

26.1.1961.

Señor Don Manuel de Irujo.

My kind friend, Señor Irujo,

This is to Thank you, "biotz-biotzez,"  
for the lovely review of my  
book in Enzako Deya.

You could not have written  
anything which could have given  
me greater pleasure.

And I think it was especially  
kind of you, who are so



CLAYTON  
VERMONT  
ESTABLISHED 1892

occupied with important matters,  
to have given up time to writing  
a "critica" of my work.

With sincerest gratitude  
from  
Mairin Mitchell.



9-TORRINGTON ROAD  
CLAYGATE  
SURREY  
Esher 2442

48

26.Xii.1960.

Mi distinguido amigo,

It was most kind of  
you to have written  
to me from Paris, and  
I value greatly what  
you said in your letter.

I hope that, before  
leaving Paris, you  
received a copy of my  
new book, which I



sent by REGISTERED post  
on December 5<sup>th</sup>.

I only mention This  
because some of The  
copies which I sent  
to The continent have not  
reached Their destinations.

With every good wish  
to you for The New Year,  
and again Thanking you for  
The kindness of your letter.  
Yours very sincerely  
Mairin Mitchell.



21, Highgate Avenue,  
London, N. 6.

29. IV. 1960.

Señor Don Manuel de Rujo:

49  
Mi buen amigo,

It was Truly kind of you  
to write to me as you did.

I deeply value what you  
have said.

To your loved President  
Don Jose' Antonio, it would  
be the greatest comfort



to know, before his death,  
that his work would be  
carried on by his most  
trusted friends, yourself  
and Don Jesús María de Leizaola

Your efforts will have  
the prayers of all who  
are loyal to the cause of  
Euzkadi.

With my truest thanks  
for the kindness of your  
letter.

Yours very sincerely  
Mairin Mitchell.



WARM AT HOME-4 \* \* \* \* \*

# tions on a Therm

By Elizabeth Gundry

(Editor of "Shopper's Guide," journal of the Consumer Advisory Council)

get hot to touch, adjacent walls and floor shall not overheat, and the burning gas shall not seriously taint the atmosphere with carbon monoxide. Gas Council approved boilers carry the symbol shown here.

Only a few boilers have notably different characteristics from their competitors. All can be had with thermostats to keep the water at a pre-set temperature; with clocks to set them in operation at only the hours when heat is required; with temperature controls to turn them on automatically if the weather turns colder. Such controls cost more but are likely to reduce running costs by nearly one-fifth.



## Hot Air

Some boilers (whether gas or otherwise) have the pump incorporated in them. This ensures that the pump is correctly mounted, and on this depends its silent operation. I have listened to two identical pumps: the one on a springy mounting was silent; the other, clamped to a rigid pipe, was noisy.

There is a new boiler which is mounted on the wall and looks like a water heater, and its response is very quick: radiators will warm up within a few minutes of its being switched on. A new development is boilers which, instead of having clockwork time controls that need winding up by hand, have electric timers and an electric device to light the burner automatically, thus

doing away with the gas-consuming pilot flame.

Hot-air systems are suitable for small-to-average homes only, and are divided into two types. In one, a gas (or oil or coke) burner heats the water, which goes into a heat exchanger (an apparatus precisely like a car radiator). This in turn heats air as it is fanned over the heat exchanger. The heated air then travels through ducts built under the floors and behind walls, entering each room through grilles in the walls.

In the other version, water is not involved—the gas burner heats the air indirectly, which is then impelled by a fan through ducts, in precisely the same way. (This system is available for use only with gas; and, unlike the other, it cannot be employed to provide a hot water system too.) Heat output ranges from 17,000 to 50,000 B.Th.U./hrs.—the smaller type adequate for background warmth (55 deg.) of a whole small house, or for total warmth (65 deg.) of one or two rooms only; the larger will give full central heating throughout a bigger house.

## To Bedrooms

The hot-air system has an outstanding advantage: each grille can be opened and shut, so that if the day suddenly turns cold the entire heat output can be directed into the main living-room, raising its temperature by perhaps 20 deg. in ten minutes. Conversely, by closing the grilles the temperature of a room can be brought down rapidly. When the family goes up to bed, the hot air can be diverted to the bedrooms. This flexibility is difficult with any system using hot water, which takes longer to heat up or cool down.

The fan need not be noisy if properly installed, and where ducts turn a corner, they should be lined with Fibreglass to deaden the sound. Long lengths of ducts need to be insulated to prevent heat-loss, but short ones need not be. The hot air does not cause dirt marks on the walls as radiators often do, and a filter can be built in to trap dust.

## U.S. Standards

In America, two out of three central heating systems now being installed are of the warm-air type, and it is likely that American systems may soon be sold here.



engineer to put it in is the local Gas Board.

To sum up: If building a new house, a warm-air system is probably the cheaper of the two to install and to run, and it will enable temperatures to be regulated more rapidly, as well as being more likely to give even heat distribution. But if converting a house, a gas boiler plus small-bore pipes and radiators will almost certainly be easier to put in.

## Fire in Room

There is, of course, an alternative to central heating—a gas fire in every room.

Once, the effect would have been very dissimilar from central heating—each fire providing only a localised spot of intense heat. The majority of gas heaters now on sale, however, provide both convected warm air for background heating, as well as a radiant beam of heat. Many incorporate automatic ignition, and can have thermostatic controls. Where a flue and gas supply are already available in most rooms of the house, the arguments in favour of an individual heat source for each room, instead of a central source for the whole house, may be very strong—particularly if you want to take the heater with you when you move house.

Next Week: Electricity



## Coke Boilers

Sir,—We must protest at the revised table for the running costs of central heating systems published last Sunday.

In calculating running costs, you again took the thermal efficiency of a coke boiler as 50 per cent. Although you claim that there is disagreement among heating engineers about the efficiency of appliances used, there can be no argument that, in fact, no hand-fired coke boiler for heating with an efficiency of under 60 per cent. would be approved by the Domestic Solid Fuel Appliances Approval Council. Most coke boilers are rated at about 70 per cent. or more, and this rating would certainly apply to those in new installations.

Adjusted to an efficiency of only 70 per cent. the actual running costs of coke boilers would be reduced for a 445 B.Th.U./hr. boiler from £63 to £45 B.Th.U./hr.

## MER REFLECTION





# Letters to the Editor

## 'Expansionism'

SIR,—Mr. Schumacher's plea that world problems, particularly those of underdeveloped areas, should be tackled by a "non-violent" economic philosophy involves much more than limiting the consumption of mineral fuels.

Undoubtedly a "philosophy of unlimited expansionism" needs to be replaced by something better, but what kind of ethical goal can restrain the acquisitiveness and competitiveness generated by modern Western-style economic growth? One can only suggest that the West should begin to think about fresh conceptions of economic equality. The West might set a conscious limit to its expansion: whilst aiming at a high and constant rate of economic growth, consumption standards might rise much more slowly and perhaps come to a halt after reaching a certain level. This would both release capital resources for the underdeveloped countries and temper Western expansion with a moral purpose.

If economic competition with the Communist bloc is to be "non-violent," there is all the more urgency for a change in economic philosophy. Growth in Communist economies is biased towards capital goods—and it is these which the underdeveloped countries want and need. But as economic expansion proceeds in the West, so our economies may well become increasingly geared to the production of consumption goods.

If we allow the Western supply of capital goods to the underdeveloped areas to be outpaced and outbid by the Communist supply during the next fifteen years, we may lose the political race through our own economic selfishness and fail to remove the danger of political violence on a world scale.

John Corina.

Nuffield College, Oxford.

The Nation's Business: Page 2

## Western Values

SIR,—John Wain should be the first to know that almost all reputable European or American novels are, explicitly or implicitly, "anti-Western documents." The creative writer is bound to be against the values of an advertisers' society which fills people with desire for things and yet more things, all of which come between the artist with an experience he passionately needs to put across and his audience. He (or she) may write advertising copy or some other kind of propaganda for a living, but in the books by which he hopes to be remembered he will be at war with a state of things where, except amongst a minority, the most admired quality is monetary success.

This is most marked in times of prosperity, when the artist must use whips and scorpions. In times of stress better values may come to the surface and may in all honesty be written about; at such times you may get "pro-Western" books. But not while we are all having it so good.

Neil Mitchell

two, K. S. Prichard (one) and F. B. Vickers (one).

Of the books actually published, slightly more than 50 per cent. are shown as having supplementary notes and/or editorial comment.

E. P. Tyrrell,  
Assistant Under-Librarian,  
Cambridge University Library.

## Hindi

SIR,—Mr. A. M. Abraham states that during his seven years' residence in this country he has met many Englishmen who have lived long periods in India who cannot speak two sentences of Hindi. It may be so; but his implication of our general ignorance of and lack of interest in Indian languages is absurd.

During the days of British rule, members of both the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Army were required to reach a fairly high linguistic standard before their appointments were confirmed; and in the course of their service many became much more than proficient, not only in the *lingua franca* of the country but in many of the minority languages. Moreover, the British contribution to Indian linguistic studies has been immense and is so recognised by Indian scholars. It continues at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University, probably the most important institution of its kind in the Western hemisphere.

W.2.

John Morris.

## Oldest Language

SIR,—I was glad to see that the claim for Basque as the oldest living European language was made by someone as authoritative as Dr. Glyn Daniel, who rightly says that "no linguistic historian of Europe seriously suggests other than that Basque is a survival of a pre-Indo-European language." But there is one statement in his letter which I feel calls for a reply. "Admittedly," he says, "we have no direct evidence of the Basque language before the tenth century A.D."

In the *Historia General de Vizcaya y Epitome de las Encartaciones*, by Juan Ramón de Iturriza y Zabala (Bilbao, 1938), we find (pp. 88-89) a reference to the discovery by an early writer, Dr. García Fernández Cachopin, of certain authentic documents written on hide in the Basque language, one of which is dated June 19, A.D. 564. It opens as follows: *Andramendico Jaureguian beguitaren emereci egungarrenian, gueure jaunaren urte bosteun eta iurogueta laugarrenian*, and tells us that in the castle of Mount Andra, on June 19, A.D. 564, one Gonzalo Gonzalez presided at a gathering at which directions were given to two of his named supporters.

Claygate.

Mairin Mitchell.

## Cato Manor

SIR,—On July 9, I made a

bute to neglected homes and juvenile delinquency. It was to try to counteract this view that I made the point about "mothers who have no wish to go to work."

Of course the school relieves the mother of some of her traditional responsibilities and duties, but if in return the child receives educational guidance, mental and physical exercise, and the companionship of other children, instead of sitting in a push-chair outside grocery shops, then surely both child and mother benefit from this service? More nursery schools, instead of contributing to the break-up of homes (as the Government seems to fear), would thus help to create a more relaxed and stable home life.

W.1.

(Mrs.) B. Tutae.

## Jaguars

SIR,—My wife and I regularly drive either a Jaguar or a Morris 1000 Traveller. We believe our road manners and driving habits to be the same in both cases. However, we have noticed a vastly different attitude to-



wards us from other road users according to whether we are in the large or small car.

In the small car we get friendlier looks and more helpful treatment, whereas in the big car we often receive scowls, and certain types of individuals take delight in unnecessarily holding us up. Workmen at temporary road signs will sometimes hold up the big car and even delay the "go" signal when the road is clear.

Perhaps the Jaguar owner is more sinned against than sinning.

Ilfracombe.

G. H. Vince.

## Hospitals

SIR,—Dr. J. R. Searle suggests that Mr. Hart's plea for more humanity in hospitals could not be generally acted on without increasing staff, which "must entail more Treasury expenditure."

Treasury expenditure is not needed to allow parents to visit their children in hospital, husbands to be with their wives during childbirth, an appointments system, the answering of questions truthfully, attention to patients by clerical staff instead of gossiping. It takes more time to be arrogant, condescending and to show off than it does to be human. The relatively well-staffed teaching hospitals are often the worst offenders. Humanity is a question of attitude, not of time.

The maternity section of Charing Cross Hospital has achieved humanity because of the attitude of the Professor there. I am sure he has not more time than anyone else to be

sions of salesmanship and advertising as a blight on contemporary society.

Far from these professions being the happy hunting ground of parasites who serve no useful purpose in society, they provide the necessary dynamism on which our industry depends for its survival. The many thousands of factory workers in light and heavy industry owe their continued employment to the skilful use of advertising and salesmanship.

Let us kill once and for all the bogey of the parasite who earns his livelihood in professional selling; without him, industry and many thousands of skilled manual workers would be in a sorry plight.

J. T. Nelson.

Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Civil Defence

SIR,—It is a pity, when so many adopt the attitude of "I'm all right, Jack," that your columnist Pendennis should try to be funny about the Civil Defence Corps.

Although the Corps has a third of a million volunteers who devote much time to unpaid training for an emergency they sincerely hope will never occur, this number is very small for the possible task. No member is "enthusiastic about the Threat," realising only too well what nuclear or any other form of war would mean.

Recruiting is not likely to be helped by these silly comments. Pendennis should go to a series of lectures intended for beginners so that he may be a little better informed.

Sheffield 7.

J. D. Hobson.

## Grocery Groups

SIR,—We would like to congratulate Mammon on his article (August 14) concerning the grocery groups which have been formed to meet the competition of the supermarkets. May we point out that V.G. Grocery Services, which started in 1955, are not now confined to the South Coast. We are a national voluntary group of nine wholesale companies, with twenty-three warehouses ranging from Newcastle to Poole and over 1,700 retail members. Membership and sales are expanding very rapidly.

My comments about the high quality of our membership were intended to indicate that we admit the good grocer who wants to expand by modern methods and recognises the sovereignty of the customer, rather than the less able grocer who believes he "enjoys" a divine right to custom.

R. A. Branstom.

S.E.1.

Managing Director.

## Teddy Bears

SIR,—I am doing research into the origins and sociology of the Teddy Bear and would be most grateful if any readers could throw some light on how this character first appeared and his present place in homes and culture throughout the world. Any anecdotes would be most welcome.



9 TORRINGTON ROAD  
CLAYGATE  
SURREY  
Esher 2442.

~~21 CHERSTON PLACE  
BAYSWATER, W.12.  
LONDON 2002~~

21. ix. 1960 -

51

Mi buen amigo, Mr. Hickman,

I have received from The Casa Americana in Madrid, some copies of the enclosed booklet. Much of the account of the voyage is taken from my book "Elcano", and what pleases me is to find that on p. 11 "The Basque contribution to the history of Spain" is emphasised.

On p. 20 there is a kind reference to my book, and a passage from it is included.

I have just been sent from Portugal, a copy of abstracts taken



from the papers contributed by geographers from all over the world to the Congress at Lisbon held in commemoration of the fifth centenary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator.

Among the list of <sup>more than</sup> 130 contributors I cannot find a single Basque name. Considering the immense contribution made to the history of navigation by the Basques, it is surprising to see that no paper has been published by even one of them. Perhaps they may have been invited, and failed to send in their contributions in



time, but it does seem strange to see  
the names of <sup>Spaniards, Portuguese,</sup> Russians, Danes, Frenchmen,  
Englishmen, Canadians, Australians. Poles,  
Irishmen, Japanese, but no mention  
of a Basque contributor. When one  
thinks of the unrivalled knowledge  
and profound scholarship in maritime  
studies by M. de Leizaola, and M. de Irujo,  
and all those Basque scholars at  
the Diputaciones in Guipúzcoa & Bizcaya,  
as well as outstanding Basque  
writers in South America, like  
your friend Sr. Amezaga, one  
feels the omission of such names is  
strange.

If M. Irujo is still in England,



I wonder if you would be so kind as to ask him about This, because one feels That ~~at~~ at any Rate one member of the Race which produced Elcano could have made an interesting contribution to The ~~Congress~~ collection of papers prepared for The Congress.

I have written to Professor Dawson about his letter in "The Catholic Herald". He will be very gratified to receive your kind message.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Maisie Mitchell.

P.S. Thank you so much for kindly sending two copies of "Enzo Dega".



27. IX. 1960 .

9, Torrington Road,  
Claygate,  
Surrey.

Sir. Don Manuel de Srujo. 52

Dear Mr. Srujo,

I recently sent to your Paris address a copy of "The Observer" containing a letter <sup>in</sup> which I quoted an extract from a passage in the "Historia General de Vizcaya," by Iturriza y Zabala, which <sup>(passage)</sup> it was stated, was written (in Basque) in 564 A.D.



A friend of mine in San Sebastián,  
Antonio Mayordomo Garayalde,  
mentioned the matter to  
Dr. Luis Michelena, who  
has written to say that the  
"document" was apocryphal.

I enclose you a copy  
of my letter to Dr. Michelena,  
which explains why I wrote  
to "The Observer". As writers  
to that paper are asked to  
be brief, I did not  
express my own doubts



as to The authenticity of The "document",  
alleged to be written on hide  
in 564 A.D. (At The same time  
I hoped The "Escritura" might  
possibly be authentic).

With most kind regards,  
and my earnest hope That you  
are now fully recovered from  
your illness,

Yours very sincerely  
Harlan Mitchell.



COPY.

53

Sr. Don Luis Michelena, Ph.D.,  
Director del Seminario "Julio de Urquijo",  
Excmo. Diputación de Guipúzcoa,  
SAN SEBASTIAN,  
SPAIN.

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September 27th, 196

Muy distinguido Señor,

I have received from Don Antonio Mayordomo Garayalde your comments on the extract which I quoted from Historia General de Vizcaya by Iturriza y Zabala. It is very satisfying to learn the truth about these "documents" from so eminent an authority as yourself. That is why I wrote to the English paper on the subject, hoping that some Basque philologist or historian would enlighten us on the matter. Welsh writers had been claiming that their language was the oldest living one in Europe, and as I felt sure that Basque had the prior claim to antiquity, I ventured to copy the passage from the Historia General de Vizcaya.

I am not a linguist, only a humble student of history. I was doubtful myself about the authenticity of the extract, because it seemed strange that if it were truly written in the sixth century it could be so easily understood by a Basque of the twentieth. (I showed the passage to a Bizcayan friend in London, and he read it with such ease that it strengthened my suspicions). However, I felt that if the "document" were authentic, it was only right to bring it to the notice of English readers.

Unfortunately it seems impossible to obtain the Boletín de los Amigos del País in London; I have tried for long, without success, otherwise I would have seen the article which you wrote about these apocryphal "documents" in 1954. "Truth must prevail", and I am glad to hear that those who read the Boletín will be privileged to learn the real facts in the next number.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) M. Mitchell.



9 TORRINGTON ROAD  
CLAYGATE  
SURREY  
Esher 2442

5.X.1960

Señor Don Manuel de Sanjo:

54

Muy distinguido Señor,

I have been commissioned by  
the Encyclopaedia Britannica  
to write an article on  
Magellan for the new edition.

I am sending you this copy  
of my article, because, as it  
is always possible it may be  
altered by the Editors, I  
would like you to see it



3-TORRINGTON ROAD  
CLAYGATE  
SURREY  
EPM2 8QS

in its original form.

The writer of the PREVIOUS article said that Magellan was the first circumnavigator; as you will see, I have said OTHERWISE in my article.

I know you will not have time to read it all, but you may like to see the parts marked in red.

In the PREVIOUS article  
on Magellan



(I don't know who wrote it),  
nothing is said about Eleano  
till the end, and in the Bibliography  
there is no recommendation of a  
book by any Basque writer.

As the article is limited to  
1800 words I have not been  
able to say more about Eleano.

I do hope that you are  
now fully recovered from the  
attack of 'flu.

With most kind regards,

Yours sincerely  
Mairin Mitchell.

P.I.O.



P.S. Please don't Think of Troubling  
to answer This; I know  
you will be very busy.



MAGELLAN, FERDINAND: (in Portuguese, Fernão de Magalhães;

Spanish, Hernando de Magallanes), 1480-1521, often referred to

as the first circumnavigator, is more correctly described as initiator and leader of the Magellan-Elcano expedition, since he died before the completion of the first voyage round the world, successfully terminated by the Basque navigator, Juan Sebastián de Elcano. Son of Rui de Magalhães and Da. Alda de Mesquita,

Magellan belonged to the fourth order of Portuguese nobility; his birthplace was most probably Oporto, which he left to serve as a page to Queen Leonor in Lisbon.

Indian Service: In 1505 he enlisted in the fleet of Almeida, first Portuguese Viceroy in the East, whose expedition sent by King Manuel to check Mohammedan sea-power in Africa and India left Lisbon on March 25th; at a naval engagement at Cannanore on the Malabar coast of India Magellan is said by the chronicler Correia to have been wounded. Though Correia states that during this early period of his Indian service he acquired considerable knowledge of navigation, little is known of Magellan's first years in the East until he appears among those sailing in November 1506 with Nuno Vaz Pereira to Sofala on the Mocambique coast, where the Portuguese established a fort. In 1508 he was back in India, taking part in the great battle of Diu, February 2-3, 1509, which gave the Portuguese supremacy



over most of the Indian Ocean. Reaching Cochim in the fleet of Diogo Lopes de Sequiera, he left as one of the men-at-arms for Malacca. Magellan is mentioned as being sent to warn the commander of impending attack by Malays, and during the subsequent fighting courageously saved the life of Francisco Serrão, who later from the Moluccas sent him helpful information about those islands. At a council held at Cochim, October 10th, to decide on plans for re-capturing Goa, he advised against taking large ships at that season, but the new Viceroy, Albuquerque, did so, the city falling on November 24th; Magellan's name does not appear among those who fought. There is no conclusive evidence that during his Indian service he attained the rank of captain.

The Portuguese victories off the eastern coast of Africa and the western one of India had broken Mohammedan power in the Indian Ocean, and the purpose of Almeida's expedition — to wrest from the Arabs the key-points of sea-trade — was almost accomplished; without control of Malacca their achievement was incomplete. At the end of June 1511 therefore, a fleet under Albuquerque left for Malacca, which fell after six weeks. This event, in which Magellan took part, was the crowning Portuguese victory in the Orient. Through Malacca passed the wealth of the East to the harbours of the West, and in their command of the Malacca Strait the Portuguese held the key to the seas and ports of Malaysia. It remained to explore the wealth-giving Moluccas, the islands of spice. Accordingly at the end of November 1511 they sailed on a voyage of reconnaissance, and after reaching Banda returned with spice in 1512.

[The claim made by some writers that Magellan went on this voyage,



rests on unproved statements by Ramusio and Argensola, and the want of evidence is against its acceptance . (See Lagoa, Fernão de Magalhães, Tom.I, p.139). Even did he, in truth, reach the Moluccas, a further voyage — which he later commanded from Spain to the Philippines — was required to complete the circle of navigation.

In 1512 Magellan was back in Lisbon; the following year he joined the forces sent against the Moroccan stronghold of Azamor, and in a skirmish after its fall received a wound which caused him to limp for the rest of his life. Returning to Lisbon, November, 1514 he asked King Manuel for a token increase in his pension, signifying a rise in rank. (He was then fidalgo escudeiro ; his coat-of-arms was that of Magalhaes e Sousa [Arronches] ). Reports [unfounded] of irregular conduct on his part after Azamor, had reached the King, who, refusing his request, ordered him back to Morocco. Early in 1516 Magellan renewed his petition; the King, refusing once more, told him he might offer his services elsewhere.

Westward-sailing expedition to the East: Magellan therefore went to Spain, reaching Seville on October 20th, 1517, whence, joined by the Portuguese cosmographer Rui Faleiro, he journeyed to Court at Valladolid. Here, having renounced their nationality, the two men offered their services to King Charles I (later Charles V, Emperor),

By decree of a Papal Bull, 1493, all new territories discovered or which should be discovered east of a line of demarcation re-drawn (1494) were assigned to Portugal, all that lay west to Spain.

Magellan and Faleiro now proposed by sailing west to give practical proof to their claim that by true facts of longitude the wealth-giving Spice Islands lay within the Spanish, not the Portuguese



hemisphere. On March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1518, their proposal received royal assent; they were appointed Joint Captains-General of an expedition directed to seek an all-Spanish route to the Moluccas. The government of any lands discovered was to be vested in them and their heirs, they were to receive a one-twentieth share of the net profits from the venture; both were invested with the Order of Santiago. Magellan was convinced that he would lead his ships from the Atlantic to the "Sea of the South" by discovering a strait through Tierra Firme. This idea did not originate with him, others had sought a passage by which vessels sailing continuously westward would reach the East, and thus avoid the Cape Route, monopoly of the Portuguese; in the royal agreement Magellan and Faleiro were directed to find "the" strait<sup>1/2</sup>. India House was instructed to furnish five ships for the expedition, prepared in Seville, where an unsuccessful attempt to wreck the project was made by Portuguese agents. Magellan's flagship, Trinidad, had as consorts San Antonio (captain, Juan de Cartagena), Concepción (Gaspar de Quesada), Victoria (Luis de Mendoza), Santiago (João Serrão). Owing to his unbalanced condition Faleiro did not sail.

Magellan, who in 1517 had married Beatriz Barbosa, daughter of an important official in Seville, said farewell to his wife and infant son Rodrigo before his ship left Sanlúcar de Barrameda, September 20th, 1519, bearing 265 men, among whom nine countries were represented; the only Englishman was the master gunner, Andrews, of Bristol. The fleet reached Tenerife on September 26th, sailing on October 2nd for Brazil; becalmed off the Guinea coast, it met storms before reaching the Line;



on November 29th it approached Cape St. Augustine. Rounding Cabo Frio Magellan entered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, December 13th, then ~~xxxx~~ sailing south to the Rio de la Plata vainly probed the estuary, seeking the strait. On March 31st he reached Port St. Julian in Lat.  $49^{\circ} 20' S$ , where on Easter Day at midnight a serious mutiny broke out led by Spanish captains against the Portuguese commander. Magellan, with the utmost resolution, ruthlessness, and daring resourcefulness, quelled it, executing one of the captains and leaving another to his fate ashore when, on August 24th, 1520~~0~~, the fleet left St. Julian.

Discovery of Straits of Magellan; Traverse of the Pacific:

After reaching the mouth of the Santa Cruz, near which Santiago, reconnoitring, had been wrecked earlier, Magellan started south again, on rounding the Cape of the Virgins, and at ~~on/October 21st/ rounding the Cape of the Virgins, and at~~ ~~on/October 21st/ rounding the Cape of the Virgins, and at~~ approximately  $52^{\circ} 50' S$  entered the passage which proved to be the ~~str~~ strait of his seeking, later to bear his name. San Antonio having deserted, only three of his ships reached the western end of the passage; at the news that the ocean had been sighted the iron-willed Admiral broke down and cried with joy.

On November 28th, Trinidad, Concepción, Victoria, entered the "Sea of the South", from their calm crossing later called Pacific Ocean. Tortured by thirst, stricken by scurvy, feeding on rat-fouled biscuits, finally reduced to eating the leather off the yardarms, the crews, driven first by the Humboldt Current and throughout by the relentless determination of Magellan, made the great crossing of the Pacific. Till December 18th they had sailed near the Chilean coast, then Magellan took a course NW; not till



January 24th, 1521, was land sighted, probably <sup>Puka Puka /in the</sup> ~~PikaxPika~~ Paumotu Archipelago. Crossing the Equinoctial at approximately 158° W on February 13th, the voyagers made first landfall on March 6th, when at Guam in the Marianas they obtained fresh food for the first time in their traverse of 99 days. A Mémorial, sent by Magellan to King Charles before leaving Spain, suggests that he knew (probably partly from Serrão's letters) the approximate position of the Moluccas; in sailing now from the Marianas to the Philippines instead of direct to the Spiceries, he was doubtless dominated by the idea of early re-victualling, and the advantage of securing a base before visiting the Moluccas.

Death; Estimation of Achievement: Leaving on March 9th, Magellan's course now brought him to islands later called the Philippines, where at Massava he secured the first alliance in the Pacific for Spain, at Cebu the conversion to Christianity of the ruler and his chief men, but on Mactán Island, April 27th, 1521, Magellan was killed in a fight with natives.

After his death only two of the ships, Trinidad and Victoria, reached the Moluccas; only one, Victoria (85 tons) returned to Spain, under command of Elcano, originally master in Concepción, and participator in the mutiny at Port St. Julian. For bringing home the leaking but spice-laden ship, with only 17 other Europeans survivors and 4 Indians, "weaker than men have ever been before", Elcano received from the Emperor an augmentation to his coat-of-arms — a globe with inscription "Primus circumdediti me" — "You were the first to encircle me". It had been left for Elcano returning by the Cape Route, to give practical proof of the



sphericity of the earth.

The supreme distinction of Magellan lies not in any feat of circumnavigation but in his bold conception and masterly direction of the enterprise which achieved that; the first navigator to cross the Pacific from East to West, he disproved the prevailing idea that a few days westward sailing from the New World would bring ships to the Indies of the East, and he brought a fleet for the first time, sailing westward, within easy distance of them. Magellan, with a character so complex and of such contradictions, will remain an enigma; psychologically he cannot have been at unity with himself. For his transference of allegiance many writers have denounced him, bearing in mind that in his time the loyalty of a Portuguese to his sovereign was only second to his loyalty to his God; others have pointed out that in offering his services to another ruler Magellan did what Columbus, Cabot, Vespucci, had done, and that limitations imposed by nationality are irreconcilable with the advancement of knowledge. But on one thing all Portuguese are agreed: "he is ours".

Bibliography: The <sup>fullest</sup> ~~best~~ account of the voyage is that of Antonio Pigafetta, Knight of Rhodes, native of Vicenza, who sailed with Magellan and returned with Elcano. This is contained in The First Voyage Round the World by Magellan, Vol. LII of the Hakluyt Society's publications (1874) which also includes the following



accounts by members of the expedition: Diary of a Genoese Pilot (believed to be Leon Pancaldo of Savona); the narrative of the Portuguese Companion of Edoardo Barbosa (probably Vasco Gomes Galego, of Bayona. Galicia); the Log-Book of Albo the Pilot, commencing November 29th, 1519, and recording on the return voyage the discovery in Cabo Verde Islands that by sailing continuously westward a day had been "lost". This volume of the Hakluyt Society also contains the account of a contemporary writer, the Discourse of Giovanni Battista Ramusio, and Gaspar Correia's account of the voyage (taken from Lendas da Índia, Tom II, cap.xiv). The most authoritative and detailed life of Magellan is that by the Visconde de Lagoa, Fernão de Magalhães; A Sua Vida e a Sua Viagem, 2 vols. (Lisbon, 1938). Its extensive bibliography with wealth of Portuguese, Spanish, English, French and Italian sources, will provide students of the subject with all they need. Oscar Koelliker's Die Erste Umseglung der Erde durch Fernando de Magallanes und Juan Sebastian del Cano (Piper, München und Leipzig, 1908), is also a work of value; so too, The Life of Ferdinand Magellan and the First Circumnavigation of the Globe, 1480-1521, by F.H.H. Guillemaud (George Philip, 1891).

As a subject of study the achievement of Magellan is incomplete without some consideration of Elcano; for this the intimate biography Elcano by José de Arteche (Espasa-Calpe, Madrid, 1942), is recommended.

Magellanic Clouds: These, seen by Magellan and given his name, were not discovered by him. They were mentioned by the historiographer Peter Mártir in 1515 in his De Rebus Oceanicis et Orbe Novo, and it is



believed were known to the Arabs much earlier. (See  
Humboldt's Kosmos, Sabine, 2nd edtn., vol.II, p.289).



9 TORRINGTON ROAD  
CLAYGATE  
SURREY

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Señor Don Manuel de Irujo.

27.X.1960.

Muy distinguido Señor,

I have had a letter (in English)  
from Srta. María Carmen Elcano,

a niece of your friend  
Don Angel Elcano, of Estella.

She would like to get  
employment with an English  
family. As I do not  
know of one at present



which requires a Spanish girl  
to take care of Their children,  
I have got in touch with  
Mr. Hickman, who has  
kindly suggested that  
Srta. Elcano should write  
to him. So I have  
asked her to do so.

Her letter has only, just



reached me, as it was sent to my old address.

If you should happen to be writing to Don Angel, perhaps you would be so kind as to tell him what I

have done, and explain the reason for my delay in answering his niece's letter.

I would write to Don Angel myself, if only my Spanish were better.

With most kind regards,  
Yours sincerely, Maurin Mitchell.