we shall doe and say, for questionlesse, they will examine us what we are, and from whence we came ; then the Portugals said, we

*Charons
Ferry.*

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will tell them that we are Portugals ; then I answered, I will tell them that I am a French man. We went towards their houses, who as soone as they had perceived us came out hooping and hollowing with their Bowes and Arrows ; and when they came unto us they bound our hands, and tied cords about our middles, and so led us to their houses : presently there came two or three old men, and asked what we were, then the Portugals answered, that they were Portugals, and I, that I was a French man.

*The Indians
kils the Portu-
gals, and after
eate them.*

Within two houres after they had examined us, they tooke one of the Portugals, and tied a new roape about his middle, and carried him into a yard, with three Indians holding a cord on the one side, and three on the other side, and the Portugall in the middest, there came an old man, and bid him looke on all things, that he liked, and told him that he should bid them farewell, for hee should see them no more : then there came a lustie yong man, with his armes and face died red, and said unto him, doest thou see me, I am he that hath killed many of thy Nation, and will kill thee. After he had spake all this, he came behinde the Portugall, and strooke him on the nape of the necke, that he felled him to the ground, and after hee was downe gave him another that hee killed him ; then they tooke the tooth of a Conie and opened all the upper skinne, so they tooke him by the head and the feete, and held him in the flame of the fire : after that, rubbing him with their hands, all the upper skin came of, and the flesh remained white, then they cut off his head, and gave it to him : they tooke the guts, and gave them to the women, after which they jointed him joint by joint, first hands, then elbowes, and so all the body. After which, they sent to every house a peece, then they fell a dancing, and all the women made great store of Wine : the next day they boiled every joint in a great pot of water, because their wives and children might eate of the broth ; for the space of three dayes they did nothing but dance and drinke day and night : after that

*Divellish
Butchers.*

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they killed another in the same manner as you have heard, and so served all but my selfe.

When I saw all the Portugals dead, I looked for the same, but after the Indians had done with the Feasts, they came unto me and said, Feare not, for your ancestors, have beene our friends, and we theirs, but the Portugals are our enemies, and make us slaves, wherefore we have done with them as you have seene. After I had heard what they said, I told them I had no reason to feare, for I knew they were my friends, and not mine enemies, and that I had bin a long time prisoner to the Portugals.

*Hatred of the
Tamoyes to the
Portugals.*

When I had bin two moneths with these Indians called the Tamoyes, they went to warre against Tomominos, and comming to fight, we had almost lost the field, for the Tomominos were a great many more, so that we were faine to take the Mountaine: when I saw the rusticall manner of their fight, that without any order they would set upon their enemies like Buls, I taught them how to set themselves in Battaile, and to lye in ambush, and how to retire and draw their enemies into a snare: by this meanes, we had alwayes the upper hand of our enemies, and I was held in great accompt amongst them, for they would never goe to the field, except I went with them: in a short time we gave so many battailes to the Tomominos, that we made them leave their Countrey, and flye further from us: so wee lived in peace. The Tamoyes offered mee many wives, but I refused, saying it was not our custome to take wives out of our Countrey. After wee had conquered the Tomominos, wee lived in peace for the space of foure moneths, and then there came another kinde of Canibals, called Topinaques. These made their Towne very neere us, at a Mountaine called by the Indians Tamiuva (that is) the Mountaine of Gold.

Tamominos.

*He teacheth
them to fight.*

Topinaques.

*Mountaine of
Gold.*

When we heard of them, we prepared to make warre against them, wee went five thousand strong, in five dayes journey we came before the Towne; but we being espied, they left their Towne and fled, we followed them tenne daies, taking many old men and women, which as we

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[IV. vi.
1218.]

tooke them we killed: we followed them till we came to a great River side, where we durst not passe for feare lest the enemy should overcome us at the landing, so we returned home againe, from the River called Morgege, where we remayned still in peace, for the space of eight moneths till we removed our selves.

*His rich
apparell.*

At this place I went all naked with out any thing, onely a few leaves I tied before mee for shame. One day going all alone a fishing for pleasures sake, I sat downe remembering my selfe in what state I was, and thinking what I had beene, I began to curse the time that ever I heard the name of the Sea, and grieved to thinke how fond I was to forsake my naturall Countrey where I wanted nothing: then was I out of all hope either to see Countrey or Christian againe; sitting by the River in these passionate thoughts, there came an old Indian one of the chiefest of them; and beganne to talke with me saying. It was a good time with them when they dwelt at Cape Frio, for then they had trade with the Frenchmen, and wanted nothing, but now they had neyther Knives nor Hatchets, nor nothing else, but lived in great necessitie, with that I answered I did heartily wish, that he and his company would goe and dwell by the Sea-coast, without danger of Portugals, whereupon hee and I went home together, and the Indian reported in the Towne what I had said unto him: the next morning there came (at the least) twenty of the chiefest of them into the house where I lay, and asked me if I knew my Plate certaine, where they might finde any French Ships: I told them that I was sure betwixt the River of Plate, and a River called by the Portugals Dos Patos, we should finde French men, and if we did not, that here the Portugals could not hurt us. Moreover, it were better to dwell by the Sea side, where we should have plenty of al things, then where we did, where we had nothing to live upon but roots. These old men went and told the people, which all desired to see the coast, so they resolved, and making provision, we departed from our abode, being thirty thousand of us.

*He perswades
them to seeke
new habita-
tions.*

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New discoveries of this wandering Nation.

After we had passed many a Hill, all Wildernesse and Rivers, where wee found many precious stones, we came to a faire sandie Countrie, through which we travelled some twentie dayes, and we went Northward for feare of comming into the Countrie where there are great store of Spaniards, and this Countrie is it selfe very populous, and are friends with the Spaniards. Therefore we changed our course and travelled all Northward, till we came into the Countrie of the Amazons, which the Indians call Mandiocusyanas, then we tooke our course Southward againe. I would have perswaded the Tamoyes to have warred against the Amazons, but they durst not, for they said, we know that their Countrie is very populous, and we shall be all killed. After wee came to the head of the River, called Patos, there we found Canoas of barkes of trees that came downe the River some eight dayes, then wee found the River very broad, and many trees cut by the Rivers side, whereby we suspected that we were neere the Sea side, or some Town of the Waanasses, for the Waanasses never inhabit far from the coast. When the Indians saw these tokens of abidance; they asked me what I thought was best to doe: I answerd, I thought it best to hide our selves, and to send some nine or ten yong men to see if they could spie any Towne, so we to circle them in their houses in the night: to that they all agreed, and ten of them were sent, they returned again at night without sight of any Towne, but they said there went a great path by the River side, and brought peeces of Cords that they found in the way with them. Hence we judged that we should finde some Towne by the River side, and determined to goe downe the River in the night with our Canoas, to see if we could finde the Towne.

Amazons, not a one-breasted Nation, but warlike women.

About foure of the clocke we came to a faire Bay, and saw the Sea; and doubling a point of the shoare we espied a Towne, then as fast as we could we landed our men, and the day began to be cleare, and one of the Town comming out to the Sea side, espied us, whereupon

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*Battell of
Savages.*

Cariios.

all the Town rose up in armes, and we had a great skirmish. We were many more in number, and had farre better order, so we put them to flight killing a great many of them: wee tooke three hundred prisoners men and women, which the Tamoyes killed and did eate afterwards. These Indians are called Cariios. After we had put them to flight they went to Saint Vincents by land, and craved succour of the Portugals. At this Towne of the Cariios we found great store of provision, Cassavi, Ginnie Wheate, Potatoes, Plantons, Pumpions, and all other such like that the Countrie yeeldeth, and in great plenty: there likewise we found great store of Ryals of eight, for there had beene a Carvell cast away in that place not long before, and the Spaniards were gone before by land to Bonas Ayres in the River of Plate: with these Indians the Portugals had peace, but now they are in warre with them againe.

*They are
assailed by the
Portugals.*

Some of the Cariios went to the River of Plate to crave succour, others, as I said before, came to the Town of Saint Vincents: from Saint Vincents, newes was sent to the River of Janero, from thence the Portugals made a Navie of Canoas and Carvels, of the which the Governours sonne Marten de Sasa (which was come home from the River of Janary, where I departed from him) was come againe as Captaine of all the Portugals, and comming upon us in the night, they seized our Towne: about three of the clocke, an Indian that came with the Portugals beganne to speake very loud to the men of the Towne, that they should not stirre, for if they stirred they should be all put to the sword. When the Tamoyes heard the Indian speake, they began to russell with their Bowes and Arrowes, making a great noise, with that the Portugals shot of a Peece, then they all lay downe in their beds, like men without lives or soules; when the day was cleare, and my Masters Sonne saw me alive, he blest himselfe, and asked me what was become of my companions, I told him that the Indians had killed them, and eaten them. After that, about ten of the clocke, all the Indians were

[IV. vi.

1219.]

*He returneth
to his Master.*

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brought out of their houses, and being examined, some of them said that I bid them kill them, & if many of them had not been, I had died for it, but it was Gods will to discover the truth by their own mouthes: then the Portugals killed all the old men and women, and all those that had beene particuler actors in the Portugals deaths, which were in all 10000. and 20000. were parted amongst them for their slaves.

*The Portugals
kill 10000.
and captive
20000.
Indians.*

I came againe to my old Master, and was sent with the Tamoyes to a Sugar Mill that my Master had newly made. There I went still to the woods with the slaves to draw out great peeces of Timber for the space of three moneths: then was newes brought from Cape could, that the Canibals, called Vaytacasses, were come to make their abidance a little Southward of the Cape, in certaine places, where before the Tamoyes had inhabited. The Salvador Coria de Sasa sent his Sonne Gonsalo Corea de Sasa, with whom I went against my will. We travelled eight dayes by the Sea side, where we had alwayes great store of Fish. After that we came to a place, called Etaoca, that is to say, the Stone house, as strong a thing as ever I saw, for it was a great huge rocke, and it hath an entrance like a great doore within it, as any Hall in England: the Indians say that there Saint Thomas did Preach to their forefathers there: hard by standeth a Stone as bigge as foure great Canons, and it standeth upon the ground upon foure stones little bigger then a mans finger, like stickes; the Indians say that was a miracle which the Saint shewed them, and that that Stone had beene Wood: likewise by the Sea side there are great Rockes, upon them I saw great store of prints of the footing of bare feete; all which prints were of one bignesse. They say that the Saint called the Fishes of the Sea, and they heard him.

Vaytacasses.

*Tale of Saint
Thomas,
savouring like
Saint
Francises
Legend.*

From thence we went through the Wildernesse, foure dayes till we came to a great Mountaine, called Abou-sanga retam; by the Sea side of that Mountaine, we found a small Towne of Tamoyes, that had escaped in the time of the first conquest, that Salvador Corea de Sasa made

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Old Captaine. against that kinde of people, and never were heard of till now that wee found them by chance. The Captaine of them was (as they shewed by signes) one hundred and twenty yeares old, and yet was very lustie : he had in his lippe a great hole, and on either side of his cheekes a great hole, and in either of them a faire greene Stone. After we had taken this small Towne, wherein there were five hundred soules, we asked if they knew where the Waytaccasses were, they told us all that they knew very well, so in three dayes they guided us into a low seggie Countrie, where the Waytaccasses were : when we came to their habitation, this Abousanga come among the thickest of the Portugals, and said these words ; He that never saw Abousanga let him looke on me now, and they that dare follow me shall see my valour : and so with his Bowe and Arrowes, he ran amongst the thickest of the enemy, where he was shot with one and twenty Arrowes. In that enterprise we all saw him kill three of the Waytaccasses. When we came to the fight, all the Waytaccasses ranne away, & we tooke but one of them : for all that Abousanga was so hurt, he lived foure houres : the Portugals asked him why he had beene so desperate : he told them that he had lived all his life a free man, and that he had beene a great warriar, and would rather dye then be their Captive. *High spirit of a Savage.* Then he asked Baptisme, and desired them that they would tell him somewhat of God, for he said whatsoever they told him he would beleeve ; the Portugall Frier told him that God was the saver of soules and the giver of life, and that if he truely repented and would be Baptised he should be saved ; he answered, that all that was told him he truely beleaved, and desired that with speede he might be Baptised, and so died, calling to God for mercy till his last houre : from this place we returned home.

After we came home again, his son Gonsalo Corea de Sasa, reported so well of me, that his father commanded me to waite on him whither soever he went : newes came at that time from Portugall of a Navie of

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Shippes out of England, that were come to Brasil; whereupon the Governour commanded a Fort to be made of his owne cost upon a rocke that standeth on the mouth of the haven, so neere the River side, that three moneths after it was done, the Sea carried it away, with all the Ordnance in it. I have told you before that three moneths after I was taken, the Desire came from the Straits to a great Iland, where sixteene of her men were slaine, and one taken, by name Andrew Towers: this man was a Phisitian, and did many cures, the Portugals tooke him for a Sorcerer, for he would prognosticate many things; he had but one eye, and the Portugals said that in his eye which was out, he had a familier: this man tooke upon him to make a devise to take the peeces of Ordnance out of the Sea, which was this; he caused to be made a suite of Leather all greased and pitched, that no water could enter into it, then he caused a great head to be made all pitched, with a great nose, & at the nose were three bladders, and at the mouth two; he intised me to undertake to goe down into the Sea in that, saying it was very easie to be done. I told him, that if I might be well recompensed, I would venture my life to doe it; then he made it knowne to the Governor, that if I were well paid, I would venture my life, then the Governour called me and said, I will give you ten thousand Crownes, and a Pasport to goe for your Countrie, or whether you will, if you put a Ring into the eare of one of the Peeces. I told him, I would doe my best by Gods helpe.

*What became
of the 13. men
(so many
M. Jane
reconeth) lost
out of Cap.
Davis his
Ship.*

*Andrew
Towers devise.*

After the devise of Leather was made, most of the Portugals went to the place, where the pieces were lost with great solemnitie, praying to God to send me good lucke. Putting on the sute of Lether, I was cast into the Sea in eighteene fathome deepe, with a mightie great stone tyed about me. The head was so bigge, all pitched and tarred, that the weight of the stone (for it was great only) carried me downe, and it was a great paine unto me, for the weight of the stone carried me downeward, and

[IV. vi.
1220.]

*His mad
adventure.*

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the water by reason of the head bare mee upward, that I thought the cord I was tied withall, would have cut me in pieces. When I felt my selfe so tormented, I tooke a Knife that was tyed in my hand, and cut the cord, and assoone as I came above water, I tore the bladders from my face, and cut my sute before, for I was almost stifled, and for the space of a moneth, I knew not what I did.

Continually I desired my Master, to give me leave to get my living, intending to come into my Countrey, but the Governour, would not let me goe from him. When I saw no meanes to get leave of my Master, I determined to runne away to Angola; for to serve the King as a Souldier in Massangano, till such time that I might passe my selfe to the King of Anyeca, which warreth against the Portugals, and so have come through Prester Johns Countrey into Turkie. On the seven and twentieth day of June 1597. I embarked my selfe unknowne to my Master in a small ship of one Emanuell Andrea, for to come for Angola. In this Voyage wee were driven so neere the Cape of Good Hope, that we thought all of us should have beene cast away, the Seas are there so great; and by reason of the current they brake in such sort, that no shippe is able to endure. Then we brake both our mayne mast and our Mesen. It pleased God to send us the wind Eastward, which brought us to our desired Harbour Angola. Wee had beene five monethes in our Voyage, and by that meanes other shippes that departed two monethes after us were there before us, when I heard that there were ships of the River of Jenero, I durst not goe ashoare for feare of being knowne of some of the Portugals, the next day after that wee came into the Harbour; there came a great Boate aboard us, to aske if wee would sell any Cassavi meale, wee told them we would, and asked them whether they went with their Boate, they answered, that they tarried for the tyde to goe up to the River of Guansa Tomasongano, then I thought it a fit time for my purpose, and so embarked

*Massangano a
Portugall Fort
in Africa. See
And. Bastell.*

*His escape to
Angola.*

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my selfe in the Barke, the Portugals marvelled to see mee goe willingly to Masangono; for there men dye like Chickens, and no man will goe thither if he can choose.

Nine dayes we were going up the River of Guansa, in which time two Portugall Souldiers dyed, the Countrey is so hot that it pierceth their hearts, three dayes after I had beene in Masangano, Don Francisco de Mendosa Fortado, the Governour of the Citie of Congo, having received a Letter from Salvador Coria de Sasa, who was his great friend, sent a Pursuivant for me, who brought me by Land through the King of Congos Countrey, and in sixe dayes we came to a Towne called Saint Francis, (where the Governour was) hard by the Kingdome of Manicongo, when I came before the Governour hee used mee very kindly in wordes, and asked mee, what I meant to cast my selfe away wilfully in Masangano, then I told him, how long I had served Salvador Coria de Sasa; and in how many dangers I had beene for him and his Sonne, without ever having any recompence of any of them, and therefore I thought it better to venture my life in the Kings service, then to live his Bond-slave. The Governour commanded me to be carried to Angola, and charged a paire of bolts to bee put upon my legges, because I should not runne away. About a fortnight after I was sent backe againe in a Carvell of Francis Lewes, and in two moneths we arrived in the River of Jenero, and I was carried with my bolts on my legges before the Governour; when he saw me, hee beganne to laugh and to jeast with mee, saying, that I was welcome out of England. So after many jeasts he spake, hee bade pull off my bolts from my legges, and gave mee cloth, and used mee verie well.

After I had beene with the Governour againe some two monethes, then came a small man of Warre to great Iland, the Captaines name was Abram Cocke, he lay in waite for the ships of the River of Plate, and had taken them if it had not beene for five of his men that ranne away with his Boate, that discovered his beeing there, for

*He is taken &
sent backe to
Brasil.*

*Nil habet
infelix
paupertas
durius inse.
Quam quodd
ridiculos
homines facit.*

*Captain
Cocke.*

A.D.
1597.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

within a sevendnight after hee was gone, three Carvels came into the same Road where he was. These five men were taken by a Frier that came from San Vincents, and were brought to the River of Jenero, I being at this time in some account with the Governour, favoured them aswell as I could, especially one of them, by name Richard Heixt, because that they all said, that hee was a Gentleman, after that wee had beene in the Towne together about some three moneths, one of them called Thomas Cooper, being married, had his house by the Sea side, where he used his Trade, we were then nine Englishmen, and three Dutchmen, and wee determined when the shipping came from the River of Plate, that wee would take one of them comming into the Harbour, this Heixt alwayes went with me to a Portugals house where I was very well beloved. One night hee comes into the house, and steales away a boxe that had sixtie Rialls of eight in it, and two or three pieces of Holland, I desired him to restore the same, but this Heixt being a swaggering companion used me most vilely in words, and went and told the Governour, what wee all had determined, and said that wee were Hereticckes, and that he himselfe was a Catholicke; that day at night I should have stolne the Key of the Kings Store-house to have taken Muskets and Powder, and have carried it to Thomas Coopers house, but it was Gods will that he had accused us before I had done it, or else we had beene all hanged for it. We being all before the Governour, and denying that we had ever meant any such matter, Heixt said, Sir, send to Thomas Coopers house, and you shall find 20. Muskets and powder, that Anthony had stolne out of the Kings Store-house for that purpose, if your Worship find it not so, say that I am a lier, and a false dealer. Then the Governour sent us all to Prison, & himselfe and Heixt, went to T. Coopers house, where they found no such matter. He went to the Kings Store-house and saw that nothing was stirred: whereupon hee was somewhat angry with Heixt, because he

*Heixt
perfidiousnesse
to his Country-
men.*

[IV. vi.
1221.]

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1598.

had taken him with an untruth, and said, that he never saw men of so perverse and vile condition as we were to seeke the destruction of each other. Upon occasion of this Heixt his ill demeanure not long after, the Governour sent him to Angola, and from thence Don Francisco sent him to Masangano, where he dyed in a miserable estate. Presently after that Andrew Towres, was accused for eating flesh on the Friday, and for that was put in prison, and paid 100. Rials of eight, and was set at libertie, within a moneth after he had bin out of prison, he ran away to Fernambucke, the Governour being informed of it sent two small Carvels after him to bring him back againe: in one of the small Carvels went his sonne Gonsalo Corea de Sasa, and the High Priests Nephew, and a great many more young Gentlemen. After they were out on the Mayne, and almost aboard of the ship that Andrew Towers was in, on a sudden, there came a great storme, that the small Carvell that the Governours sonne was in, could not endure the Sea, but was fain to run on shore on the Coast, where three of their company were cast away, one of them beeing the High Priests Nephew, and I thinke that they had bin all drowned, if it had not bin for Martin de Sasa, that was at that place with 100. slaves making Brasill ready for a ship of his Fathers, the other Carvell followed him to Fernambuquo, and brought him backe againe to the River of Jenero, where hee was put in prison and should have bin hanged, but that all the Towne begged him, he was sent to Masongona where he dyed.

Heixts miserable death.

Anno Dom. 1598. there came two Dutch ships being Captaine of them, Jasper Fernandes a Dutchman, and leave of the Governour after he had shewed his Licence out of Portugall, set all his goods on shore, and had bought and sold for the space of three monethes in the Towne, and made great store of money. At the time of his going away, the Kings Officers said that his Licence was not good, and would have stopped his ships, then the Governour said, why looked you not to that before,

Two Dutch ships.

A.D.
1598.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

seeing I gave them leave to come in upon your words, saying, that his dispatch was good, answere it how you can, for seeing he came in with leave and upon my word he shall goe out without any hearing, and so he departed for Angola.

After that, the Governour General of all the Coast of Brasil, Don Francisco de Sasa, came to the River of Jenero, with two Hulkes, and being enformed that Jasper Fernandes was at Angola, hee sent a Carvell thither, that his ships should bee kept for the King, hee hearing of it went aboard his ships, and went away in spight of the Portugals; the same yeere there came Francisco de mondunsa de vesconsales for Governour to my Masters place, that day the Hulke which the new Governour was in, came to the mouth of the Haven, the Governour Salvador Corea de Sasa was at a Sugar-mil that he had newly finished. The aforesaid, when she came to the mouth of the Haven beganne to shoot off her Ordnance, the Governour not knowing what it should bee, presently caused a great Canoa to bee made readie, for immediatly, hee would goe to the Towne to see what was the matter, within halfe an houre after we had bin out at Sea, to come to the Towne, a great tempest rose and overturned the Canoa, there my Master had bin cast away, if God first, and I had not laid hands on him, for all his slaves swamme away to the shore, and Henry Barraway with them, only I, and Domingos Gomes a Molato slave that my Master carried with him in the Sea, and betweene us, we got him to the Canoa, where he held fast, till wee drew neere the shore, where the Sea brake like Mountaynes, there we had like to have bin all cast away, for the Sea would cast us against the Hills of sand, and carrie us backe againe to the Sea; after I had got my selfe ashore, I looked towards the Sea, and saw my Master come in a great wave, and as the wave brake, I and my deere friend Domingos Gomes tooke hold of him and dragged him out of the Sea; but we both thought that hee would have dyed, for hee

*He saveth his
Master.*

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1598.

could not speake, then wee tooke him betweene us by the legges upon our shoulders, and made him vomit a great deale of water, and so recovered him, when I saw him well, I told him that the Sea knew no Governours better then other men, the next day the Governour went home by land, and found the other Governour in the Towne, for whose comming I did not a little rejoyce, for then I thought the time was come that I long had desired, hoping shortly to come into my Country.

In the same yeere there came foure Hollanders, and anchored before the Citie in the mouth of the Haven, then all the Towne rose up in Armes, my Master was at his Sugar-mill, and I remayned in the Towne to wayte on my Mistris. When shee saw the Portugals runne up and downe with their Armes, she commanded me to take a Musket, and bade mee goe to one of the Forts, the which I did according to her command: the new Governour came to the Fort where I was, and viewed the men that were in the Fort, and commanded one of his men to give us Powder and shot. After I had spoken with the new Governour (who liked mee very well, because he said I was ready with my Peece, and prayed the English Nation to be very good Souldiers.) One John de Selvera told him, that he were best take heed of me, that I ranne not away to the Hollanders, for I had done greater matters then that, and that he knew I made no account to swim aboard of them in the night upon any piece of wood, and rehearsed many things that I had adventured in the time that my Master was Governour. The new Governour came and tooke me by the hand, and carried mee to Prison, where I lay 27. dayes, till the Hulkes were departed from the mouth of the Haven, and went to Great Iland, then I was set at libertie. After that the Governour Generall had beene at San Vincents some two moneths, there came a great Hulke of Amsterdam, called the Golden World, and a Captaine that was called Lawrence Bitter, the Hulke had beene at Saint Thomas Iland, and an Iland called

*Foure Holland
ships.*

[IV. vi.
1222.]

A.D.
1598.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Perfidiousnes
of Portugals.*

the Prince, and from thence to the Straits of Magellan, where many of her men dyed, and by contrary wind they were compelled to returne to the Coast of Brasill, this Hulke comming to San Vincent, sent her Boate to tell the Governour that they were Merchants, and that if they would give them leave, they would traffique with them, the Governour Generall made them a Certificate under his hand and Seale, that they should have no wrong, but pay the Kings Custome and goe their wayes when they would, and whether they would: with that the Captaine of the Hulke put into the Harbour; & commanded his goods to be set on shore. Every day he was visited by the Governour Generall aboard his ship, and promised him great courtesie. After that the Captayne had landed all his goods, and most of all the Hollanders were ashore, a great many Portugals went aboard the Hulke with Gitternes singing and playing. When the Flemmings saw them come in that sort they mistrusted nothing, the Portugals danced in the ship and dranke with the Flemmings, and upon a sudden when the Flemmings thought least of them, they drew their Swords and killed two of them, and possesst themselves of the Hulke for the King.

*Flemming
taken
treacherously.*

In the beginning of the yeere of the Lord 1599. there came nine Hulkes before the Citie of Bacia, but they could do no good. After the Governour Generall had been some foure monethes at San Vincents, my Master had some businesse thither, and I went with him, when we came to San Vincents the Governour Generall was departed fiftie leagues within the land, at a place where he was enformed of some Mynes of Gold, but when he came thither, he found that they were not worth the working, then he determined to send farther into the Land to a place called Etapusick, I being there, and knowing the place was commanded by the Governour Generall to goe thither, when we came to the aforesaid place, we found very singular good Mynes, and wee brought of the soyle to the Governour Generall, and

Mynes of gold.

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1601.

many small peeces of Gold that we found in many places where the water washed away the Earth, the Governour Generall tooke it, paying us for it more then it was worth, and sent it to the King with a Sey, for to consider whether it should be wrought or not, the Governour Generall sent likewise 40000. pounds worth of Plate, that he had wrought out of the Myne of Saint Paul, which is twelve leagues from San Vincents. In the time that I went to Etapusicke, my Master was gone home, then I served as a Souldier for the space of three moneths, that shipping went to the River of Jenero : then the Governour Generall requited my paines very honourably, and sent me backe againe to my Master. After that my Master sent to a place called the Organs, where we found a little Myne of Gold, and many good stones. There came a Hulke out of Spaine that brought a Bishop, and a Spanish Governor to goe from thence in small shipping to the River of Plate, and from thence to Somma. A little after that, this Hulke arrived at the River of Jenero, where fell a disease in the Countrey like the meazels, but as bad as the plague, for in three moneths their dyed in the River of Jenero, above three thousand Indians and Portugals: this disease was generally in all parts of the Countrey. At this time going up and downe from the Sugar-mill to the ship, in the night with a Barke lading of Brasill for the Hulke, with the Ayre one of my legges swelled, that I could not stirre: it is common and very dangerous in those Countries when a man is hot, to come in the Ayre, especially in the night, for being a hot Countrey, it hath a piercing ayre, and suddenly striketh in any part of the bodie. I was very ill for the space of a moneth.

Silver Myne

The Organs.

*Mortalitie.
Divers frayes,
dangers of the
Author, which
here followed,
as in other
places of the
Historie, for
brevities sake
are omitted.
Legge swolne
with the aire.*

The fourteenth of August 1601. Salvador Corea de Sasa; Governour of the River of January, embarked himselfe in the aforesaid Hulke with his Wife Donenes de Sosa, determining to make his Voyage to Fernam-

A.D.
1601.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

buquo, we sayled East to Seaward. The fifteenth day wee kept still Eastward to the Sea. The sixteenth day we kept North-east, and about tenne of the clocke we had sight of the Cape.

The seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth, having the wind North-west, we kept stil Eastward for feare of the sands and cliffes called Aborollas, they lye betweene the Cape and Spirito Santo. The twentieth day having the winde South, wee sayled our course North-east. This course we kept till the five and twentieth of the moneth, then the winde turned Northward, we made East to Sea; this course we were faine to keepe till the last day of the moneth, the first of February, the winde being at South-west wee sayled North-east along the Coast, till the seventh day of the moneth. The eight day the Master and the Pilot tooke the height of the Sun, and were ten degrees and an halfe Southward of the Line. As the Master and the Pilot were talking together concerning the Voyage, there came a Sea-foule, and sitting upon the backe stay, cast out two or three little fishes, with that a Spaniard called Jasper Conquero, who had some experience of the Coast, said to the Master take heed, for I am afraid you are neerer the shoare, then you take your selfe to bee, for you know not how the current driveth you Westward upon the Coast, the Flemmings bade him meddle with his owne businesse, and that they knew what to do without his counsell, the Pilot made himselfe forty leagues from the shore, & directed his course North. The ninth day at midnight wee descried Land, the Pilot presently cast his Lead, and found but eight fathomes water, then he commanded the Saylers to cast about, the which they did, the wind being at North-east, and wee being neere the shore, could not beare up to Sea; for wee saw Clifts both on the star-board and larboord side of us, and before wee could get out our Anchor, we were driven so neere the Clifts on the lee side of us, that wee had no other remedie, but to runne upon the Rockes, where we had beene all

[IV. vi.

1223.]

Danger at Sea.

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1601.

cast away, but that it was the pleasure of God to deliver us, for wee lay with the Prow of our ship upon one of the Rockes for the space of halfe an houre, and we were faine to cut off both our Masts, and to cast many chists overboard, thinking it had beene impossible to save any thing, but it was the will of God when wee least thought of it, that a great Sea brake over the Rocke, and put us into eight fathomes water, betweene the Rockes and the Cliffes, so by the providence of God, wee were delivered out of the aforesaid danger.

The next day we saw Canibals along the shore, then the Governour commanded mee to be set on shore to talke with the wilde people, and to know of them upon what Coast wee were, or if we might goe to Fernambuquo by land, the Captaine commanded a Mamaluke, called Antonio Fernandes to goe with me ashore, but when we came to land, this Mamaluke durst not goe on shore, for feare of the wilde Canibals, so I went alone, and saluted them according to the fashion of the Countrey, then I enquired of them, how they called the place where they were, they told me that it was called Cororeyespe, which is the River of Toades, likewise they said that we were very neere the River of Saint Francis, and Northward, we had the River called Saint Michell, and that they were slaves to the Portugals of Fernambucke, having driven cattle to Baya; and now they returned home againe. One of these bond-slaves went aboard the shippe with mee, and talked with the Governour, the next day, the Governours Wife entreated her husband, that hee would leave the Hulke, and goe by land, the which he did at his wifes request, so commanding all his Treasure to be set on shore, we left our ship, the Governour commanded the Master to take Fernambuquo if it were possible, if not that he should goe to Baya, and from thence into Portugall, with any ships that should depart from thence, this Hulke had nine tunnes of Silver in her, the which incharged to Diego de Guadro, by the Governour Generall Don Francisco de Sasa; and at Fernam-

*Mamaluke, or
Mestizos.*

River of toads.

*Nine tunns of
silver.*

A.D.
1601.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Places on the
Coast.*

buquo, the charge of it was given to my Master Salvador Corea de Sasa; from the place where we were driven on shore to Fernambucke, is fortie leagues. In this journey from the River of Toades, or from the Clifts called Bayshas Deamrobrio did I and Domingos Gomes alway carrie a Boxe of pure Gold of my Masters, some twelve leagues; from the aforesaid River of Toades to a place called by the Indians Upavasou are three leagues, this Upavasou, is a very singular good place to take fresh water; from Upavasou to another River called Casuays, is one league from the Casuayes, to the River of Saint Michell are foure leagues, at this River dwelleth a very rich Mamalucke, John de Recho, at this River we rested three dayes. The Governour Generall fraughted a small fisher Boate at this place, and determined to goe to Fernambuquo in it.

A storme.

The same day that wee made sayle in the smal Barke from the River of Saint Michell, there arose a great storme from that North-east, and we were faine to take the River of Saint Michels againe with great hazard of our lives, for the winde being very great, wee were driven upon a Rocke that lyeth South-west from the mouth of the River very neere the shore, all those that could swimme leaped into the Sea; and so the Barke was lighter, and swamme off the Cliffe, then the Governour and his Wife said that they would goe by Land, so the day after we departed from the River of Saint Michels to another great River called Uno, this River is three leagues from Saint Michel, heere my small ship may enter and take fresh water, and kill great store of fresh fish, from thence we went to another River called Jaquareasicke, from this place the Governour sent me and Antonio Fernandes before to a small Village to provide some provision against his comming, there was in our company a Portugall called Rafiel Penera, that perforce would go with us, we told him that we had many great Rivers to passe, and that it were better for him to tarrie with the Governour and his Wife, he not regarding our

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1601.

words went with us, so we departed all three of us, the next day after wee had departed from the Governour, wee came to a very faire River called Saint Antonio, that which we passed upon a Jangarie made of Canes, from thence we went to a place called by the Indians Amrecuva Prisema, this is the Harbour of Frenchmen, from thence wee came to a great faire River called Camarijuva, wee went on to the River of Stones. We departed from thence up the River on a Mangada, made of three dry posts pinde together, the next morning we landed in a faire Champaine Countrey, where we saw great store of Cattle, and a Sugar-mill grinding of Canes, to which wee went, the Owner of the Mill was a high Dutchman, [IV. vi. 1224.] to whom we delivered the Governours Letter, the which as soone as hee had read, presently he commanded two Beeves to be killed, and sent away with tenne bushels of Cassavi meale, and many Hens and Turkeyes, and wee two were very honourably used for the space of a weeke that we were there, from thence wee departed to a place called Porto do Calva, three leagues from the Areseeve, this is an excellent Haven for all weathers, and all the yeere long, there is at the least two thousand chists of Sugar. At this place Manuell Masquerennas met us with two hundred Horse, and then after two dayes rest we came to Fernambuquo.

Twentie dayes after we had beene in the Towne Jelisiano Cuello sent word to Manuell Masquerennas, how that he was beseched in Rio Grande, by the Pute-waras, and that if he were not presently ayded by him, he should be forced to lose the Kings Towne, with the losse of all their lives, Masquerennas presently determined to goe himselfe, and left the Towne of Fernambuquo in charge to my Master Salvador Corea de Saa; and thus we departed from Fernambuquo with foure hundred Portugalls, and three thousand Indians, and in seven dayes journey we came to Rio Grande, having many a brave skirmish, with divers Canibals in the way. As soone as wee were come before the Towne our Captaine

A.D.
1601.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Army of
Savages.*

made a long speech to all the Portugals and Indians, encouraging them against those Infidels whose Armie was at the least fortie thousand strong, and desired them all to confesse to their Ghostly Fathers and to take the Communion, for the next morning he was resolved to give the onset on his enemies, the which was very bravely performed, for the Canibals the day before in a skirmish that they had, did take two hundred prisoners, and having killed many of them to eat, not expecting our comming in the chieftest of their feast, and their drinking we set upon them, the people of the Towne on the other side, hearing the rumour, issued forth, thus taking them on the sudden, wee made such slaughter among them, that they were forced to remooove their siege, with the losse of three thousand prisoners, and five thousand that were slaine. The King of these Canibals was called Piraiuwath that is to say, the finne of a fish, when this Heathen Prince saw himselfe overthrowne with so small a number as wee were, in comparison of his multitudes, he sent certayne of his men to Manuell Masquarennas to treat of peace, upon these conditions, that if he would release all those prisoners, and admit him and all his Nation to live as free men, that then hee and all his would submit themselves as subjects unto him and be baptized, which offer indeed was accepted of by Masquarennas, and thus one of the greatest Provinces of all the North part of Brasilia, became subject to the King of Spaine. This conquest beeing ended, our Captaine Generall Masquarennas presently built two strong Forts hard by the Towne, on the River side, and sent to Fernambuquo for forty cast Peeeces of Iron, placing twentie in either Fort, many Souldiers got at this conquest very rich stones, both Diamonds, Rubies, and great store of blue Saphires, in some small Villages that stood by the Sea side.

Ambergreece. We found great store of Ambergreece, which the Indians call Pirapoun Arepoty, here fortune was somewhat favourable unto me, for I got above five hundred Crownes in this journey.

ANTHONY KNIVET

A.D.
1601.

After this conquest was ended, Manuell Masquarennas returned againe to Fernambuquo, where I found my Master Salvador Corea de Saa, readie to ship himselfe for Portugall, in the same ship that brought him from the River Janero, which by this time was come from Bayeya, after wee were set ashore at the place, called Ous Busshos de don Rodrigo, where we had all like to have beene cast away, at my returne from Rio Grande to Fernambuquo, I met with two Englishmen, the one of them a Gentleman called Thomas Turner, the other Musgrave, Pilot of a Fly-boate of Master Newtons a Merchant of London, Master Turner by my advice, went to the River of Janero, and from thence to Angola, where he made great profit of his Merchandize, for which hee thanked me after we met in England. Now to my storie. The thirteenth of August 1598⁹ Salvador Corea de Saa, Lord Governour of the River of Janero, Captaine Generall of Spirito Santo, Porta Segura, Santos, and San Vincent, departed from Fernambuquo, with fifteene Hulkes of Hamborough, seven Fly-boates of Omden and Hamborough, and at the least twentie Carvels, all of them being laden with Sugars. The old Mary of Hamborough wherein the Governour came was Admirall, a ship of seven hundred tunnes, the Owner whereof was called Hans Burgo, the new Mary Vice-admirall a ship of five hundred tunnes, the Owner called Adrian Cornelias, Rere-admirall a ship of five hundred tunnes, the Owner called Conrado, likewise another great ship came with us, called the George of one Hans Duke, the David and others, with this fleete we departed from Fernambuquo, the fifteenth of August 1599. and in two monethes sayle wee arrived at Lisbone, where I continued with the Governour in his house for the space of nine moneths, after which time I fell very sicke, and by this time having spent all that I brought with me from Brasill, my misery great, and had beene a great deale greater, had it not beene for a vertuous English woman, which I met withall in a Nunnery, and in that time that I was there, shee made her approbation. By

This Thomas Turner I was acquainted with, and received of him some notes, which follow after M. Knivet.

A. Knivet arriveth at Lisbone.

A.D.
1601.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

God first, and by her meanes I was saved from dying a most miserable death.

His sickness. After my comming to Lisbon, I fell very sicke in my Masters house, where I lay in a backe roome having only a piece of an old mat for my bed, thus I lay for the space of sixe weekes, in the greatest misery that could be, for first I was sicke of a burning Fever, none came at mee but a poore slave of my Masters, for before this time my deare friend Domingos Gomes was dead, this slave in love to me, sometimes would bring me meate and water, sometimes I was two daies without either meate or drinke: in the end of this sixe weekes, Thomas Musgrave and Master Thomas Turner came to me with some Dutchmen, and they amongst them gave me twelve shillings: I had received so many bountifull gifts before of my vertuous friend Mistris Foster, that I would have chosen rather to have died, then she should have knowne my want; but Thomas Musgrave of Ratcliffe, knowing how much she favoured me, did perswade me to write unto her, the which (although unwillingly) I did; presently upon the receipt of my letter, I received from her fiftie Crownes, and every day was visited from her, yet for all this my sicknesse grew to be such, that those that saw me thought that I could not escape, except I had the helpe of some Doctor, then by her meanes, reporting that I was her kinsman, I was carried to the Kings Hospitall, where in two moneths I recovered, being one and twentie times let bloud, and shortly after that I was past all danger, I was very kindly discharged out of the Hospitall, with ten shillings in my purse.

[IV. vi.

1225.]

After I came forth of the Hospitall, I thought with my selfe, that the best way was to leave my Masters house, and determine how to get my living by some other meanes: with this determination I went to the Kings Custome house, where I met with many men of all Countries, there I met with some Scotchmen, seeking of one that could speake the language: I hearing them, offered my service, & after that, I had as many customers

ANTHONY KNIVET

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as I could turne my hands unto, and got by them for interpreting verie good maintenance: many Dutch Merchants would have had me gone backe againe in their affaires for Brasil, and the Indies, but I still had a desire first to come to England, thinking that there I should finde some meanes to set forth my selfe in some good fashion, but alas I finde that want hath no preferment: now for my comming into England, my determination was to have tarried somewhat longer then I did, but that my fortunes were and are ever like to be crost, for living as I have told you in verie good fashion, maintaining my selfe verie well by foraine Merchants, that could not speake the Spanish tongue: one day amongst the rest in the Kings Custome house I met with one who told me that my Master Salvador Corea de Saa, did command me to come to him againe, if not, that he would make me be brought whither I would or no: in briefe, I made little account of his message, and held on my course with them by whom I lived, but now my old friend, imprisonment, and miserie comes againe, and I am as farre from my long desired home as ever I was, for Salvador Corea de saa, seeing I would not come at him, incenst the Viceroy Christopher de Mouco against me, telling him what harme I might doe if I got into my Countrie, I presently upon this was taken in the streete as if I had beene some notorious villaine, carried to prison, cast in a dungeon, where I lay (God be my witnesse) three daies without meate, or sight of light; in the end I espied a little glimpse of the light, and clambering up the wall, in despaire and halfe madde, I broke downe a peece of a boord that stood before an Iron grate, there I cried out in such sort that a great many came to the window, where many pittied me, but none could helpe me, &c.

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

§. III.

The divers Nations of Savages in Brasil, and the adjoining Regions: their diversities of Conditions, States, Rites, Creatures, and other things remarkeable, which the Author observed in his many yeares manifold peregrinations.

The Petivares described.

THe Petivares are not of so wilde and barbarous conditions as many other Provinces are in Brasil; for if you come as a Merchant unto them, they will trafficke with you, if as a Warriour, they will fight very valiantly. They are men of good stature, their bodies are all carved with very fine workes, and in their lips they make a hole with a Roe-bucks horne, and when they come to mans estate, they cut the hole of their lippes with a Cane, and then the hole being bigge they wear a greene Stone therein, and he that hath not this fashion is counted a pesant. These Canibals

No set forme of Religion.

have no religion, they may take as many wives as they will, or as they can get: the women can take no more husbands but one, except her husband give her leave in publike before them all, then she make take whom she will. When these Indians goe to the wars, their

Warres.

wives carry all their provision in Baskets on their backes: these Canibals goe all naked, and inhabit on the Northerne

Region.

Diet.

parts of Brasil from Baya to Rio Grande: they have no certainty of meate but rootes, and if they kill any wilde Beaste or Foule in the Mountaines, when he comes home, looke to which of his wives he giveth that which he bringeth, with her he will lye that night; then she presently goeth to the water, and washeth her selfe, and lying downe in a net, commandeth all the rest of her

Rites of childe-birth.

[IV. vi.

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husbands wives to serve her; which they doe very obediently for that day. When the time commeth that any woman is to be delivered of Childe birth, she will goe to the doore, and as soone as the Infant is borne, presently the Father lyeth downe in the net (as women

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doe with us in childe bed) and is visited of all his neighbours, and his wives serves him diligently. No Indian, when his wife is great with childe, will kill any thing, fish nor flesh if it be female; for he beleeveth that if he should kill any thing breeding, that for it his child should dye. These Indians when they travaile through the Wildernesse, doe carry great store of Tobacco with them, and continually they have a leafe laid along their mouth betweene the lip and the teeth, and as they goe the rume runneth out of the hole, that they have in their lippes.

Superstition.

Tobacco.

These Canibals warre against the Portugals, and against all other Provinces of Canibals, and eate all kinde of people that are their enemies, when they take any man, and if they take any prisoner they kill him not, but he that tooke him giveth him to his brother or his friend to kill: and as many men as any Indian killeth, so many names he taketh. When they kill a man, they take a new cord made of Cotten wooll, and binde him that shall dye about the middle, they bring him forth of the prison, and three men holding one end of the Cord, and three the other, he that must dye remaineth fast tied in the middle. Then he that must kill him commeth forth with all his wives dancing, being painted all in red, and gallantly attired with Feathers of divers colours on his head, knees, and armes, with a great Sword made of wood in his hands. Comming before him that must dye, he maketh him a long oration, telling him that he must dye, with these words, You must behold the Sunne, and all things that like you, and so bid them farewell, for you shall see them no more. After he hath said these words, he goeth away dancing with his wives, and presently commeth backe againe hooping and crying, saying, I am he that commeth to kill thee, defend thy selfe: and thus comming behinde him that is to dye, he striketh him in the pole of the necke; and when with that blow he is fallen downe, he breaketh the scull of his head, then they beleeve that he is dead. After

Man-eaters.

*Manner of
their
Butchery.*

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that they have killed him, they take the tooth of a Conie that is set in a peece of wood, and with that they scratch all his body raising the upper skin, holding the dead man in the flame of the fire, all the upper skin commeth off, and the flesh remaineth very faire and white. Then they roast and boile it, and feede of it, thinking that mans flesh maketh them strong and valiant.

Townes and houses.

These Canibals have great Townes, their houses are two hundred and twenty yards long, covered with Palmita boughes without any partition. They hang their nets upon beams that they lye in, and make their fire in the ground: every morning men, women, and children, doe wash themselves: they have good store of Ginnie Wheat, and Mandioca, whereof they make Bread. They part their grounds, and are setled, keeping good orders among themselves. In this Countrey there are many good Fruites, and Hearbes of great vertue, and many wilde Serpents, the which as neere as I can I will describe unto you. In this Countrey I saw Serpents both dead and alive, or Snakes, that the Indians call Jebya, you shall finde these Serpents in the Mountaines of Rio grande, lying on the ground like the body of a Tree: when anie wilde beast commeth neere him, he striketh out two finnes out of his forequarters with such force, that whatsoever he hitteth he killeth. This Jaboya hath foure legges like a Crocadile, or an Aligator, and a great taile, the which hee hideth under him when he lieth in the woods for his pray for the wilde beasts, because that they shall not know him. Likewise in this part of the Countrey, I saw a kinde of Munkies, called by the Indians Wariva, they are as bigge as a water Dogge, all blacke, their faces are like a mans; they have long broad Beards, you shall see twentie of them together in a Tree, and one of them will walke up and downe alwaies with his hand on his Beard making a great noise, and all the rest sitting still and harkening for the space of an houre.

Serpents called Jebya.

Strange Munkie Orators. The Mariquites Tapoyes is a name (as in the Portug. Friers treatise which followeth, appeareth) given to 76. Nations.

On the coast betweene Fernambuquo, and Baya inhabite a kinde of Canibals, called Mariquites, which all other

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Indians call Tapoyes. Tapoyes in their language is a Wilde Man: among all the Canibals that name is held in great disgrace, except among themselves, or another kinde of Canibals, called Vaanasses, like the Mariquites in their behaviour. The Mariquites are men of a good stature, the women are very proper of person, and fight with their Bowes as well as the men. They have no dwelling, but runne up and downe the Wildernesse like wilde Beasts: they have no Religion, nor friendshippe with any Nation, but warre, wheresoever they come (but now they are in peace with the Portugals.) They have holes in their lippes, as the other Canibals have, but they are not carved in their bodies as the Petiwares are: they take wives as the other Canibals doe, as many as they will. Their language differs from all other Indians; they take a kinde of Gumme to rubbe their bodies with, and then they take the young Feathers of Parats, and other Birds, and paint their bodies. These Canibals are verie tawnie of complexion, verie swift; will never come to the field to fight as other Canibals will, but alwaies keepe in the Mountaines, lying in holes, and hiding themselves behinde Trees; and when they see that they have advantage of their enemies, they will start out, and hurt, and kill as manie as they can have advantage of. Thus when these Caniballes have done what mischief they can, they will runne away, and hee that can runne fastest is accounted most valiant. You shall have of these Canibals at the River of San Francisco, San Miguell, Saint Antonio. These Caniballes likewise eate mans flesh, but they use not those Ceremonies which the Petewares, and other Caniballes doe.

Amazones.

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From the River of Saint Francisco to Baya de Todos Santos, inhabit Topinanbazes; like the Petiwares in their behaviour: all their bodies are carved from the face to the feete: the women are of better complexion then the Petiwares: they goe all naked as the other Canibals doe; they let their Beards grow long, and so doe no other kinde of Canibals, but still as their haire groweth

Topinambazes.

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they pull it away with a likewise they pull away
all the haire of the eye-browes, and of their privie parts :
they doe sing and dance like the Petiwares, and doe
speake the same language.

*Waymores,
strong, tall,
swift Savages.*

From Baya to the Elews inhabite a kinde of barbarous
people, called Waymores : these are men of great stature :
they are verie resolute and desperate ; as swift of foote as
any Horse. These Canibals have driven the Portugals
from the Ilands, and are so desperate, that five or sixe of
them will set upon a Sugar house, where there are at
least one hundred persons ; and I have seene one of
them, take a man a live, and defend himselfe with his
prisoner, as if one of us would defend our selves with
a Target. They have long blacke haire like wilde Irish :
have no Townes nor Houses, but runne up and downe
the Wildernesse like wilde Beasts : care not what Pro-
vince they come into, for they are so swift of foote, that
no people can hurt them. These feede verie greedily on
mans flesh, and are verie filthie people, for their bodies
are alwayes foule with dust and durt, lying on the ground
and in the ashes.

*The Tomo-
mynos.*

At Spirito Santo inhabite a kinde of Caniball, called
Tomomynos ; these are men of good stature, I have gone
to warre against them, many times with the Portugals, at
a place called Moragege ; they had many Townes in the
Ilands that stand in the River of Paraeva ; their Townes
were all settled with great stones set together like pales, of
a good height, & within that there are walls made of clay
and stone, their houses are long all covered with the barks
of trees, and the side of their houses are like hurdles made
of Canes, in such sort that they may shoot out of them.
We were at least five hundred Portugals, and three thou-
sand Indians, in the siege against the City of Moragege,
and many times the Tomomynos did set upon us with
such violent force, that wee thought we should all have
beene slaine there, we were forced to settle our selves
under a walke made with stone, clay, and logs, sending for
succour to Spirito Santo. The Indians Tomomynos would

*Their Townes
walled.*

Moragege.

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stand upon the wall of their Citie, all decked with feathers, and their bodies all painted with black and red, most ugly to be seene, with things in their hands like a wheele, all done with feathers, the which they would set on fire, and wave it about their heads, crying out to the Portugals, Lovas eyave pomombana, that is to say, Even as this you shall be consumed. After the fresh men came from Spirito Santo, they began to feare, and to steale out of the Towne. But when we saw that, we made things that the Portugals call Panesses (they are made of Canes, of seven or eight yards long, that no arrow can passe them) and those the Portugals and Indians that were on our side did carrie before them like a wall, and so came to the wall of their Citie and brake it downe, with hurt and death of many on our side.

Here our Captaine Martin de Sasa was cast into the River by a Caniball, that tooke him in his armes, and in despite of us all carried him a stones cast, and threw him into the River, where he had beene drowned if it had not beene for a very famous Indian, called Patammycu, which was the same Martin de Sasa his slave. This Patammycu (that is to say, Long Tobacco, for the Indians take such names) killed the Caniball that would have drowned his Master, and so saved him. That day wee had the victorie, and tooke 16000. of them, of the which wee put to the sword 1600. and all the rest we parted among the Portugals. After that, we tooke many small Townes, killing all the old men and old women, likewise we parted the rest that were serviceable, and so wee returned home; after we had destroyed the Countrie, comming for the space of a weeke downe the River of Paracyva. Then we came to a Towne of Canibals which was called Morou, and from thence to the Hill, called by the Indians, Paranapiaqueva, that is to say, the sight of the Sea; and from thence to a place, called by the Canibals, Tupanboyera, that is, the Beades of God; the Portugals call this place the Organes: it hath certaine Hills that lie over the River of Jenero, then

*Valiant
Savage.*

16000. taken.

Morou.

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wee came downe a River called Macuiv, and from thence to the Citie of San Sebastian in the River of Januarie, from whence every man went with his slave to his owne house.

Waytaquazes.

The Waytaquazes inhabite at Cape Frio, called by the Indians, Jocoex, they dwell both on the North and on the South side of the Cape, in low marish grounds: they are men of bigger stature then the Waymores. I went with Gonsala Corea de Sasa to warre against these Canibals, and at one time we tooke thirteene of them and laid them bound hand and foot in a house, going forward to take more of them, and when wee returned they were all gone, wee left them fire, and they burned the Cordes from their hands, and so got away. They weare their haire long like wilde Irish; the women doe warre with their bowes and arrowes as well as the men, their houses are very low and little, they doe not lie in Nets as the Tamoyes and other Canibals doe, but on the ground like Hogs, making a fire in the middle of their houses. These Canibals have

Women warriors.

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1228.]

no peace with any kinde of Nation, but doe eate all kinde of people, Frenchmen, Portugals, and Blackamoores. Many times whilst I was at the River of Januarie, some ships were cast away at this Cape, and all the Portugals and Blackamoores were eaten. I have seene them take great dog-fishes by the taile, and dragge them ashoare.

Sharkes devoured by Sharkes.

In this place I have seene very great water Aligators (which we call in English Crocodiles) seven yards long. This Crocodile hath great scales, and long clawes very ugly to be seene. The Portugals, when they know where any of these great ones are, doe fish for them with a chaine, and a great Iron hooke, and for bait they tie a Cock or a Hen to the hooke, they take this paines to take him because his Cods are very great, and better then any muske. At this place, the Mountaines are so full of

Crocodiles, how and why taken.

Crab-lice.

Crab-lice, that wee knew not what to doe, they would stick in our skins that we could not get them off, but were faine to take drie straw and singe our selves, as you would singe Hogs, and so rid our selves of them. Here also

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wee had great store of wilde Hogs, and a kinde of wilde Fowle as bigge as Turkies, called Mutas.

Abausanga, is the name of a valiant Caniball, that is adjoining hard by the Wataquazes, these Canibals are a kinde of the Tamoyes. Some twentie yeeres agoe there was a Governour among them, called Mendesaa, in the River of Januarie, who made warre against the Tamoyes, and in the end over-run all their Countrie or Province; onely this Abausanga remayned hidden in Dungeons and great Holes with some fortie or fiftie of his Countrimen. It was our chance going to warre with the Wataquazes to come through this Towne, and there we had newes by Abausangas people, that he was at warre against the Wataquazes; whereupon we made Spies to see if we could take him, before that we would set upon the Wataquazes. One evening, we heard a great noise of Canibals, then the Captaine sending out some Spies, my selfe being one, wee saw that it was Abausanga, and his companie, that had taken five Wataquazes, and with great stirre were killing of them to eate. Assoone as we had espyed all that we could, wee returned againe to the Captaine, and told him what we had seene, and that night circled Abausanga, and tooke him prisoner, with sixtie young men of his companie; wee asked of him our best course, to warre against the Wataquazes, he told us, that he was rather to take our advice, then we to aske his, that he used no policie but to fight in open field, and if we would, we should see how he made warre against his enemies: the next day, we being hard by the Inhabitants of the Wataquazes; Abausanga came forth, and joyned all his companie together with leave of our Captaine, and assoone as they were all readie with their bowes and arrowes, hee ran into the thickest of his enemies, with all his companie, where eighteene of his companie were presently killed, and most of them sore hurt, he himselfe being shot in one and twentie parts. In our sight he killed three Wataquazes before hee fell; the Portugals kept still by the woods side, and with their

*Abausangare-
tam.*

*See the
former §.*

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peeces killed one hundred and thirtie Wataquazes, the wilde people were so amazed when they heard our peeces goe off, that they thought the Devill had beene amongst them, and every one began to flie as fast as he could, the Portugals following them, found Abausanga in the field hurt, as you have heard. This Abausanga assoone as he perceived the Portugals to stand amazed at him, desired them to tell him somewhat of God, for he said, that Frenchmen had told him that there was a God, and that he which beleaved in him should be saved. The Portugals telling him of their faith, hee said that hee beleaved in that God, and desired to bee baptised, and had his name given him John. For the space of two houres that this Indian lived, hee did nothing but call upon God, and so ended his life, being one hundred and twentie yeeres of age, as he shewed us by signes.

The Wayanasses.

The Wayanasses, inhabite eighteene leagues Southward of the River of Januarie, at a place called by the Portugals, Ilha Grande, that is to say, The great Iland. These Canibals are of low stature, great bellies, and broad feet, very Cowards, of a reasonable good complexion. They doe not carve their bodies, neither doe they glorie so much to eat mans flesh, as the Tamoyes, the Tomymenos, and other Canibals doe. The Women are bigge in the body, and very ugly, but they have very good faces. The Women of this Countrie doe paint their bodies and faces with a thing called in their language Urucu; it groweth in a round Cod like a beane, and that maketh a red inke like Oker; which maketh them seeme most ugly. The haire both of men and women groweth long by the sides, and on the crowne all shaven like Franciscan Friars. These Canibals lye in Nets made of barkes of trees, and likewise when they travell through the Wildernesse, such provision as they have, they carrie in little Nets at their backs; they are never without Tabacco, they esteeme it more then any thing that they have in their Countrie, and with it do heale their wounds, when they are hurt. When the Portugals doe stand in need

Painting.

Tabacca.

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of slaves, they doe come to Ilha Grande, and there they shall be sure to meet with some of the Wayanasses a fishing, then they shew them Knives, Beades, and Glasses, telling them what they would have for merchandise, and presently they will goe to a place called in their language Jawarapipo, which is their chiefest Towne, and from thence bring all such as they meane to sell to the Sea side, and as good cheape as you can you may buy of them.

The Topinaques inhabite at Saint Vincents, they are men of good stature, and of reasonable good complexion; their women are all painted with divers colours, and on their heads, they weare a thin barge of a tree like a Ribband: the Canibals eat mans flesh as other Canibals doe, they adore no Idoll, neither have they any kinde of Religion, onely when they kill any man, they all paint their bodies with a kinde of fruit, called Janipavo, and all their heads are set with feathers, and great stones in their under-lips, with Rattles in their hands, and thus they will dance for three dayes together. I was amased to see how they would drinke a filthy drinke without breaking of their bellies, and asked them how they were able to stand so long and drinke so much of that filthy drinke: they answered me, that Tabacco did make them as fresh as if they had done nothing. Among these Canibals there is great store of gold in many Hills hard by the Sea side, and now the Portugals have some of those places, I would wee had the rest. Here I end to discourse any farther of the Canibals that dwell by the Sea side, till I have told you of such Nations as I met withall when I went through the Countrie, and how I came againe to the Sea; I have told you in the first booke of my travell, how that five or sixe yeeres after I had beene taken by the Portugals, I went to warre against the Canibals with the Portugals. Now by the grace of God, as neere as I can I have told you of all the Nations, that I saw, and convertst with in nine moneths, that I travelled through the Wildernesse with the Portugals,

*The
Topinaques.*

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and a yeere and eleven moneths that I passed with the Canibals themselves.

*Canibals
called Pories.
Small Cocos.*

THe Canibals called Pories, inhabite at the least one hundred miles within the land, they are most like unto the Wayanasses, men of low stature, they live onely on Pine nuts, and small Cocos that are as bigge as Apples, but they have shells like Wall-nuts, somewhat harder, the Indians call them Eyrires. They are of good complexion, and esteeme very much of clothes if they can get them; the women are all painted with divers colours, as red, blue, and yellow; they are in peace with the Portugals, and warre with no Nation, neither will they eate mans flesh, if they have any other meate; they lie in little Nets made of barkes of trees, they have no houses but two or three boughs tyed together, covered with Palme leaves if it happen to raine. In this part of the Countrie I saw great store of Leopards, and Lions; the Indians call the Leopard, Jawaryle, and the Lions, Jawarosou; and many great Cats of mountaine, which the Indians call Marcayahite, here you may have of the Indians for a Knife or a Combe, five or six Gallons of Balsome oile.

*The Molopa-
ques, bearded
Savages, and
civiller then
others.*

*Houses
several.*

Gold.

After you have passed the famous River of Paracyva, you shall come into a Countrie of Canibals, called Molopaques; they are much like unto Dutchmen in bignesse, very faire of complexion, they have all beards like other men; so hath not any other kinde of Canibals, except it bee here and there one. Most of them doe cover their privie parts, they are very civill in their behaviour: their Townes are very strong, all circled with walls made of earth and great logs, they have houses severall every man with his familie. They have one amongst them whom they call Morovishava, which is their King, but we saw no difference betweene him and the rest, but only the name, and he had (as I remember) thirteene wives, and no other had so many. Amongst these Canibals we found good store of gold, the which

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they doe not esteeme, neither doe they use it for any thing, but to tie on their fishing lines, when they goe a fishing in the River of Para, where they take great store of good fish. Para is beyond Paracayva eightie leagues: these Indians doe not worke in the mynes for gold, as the Spaniards doe, but onely take such peeces as they finde when the raine hath washt away the earth: for where the mynes of gold are there are no trees, but are drie Mountaines of black earth, which the Indians call Taiuquara; and the Mountaine where the Molopaques doe finde this great store of gold, is called Eteparange: if these Canibals had the knowledge of God, I might boldly say, that there are not any in the world like them. The women are goodly of person, faire of complexion, as our English women are, they are very modest and civill in their behaviour, you shall never see them laugh, they are people very capable to conceive any thing, they have their haire so long, that they tie it about their middles with the barke of a tree, wherewithall they cover their nakednesse, they esteeme very much of it. Their haire is of colours like our English women, some yellow, some white, some browne: the women that have not long haire, to cover their nakednesse, doe weare a kinde of Furre, which they call Sawyathwasou. These Canibals doe eat mans flesh, I was not past nine or ten dayes among them, therefore I cannot resolve you further of their customes. In that time I was with them I saw no manner of Religion among them, they doe keepe very good order, observing times to eat their meate, at noone, and at night, and that doth not any other Nation amongst them, they are very cleanly in whatsoever they doe.

River Para.

Mynes.

Faire women.

Meales.

Then wee came to a faire champaine Countrie, where wee found a kinde of Canibals, called Motayas. Assoone as these Canibals heard of our being in their Countrie, they all left their houses, and came to meet us dancing and singing, telling us that they were very glad of our comming into their Countrie; they brought Ginny

The Motayas.

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Wheat, Pepper, and divers kinde of rootes to present us, and craved our friendship, desiring us, that we would aide them against the Tamoyes. We desiring nothing more, told them that to that purpose we were come. Assoone as wee came to the houses of these Canibals, all the women would sit about us, and laying their hands on our bodies, they would weepe most bitterly. After that, every one of them would bring such victuals as they had; some brought boyled Frogs, others brought Serpents, and Snakes, which wee found very good; other some brought Munkeis, and a kind of wilde Dogge that they kill in the Mountaines. The men brought us mans flesh rosted, drie, as black as a coale, and told us that it was of a Tamoya that they had killed, and desired us that we would eate of it, thinking they had presented us a great and daintie dish. When they saw that wee refused to eate mans flesh, they fell a laughing, and some of them said that we knew not what was good meat. These Canibals are men of small stature, browne of complexion, they goe all naked, they weare their haire (as now we doe in England) below their eares, and so doe the women. As their haire groweth long, they burne it with fire, making it equall so artificially, that you cannot perceiue but that it was cut with Sizors. They will not have any haire grow on their eye-browes, nor on their chin, but still as it groweth they pull it away with a shell: their food is Ginny wheat, and Roots, Frogs, Snakes, Serpents, Crocodiles, Monkeis, Dogs that they kill in the Wildernesse, Leopards, and Cats of Mountaine; all this is good meat amongst them, and we found them very good, and were very glad when we could get them to eate.

*Weeping
welcome.*

Wilde Dogs.
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1230.]

The Lapos.

Then we came to a kinde of Caniball, called Lapos, the Portugals call them Bilereros, these Canibals are alwayes in the Mountaines of Pine trees, and have not any other thing to live on: I never saw any houses that they dwell in, but boughs tyed together with rines of trees, these Canibals would come to us, and tell us of

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many things, and would goe with us two or three dayes, and then would run away from us, and many times when they did meet with any of our Indians, or our Portugals, they would take away such things as they had about them, and send them away without any hurt to their persons. As wee went through this Countrie we found many mynes of gold, and amongst these Indians our Captaine got good store of it, and many good stones. In all America, there is not a richer part then this, but it is so farre within the Land, and that Countrie is so populous that as yet neither Portugall nor Spaniard can inhabite there. They are men of small stature, and very browne of complexion, their bodies are all painted as the other Canibals before named. The women are as browne of complexion as the men, and very rude and shamelesse, for in their behaviour they differ not from wilde beasts, but in all things live like them.

*Gold in
plentie.*

After we had passed this Province, we came into the Province of the Wayanawasons, where we found them in small Townes built by a Rivers side, and found these the simplest Nation of all other; for these Canibals would stand and gaze upon us like herds of Deere, and never say any thing unto us. Here we found great store of Ginny wheat, and pompions that wee did eate. In many Bogs hard by their Towne we killed good store of Crocodiles, and did eate of them, for in this journey we were almost starved. These Canibals are of a good stature, bigge, and tall of bodie, and very cleane made of their lims, very sufficient to behold; but they are a kinde of lasie people, that care not for any thing, but will lie all day lasing in their houses, and never goe abroad but for their victuals. The women are of good stature, they are of a dunne pale complexion, and they doe provide Pompions and Rootes for their husbands. Here we were all, or most of us very sicke with eating of a kinde of fruit, which the Indians call Madiopuera, this fruit is as bigge as a Horse plum, as yellow as gold, the kirnell of it is as sweet as any Almond, of this

*The Wayana-
wasons, simple
savages.*

*Venemous
plum.*

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fruit did most of our companie eate, and of them dyed sixteene, and many others sicke for a fortnight after.

Assoone as our companie had recovered we went on our way to seeke out the Tamoyes, having for our guides sixe of the Motayes, who carried us at the least two moneths up and downe the Wildernesse, every day making us beleeve, that we should come unto our enemies Countrie. They brought us at last to the sight of two Townes along by a River side. The Portugals after they had seene how great the Townes of the Canibals were, durst not adventure to passe over the River, for feare lest the Indians had espied us, and were layne in ambush. There was not any of all the companie, Portugall nor Indian, that durst to goe over the River; the Captaine and chiefest of the Portugals agreed together and made me goe to the Towne, whether I would or no. When I saw that there was no remedie, I tooke my leave of them all: for I thought verily that I went to the slaughter house, or at least to have lived a Caniball with them during my life. With these two extremities in my thought, commending my soule and bodie to Almightye God: I swam over the River upon a little Target made of Corke, and assoone as I had landed I went straight to the Towne, where I found nothing but two tame Estridges the people had espied us, and were run away. When the Portugals had newes from me that there was no body, then they were so valiant as Lions, striving who should get first into the Towne, this was the River of Jawarie, the Towne is called Menuare. Here it was that I should have beene hanged, for striking of Antonio Martines in the Court of guard, after I had killed the great Serpent, called Sorocuev. In this Towne we found great store of Ginny wheat, and Pompions dried in the smoke. In this Towne likewise we had great store of drie Tabacco, and Potato rootes: wee found great store of gold in peeces, and also store of Cristall, and many other good stones: some found Diamonds, and a kind of blue stones

Many straits.

*Tame
Estridges.*

*River
Jawary.
Menuare.*

*Gold, Cristall
and Jemmes.*

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that the Portugals did esteeme of very much, and called them Pedras de Sangua, bloud-stones.

The Serpent that I killed was thirteene span long, it had foure and twentie teeth, as sharpe as any naile, about the necke it had greater shels then the other parts of her body; the shels were blacke and russet like a coller, and on her body they were russet and darke greene; under her belly all speckled with black and white. It had foure sharpe feet, no longer then a mans finger, it had a tongue like a harping Iron, her taile was like a straight Bull horne, all black and white listed. From one of these did the Lord defend me, and permitted me to kill one of them with the helve of an axe in the night. The Indians dare not goe to kill one of them except they goe five or sixe of them with bowes and arrowes. All kinde of wilde Beasts, Lions, or Leopards, all kinde of Snakes, but only this, doe feare the fire, and if they come where the Indians leave any fire travelling through the Wildernesse, if any of these Serpents doe finde it, they never leave beating themselves in it, till they either kill themselves or put out the fire. These Serpents when they seeke their prey will stand about a small tree or a bough, and when any wilde beast passeth, hee falleth upon him, thrusting his taile into the fundament of whatsoever it seizeth on.

After we had remayned at this place a fortnight, or three weekes, the Portugals did resolve to come back againe without any purchase, there the Captaine gave up his authoritie, and joyned himselfe with his friends to seeke the neerest way home, then did I and twelve young men of the Portugals determine to goe to the South Sea by land, for we knew by the Notes of the Motayes, that we were not farre from Peru, and Cusco, and we knowing how poore our estates were, and the great famine we had passed comming to the Towne of Menvare, made us afraid to goe back againe, that way which we had come, and for mine owne part, I encouraged the twelve young Portugals all that I could to goe forward, for I had surely

*The Serpent
Sorocueo
described, his
strange forme
and qualities.*

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beene knocked on the head if I had gone back in my Captaines companie. With much adoe, wee thereon resolved to seeke our fortunes in the Wildernesse. After we were departed from our companie, wee came to many Mountaines, where we found good store of gold, and many precious stones; when wee came into this Countrie, wee thought wee had beene in the Province of Peru, wee had such plentie of mynes, and there was not one of us but had store of stones, that those which we tooke as to day, wee would throw away to morrow to take other better then them which we had before. Thus wee travelled some two moneths in the golden Countrie, till at the last wee came to that great and most strange Mountaine of Cristall. This Mountaine is of a huge height, that it seemeth to be within the cloudes, and so steepe that it is impossible to goe over the top. Here it was that wee passed through the Vault, and in truth it was one of the greatest dangers, and the most desperate that ever I was in.

*Two moneths
travell in a
golden
Countrie.
Cristall
mountaine.
Vault-straits.*

Assoone as we had passed this danger, it was the pleasure of God to deliver us into the hands of our mortall enemies the Tamoyes, where my twelve companions were killed and eaten, onely my selfe remayned among these Canibals a yeere and eleven moneths, in the which time I went many times to warre against other Provinces that were joyning upon the Countrie of Tamoyes, and (I thanke God) prospered so well that I was very much esteemed of them, and had a great command over them when they went to the field. These Tamoyes be as proper men as any bee in all Europe; they use to make holes in their upper-lips like the Petewares; most of them are of a very faire complexion. The men have their heads alwayes set with feathers of divers colours which sheweth very pretily, they goe starke naked. The women are as proper as any Nation can be, tall, comly, well legd, cleane made of body, very small in the waste, very faire of complexion, fine handed, and very comly faces. They use a kinde of carving over their breasts,

*Tamoyes
proper men.*

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which becommeth them very well. Here the Canibals esteeme not any more of gold, or precious stones, then wee doe of any stones in the streets: if the Spaniards had knowne of this Countrie, they needed not to have gone to Peru, there is not like unto this for all kinde of rich metals, and many kinde of precious stones. In this place I lived eighteene moneths, and went naked as the Canibals did. After I had lived with these Canibals the time that you have heard, I was in great favour and credit with them, insomuch that they would not doe any thing before they had made me acquainted withall: I have told them many times of the comming and going of our English ships to the Straits of Magellan, and how well we did use all kinde of Nations, and what kinde of all things necessarie wee had for their use. These wordes made the Canibals desire to come to the Sea coast, and asked of mee how it were possible for them to come to dwell by the Sea without being slaves to the Portugals: I told them that I knew many places where English men and French men did use to come, but that neither Portugall, nor Spaniard was never there. After I had told them what I thought best, we all agreed to come through the Province of Tocoman, and so to the Sea, betweene the River of Plate and Saint Vincents. This Countrie of Tocoman is all sandie, and in it inhabite the Pigmeyes; I have seene many of them amongst the Spaniards at the River of Plate. They are not altogether so little as wee speake of them here in England: their inhabitation in Tocoman is in Caves of the ground. In this Countrie the Inhabitants in many places have such Wheat as we finde in England, and Cassavi meale.

Store of gold.

*His journey
with the
Savages.
Tocoman.*

*Pigmeyes
dwelling in
Caves.*

This Tocoman is judged by the Spaniard to be the end of Brasill, and the entring into Peru; for in Tocoma there are all kinde of Brasila Rootes, and all kinde of Corne, aswell as Peru; this Countrie yeeldeth nothing to the Spaniards, but wilde Horses, and the Indians of Tocoman are mortall enemies to all the Inhabitants of Peru; therefore the Spaniards doe keepe this Countrie

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*River running
to Chile.*

*Mountaines of
all Mettals.*

because they keepe the Provinces of Peru in feare, or else they would rise up against the Spaniards. After we had passed this Countrie, we came to a River that runneth from Tocoman to Chile, where we tarried foure daies making Canoas to passe the River, for there were so manie Crocodiles, that we durst not passe it for feare of them: after we had passed this River, we came to the Mountaine Detodas Metalas, that is, of all Mettals. At this place divers Spaniards and Portugals have beene, and certain lawlesse men were set on shoare on this coast by one Pedro de Charamento, which came to this place, and set up a great Crosse, and on it writ, that the Countrie was the King of Spaines; the which I put out, and writ that it was the Queene of England. This hill is of divers kinde of Mettals, Copper and Iron, some Gold, and great store of Quicke-silver. It is verie high, and all bare without any Trees. Here likewise was a little Church made, where we found two Images, one of our Lady, and another of Christ crucified. When the Tamoyes saw those signes, they thought that I had betraied them, and (indeede) I was amazed, thinking that we had beene in some part of the River of Plate, and because the Indians should not be discouraged, I shewed my selfe to be very glad, and told them that I knew those were signes that my Countrie men used to make when they came into strange Countries: with these perswasions I made the Tamoyes to come on their journey to the Sea; where otherwise if I had told them it had bin set up by the Spaniards, the feare that the poore Canibals stood in of them had bin enough to have made them all returne againe from whence they came. At the last we came to the Sea, as I have told you, to the Towne of the Cariyohs: this Towne standeth in a fine pleasant place, hard by the coast in a faire Bay, where one hundred Ships may anker without any danger. And in this place you shall alwaies have great store of fish. In this Countrie, for a Knife or a fish hooke, you may buy a dozen of skinnes of very good Furre; and if you will, these Indians will goe (for any

trifle) and fetch two or three baskets of Mettals, and some have had such good lucke, that for two or three Glasses, and a Combe or two, with some Knives, they have got the value of foure or five thousand Crownes in Gold and Stones. The Towne stood upon a hill, but we puld it down. But when we were taken by the Portugals, and that the Caryohs were restored againe to their COUNTRY, they did scituate againe with in the same place where they were when we drave them out of their COUNTRY. Here the Portugals did binde mee, and would have hanged mee for the twelve Portugals that the Canibals had killed and eaten.

The Caryohs are men of good stature, and very valiant: they make holes in their under lippe as the other Canibals doe. These Canibals likewise eate mans flesh, and speake the same language that the Tamoyes doe: the women are very comely, the most of them are of a faire complexion; they weare their haire loose about their eares, and all their bodies are died with blacke, and their faces withered, and yellow, their brests are all carved with divers colours, which besemeth verie well. Here is the end of my travell through America, with the Canibals, from whence I returned againe to my Master Salvador Corea de Sasa; where I was worse then ever I was before.

The Caryohs.

The Giants of Port Desire, and inhabitants of Port Famine: also Angola, Congo, and Massangana, and Angica, Countries of Africa.

AT Port Desire, which is the next haven to the straits of Magelan, inhabited Giants of fifteene or sixteene spans of height. I affirme, that at Port Desire I saw the footing of them, by the shoare side, that was above foure foote of one of our mens in length; and I saw two of them that were buried newly, the one of them was foureteene spannes long. After I was taken with the Spaniards, the Desire, one of our Shippes that had benee all alone at Port Desire, lost nine men and a boy, and two

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*A youth 13.
spans high.*

Chile.

*Giants habit-
lesse habit.*

*Port Famine
in the Straits
of Magelan.*

*Wide mouthed
men.*

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or three of them that had beene taken on the coast of Brasil, said that these Giants did throw stones of such bignesse at them out of strings, that they were faine to weigh anker, and to lye further from the shoare. I saw another of these in Brasil, that was taken by Alonso Dias a Spaniard, that with foule weather was driven out of Saint Julians; this was but a young man, yet above thirteene spannes long. This Port Desire is a faire pleasant Countrie, it hath many fine Rivers, and the Spaniards doe affirme, that from this place it is easie to goe to the Indians Chele, which is a very rich Countrie. In Port Desire, in many small Rivers there is a great store of Pearle, and Currall. Here you may have great store of Penguins and Seales at an Iland that lieth a mile Southward of the mouth of the haven. These Giants whereof I have spoken, goe all naked; they weare their haire long to the shoulders. He whom I saw at Brasil, was a man of faire complexion, and very well proportioned according to his long stature: and this is all that I can report of them, for I know not their behaviour, but as the Portugals and Spaniards judge, they are no better then the Man-eaters of Brasil.

At Port Famine the Generall would have left mee. Here inhabit a kinde of strange Canibals, short of body, not above five or six spans high, and very strong and thicke made: their mouthes are verie bigge, and reach almost to their eares; they eat their meate in a manner raw, for they doe nothing but scorch it a little in the fire, and so eat it, and with the bloud that runneth from their mouthes, they smeare all their faces, and their breasts, and lay yong feathers on their bodies to the bloud that clingeth to their skinnes like Glue. When we were at the straits in this place, there came above foure or five thousand unto us of them, but they never brought unto us any thing but Feathers and Pearle as much as we would (for there is great store in this Port Famine) all the while that we were at it. These Canibals would never let us come so neere them, as to touch any of them,

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for feare we should take them ; when they would give us any thing, they would tie it at the end of a longe staffe, and so likewise we did to them. Here our Generall left seven sicke men ashore: the Snow lyeth all the yeare on the Mountaines, and it is so cold in June, and July, that our men did freeze, and many of them lost their toes, as I my selfe for one, for in one night that I lay moist of my feete, I lost three of my toes on one of my feete, and foure of the toppes of the other foote; some had their feete frozen, some their noses, as Harris a Gold-smith, Henry Barrawell, that was taken with me, lost his haire from his head, and was all bald for a yeare or two in Brasil: yet for all this cold, all the Inhabitants goe naked, except here and there one weare seale skinnes, or the skins of some wilde Beasts, of the which there are many, as Leopards, Lions, and a kinde of Beasts bigger then Horses, they have great eares above a spanne long, and their tailes are like the tailes of a Cowe; these are very good, the Indians of Brasil call them Tapetywason: of these Beasts I saw in Ethiopia, in the Kingdome of Manicongo, the Portugals call them Gombe: farther within the Straits at Tolisbay, we found many barkes of trees, that the Indians of the Straits doe fish in, these Indians would not come neere us, but still as they espied our Boates they would runne away, but we plainly saw that they were men of good stature, and of white skinnes; they goe all naked both men and women. And thus I end my travell of America.

*Extream cold
and naked
people.*

*Harris the
Goldsmith.
H. Barrawell.*

*Beasts bigger
then Horses at
the Magellan
straits, called
Tapetywason,
in Ethiopia:
whether he
meaneth Zebra
or Danteca,
see Tom. 1.
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Angola is a Kingdome of it selfe in Ethiopia, where first the Portugals did begin to inhabit: the Countrie of Angola commeth along the coast, as Portugall doth upon Spaine, so doth Angola runne upon the Kingdome of Longa and Manicongo. In Angola the Portugals have a Citie, called the Holy Ghost, where they have great store of Merchandise, and the Moore doe come thither with all kinde of such things as the Countrie yeeldeth, some bring Elephants teeth, some bring Negro slaves to sell, that they take from other Kingdomes which

*Of Angola to
which he fled
out of Brasil,
as is before
delivered.*

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joyne hard by them: thus doe they use once a weeke, as we keepe Markets, so doe all the Blackamoores bring Hens and Hogs, which they call Gula, and Hennes they call Sange, and a kinde of Beast that they take in the Wildernesse like a Dogge, which they call Ambroa: then they have that Beast which before I have told you of, called Gumbe, which is bigger then a Horse. The Blackamoores doe keepe good Lawes, and feare their King verie much: the King is alwaies attended with the Nobles of his Realme, and whensoever he goeth abroad, he hath alwaies at the least two hundred archers in his guard, and ten or twelve more going before him singing and playing with Pipes made of great Canes, and foure or five yong Moores comming after him as his Pages, after them follow all his Noblemen. When there falleth out anie controversie among them, they crave battell of the King, and then they fight it out before him. They come before the King and fall flat on their breasts, then they rise up and kneele on their knees stretching out their armes, crying Mahobeque benge, benge; then the King striketh them on the shoulders with a Horse-taile, then they goe to the Campe, and with their Bowes they fight it out, till they kill one another. After the battell is done, if any liveth, he that liveth falleth downe before the King in the same manner as he did when he went to the field, and after a long oration made, he taketh the Horse-taile from the Kings shoulder, and waveth it about the Kings head, and then laieth it on his shoulder againe, and goeth away with great honour, being accompanied with all the Nobles of the Court: the Moores of Angola doe know that there is a God, and doe call God Cari pongoa, but they worship the Sunne and the Moone.

*The Kings
pompe.*

*Rites of the
people.*

The Countrie.

The Countrie is Champain plaine, and drie blacke earth, and yeeldeth verie little Corne, the most of any thing that it yeeldeth is Plantons, which the Portugals call Baynonas, and the Moores call them Mahonge, and their Wheate they call Tumba, and the Bread Anov;

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and if you will buy any Bread of them, you must say Tala Cuna aven tumbola gimbo, that is, give me some bread, here is money. Their money is called Gull ginbo, a shell of a fish that they finde by the shoare side, and from Brasil the Portugals doe carrie great store of them to Angola. These Moores doe esteeme verie much of red, blew, and yellow cloathes, they will give a slave for a span of cloath in breadth I meane, and the length of it of the breadth of the peece, those peeces of cloth they weare about their middles, and under it they hang the skin of a great Weasell before them, and another behinde them, and this is all the garments that they weare. A Weazell in their language is called Puccu. You can doe a Blackamoore no greater disgrace, then to take away his Skinne from before him, for he will dye with grieffe if he cannot be revenged: the Portugals doe marke them as we doe Sheepe with a hot Iron, which the Moores call Crimbo, the poore slaves stand all in a row one by another, and sing Mundele que sumbela he Carey ha belelelle, and thus the poore rogues are beguiled, for the Portugals make them beleeve that they that have not the marke is not accounted a man of any account in Brasil or in Portugall, and thus they bring the poore Moores to be in a most damnable bondage under the colour of love. The Countrey of Angola yeeldeth no stone, and very little wood: the Moores doe make their houses all covered with earth; these houses are no bigger then a reasonable Chamber, and within are many partitions, like the Cabbins of a ship, in such sort that a man cannot stand upright in them. There beds are made of great Bulrushes sowed together with the rindes of a Tree. They doe make cloth like Sparke of Velvet (but it is thinner) of the barke of a Tree, and that cloth they doe call Mollelleo. The Elephants doe feed in the Evening and in the Morning in low marishes as there bee many. The Moores doe watch which way they come, and assoone as the Elephants are at meat, they digge great holes in the ground, and

*Wezels skin
affected.*

*Branded
beguiled
slaves.*

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*Taking of
Elephants.*

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cover them with sticks, and then they cover the pits with earth, and when they have made all readie they goe to the Elephants, and shoote at them with their Arrowes, and assoone as the Elephants feele themselves hurt, they runne at whatsoever they see before them, following after the Blackamores that chase them, then they fall into the deepe pits where after they are once in, they cannot get out. The Moores of Angolo are as blacke as Jet; they are men of good stature, they never take but one Wife, whom they call Mocasha. These Moores doe cut long streakes in their faces, that reach from the top of their eares to their chinnes. The women doe weare shels of fishes on their armes, and on the small of their legges. The Law amongst them, is, that if any More doe lie with an others wife, hee shall lose his eares for his offence. These Moores doe circumcize their children, and give them their names, as wee doe when we baptize. Angola may very easily be taken: for the Portugals have no Forts to defend it of any strength.

Circumcision.

Of Congo.

The King of Congo is the greatest King in all Æthiopia; and doth keepe in the field continually sixtie thousand Souldiers, that doe warre against the King of Vangala, and the King of Angola; this King is a Christian, and is brother in Law of Armes with the King of Spaine, his servants of his house are most of them all Portugals, and hee doth favour them very much.

The King.

The King is of a verie liberall condition, and verie favourable to all Travellers, and doth delight verie much to heare of forreigne Countries. He was in a manner amazed to heare how it was possible her Majestie had lived a Maiden Queene so long, and alwaies reigned in peace with her subjects. When I was brought before the King, and told him of my Countrie; what plentie of things we had, if the Portugals had not liked of it, they would interrupt my speech, and the King would shew himselfe verie angrie, and tell them that everie man was best able to speake of his Countrie, and that I had no reason but

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to tell him that which was true. The King of Congo, when hee goeth to the Campe to see his Armie, rideth upon an Elephant in great pompe and majestie, on either side of the Elephant he hath six slaves two of them were Kings, that he himselfe had taken in the field; all the rest were of noble birth; some of them were brothers to the King of Ancica, and some of them were of the chiefest bloud of the great King of Bengala. These noble slaves at everie command of the King of Congo; doe fall flat on the ground on their brests. When the King doth ride as you have heard, they carrie a Canopie as it were a cloth of State over his head. His two Secretaries, the one a Nobleman of Spaine, the other a More, doe ride next after him. Before him goeth at the least five hundred Archers, which are his Guard, then there followeth a More, which doth nothing but talke aloud in praise of the King, telling what a great Warriour he hath beene, and praising his wisdome for all things that hee hath accomplished verie honourably to his great fame of such as knew him. When this King of Congo commeth to his Host, all the Souldiers as he passeth, fall flat on their faces to the ground. He never commeth into his Host after any battell, but hee dubbeth at the least twentie Knights Portugals, and as many Moores, giving them verie great living according to their callings, and the service that they have done. The brother of this King was in Spaine, at my comming from thence for Ambassadour from his brother.

Here the Portugall Captaine would have taken mee perforce, to have beene a common Souldier, but the King commanded that they should let mee goe whether I would, and my determination at that time was to have gone for the Countrie of Prester John, for I had a great desire to see the River of Nilo and Jerusalem (for I accounted my selfe as a lost man, not caring into what Countrie or Kingdome I came) but it was not the will of God, that I should at that time obtaine my desire. For travelling through the Kingdome of Congo,

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to have gone to the Kingdome of Angila. It was my fortune to meete a companie of Portugall Souldiers that went to a Conquest, that the King of Spain had newly taken, called Masangana; which place is on the borders of Anguca. Here they made me serve like a Drudge, for both day and night I carried some stone and lime to make a Fort. It lieth right under the Line, and standeth in a bottome in the middle of foure hils, and about are many fogges, but not one River. It is the unfirmer Countrie under the Sunne. Here the Portugals die like Chickens; you shall see men in the morning verie lustie, and within two houres dead. Others, that if they but weat their legges, presently they swell bigger then their middle; others brake in the sides with a draught of water. O, if you did know the intollerable heate of the Countrie, you would thinke your selfe better a thousand times dead, then to live there a weeke. There you shall see poore Souldiers lie in troupes, gaping like Camelians for a puffe of winde. Here lived I three moneths, not as the Portugals did, taking of Physicke, and everie weeke letting of bloud and keeping close in their houses when they had any raine, observing houres, and times to goe abroad morning and Evening, and never to eate but at such and such times. I was glad when I had got any thing at morning, noone or night, I thanke God I did worke all day, from morning till night, had it beene raine or never so great heate. I had alwaies my health as well as I have in England. This Countrie is verie rich, the King had great store of Gold sent him from this place: the time that I was there, the King of Anguca had a great Citie at Masangana; which Citie Paulas Dias, governour of Angola, tooke and scituated there, and finding hard by it great store of Gold, fortified it with foure Forts, and walled a great circuit of ground round about it, and within that wall, now the Portugals doe build a Citie, and from this Citie everie day they doe warre against the King of Anguca, and have burnt a great part of his Kingdome.

Mosangana.
See Tom. 1.
l. 7. c. 3.
And. Battell
lived here sixe
yeeres.

Sickly
disposition of
the place.

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Gold.

Paul Dias.

Anguca.

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*Anzicans
valiant.*

The Angicas are men of goodly stature, they file their teeth before on their upper Jawe and on their under Jawe, making a distance betweene them like the teeth of a Dogge; they doe eate mans flesh, they are the stubbornest Nation that lives under the Sunne, and the resoluteſt in the field that ever man ſaw; for they will rather kill themſelves then yeelde to the Portugals: they inhabit right under the line, and of all kinde of Moores theſe are the blackeſt; they doe live in the Law of the Turkes, and honour Mahomet, they keepe manie Concubines as the Turkes doe, they waſh themſelves everie morning upwards, falling flat on their faces towards the Eaſt. They weare their haire all made in plaits on their heads, as well men as women: they have good ſtore of Wheate, and a kinde of graine like Fetches, of the which they make Bread: they have great ſtore of Hennes like Partridges, and Turkeys, and all their feathers curle on their backes: their houſes are like the other houſes of the Kingdomes aforenamed. And thus I end, ſhewing you as brieſe as I can, all the Nations and Kingdomes that with great danger of my life I travelled through in twelve yeares of my beſt age getting no more then my travell for my paine. From this Kingdome Angica, was I brought in Irons againe to my Maſter Salvador Corea de Sasa, to the Citie of Saint Sebastian in Braſil, as you have heard. Now you have ſcene the diſcourſe of my travels, and the faſhions of all the Countries and Nations where I have beene, I will by the helpe of God, make you a ſhort diſcourſe in the language of the Petiwares, which language all the Inhabitants of Braſil doe underſtand, eſpecially all the coaſt from Fernambucquo to the River of Plate, the which I hope will be profitable to all travellers, and of them I truſt my paines ſhall be well accepted of.

Of Mahumetan Religion, if the Author were not deceived by occaſion of their circumciſion; which in Africa is common to Chriſtians and Ethnicks, with Mahumetans.

First, you muſt tell them of what Nation you are, and that you come not as the Portugals doe, for their wives and children to make them bondſlaves.

[We

s

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We are Englishmen, as you all know that in times past had peace with you.

Now knowing the neede and want that you have of all such things as before your Fathers had, for the love that both your ancestors and ours did beare one to another, and for the love and pittie that we have of your want, we are come to renew our ancient amity.

Ore aquireiuva que se neering per amoya werisco Catadoro warevy orenysbe beresoy.

Coev pecoteve Cowavere pipope pewseva baresey opacatubaye berva oweryco coen pecoteve sou se. Core mandoare peramoya waysouba, ore ranoya waysonua rescii etegueva rescii pecoteve pararava, ore iu ibewith ore ramoya pereri socatumoyngo pacum.

§. V.

The description of divers Rivers, Ports, Harbours, Ilands of Brasil: for instruction of Navigators.

Rio Grande.

Rio Grande, is called by us the great River, lately was conquered by a Portugall, called Manuell Masquarenhas. It is above two leagues broad in the mouth, and on the South-east side standeth a great Fort made by the foresaid Manuell Masquarenhas: that Countrie is plaine and sandy in many places, especially neere the Sea, and yeeldeth Sugar Canes in abundance. On the coast are many great Bayes, where the Indians doe oftentimes finde great store of Ambergreese: within this place, there is also store of Wood, Pepper, Ginger, and Waxe. Here inhabit a kinde of Canibals, called Petywares: these Canibals have had trafficke a long time with France, and amongst them there are many that can speake French, which are Bastards, begotten of Frenchmen.

*Paracuyva
three Rivers.*

On the coast of Brasil there are three Rivers of Paracuyva: one is this that lieth next to Rio Grande, the other is a great River that runneth through the Countrie almost as farre as Lymo, and commeth out betweene Cape Frio

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and Spirito Sancto: the third is a faire River that lieth betweene the River of Plate and Saint Vincents. This Pareyva whereof we speake, is a faire great Bay, where shipping being never so great may enter, within this Bay upon a hill, you shall see a faire Citie, and on the Sea side standeth two small Forts. You may anker neere the shoare, at the entrie of this Bay, you shall see three hils of red earth on either side of the harbour, which the Portugals call Bareras Mermethaes.

Guyana, is a small River that lieth by Paracua, it belongeth to Jasper Desiquerd, who was chiefe Justice of all Brasil. In the mouth of this River standeth a great rocke, which is continually covered with Sea Foules. This River hath two fadome water in the mouth, a quarter of a mile within this River, on the South-west side, you may take fresh water, and great store of Cattell: upon this River there are great store of Sugar Mills, and continually you shall have in this River small Carvels that fish, and carry Sugar from thence to Fernambuquo: likewise here is great store of Brasil, Pepper, Ginger, and Cotten, Cocos, Indian Nuts, here likewise inhabit Petywares.

Etamariqua in the Indian language is a bed, it is a point of the land like a Cape: the point runneth halfe a mile into the Sea, and upon it the Portugals have built a Towne, you may anker very neere the shoare, both on the South-west and on the North-east side of the Towne, in seven and eight fadome water. All the Countrie till you come to Cape Augustin, is low land, and to saile from thence to Fernambuquo is no danger, but the cliffs which lye along the coast, as farre as the River Saint Francis, which are alwayes seene, the Seas when there are any Spring tides, doe overflow the land behinde: moreover if any winde blow from the East, it beateth the Sea into hils of the Clifts, that it maketh a great noise. Wherefore the Indians call it the Land of the Bell. Here are reasonable store of Sugars, and great store of Coco Nuts.

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*A River called
Guyana, I
mean not that
of Sir Walter
Rawley.*

*The descrip-
tion of a place,
called by the
Indians
Etamariqua.*

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*Fernambuquo
and the Citie
of Olindo.*

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On the North side of Fernambuquo, you shall see white Downes, and when you are past all the Downes on the South, you are by Capignramirini, which is a place where alwaies you shall see Fisher-men in small Boates or Jangades; and from thence to Fernambuquo, are five or six miles, and so if you be under 8. degrees, you shall see a flat land even and bare, called Capituya; then you must take heede you runne not Southward, for then you runne upon a point of the land, called by the Portugals Punto de Olynda, which is foure leagues from the Cape, and stretcheth into the Sea as farre as Cape Augustin. As soone as you have doubled this point, you must take heede you put not in with the Towne of Olynda, which you shall see; for if you doe, you will runne upon the Sands, called by the Portugals Bayhos de S. Antonio, which lye at least foure or five miles into the Sea, being neere the shoare, you shall see the Shippes that lye at anker over the Clifts called by the Portugals Arcias: this place is a league from Fernambuquo, being the harbour where all the Shipping that goes from Fernambuquo doe arrive: from this place to the Cape you shall see the Clifts, as if it were a wall made by Bricklayers, no higher in one place then in another, but all even. The Towne of Fernambuquo is scituated upon a hill, and very strongly entrenched round about, on the Sea side every twelve score, standeth a small Fort or defence for Soldiers, with foure cast Peeces, and so they scowre all the shoare from the Arcias, where the Shippes lye to the point of Olynda, which is the farthest part of the Towne Northwards, from the Arcias where the Ships lye commeth a River through the land, a Harquebusse shot from the Sea coast, and runneth right behinde the Towne from the South to the West and East, which maketh the Towne almost an Iland, all but a little part of the North side.

*Cape of Saint
Augustine.*

The Cape of Saint Augustin is a Point of land that runneth into the Sea two or three miles: from the Sea you shall see three hils, called by the Petiwares, Aquare

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Wason Remitum, they will seeme unto you like the backe of a Camell, and now you may easily know it, for you may see a Church that the Portugals have built; and halfe a league towards the South, you shall see the Iland of Saint Aleyxo.

The Iland of Saint Aleyxo is long and narrow: it lieth within a league of the shore, and stretcheth North-east and South-west, you may anker betweene the shoare and it all weathers, for the Iland hath very faire Baies, where you may lye in ten or twelve fadome water. Upon this Iland you may take wood or fresh water.

*Il. of S.
Aleyxo.*

Porto Docalno lyeth Southward of the Iland of Saint Aleyxo, it is a flat land, you neede not feare the comming in by the rocks, for hard by them you shall have foure-teene fathome water. Here you shall have great store of Cattell, and Sugars. This Countrie is plaine low land, and all planted with Sugar Canes: you shall know this harbor very easily from the Southerne point of the Iland Saint Aleyxo, for when it ebbeth, you shall see a faire Bay, and all the shore bare almost to the Cape, being blacke ground.

Porto Docalon.

Eight leagues Southward from the Porto de calno, is the River of stones. Southward of it you shall see three great red Hills, which stand over the River of Camaryjuva, which is a league from this River, you shall see from Sea a great Bay run within the Land, and before the mouth of it many great Rocks, to come to this Bay you must come close to the shoare on the South-west side, and after you bee in the Bay keepe full West, and it will bring you to a River that runneth into the Land at the least twentie leagues. In the mouth of this River dwell sixe or seven Portugals, that keepe Cattell for John Pays, but they are of no strength. Here you may take water at pleasure, and always in those houses, that stand in the mouth of the River, you shall have good store of Cassavi meale. If you be of any strength, that you dare goe ten or twelve miles up the River you shall take good store of Sugars,

*River of
stones.*

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for there standeth three or foure Sugar mills onely, an other on the River side; likewise here is good store of Brasill, and Pepper, Cotton, and many other merchandise.

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Camaryjuva.

Camaryjuva (as I have said) lyeth a league Southward from the River of stones, to know it you shall see three Hills of red ground, called by the Portugals, Bareos Vernellios, this place is not inhabited: the mouth of this place is narrow, and hath not above five foot water, but you may anchor in the Bay hard by the River, and send your Boat safely for fresh water without danger, or to fish with your Net, for there is great store of fresh fish of all kindes.

*The River of
Saint Antonio.*

The River of Saint Antonio lyeth seven leagues from Camaryjuva, it is a faire great River, lyeth some fiftie leagues within the Land, hath foure fathom water at the comming in, but is so narrow that no ship can come in. It is a very good place for you if you stand in neede (having salt) to make your provision, for there you shall have great store of all kinde of fish, especially of a kinde of fish, called by the Indians, Varava, which is as bigge as an Oxe. After you are within this River, you shall have high land on both sides, and you must be carefull and keep good watch, for up this River dwelleth a kinde of people, called Carayas, these people if they see you unprovided will fight with you, but if they see you able to defend your selves, then will they bring such things as they have to traffick.

Salt.

Fish Varava.

*A place called
the Harbour of
Frenchmen.*

The Harbour of French-men, called by the Indians, Ajurema piavave, lyeth two leagues Southward from the River of Saint Antonio. It is a small Bay, that may be knowne by a high Hill that standeth over it, which is all full of Brasill trees. To enter into this Harbour, you must marke the Cliffes, and when you are to the North of them all but one, you may safely come within a stones cast to the shoare. When you have landed if you want fresh water, you must seeke on the South side of the Hill, and you shall finde a streame that runneth

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out of the Hill into a great Cisterne of stone, which is made out of a rocke, you cannot misse of this place if you seeke for it, for all the way you shall see small Rocks, and mens names written in them.

This river in our language is called the River of Crocodiles, for in it there are many, which the Indians call Jaquares; it is narrow, and in the mouth of it standeth a white Rocke. To enter it you must take heed you keepe on the North side of this Rocke, and you shall finde nine and ten foot water; after you be within it you shall come to a great Bay, and on the North-east side you shall finde a small River, where you may take fresh water, but let every man take heed how hee leapeth into the water, for the Crocodiles lie by the banke-side hidden, and if anything fall into the water presently they kill it. Here is nothing to bee had unlesse you will fish for the Crocodiles, and take the Bladders or Cods of muske from them: here you need not feare any Inhabitants, except you be espyed by some passengers that goe to Fernambuquo.

*River called
Jaquareasicke.*

Alaqua is a very faire River, that lyeth foure leagues Northward from the River of Saint Michael, and three leagues Southward from the aforesaid River of Crocodiles. On either side of it you shall see a great Hill, called by the Portugals, Os Caivas. You shall finde but seven or eight foot water at the comming, and very cleere from any Rocks, but after you bee within, you shall finde many bankes of sand, where you shall kill good store of fish, and alwayes you shall bee sure to have Carvells fishing in this place, at the comming in on both sides you may take fresh water.

Alaqua.

Before the River of Saint Michael you shall see the Cliffes like Arcines of Fernambuquo; you must enter at the end of the Cliffe, hard by the shoare on the South-west: and you must marke a small Cliffe that lyeth betweene the mouth of the River and the shoare, this Cliffe you leave betweene you and the shoare, and betwixt this Cliffe and the great Rocks you may

*River of Saint
Michael.*

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enter it; three fathom water. But take heed when you enter, that you saile not towards the North-east, although you see the Bay great, for you shall run upon many great bankes of sand, therefore you must keepe West still within a stones cast of the shoare, so shall you be sure to keep in the Channell. Thus you must saile till you discover a house, that you shall see doubling a Point full South from you, then your best is to anchor, for if you goe farther, you are in danger except you know the Channell very well. In this place dwels a Portugall, called John de Rocho: and up a River that you shall see runne into the Land dwell many Portugals, where they have a Church with Friars to say Masse. Here you shall have good store of Cattell if you need, and Brasil wood, Cassavi meale: and in this River you shall have good store of Oisters, and in them you shall find many great Pearles: likewise here is good store of Balsom oile, and trees of All Nesico, which is a very precious and rich wood, singular good for bruises, or old hurts: also here is good store of Tabacco. This place is eight leagues from the River of Toades, where we were driven on the Rocks, because we knew not where wee were, for it is a singular good Harbour to enter, if a man know the comming in betweene the Rocks, called, Os Bayos de Don Rodrigo.

*The Harbour,
called the
River of
Toades.*

Because the Indians indeed doe kill many Toades, therefore they call it Cororoen; that is to say, the River, or water of Toades, I tell you the name in the Indian language. Because in all places you shall have of them, and so you may know when they tell you where you are. When you are in ten degrees and an halfe Southwards of the Equinoctiall Line, you shall see five hils and the three that standeth on the North side of this place whereof wee speake are round and high, the other two that stand on the South, not farre in distance one from another, are long and lower then the other, if you come neere the shoare, you shall see a great many of small Rockes, and a great Bay which is the place I speake of, right

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before this Bay you shall see two great Rockes, to goe into this Harbour, you must passe betweene these Rockes which are called Bayos de don Rodrigo, when you are entred you may anchor hard by the Rockes, and sound the Channell, which will lye North-east from you. Here you may have fresh water up the River, but it will be hard for you to find, therefore your best is to goe a quarter of a mile by the Sea side, and you shall see a faire River, where you may take water at pleasure, and kill good store of fish. At this place comming from the River of Jenero, in the night we were driven upon the Rockes for want of a Pilot that knew the Coast.

I doe not set downe the places betweene this and the Cape Frio, because I know them not, but by report of other Travellers, and therefore I leave it to them, for I will write no more but what I have seene, and am able to prove when time shall serve, and thus I end shewing you all that I have seene on the Coast Northward of Cape Frio, which is in our Language Cape Cold.

Cape Frio is a point of the Land that runneth into the Sea at least twelve mile, it lyeth under 22. degrees. At this Cape you may have sight of a great Mountaine, that you may see over it called Abausango Retambuera, here you may anchor on the East-side of this Cape in a Harbour called Abayia formozo. Here you may have great store of Brassell-wood, and in this Bay you shall find oftentimes good store of Amber-greece, and on the North side of this Bay you shall see a great River called Uparasou, where you may kill good store of many kinde of fishes, and in the mouth of this River you shall have great store of Corall, if you will dragge for it.

Saquarema is a River, where the Frenchmen did traffique with the Canibals called Tamoyes; it floweth foure leagues Southward from the Cape. This River is narrow at the comming in, you shall find twelve foote

R. Saquarema.

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water, till you be three or foure leagues up the River. You shall find fresh water on either side of the River, and great store of Brassell-wood, all along the River side. On the South side of this river you shall see a great hill which the Indians call Boypeva, that is, The rotten Whale, for you shall see the top of it like a dead Whale. If you want refreshing, you may have good store of Potato Roots there, Plantons, Lemons, Orenge, and many other good Roots as bigge as great Turnips, which the Indians call Caravasou.

Etioca.

Etioca is a league Southward of the River of Saquarema. It is (as I have said in the description of my travell) a great and huge Rocke, hollow within, where the Indians say that the servant of God did preach unto them, which they call Topanvayapera, before the mouth of this Rocke towards the Sea standeth another flat Rocke, that reacheth somewhat into the Sea; upon it you shall see the prints of bare feet, here if you fish with Lines, you may quickly lade your shippe. A little behind this stone house, you shall see a fine River of water, where you shall finde many pretie greene stones that Indians doe use to weare in their lips. You may anchor within a Musket shot of the shore, but it is verie dangerous if the wind be in the East.

Pirateninga.

Pirateninga is five leagues to the Southward of Etioca, right before it standeth a small Iland, it is inhabited by the Portugals. It is a Bay that runneth betweene two Mountaines a mile and more within the Land. There I have scene a Mermaid and many other strange fishes.

*Mermaid seen
by the Author.*

You may lie with your shipping at the Iland, and send your Boates ashore, where you shall find great store of Cattle; and you may take good store of all kind of fishes if you will, either with Hook or Net. Here you may have Oranges, Lemmons, and Cassavi Meale, and all other such things that the Countrey yeeldeth, but you must be alwaies sure to keepe good watch, for feare of the Portugals of the River of January, which are hard by you.

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*The River of
Jenero, and
Citie of Saint
Sebastian.*

The River of January lieth three leagues from Piratinga, it is a great Arme of the Sea, that runneth into the Land at the least fourteene miles; on the mouth of this place, stand foure Ilands, and now the best marke that it hath to be knowne, is a Fort that standeth on the North side of the comming in of the Harbour, upon a Rock. On the South side standeth a Hill that reacheth into the Sea, which the Portugals call Camo, that is, The top of a ship, for it seemeth like the maine top-saile of a ship from Sea. Hard by the Sea side on the foote of this Hill on the North side of the Hill as you saile into the Harbour standeth a Rocke of great height made like a Sugar-loafe, and is called by the Portugals the Sugar-loafe. In the midst of the going in, in the mouth of this River lieth a Rocke plainly to bee seene, to goe in you must keepe betweene the Rocke and the Fort, that standeth on the North side of you. When you are entred the mouth of the River and are past the Fort, you shall see an Iland lie right before you, and even with a Church called Santa Lucia, this Iland is called the Iland of Brigalion. You must be sure to passe on the North side of this Iland, and assoone as you have passed it, you shall see all the Citie both on the Hill, and on the Sea side. Then you must take heed that you goe not right to the Towne, for you shall run upon certaine shelves of sand, that lie right before the Towne all along to a small Iland called the Iland of Saint Bent, this Iland lieth a quarter of a mile from the Iland of Bragalion, and Eastward of this Iland of Saint Bent, standeth a great Rocke, you may saile betweene the Rocke and the Iland, and assoone as you have entred, betweene them you may anchor hard by the Iland, and then you shall see a Church standing upon a Hill which is called Saint Bent, then you need not feare to goe right before the Towne, within a Caleever shot of the shore from the Towne, you shal see on the North-east shore a towne of Canibals, called Saint Lorenzo, which is in peace with the Portugals, and within

*Iland of
Brigalion.*

*Iland of Saint
Bent.*

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the Bay you shall finde many Rivers and Sugar-mills, where there is great profit to be made.

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*The River
called
Warativa.*

Warativa lieth three leagues from the River of January, you may know it by two Ilands that lie right before the mouth of the aforesaid River. At the mouth of the River likewise standeth a high Hill, and on either side both on the South-west and North-east is low Land, in this place you cannot enter with any ship; but you may anchor betweene the Ilands, and send your Boats ashore. If you goe up, you shall find good store of Potatoe Roots, Plantons, great store of Oranges and Lemmons, and many other kind of fruits, which are very good to releeve sicke men. If you will fish with your Net, heere you shall kill all kinde of good fishes, but alwayes bee sure to keepe good watch, for the Portugals are very neere you.

*Certaine
Ilands called
by the Illa
grande;
Great Iland.*

From the River of Warativa for the space of foure leagues is all sandy low Land, you shall see a high Hill which the Indians call Marambayapuam, that is in our Language, the end of Warre; right over against this point you shall see a great Iland at the comming in of this Harbour, you need not feare, for hard by the shore, you shall have twentie fathome water. When you are in the mouth of this Harbour right before, you shall see a white Rocke, which will lie full West from you: you must leave the Iland Southward from you, then shall you descrie another great Iland called Epeoya; at a point of this Iland that lieth full West, towards the firme Land, you shall see two small Ilands, and when you are right against those two Ilands you shall see a faire Bay, where you may anchor at pleasure to come into this Bay, you must enter between those two Ilands that I have spoken of. I doe describe this Harbour unto you above many good Harbours that you may find, because you may depart from hence with any wind, for the mouth of Marambaya lieth South-east from you, when you are in this Harbour, then you have another going out that lieth North-east from you,

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from this Port where you shall anchor called Epeoya. If you want victuals for your ships, you may take your Boat or your Pinnasse, and goe out betweene the two Ilands that you entred, and when you are betweene those Ilands you shall see a flat broad Iland, which will lye flat South-west from you; this Iland the Indians called Sapeawera; that is, the morning, and this is the Iland that I was driven upon, when I runne away to Master Hawkins, as I have told you in the discourse of my troubles, you must come with your Boat to this Iland, and you must be sure to passe betweene the West shore and the Iland; and assoone as you have passed the point of this Iland, you shall see three Hills of red Earth one hard by another. You must leave one of them West from you, then may you land your men at pleasure, when you have landed, you must goe through a little Copps, for the space of a Harquebusse shot, then shall you come into a faire Lawne, where you shall find great store of Cattle, and a house or two that standeth upon a Hill where you shall have alwayes good store of Cassavi meale, if you will have Rootes and Plantons upon the Iland where you anchor there are good store, but there is an Iland called the Long Iland, where you shall have of all these things in abundance. To know this Iland, row with your Boate to the Iland of Epeoya that lieth full South from your ship, and then you shall see a long Iland hard by the firme Land, which is this whereof wee speake, and because you shall bee sure not to misse it, be attentive. When you come neere the shore, beholding a Rocke that lieth a quarter of a mile from the shore, upon which Rocke standeth a Crosse, this is the place where a Portugall called Manuell Antones dwelleth, but now there is no bodie, but a kinde of Canibals that come and goe, therefore be sure alwaies in those parts to keepe good watch and be carefull; if you can speake their language you may have many things. From this Iland Southwards you shall see two small Ilands halfe a league from you, these

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Ilands are called Amambuquavo, right against them lieth a faire River, where you shall have alwaies great store of fish, and by the River side you shall see the Mandioca plainly, and many other Roots very good to refresh your companie. Southward from this place some two leagues you shall see a faire Bay called Parateey there dwelleth a kind of Canibals called Vaunasses, of them you may buy skins of divers wilde beasts, and sometimes they have good store of Amber, which they call Pira ponia ergaty.

*The Iland of
S. Sebastian.*

Saint Sebastian lieth some three leagues from Great Iland, It is a long and a faire Iland, you may anchor betweene it and the shore. After you have entred at the North point of this Iland, you shall see a great white Rocke, right over against this Rocke, you shall see a point of the firme Land runne into the Sea, and right before this point lie three Rockes, where commonly you shall see Indians shooting fishes with their Bowes and Arrowes, if you goe with your Boate to that point, you shall see a great Bay called by the Indians Jequerequere. There likewise standeth a great Towne of Canibals, such as those that dwell at Great Iland, halfe a league from Saint Sebastians standeth a small Iland right into the Sea, called by the Indians Uraritan, and by the Portugals Alquatrasses, heere you shall finde great store of Sea-foules and Seales, Alegators that live on the Land called by the Indians Fisewasou. Right over against the South point of the Iland of Saint Sebastian standeth a great white Rocke called by the Portugals Paidemilio, that is, the life of Ginnie Wheate; then shall you see an Iland hard by the shoare called by the Indians Boysouconga, that is, the Whales head, this Iland standeth in the mouth of Pertioqua, which is, the River that goeth to Saint Vincents, as you goe to this place after you have passed the Iland, you shall see North-east from you certaine houses where there dwell a kind of Canibals called Caiioses, there you may have good store of Cattle, Orenge, Lemmons, and many kinds of Roots and Fruits.

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Right against this Towne of Canibals called Cariihos, standeth the Towne of Saint Vincents called by the Indians Warapiumama ; as you goe farther up the River you shall see a small Iland Southward, where you shall see a Sugar-mill of the Captaines of Santos called Jeronimo Letou, where our Gentlemen were slaine. Farther up the River, you shall see a Castle stand at the foote of the Hill ; then you come to the Towne of Santos, which standeth hard by the water side. Right behind the Towne of Santos standeth a Hill wher Brascubas had a house, from the top of this Hill did John Davies make a Plate of the Countrey. Now the Portugals have found Mynes of silver in this place.

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The description of S. Vincents & Santos.

The third Parieva is a good Harbor for ships, and here are great store of Canibals called Cariihos, which very lately are inleagued with the Portugals, you may buy of them great store of Pepper and Ginger, very rich Furres, and Cotton-wooll, and Waxe, this is the place that I came unto after I had bene taken by the Tamoyes within the Land. Here the Tamoyes were taken by the Portugals, and I was given againe to be my Masters slave, when 10000. of the Tamoyes were slaine, and 20000. of them parted among the Portugals for slaves.

The description of the third Parieva; now called by the Portugals Os patos, and by the Indians Uwason.

The mouth of the River of Plate is wide, and within it there are many Downes of sand, you must bee sure to keepe very neere the North shoare, till you shall see a high Mountayne white at the top ; then must you saile Southward at least foure leagues, and shall you see another small Hill on the Northside, you must saile right with it ; then shall you come into a faire Bay, where you must be sure to keepe still along the shoare, and after you have passed the Westerne point of this Bay, you shall have the River Maroer ; then you need not feare any shallowes till you come before the Towne of Bonos Ayres. There the River runneth full Southward, and along the River side from Bonos Ayres is a small Village built by the Spaniards of Lime and stone that

The description of the River of Plate.

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they brought from Brasill, for all the Countrey is sandie: the Indians doe make their houses all covered with earth. Here are great store of wilde Horses and Cattle, sheepe and Goats, but for silver and gold, there is none but that which commeth from Cordiva and Potasin. Here likewise the Indians have great store of Wheate, twentie leagues within Land lyeth a Province called Tocoman, now it is a Bishopricke, this Countrey is the division of Brasill, and all the Provinces of Nova Hispania. Here the Indians have Wheate and Cassavi, Apples, Peares, Nuts, and all other fruites of Spaine, likewise they have all the fruites of Brasill. But after you travell Southward of this Countrey, you shall not find any thing that groweth in Brasill, nor any wild beasts, as Leopards, or Capivaras, Jawasenings, Cat of Mountaines, Aqueques, Warivas, Moroquies, Joboyas, Surucuons, Jararcas, Boyaeva, Boyseninga, Boybeva. Brasill is full of all these wilde and dangerous beasts, and divers others; But the Provinces of Peru are cleere of them, except it bee some chance. From Tocoman to Saint Iago is eightie leagues, and you shall travell it as you doe by Sea with a Compasse, for the Countrey is all sand, and as the wind bloweth, so shall you have the Mountaynes of sand, to day on one side of you, to morrow on the other, in this passage you shall passe through many Rivers, which to your thinking are not above a foote deepe, but if you have not good guides and great experience, your waggons and horses will quickly be cast away in them, and at an instant be covered with quicke sand. After you have passed this Countrey, you shall come to Saint Iago, then till you come to Potosin, you shall travell through great Mountaines and Valleyes, and all the way as you goe, you shall have great Townes of Indians, who are all in peace with the Spaniards, you shall have five hundred of these Indians by the way as you travell readie with Nets to carrie you, tyed on a Cane from Towne to Towne, for a fish-hooke or a few beads of glasse, or any such trifle; and there

Note.

*Beasts of
Brasil.*

*Travell by
Compass
on sands.*

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is no travelling in the World so easie as this, for you may lye, or sit, and play on a Gitterne all the way if you will, for so the Spaniards doe; you shall passe by many Mynes of Gold and traffique with the Indians for Gold, and divers kinds of precious Stones, but not in that plentie as you shall at Potasin, by reason that there the Mynes are open and wrought on, and those betweene Santiago and Potossin are not. At Potossin there is no want of any thing, although the Countrey of it selfe bee very barren, but by reason of the great traffique that they have from Lyma, and all the Townes of the South Sea; they have alwayes provision enough, for from those Townes, they bring Oyle and Wine in great Jarres of earth upon great sheepe, which are called sheepe of five quarters, for their tailes have almost as much as a quarter. To tell the particulars of the Mynes, would bee a new Storie, only this: they find the Oare like blacke Lead, then they grinde it in Ingines, then they wash it through fine Sieves in paved Cisternes that are made for the purpose; the Moores are all naked as long as they worke, because he shall not hide any precious stone. The Spaniards here are all very rich, and in truth as gallant fellowes as can be. The Francisco Friars carrie a great sway in this Countrey, by reason that they were the first that preached in this part of India.

[Chap. VIII.]