

THE
DISCOVERIE
OF THE LARGE,

RICH, AND BEWTTIFUL
EMPYRE OF GUIANA, WITH

a relation of the great and Golden Cite

of Manoa (*which the Spanyards call El*

Dorado) And of the Provinces of *Emeria,*

Arromia, Amappia, and other Coun-

tries, with their rivers, ad-
joyning.

Performed in the yeare 1595. by Sir

W. Raleigh Knight, Captaine of her

*Majesties Guard, Lo.*Warden*

of the Stanneries, and her High-

nesse Lieutenant generall

of the Countie of

Cornewall.

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1596.

¹Denotes words which appear in the glossary

THE DISCOVERIE OF GUIANA

The Discoverie of Guiana

ON Thursday the 6. of Februarie in the yeare 1595. we departed *England*,

and the sunday following had sight of the North cape of *Spayne*, the winde for the most part continuing prosperous: wee passed in sight of the *Burthngs* and the rocks,⁹ and so onwarde for the *Canaries*, and fell with *Fuerte ventura* the 17. of the same moneth, where we spent two or three daies, and relieved our companies with some fresh meate. From thence wee coasted by the *Gran Canaria*, and so to *Tenerife*, and staid there for the Lyons whelp your Lordships ship, and for captaine *Amyes Preston* and the rest: But when after 7. or 8. daies we found them not, wee departed and directed our course for *Trinidad* with mine owne shippes, and a small barke of Captaine *Crosses* onely (for we had before lost sight of a small Gallego on the coast of *Spayne*, which came with us from *Plymouth*;) wee arrived at *Trinidad* the 22. of March, casting ancour at point *Curitapan*, which the Spaniards call *punto de Gallo*, which is situate in 8. degrees¹⁰ or there abouts: we abode there 4. or 5. daies, and in all that time we came not to the

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speach of anie Indian or Spaniard: on the coast we saw a fire, as we sailed from the point *Carao* towards *Curitapan*, but for feare of the Spaniards, none durst come to speake with us. I my self coasted it in my barge close about the shore and landed in every Cove, the better to know the lland, while the ships kept the chanell. From *Curitapan* after a fewe daies we turned up Northeast to recover that place which the Spaniards call *puerto de los Hispanioles*, and the inhabitants *Conquermbia*, and as before (revictualing my barge) I left the shippes and kept by the shore, the better to come to speach with some of the inhabitants, and also to understand the rivers,

⁹ Cape Roca, Portugal.

¹⁰ In fact 10° 2' 30" - all of Raleigh's reckonings are 2° too far south.

wating places and portes of the lland which (as it is rudely done) my purpose is to send your Lordship after a few daies. From *Curitapan* I came to a port & seat of Indians called *Parico*¹¹ where we found a fresh-water river, but sawe no people. From thence I rowed to another port, called by the naturals *Piche*, and by the Spaniards *Tierra de Braz*.¹² In the way betwene both were divers little brooks of fresh water, & one salt river that had store of oysters upon the branches of the trees, & were very salt & wel tasted. All their oysters grow upon those boughs and sprays, and not on the ground: the like is commonlie scene in the West Indies and else where. This tree is described by *Andreau Thevet* in his french *Antarctique*, and the forme figured in his booke as a plante very strange, and by *Plinie* in his XII. booke of his naturall historie. But in this llande, as also in *Guiana* there are verie manie of them.¹³

At this point called *Tierra de Braz* or *Piche* there is

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that abundance of stone pitch, that all the ships of the world may be therewith loden from thence, and wee made triall of it in trimming our ships to be most excellent good, and meltrath not with the sunne as the pitch of *Norway*, and therefore for ships trading the south partes very profitable. From thence we went to the mountaine foote called *Annaperima*,¹⁴ and so passing the river *Carone* on which the Spanish Citie was seated, we met with our ships at *puerto de los Hispanioles* or *Conquermbia*.

This lland of *Trinidad* hath the forme of a sheep-hook, and is but narrow, the north part is very mounteynous, the soile is very excellent and will beare sugat, ginger, or any other commodity that the Indies yeeld. It hath store of deare, wyld porks, fruits, fish & fowle: It hath also for bread sufficient *Mais*, *Cassavi*,¹⁵ and of those roots and fruits which are common every where in the west *Indies*: It hath divers beasts, which the *Indies* have not: the spaniards confessed that they found grains of gold in some of the rivers, but they having a purpose to enter *Guiana* (the *Magazin* of all rich

¹¹ Raleigh exactly follows Dudley's itinerary of a month earlier. Dudley reported (1899: 21-37) a marcasite mine east of Curitapan and encountered Spaniards at Parico (from the Arwakan baw 'sai, kani' to be there). Dudley's native guide to Orinoco, Balizur, was 'threatened unto death' to secure his services, and Raleigh is similarly tempted below (46-7).

¹² A natural source of pitch often used by incoming vessels of the colonial powers to careen their ships' hulls.

¹³ Taken as a 'marvel' by contemporaries. Three species are known to attach to mangrove roots in this way - *mytilus*, *ostrea folium* and *ostrea rhizophorae*.

¹⁴ This mountain (192 m) is known to the Warao of the delta as the home of the Northern God *Naharima*, father of the waves, who anchors their world-disk as it floats on the sea. The mountain is also the source of magic white crystals.

¹⁵ These are the basic crops of native tropical agriculture, *zea mays* and *manihot utilisima*.

metrels) cared not to spend time in the search thereof any farther. This Iland is called by the people thereof *Cairi*,¹⁶ and in it are divers nations: those about *Parico* are called *Jato*; those at *Punto Canoa* are of the *Aruacas*, and betwene *Canoa* and *Guirapan* they are called *Sabaños*, betwene *Canoa* and *punto Galera* are the *Nepotos*, and those about the Spanish Citie tearme themselves *Carrinpagotos*.¹⁷ Of the rest of the nations, and of other portes and rivers I leave to speake heere, being impertinent to my purpose, and meane to describe them as they are situate in the particular plot and description

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of the Iland, three partes whereof I coasted with my barge, that I might the better describe it.

Meeting with the ships at *puerto de los Hispanioles*, we found at the landing place a company of Spaniards who kept a guard at the descent, and they offering a signe of peace I sent Capraine *Whiddon* to speake with them, whome afterward to my great griefe I left buried in the said Iland after my returne from *Guiana*, being a man most honest and valiant. The Spaniards seemed to be desirous to trade with us, and to enter into tearms of peace, more for doubt of their own strength then for ought else, and in the end upon pledge, some of them came aboard: the same evening there stalle also aboard us in a small *Canoa* two Indians, the one of them being a *Casique* or Lord of people called *Canyman*, who had the yeare before bene with Capraine *Whiddon*, and was of his acquaintance. By this *Canyman* we understood what strength the Spaniards had, how farre it was to their Citie, and of *Don Antonio de Berreo* the governour who was said to be slaine in his second attempt of *Guiana*, but was not.

While we remained at *puerto de los Hispanioles* some Spaniards came aboard us to buy linnen of the company, and such other things as they wanted, and also to view our shippes and company, all which I entertained kindly and feasted after our manner: by meanes whereof I learned of one and another as much of the estate of *Guiana* as I could, or as they knew, for those poore souldiers having bene many yeares without wine, a fewe

¹⁶ From the Arawakan *caí*, 'island'. The occurrence of this term, and the Cariban for a body of waters, *tona*, in a number of the place names for the 'provinces' mentioned by Raleigh may also imply a political domain and not just an ecological feature - appropriately enough in view of the fluvial orientation of native society - see Chapter 2 (i).

¹⁷ These 'nations' are actually either ethno-linguistic or political units. The political designations *aruaacs* and *carrinpagotos* ('those-who-live-at-carrinpa') signal alliance and proximity to the Spanish, while the *Yca*, *Suppoyo* and *Sabaños* were native ethnic identities already extant within the region.

daughters made them merry, in which moode they vaunted of *Guiana* and of the riches thereof, and all what they knew of the waies and passages, my

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self seeming to purpose nothing lesse then the entrance or discoverie thereof, but bred in them an opinion that I was bound onely for the reliefe of those english, which I had planted in *Virginia*, whereof the brute was come among them, which I had performed in my returne. If extremity of weather had not forst me from the said coast.

I found occasions of staying in this place for two causes: the one was to be revenged of *Berreo*, who the yeare before betrayed 8. of Capraine *Whiddons* men, and toke them while he departed from them to seeke the *E. Bonaventure*, which arrived at *Trinidado* the day before from the *East Indies*: in whose absence *Berreo* sent a *Canoa* aboard the pinnace onely with *Indians* and dogs inviting the company to goe with them into the wods to kill a deare, who like wise men in the absence of their Capraine followed the *Indians*, but were no sooner one harquebush shot from the shore, but *Berreos* souldiers lying in ambush had them all, notwithstanding that he had given his worde to Capraine *Whiddon* that they should take water and wood safelie: the other cause of my stay was, for that by discourse with the *Spaniards* I daily learned more and more of *Guiana*, of the rivers and passages, and of the enterprize of *Berreo*, by what meanes or fault he failed, and how he meant to prosecute the same.

While we thus spent the time I was assured by another *Casique* of the north side of the Iland, that *Berreo* had sent to *Manguertia* & to *Camana* for souldiers, meaning to have given me a *Cassido* at parting, if it had bin possible. For although he had given order through all the Iland that no *Indian* should come aborde to trade

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with me upon paine of hanging and quartering, (having executed two of them for the same which I afterwards founde) yet every night there came some with most lamentable complaints of his cruelty, how he had devided the Iland & given to every soldier a part, that he made the ancient *Casiqui* which were Lordes of the country to be their slaves, that he kept them in chains, & dropped their naked bodies with burning bacon, & such other torments, which I found afterwards to be true: for in the city after I entered the same, there were 5. of the Lordes or little kings (which they cal *Casiqui* in the west Indies) in one chaine almost dead of famine, and wasted with torments: these are called in their own language *Acavewina*, and now of late since English, French, & Spanish are come among them, they cal themselves

Capitaynes, because they perceive that the chiefest of every ship is called by that name. Those five Capitaynes in the chaine were called *Wannawana*, *Caroari*, *Maquarima*, *Tarropanama*, & *Aterima*. So as both to be revenged of the former wrongs, as also considering that to enter *Guiana* by small boats, to depart 400. or 500. miles from my ships, and to leave a garrison in my backe interested in the same enterprize, who also daily expected [s]upplies out of Spaine, I should have savoured very much of the Asse: and therefore taking a time of most advantage, I set upon the *Corp du guard* in the evening, and having put them to the sword, sente Capaine *Calfeild* onwards with 60. soldiers, & my self followed with 40. more & so toke their new city which they called *S. Joseph*, by breake of day: they abode not any fight after a few shot, & al being dismissed but onely *Berro* and his companion, I brought them with me aboard,

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and at the instance of the Indians I set their new city of *S. Joseph* on fire.

The same day arrived Caprine *George Gifford* with your Lordships ship, & Capaine *Keymis* whom I lost on the coast of Spaine, with the *Gallego*, and in them divers Gent. and others, which to our little army was a great comfort and supply.

We then hastened away towards our purposed discovery, and first I called all the Capaines of the Iland together that were enemies to the Spaniards, for there were some which *Berro* had brought out of other countries, & planted there to eat out & wast those that were natural of the place, & by my Indian interpreter, which I caried out of England, I made them understand that I was the servant of a Queene, who was the great *Cacique* of the north, and a virgin, and had more *Casiqui* under her then there were trees in their Iland: that she was an enemy to the Castellani¹⁸ in respect of their tyrannie and oppression, and that she delivered all such nations about her, as were by them oppressed, and having freed all the coast of the northern world from their servitude had sent me to free them also, and with al to defend the country of *Guiana* from their invasion and conquest. I shewed them her majesties picture which they so admired and honored, as it had beene easie to have brought them Idolatrous thereof.

The like & a more large discourse I made to the rest of the nations both in my passing to *Guiana*, & to those of the borders, so as in that part of the world her majesty is very famous and admirable, whom they now call *Ezrabeta Cassipuna Aqueruwana*, which is as much as *Elizabeth*, the great princessse or greatest commander.¹⁹

¹⁸ *Panama-kiri* (spirits from the sea) was the native term for Europeans but the politics of colonial rivalry soon tutored native leaders in the subtleties of various European identities.
¹⁹ See discussion of this phrase in Chapter 2 (i).

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This done wee left *puerto de los Hispanioles* and returned to *Curipan*, and having *Berro* my prisonour I gathered from him as much of *Guiana* as he knewe.

This *Berro* is a gent. well descended, and had long served the Spanish king in *Millain*, *Naples*, the lowe Countries and else where, very valiant and liberall, and a Gent. of great assurednes, and of a great heart: I used him according to his estate and worth in all things I could, according to the small meanes I had.

I sent Caprine *Whiddon* the yeare before to get what knowledge he could of *Guiana*, and the end of my journey at this time was to discover and enter the same, but my intelligence was farre from trueth, for the country is situate above 600. English miles further from the sea,²⁰ then I was made believe it had beene, which afterward understanding to be true by *Berro*, I kept it from the knowledge of my companie, who else woulde never have beene brought to attempt the same: of which 600. miles I passed 400.²¹ leaving my shippes so farre from me at ancor in the sea, which was more of desire to performe that discovery, then of reason, especially having such poore & weak vessels to transport our selves in;²² for in the bottom of an old *Gallego* which I caused to be fashioned like a Galley, and in one barge, two wherries, and a ship bote of the Lyons whelp, we carried 100 persons and their victuals for a moneth in the same, being al driven to lie in the raine and weher, in the open aire, in the burning sunne, & upon the hard boards, and to dresse our meat, and to carry al manner of furniture in them, wherewith they were so pestered and unsavory, that what with victuals being most fish,

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with the weete clothes of so many men thrust together and the heate of the sunne, I will undertake there was never any prison in England, that could be founde more unsavory and lohsome, especially to my selfe, who had for many yeares before beene dieted and cared for in a sort farre differing.

If Caprine *Preston* had not beene perswaded that he should have come too late to *Trinidado* to have found us there (for the moneth was expired which I promised to rarry for him there ere he could recover the coast of Spaine) but that it had pleased God he might have joynd with us, and that wee had entered the country but some ten dates sooner ere the rivers were

²⁰ This estimate would place the Empyre of Guiana² in the savannas of the upper Caroni and Essequibo and Rupununi.

²¹ At most it is only 250 miles from Point Curipan to the mouth of the Caroni river.

²² See Plate VII.

EMPIRE

overflowen, we had adventured either to have gone to the great City of *Manoa*, or at least taken so many of the other Cities and townes neerer at hand, as would have made a royall returne: But it pleased not God so much to favour me at this time: if it shalbe my lot to prosecute the same, I shall willingly spend my life therein, and if any else shalbe enabled thereunto, and conquere the same, I assure him thus much, he shall performe more then ever was done in *Mexico* by *Cortez*, or in *Peru* by *Pizarro*, whereof the one conquered the Empire of *Mutuzuma*, the other of *Guascar*, and *Atabalipa*, and whatsoever Prince shall possess it, that Prince shalbe Lorde of more Gold, and of a more beautifull Empire, and of more Cities and people, then eyther the king of *Spayne*, or the great *Turke*.

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PERU

knownen, that the Emperour now reigning is disscended from those magnif- cent Princes of *Peru* of whose large territories, of whose pollicies, conquests, edifices, and riches *Pedro de Cieza*, *Francisco Lopez*,²³ and others have written large discourses: for when *Francisco Pizarro*, *Diego Almagro* and others conquered the said Empire of *Peru*, and had put to death *Atabalipa* sonne to *Guaynacapa*, which *Atabalipa* had formerly caused his eldest brother *Guascar* to be slaine, one of the younger sonnes of *Guaynacapa* fled out of *Peru*, and tooke with him many thousands of those souldiers of the Empryre called *Oreinos*,²⁴ and with those and many others which followed him, he vanquished al that tract and valley of *America* which is situate betweene the great rivers of *Amazones* and *Banaguari*, otherwise called *Orenoke* and *Mazimon*.

The Empryre of *Guiana* is directly east from *Peru* towards the sea, and lieth under the Equinoctiall line, and it hath more abundance of Golde then any part of *Peru*, and as many or more great Cities then ever *Peru* had when it flourished most: it is governed by the same lawes, and the Emperour and people observe the same religion, and the same forme and pollicies in government as was used in *Peru*, not differing in any part: and as I have bene assured by such of the *Spaniards* as have seenne *Manoa* the imperiall Citie of *Guiana*, which the *Spaniards* call *el Dorado*, that for the greatnes, for the riches, and for the excellent seate, it farre exceedeth any of the world, at least



²³ In *Cieza de Leon's Cronica del Peru* (Seville, 1553) and *Lopez de Gomara's Historia de la conquista de Nueva España* (Seville, 1552).

²⁴ Called *patagonos* in *Quechua*, but so called by the Spanish because the wearing of large ear ornamentation was a sign of elite status.

of so much of the world as is knownen to the Spanish nation: it is founded upon a lake of salt water²⁵ of 200. leagues long like unto *mare caspium*. And if we compare it to that of *Peru*, & but

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reade the report of *Francisco Lopez* & others, it wil seeme more then credible, and because we may judge of the one by the other, I thought good to insert part of the 120. chapter of *Lopez* in his generall historie of the *Indies*, wherein he describeth the court and magnificence of *Guaynacapa*, auncessor to the Emperour of *Guiana*, whose very words are these: *Todo el servicio de su casa, mesa, y cocina era de oro, y de plata, y quando menos de plata, y cobre por mas rezio. Tenia en su recamarra estatuas huecas de oro que parecian gigantes, y las figuras al proprio, y tamaño de quantos animales, aves, arboles, y yeruas produce la tierra, y de quantos peces cria la mar y aguas de sus reynos. Tenia assi mesmo sogas, costales, cestas, y troxes de oro y plata, rimeros de palos de oro, que parecissen lerna ruñada para quemar. En fin no avia cosa en su tierra, que no la huviesse de oro contrabecha: y aun dicen, que tenían los Ingas un vergel en una Isla cerca de la Puna, donde se yvan a bolgar, quando querian mar, que tenia la ortaliza, las flores, y arboles de oro y plata, invencion y grandeza hasta entonces nunca vista. Allende de todo esto tenia infinitissima cantidad de plata, y oro por labrar en el Guasco, que se perdió por la muerte de Guascar, ca los Indios lo escondieron, viendo que los españoles se lo tomaban, y embiaban a España.* That is, All the vessels of his house, table, and kitchen were of Gold and Silver, and the meanest of silver and copper for strength and hardnes of the metall. He had in his wardroppe hollow statues of golde which seemed giants, and the figures in proportion and bignes of all the beastes, birds, trees and hearbes, that the earth bringeth forth: and of all the fishes that the sea or waters of his kingdome breedeth. Hee had also ropes, budgets, chests and troughs of golde and silver, heapes of billets of golde that seemed woode.

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marked out to burne. Finally there was nothing in his countrey, whereof hee had not the counterfeit in gold: Yea and they say, The *Ingas* had a garden of pleasure in an Iland neere *Puna*, where they went to recreate themselves, when they would take the ayre of the sea, which had all kind of garden hearbes, flowers and trees of Gold and Silver, an invention, & magnificence ill then never seenne: Besides all this, he had an infinite quantitie of silver

GOVERNORS
SPANISH
SOVEREIGNS

²⁵ The annual flooding of the Rupununi savannas were suggestive of a lake, and native geography of local soils (still practised today) may have been understood as 'salt eating'.

There is therefore great difference betwene the easines of the conquest of *Guiana*, & the defence of it being conquered, and the West or East Indies: *Guiana* hath but one entrance by the sea (if it have that) for any vessels of burden, so as whosoever shall first possess it, it shall bee founde unaccessable for anie Enimie, except he come in Wherries, Barges, or *Canoas*, or els in flate bottomed boats, and if he do offer to enter it in that manner, the woods are so thicke 200 miles together uppon the rivers of such entrance, as a mouse cannot sitte in a boate unhit from the banke. By land it is more impossible to approach, for it hath the strongest mountaynes on everie side, the Sunne, and is so environed with impassable mountaynes on everie side, as it is impossible to victuall anie companie in the passage, which hath bene well proved by the Spanish nation, who since the conquest of *Peru* have never left five yeres free from attempting this Empire, or discovering some way into it, and yet of 23 severall gentlemen, knights, and noble men, there was never anie that knewe which way to leade an armie by land, or to conduct shippes by sea, any thing neere the said countrie. *Orelhans*, of which the river

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of *Amazones* taketh name was the first, and *Don Antonio de Berreo* (whome we displaced) the last: and I doubt much, whether hee himselfe or any of his, yet knowe the best waie into the saide Empryre. It can therefore hardly be regained, if any strength bee formerly set downe, but in one or two places, and but two or three crumsters or galleys buyt, and furnished upon the river within: The west Indies hath many portes, waiting places, and landings, and nearer then 300. miles to *Guiana*, no man can harbor a ship, except he know one onely place, which is not learned in hast, and which I will undertake there is not any one of my companies that knoweth, whosoever hearken most after it.

Besides by keeping one good fort, or building one towne of strength, the whole Empryre is guarded, and whosoever companies shalbe afterwards planted within the land, although in twenty severall provinces, those shall bee able all to reunite themselves upon any occasion eyther by the way of one river, or bee able to march by land without eyther wood, bog, or mountaine: whereas in the west Indies there are fewe townes, or provinces that can succour or relieve one the other, eyther by land or sea: By lande the countries are eyther desart, mounteynous, or strong Enemies: By sea, if any man invade to the Eastward, those to the west cannot in many months turne against the brize and easterwind, besides the Spanyardes are therein so dispersed,¹²¹ as

...age by the west
...reate, such outrageous gustes, fowle

To conclude, *Guiana* is a Countrey that hath yet her *Maydenhead*, never sackt, turned, nor wrought, the face of the earth hath not bene torne, nor the vertue and salt of the soyle spent by manurance, the graves have not bene opened for gold, the mines not broken with sledges, nor their Images puld down out of their temples. It hath never been entered by any armie of strength, and never conquered or possessed by any Christian Prince. It is besides so defensible, that if two fortes be builded in one of the Provinces which I

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have seen, the flood serrcth in so neere the banke, where the channell also lyeth, that no shippe can passe up, but within a Pikes length of the Artillerie, first of the one, and afterwards of the other: Which two Fortes will be a sufficient Guard both to the *Empire of Inga*, and to an hundred other severall kingdoms, lying within the said River, even to the cite of *Quito* in *Peru*.¹²⁰

¹²⁰ Spanish experience in so fortifying the entrance to Orinoco showed that complex engineering and careful positioning were necessary because of the unpredictability of the annual flooding of the river (see Whitehead 1988: 213).

¹²¹ The non-native population of Santo Tomé, the Spanish capital in Orinoco, did not exceed five hundred persons until the mid-eighteenth century (see Whitehead 1988: 27-8).

they are no where strong, but in *Nueva Hispania* onely: the sharpe mountaines, the thornes, & poisoned prickels, the sandy & deepe waies in the vallies, the smothering heare and ayre, and want

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of water in other places, are their onely and best defence, which (because those nations that invade them are not victualled or provided to stay, neyther have any place to friende adjoining) doe serve them in steede of good armes and great multitudes.

The west Indies were first offered her Majesties Grandfather by *Columbus* a stranger,¹²² in whome there might be doubt of deceipt, and besides it was then thought incredible that there were such and so many lands & regions never written of before. This Empire is made knownen to her Majesty by her own vassal, & by him that oweth to her more duty then an ordinary subject, so that it shall ill sort with the many graces and benefices which I have received to abuse her highnes, either with fables or imaginations. The countrey is already discovered, many nations wonn to her Majesties love & obedience, & those Spaniards which have latest and longest labored about the conquest, beaten out, discouraged and disgraced, which amongst these nations were thought invincible. Her majestic may in this enterprize employ all those souldiers and gentlemen that are yonger brethren, and all captaines and Cheifaines that want employment, and the charge wilbe onely the first setting out in victualling and arming them: for after the first or second yere I doubt not but to see in London a Contraration house of more receipt for *Guiana*, then there is nowe in civill¹²³ for the West indies.

And I am resolved that if there were but a smal army a foote in *Guiana*, marching towards *Mamaa* the chiefe Cite of Inga, he would yeeld her Majesty by composition*

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so many hundred thousand pounds yearly, as should both defende all enemies abroad, and defray all expences at home, and that he woulde besides pay a garrison of 3000. or 4000. souldiers very royally to defend him against other nations: For he cannot but know, how his predecessors, yea how his owne great uncles *Guascar* and *Atbalipa* sonnes to *Cuanaapa* Emperour of *Peru*, were (while they contended for the Emprye) beaten out by the

¹²² Henry VII was offered the services of Christopher Columbus through his brother Bartholomew, prior to his first voyage to the West Indies in the service of Isabella of Spain.
¹²³ That is, the *Casa de Contraccion*, or customs house, in Seville, Spain, which now houses the *Archievo General de Indias*.

Spaniards, and that both of late yeares, and ever since the said conquest, the Spaniards have sought the passages and entry of his countrey: and of their cruelties used to the borderers he cannot be ignorant. In which respects no doubt but he will be brought to tribute with great gladnes, if not, hee hath neyther shotte nor Iron weapon in all his Emprye, and therefore may easely be conquered.

And I farther remember that *Berreio* confessed to me and others (which I protest before the Majesty of God to be true) that there was found amongst prophecies in *Peru* (at such time as the Emprye was reduced to the Spanish obedience) in their chiefest temples, amongst divers others which foreshewed the losse of the said Emprye, that from *Inglaterra* those *Ingas* shoulde be againe in time to come restored, and delivered from the servitude of the said Conquerors. And I hope, as wee with these fewe handes have displaced the first garrison, and driven them out of the said countrey, so her Majesty will give order for the rest, and eyther defend it, and hold it as tributary, or conquere and keepe it as Emprisse of the same. For whatsoever Prince shall possess it, shall bee greatest, and if the king of

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Spayne enjoy it, he will become unresistable. Her Majesty heereby shall confirme and strengthen the opinions of al nations, as touching her great and princely actions. And where the south border of *Guiana* reacheth to the Dominion and Empire of the *Amazones*,

those women shall heereby heare the name of a virgin, which is not onely able to defend her owne territories and her neighbors, but also to invade and conquere so great Empryes and so farre removed.

To speake more at this time, I feare would be but troublesome: I trust in God, this being true, will suffice, and that he which is king of al kings and Lorde of Lords, will put it into her hart which is *Lady of Ladies* to possess it, if not, I will judge those men worthy to be kings thereof, that by her grace and leave will undertake it of themselves.