

Quincentennial Art Competition

Excerpts from Primary Sources

EPISODES	PASSAGES	
	ANTONIO PIGAFETTA	FRANCISCO ALBO
First Encounter in Homonhon	<p>“On Monday afternoon, March 18, we saw a boat coming toward us with nine men in it. Therefore, the captain-general ordered that no one should move or say a word without his permission. When those men reached the shore, their chief went immediately to the captain-general, giving signs of joy because of our arrival. Five of the most ornately adorned of them remained with us, while the rest went to get some others who were fishing, and so they all came. The captain-general seeing that they were reasonable men, ordered food to be set before them, and gave them red caps, mirrors, combs, bells, ivory, bocasine, and other things. When they saw the captain's courtesy, they presented fish, a jar of palm wine, which they call uraca [<i>i.e.</i>, arrack], figs more than one palmo long [<i>i.e.</i>, bananas], and others which were smaller and more delicate, and two cocoanuts. They had nothing else then, but made us signs with their hands that they would bring umay or rice, and cocoanuts and many other articles of food within four days.”¹</p> <p>“Those people became very familiar with us. They told us many things, their names and those of some of the islands that could be seen from that place. Their own island was called Zuluan and it is not very large. We took great pleasure with them, for they were very pleasant and conversable. In order to show them greater honor, the captain-general took them to his ship and showed them all his merchandise - cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ginger, nutmeg, mace, gold, and all the things in the ship. He had some mortars fired for them, whereat they exhibited great fear, and tried to jump out of the ship. They made signs to us that the abovesaid articles grew in that place where we were going. When they were about to retire they took their leave very gracefully and neatly, saying that they would return according to their promise.”²</p>	<p>“...we fell in with another small island, and there we anchored: and this was the same day, and this island is called Suluano, and the first one is named Yunuguan; and here we saw some canoes, and we went to them, and they fled...”³</p>
Blood Compact in Limasawa	<p>“The king came with six or eight men in the same boat and entered the ship. He embraced the captain-general to whom he gave three porcelain jars covered with leaves and full of raw rice, two very large orade and other things. The captain-general gave the king a garment of red and yellow cloth made in the Turkish fashion, and a fine red cap; and to the others (the king's men), to some knives and to others mirrors. Then the captain-general had a collation spread for them, and had the king told through the slave that he desired to be <i>casí casí</i> with him, that is to say, brother. The king replied that he also wished to enter the same relations with the captain-general.”⁴</p>	

¹ Pigafetta, Antonio, *Magellan's Voyage Around the World*, trans. James Robertson (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1906), Vol. 1, 99-105

² *Ibid*, 103.

³ Albo, Francisco, “A Derrotero or Log-book of the Voyage of Fernando de Magallanes in Search of the Strait, from the Cape of St. Agustin” in. *The First Voyage Round the World by Magellan*, Antonio Pigafetta, ed. Henry Edward John Stanley (London: Cambridge, 2010), page 224.

⁴ *Ibid*, 111-113.

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	ANTONIO PIGAFETTA	FRANCISCO ALBO
Presentation of Sto. Niño by Magellan	<p>“After dinner the priest and some of the others went ashore to baptize the queen, who came with forty women. We conducted her to the platform, and she was made to sit down upon a cushion, and the other women near her, until the priest should be ready. She was shown an image of our Lady, a very beautiful wooden child Jesus, and a cross. There upon, she was overcome with contrition, and asked for baptism amid her tears... We named her Johanna, after the emperor's mother; her daughter, the wife of the prince, Catherina; the queen of Mazaua, Lisabeta; and the others, each their [distinctive] name. Counting men, women, and children, we baptized eight hundred souls. The queen was young and beautiful, and was entirely covered with a white and black cloth. Her mouth and nails were very red, while on her head she wore a large hat of palm leaves in the manner of a parasol, with a crown about it of the same leaves, like the tiara of the pope ; and she never goes any place without such a one. She asked us to give her the little child Jesus to keep in place of her idols.”⁵</p> <p>“The captain-general went ashore daily during those days to hear mass, and told the king many things regarding the faith. One day the queen came with great pomp to hear mass. Three girls preceded her with three of her hats in their hands. She was dressed in black and white with a large silk scarf, crossed with gold stripes thrown over her head, which covered her shoulders; and she had on her hat. A great number of women accompanied her, who were all naked and barefoot, except that they had a small covering of palm-tree cloth before their privies, and a small scarf upon the head, and all with hair flowing free. The queen, having made the due reverence to the altar, seated herself on a silk embroidered cushion. Before the commencement of the mass, the captain sprayed her and some of her women with musk rosewater, for they delighted exceedingly in such perfumes. The captain knowing that the queen was very much pleased with the child Jesus, gave it to her, telling her to keep it in place of her idols, for it was in memory of the son of God. Thanking him heartily she accepted it.”⁶</p>	<p>“...we remained there many days; and the king and the queen, with many people, became Christians of their free will.”⁷</p>
Battle of Mactan	<p>“They replied that if we had lances they had lances of bamboo and stakes hardened with fire. [They asked us] not to proceed to attack them at once, but to wait until morning, so that they might have more men. They said that in order to induce us to go in search of them; for they had dug certain pitholes between the houses in order that we might fall into them. When morning came forty-nine of us leaped into the water up to our thighs, and walk through water for more than two crossbow flights before we reach the shore. The boats could not approach nearer because of certain rocks in the water. The other eleven men remained behind to guard the boats. When we reached land, those men had formed in three divisions to the number of more than one thousand five</p>	

⁵ Ibid, 155.

⁶ Ibid, 157-159.

⁷ Albo, A Derrotero, 225.

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	<p>hundred persons. When they saw us, they charged down upon us with exceeding loud cries, two divisions in our flanks and the other on our front. When the captain saw that, he formed us into two divisions, and thus did we begin to fight. The musketeers and crossbowmen shot from a distance for about a half-hour, but uselessly; for the shots only passed through the shields which were made of thin wood and the arms [of the bearers]. The captain cried to them, "Cease firing! cease firing!" but his order was at all heeded. When the natives saw that we were shooting our muskets to no purpose, crying out they determined to stand firm, but they redoubled their shouts. When our muskets were discharged, the natives would never still, but leaped hither and thither, covering themselves with their shields. They shot so many arrows at us and hurled so many bamboo spears (some of them tipped with iron) at the captain-general, besides pointed stakes hardened with fire, stones, and mud, that we could scarcely defend ourselves. Seeing that, the captain-general sent some men to burn their houses in order to terrify them. When they saw their houses burning, they were roused to greater fury. Two of our men were killed near the houses, while we burned twenty or thirty houses. So many of them charged down upon us that they shot the captain through the right leg with a poisoned arrow. On that account, he ordered us to retire slowly, but men took to flight, except six or eight of us who remained with the captain. The natives shot only at our legs, for the latter were bare; and so many were the spears and stones that they hurled at us, that we could offer no resistance. The mortars in the boats could not aid us as they were too far away. So we continued to retire for more than a good crossbow flight from the shore always fighting up to our knees in the water. The natives continued to pursue us, and picking up the same spear four or six times, hurled it at us again and again. Recognizing the captain, so many turned upon him that they knocked his helmet off his head twice, but he always stood firmly like a good knight, together with some others. Thus did we fight for more than one hour, refusing to retire farther. An Indian hurled a bamboo spear into the captain's face, but the latter immediately killed him with his lance, which he left in the Indian's body. Then, trying to lay hand on sword, he could draw it out but halfway, because he had been wounded in the arm with a bamboo spear. When the natives saw that, they all hurled themselves upon him. One of them wounded him on the left leg with a large cutlass, which resembles a scimitar, only being larger. That caused the captain to fall face downward, when immediately they rushed upon him with iron and bamboo spears and with their cutlasses, until they killed our mirror, our light, our comfort, and our true guide. When they wounded him, he turned back many times to see whether we were all in the boats. Thereupon, beholding him dead, we, wounded, retreated, as best we could do, to the boats, which were already pulling off."⁸</p>	

⁸ Ibid, 173-177.

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	ANTONIO PIGAFETTA	FRANCISCO ALBO
	<p>“That battle was fought on Saturday, April twenty-seven, 1521. The captain desired to fight on Saturday, because it was the day especially holy to him. Eight of our men were killed with him in the batte, and four Indians, who had become Christians and who had come afterward to aid us were killed by mortars of the boats. Of the enemy, only fifteen were killed, while many of us were wounded.</p> <p>In the afternoon the Christian king sent a message with our consent to the people of Matan, to the effect that if they would give us the captain and the other men who had been killed, we would give them as much merchandise as they wished. They answered that they would not give up such a man, as we imagined [they would do], and that they would not give him for all the riches in the world, but that they intended to keep him as a memorial.”⁹</p>	

⁹ Ibid, 177-179.

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EPISODES	PASSAGES	
	GINES DE MAFRA	GENOESE PILOT
First Encounter in Homonhon	<p>Fernando de Magalhaes sent a boat ashore to observe the nature of the island; when the boat reached land, they saw from the ships two paraos come out from behind the point; then they called back their boat. The people of the paraos seeing that the boat was returning to the ships, turned back the paraos, and the boat reached the ships, which at once set sail for another island very near to this island, which is in ten degrees, and they gave it the name of the island of Good Signs, because they found some gold in it. Whilst they were thus anchored at this island, there came to them two paraos, and brought them fowls and cocoa nuts, and told them that they had already seen there other men like them, from which they presumed that these might be Lequios or Mogores? a nation of people who have this name, or Chiis¹⁰</p>	<p>...he arrived to one small island of good view although unpopulated which is in the twelve degrees of the side of the north and to adopt to it the name of the "Aguada", because in it he took water and firewood...¹¹</p>
Blood Compact in Limasawa	<p>... and another day he set off from this island, and sailing his voyage, he arrived at another island that will be of thirteen circuits until the four leagues. This island has a good port to the western part of it, and it is inhabited. The fleet anchored in the said port, then the natives of it sailed to receive the fleet with good countenance, as Magellan saw them and he saw that in so small land used to have gold, because the people used to wear it, he told their people that already it used to be in the land that he used to have wished for, and he told a man that he used to be called "Heredia" who used to be notary of the ship, that he was on land with a native [or Indian] that they used to take, who they used to take, who they used to talk, which it was a language because</p>	<p>they ran on to another island twenty leagues from that from which they sailed, which is in ten degrees,⁶ and came to anchor at another</p>

¹⁰ De Mafra, Gines, "Book that deals with the discovery and beginning of the strait that is not named by Magellan" in Publication of the Royal Geography Society, Tr. Francis Navarro (Madrid: Torrent and Company, 1920.), 198.

¹¹ Anonymous Genoese Pilot, "The Genoese Pilot's Account of Magellan's Voyage" in. *The First Voyage Round the World by Magellan*, Antonio Pigafetta, ed. Henry Edward John Stanley (London: Cambridge, 2010), 10-11.

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	<p>he knew to speak Malayan, which is a language that [in] all those parts is very common. More at that time, the interpreter made the most of little because with the wish for he took him, and with the good preparation that in the land and the natives of it there they got drunk with the wine they gave him. Other day it was Friday of the cross, the Lord of that island, he came to the ship and he spoke very well to Magellan and everyone, and made peace with them in the custom of the land, which is bleeding oneself of both breasts, put in a glass the lineage council, stirred with wine, drink each one the half. This though it seems ceremony for good friendship, some of their people take care of it, although there are others in observe it in full. With this new peace so wished for that the lord of that island gave to the fleet rice and pigs depending on its possibility.¹²</p>	<p>island, which is named Macangor, which is in nine degrees; and in this island they were very well received, and they placed a cross in it.¹³</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Presentation of Sto. Niño by Magellan</p>	<p>Our people rejoiced here a lot, the indications of the people of the land were of much pleasure and the lord of this island with little request became Christian and the same with his wife; to him they called him Don Carlos like to the Majesty [Cesárea]; his wife was to be called Doña Juana; and in less than fifteen (15) days they became Christians in this island [of] more than ten thousand (10,000). This learned by the memory which the one became baptized. Those again converted received the water of the baptism and as to the doctrine that they continued as they were. In this island had other several lords on whether, for as to be said, it [was?] so large that he had to tour more than sixty (60) leagues, but Magellan sent them to summon and they came to his call, he made them friends, telling them that they obey the Lord where he was called Don Carlos, an only lord, was so arrogant or persevering that no one wanted to come to his appeal, which seen by Magellan was on it with some of his people and a day, before that it dawned he entered the town where he did not find anyone for to be notified of his departure and destroying the small town returned [to?], but after a few days it came to pass the obedience to Don Carlos.¹⁴</p>	<p>...in this island Fernando de Magalhaes did what he pleased with the consent of the country, and in one day eight hundred people became Christian, on which account Fernan de Magalhaes desired that the other kings, neighbours to this one, should become subject to this who had become Christian: and these did not choose to yield such obedience.¹⁵</p>

¹² De Mafra, 198.

¹³ Genoese Pilot in Stanley, 11

¹⁴ De Mafra, 199-200.

¹⁵ Genoese Pilot in Stanley, 12.

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Battle of Mactan	<p>There us nearly this island of [Cebu] a rather very small that it to the north which called Mactan in which at that time used to have an arrogant lord. This although sent to summon Magellan to him or at least he showed that he was insulted and he said blatantly that he had to avenge that offense, and although the Lord of [Cebu] said to him that he did not get trouble from it, because with the time that rebellion would subdue and that he [Lord of (Cebu)] would obtain it for him [Magellan] because he was married with his sister, Magellan as they said, used to bring certain perpetual mercy, it was suspected that he [Magellan] wanted to take them to[Cebu] because he used to say it several times and that they wanted to have lots of subjects and for this reason or another matter that he [Magellan] seemed to him [Lord of (Cebu)] decided to go to Mactan. The Lord of [Cebu] saw his determination told him since that it was his will that he would go with him [Magellan] to help his people, case that the other was his brother-in-law and that he had loved him more as [being a] friend than the other by [being a] relative. Magellan who was most brave that on advice he thanked him the faith and offer and he refused the assistance and although it bothered that he never took it he wanted to accept it, telling him that he wanted to see how the lions of Spain fought, which certain in this he lost much authority, because a man that carried on himself an affair of such importance did not need to prove his strengths until the time he walked, because of the victory he derived small benefit from the fact that the ships had, otherwise, he dared the affair of his fleet that was extremely more important, but this left aside, he commanded to prepare forty (40) men that can get out of the ships and in two (2) skiffs was the route of Batan and against his will was the [Lord of (Cebu)] with up to two thousand (2,000) men and these only for to watch the fight that was not long to do away with it with Magellan, which arrived in Mactan then wanted to leap on land and stopped doing it on the advice of the [Lord of (Cebu)] that he told him that he told him that well he did not knew the land, that he waited for the day which came Magellan gone out on land with thirty four(34) men and between them thirteen (13) arquebusier because the seven (7) left on guard of the skiffs, also gone out on land but against the wish of Magellan, the [Lord of (Cebu)] with his people, to only watch and very sensible of Magellan that he [Lord of (Cebu)] did not fight and that his people who was with some marks so that they were recognized. In this part where they disembarked, the beach is vey shallow, consequently they left the skiffs very far away from land. Arrived on land they saw a large town located between a palm grove and it seemed no people. Magellan, ordered that they burn down a house. Since they went to execute this in motion they left from the house, in which we used to be concealed, until fifty (50) men with cutlass and bucklers and combine them with ours to beat of sword. Being in this commotion, one of those barbarians gave a strike with a cutlass on a thigh of a Galician, which it cut it all that he died later. Ours for to avenge this we changed on the barbarians. Which they retreated, we following them on a road across the backs of ours, [202] which it seems that they were put for that kind of a trap and they shrieked to us with a load uproar and they began to kill them. Magellan was already very hurt in many parts of the of the face and of the legs and yet although they told him that he command those of [Cebu] that they fight, he did not want to, until bring encouraging his people, he bled so much that he fell dead, those of [Cebu] indignant attacked and made them retreat and some of those [Cebu] took ours who all that were</p>	<p>Fernan de Magalhaes seeing that, got ready one night with his boats, and burned the villages of those who would not yield the said obedience; and a matter of ten or twelve days after this was done he sent to a village about half a league from that which he had burned, which is named Matam, and which is also an island, and ordered them to send him at once three goats, three pigs, three loads of rice, and three loads of millet for provisions for the ships; they replied that of each article which he sent to ask them three of, they would send to him by twos, and if he was satisfied with this they would at once comply, if not, it might be as he pleased, but that they would not give it.</p>
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	<p>wounded and they carried by the water to the skiffs and the left twelve (12) dead from ours on land with Magellan among them and the others were very wounded went back to with the [Lord of (Cebu)] to his island. From what was understood, it could infer that the reckless act that was the unlucky Magellan wanted to do about such little importance that the time being he could have done [something] much better.¹⁶</p>	<p>Because they did not choose to grant what he demanded of them, Fernan de Magalhaes ordered three boats to be equipped with a matter of fifty or sixty men, and went against the said place, which was on the 28th day of April, in the morning; there they found many people, who might well be as many as three thousand or four thousand men, who fought with such a good will that the said Fernan de Magalhaes was killed there, with six of his men, in the year 1521.¹⁷</p>
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¹⁶ De Mafra, 201-202.

¹⁷ Genoese Pilot in Stanley, 12.