Primary and Secondary Source

Readings in Philippine History (Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges)

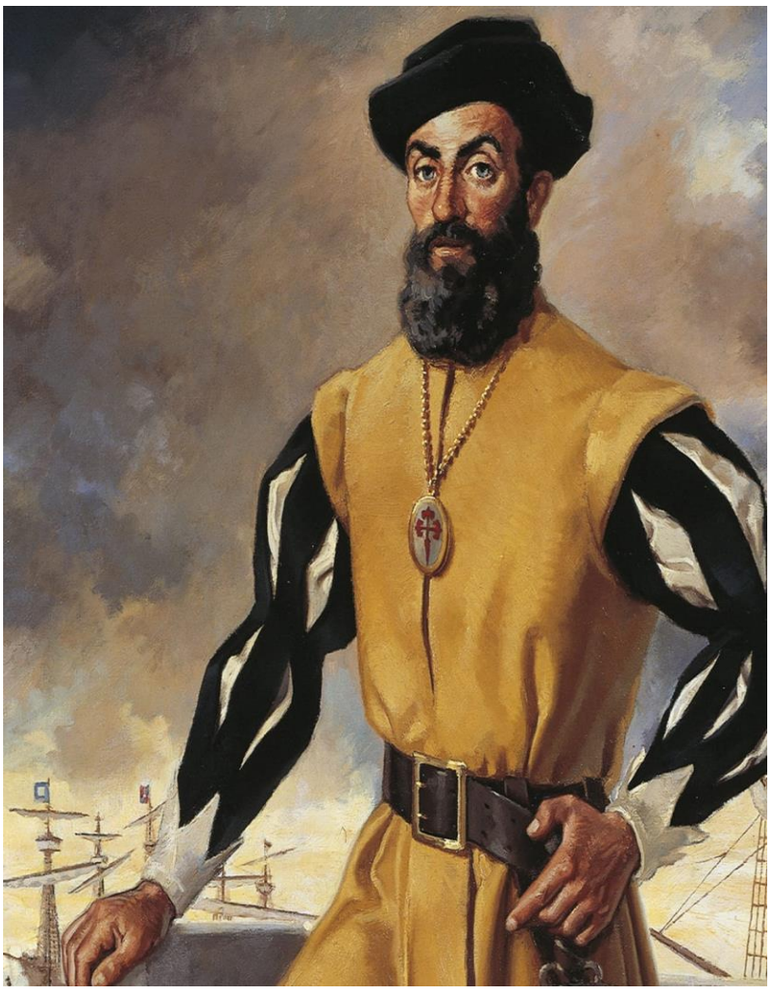


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BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD BY ANTONIO PIGAFETTA





FERDINAND MAGELLAN - February 3, 1480- April 25, 1521

- -Portuguese Explorer who organized the Spanish Expeditions to the East Indies from 1519-1522 to search for a western route to the Maluku Islands (the Spice Island) resulting in the first circumnavigation of the Earth, completed by Juan Sebastian Elcano

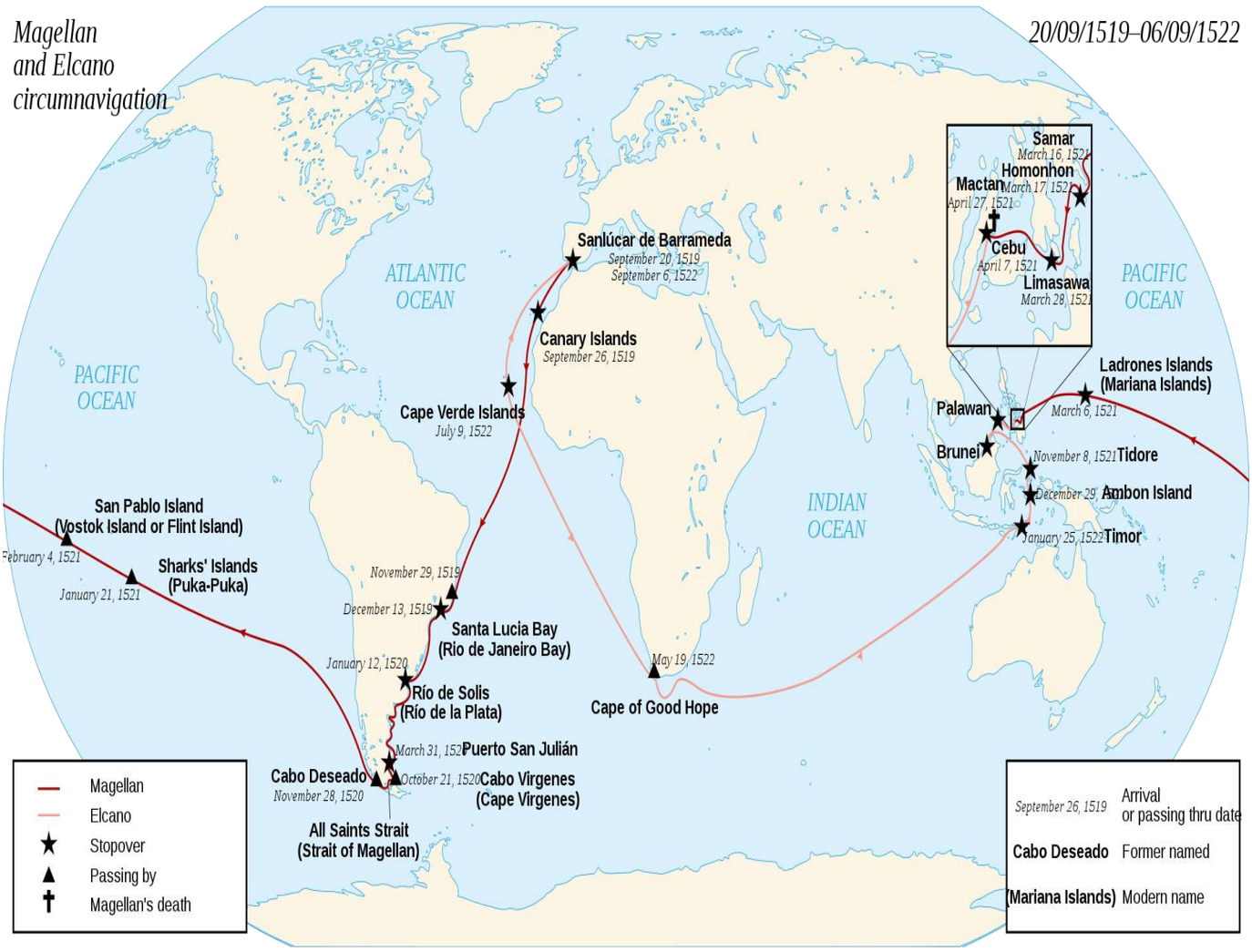
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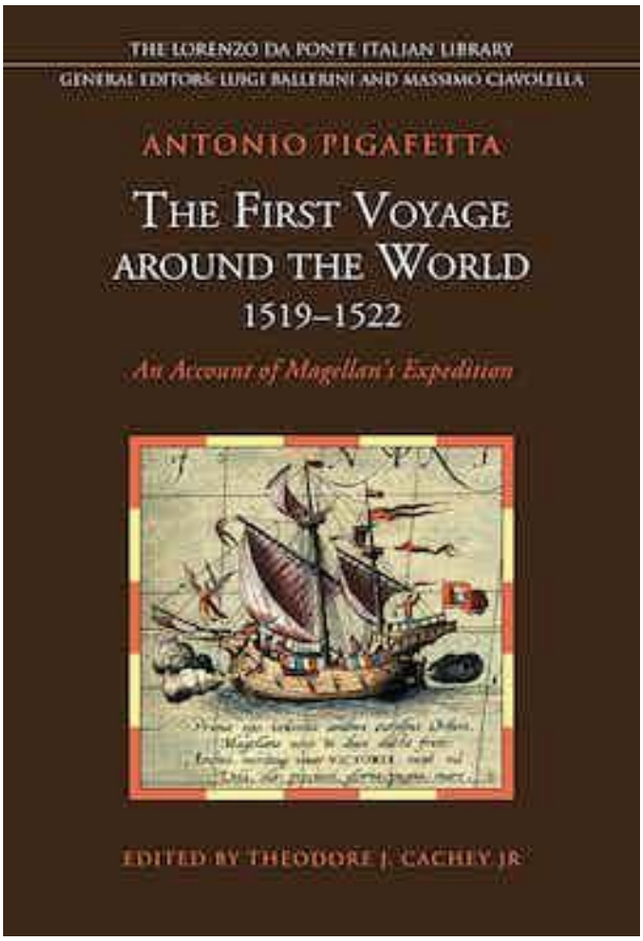
Juan Sebastián Elcano was a Spanish navigator, ship-owner and explorer from Getaria, Spain, best known for having completed the first circumnavigation of the Earth in the ship *Victoria* on the Magellan expedition to the Spice Islands

MAGELLAN ROUTE AND ELCANO ROUTE



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ANTONIO PIGAFETTA -1491-1531

ANTONIO PIGAFETTA was born in 1491, in the province of Vicenza in Italy. He is also known as Antonio Lombardo or Francisco Antonio Pigafetta.

He was a scholar and explorer from the Republic of Venice. He was a seafarer and geographer.

One of the facts about Antonio Pigafetta is that he was part of the first world circumnavigation that was started by the Portuguese explorer named Ferdinand Magellan.

He traveled with Ferdinand Magellan and his crew by order of the King Charles I of Spain on their voyage to the Indies. During the expedition, he served as Magellan's assistant and kept an accurate journal which later assisted him in translating one of the Philippine languages, Cebuano.

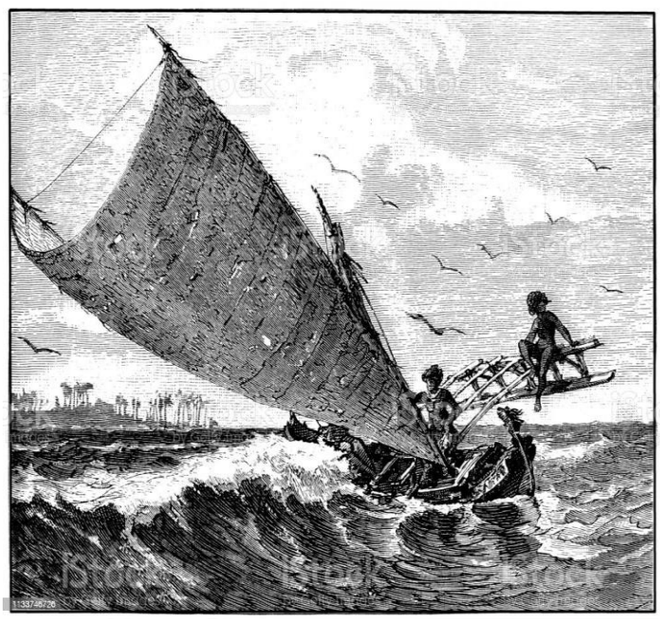
Antonio Pigafetta's chronicles is a narrative and cartographic record of the journey (including 23 hand-drawn watercolor charts) from Patagonia to Indonesia, from the Philippines to the Cape of Good Hope, Pigafetta's *The First Voyage around the World* is a classic of discovery and exploration literature.

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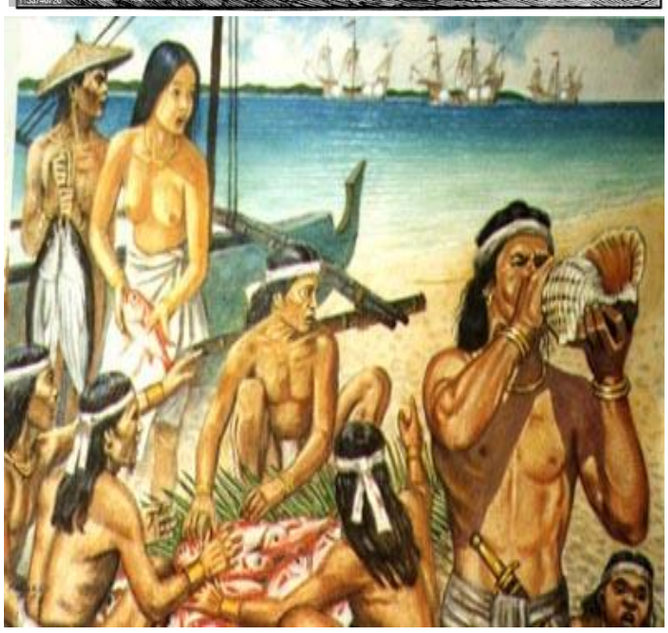
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MAGELLAN ARRIVED IN THE PHILIPPINES

- **MARCH 16, 1521** Pigafetta reported that they reach the isle of Zamal, now Samar, but Magellan decided to land in another uninhabited island for greater security where they could rest for a few days.
- They went to Humunu Island (Homonhon) (Watering Place of Good Signs) where they found the first signs of gold on the island. They named the island with the nearby islands the Archipelago of St. Lazarus



Magellan stayed in the island for 8 days, during which on **March 18, 1521** natives found Magellan and his crew,
he encountered a boat with 9 local native peoples of the Rajah Culambu of Limasawa, nine men came to them and show joy and eagerness in seeing them and welcomed them with food, drinks, and gifts.



March 22, 1521 the natives bought gifts to Magellan and his crew, The good traits and physical appearance of Filipinos were identified and recognized. It was said in the book that the Spaniards observed that Filipinos were very hospitable.

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THE NATIVES GAVE THEM:

-Fish, Palm, wine (uraca), figs, 2 cochos, Rice (umai), cocos Pigafetta described what seemed like a coconut



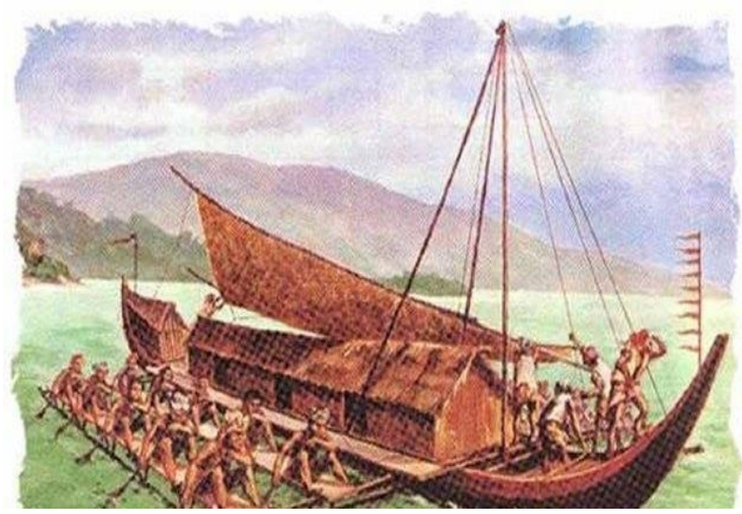


"This palm produces a fruit name cocho, which is large as the head, or thereabouts: its first husk is green, and two fingers in thickness, in it they find certain threads, with which they make the cords for fastening their boats.

Under this husks, there is another very hard, and thicker than that of a walnut. They burned this second rind, and make with it a powder which is useful to them. Under this rind there is a white marrow of a fingers thickness, which they eat fresh with meat and fish, as we do bread, and it has the taste of almond, and if anyone dried it he might make bread of it. **"very familiar and friendly" Willingly showed them different islands and the names of this islands.**

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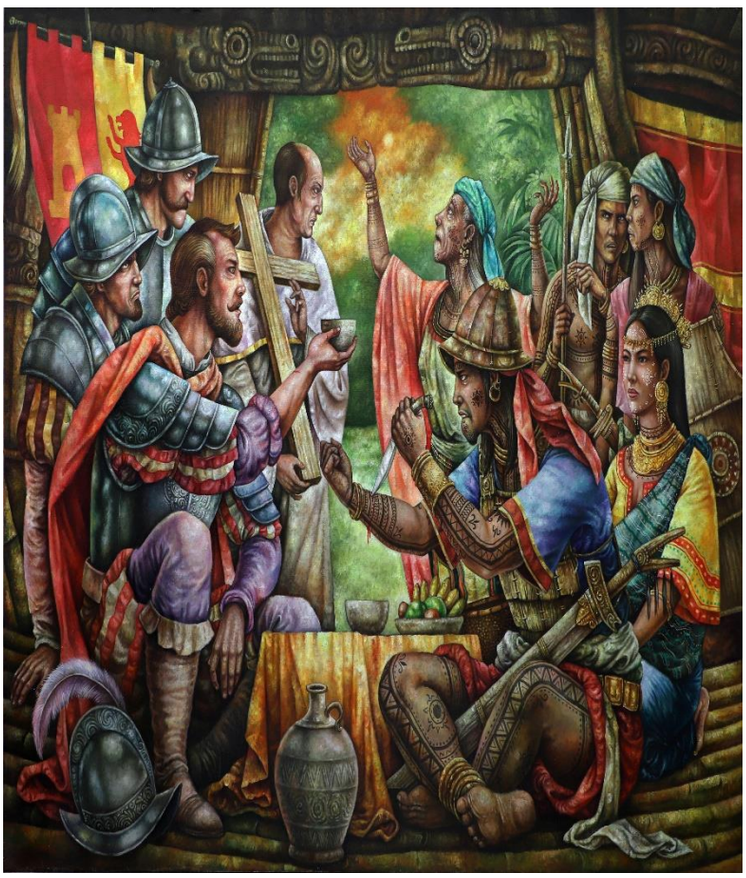
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March 25, 1521 (Magellan and his crew went southwest), they saw two ballangai (balangay). A long boat full of people in Mazzava/ Mazaua.



March 28 1521: They anchored off the island of Mazaua (Limasawa) where they met two rulers on a hunting expedition on the island, Rajah Kulambo and Rajah Siawi, of the Rajahnate of Butuan and Calagan (Surigao), respectively. Magellan and his crew spent a few days as the guests of the rulers. Raja Kulambo Pigafetta described him as the most handsome of all men that he saw in this place.



-He was adorned with sick and golden accecories like golden dagger, which he carried with him in a wooden polished sheath.

On **March 29, 1521,** or two days before the iconic scene of the Easter Sunday Mass, the "Kasi-Kasi" was conducted between the traveler Magellan and Rajah Kolambu, king of Limasawa, and kasi-kasi meant blood compact signifying brotherhood

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MARCH 31 1521: FIRST MASS IN THE PHILIPPINES HELD IN LIMASAWA.

(Easter Sunday) - Magellan ordered the chaplain to preside a Mass by the shore.



Vicente Manansala, *Planting of the First Cross*, 1965, NMG No. 314

- After the Mass, Magellan ordered that the cross be brought with nails and crowned in place.
- Magellan explained that the cross, the nail, and the crown were the signs of his emperor and that he was ordered to plant it in the places that he would reach and the cross would be beneficial for their people because once the Spaniards saw this cross, then they would know that they had been in this land and would not cause them troubles, and any person who might be held captives by them would be released.



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April 3 1521: The fleet sets off for Cebu, guided by the balangay warships of Rajah Kulambo.

April 7 1521: Magellan and his men reached the port of Cebu, the largest and the richest of the islands with the helped of Raia Calambu

The king of Cebu (Rajah Humabon) demanded that they pay tribute as it was customary but Magellan refused.
Magellan said that he was the captain himself and thus would not pay tribute to the other king. Magellan's interpreter explained to the king of Cebu that Magellan's king was the emperor of the great empire and that it would do them better to make friends with them than to forge enmity.



APRIL 14 1521 Magellan starts converting natives to Christianity, including Rajah Humabon, the ruler of Cebu. -After eight days, all of the islands inhabitant were already baptized. The Mass was conducted by the shore everyday. When **the queen (Hara Amihan)** came to the Mass one day, Magellan gave her an Image of the Infant Jesus made by Pigafetta himself.

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APRIL 26 1521 -Zula, a principal man from the island of Matan (Mactan) went to see Magellan and ask him a boat full of men so that he could fight the chief name Silalapulapu (Lapulapu).

According to Zula, Lapulapu refused to obey the king (Raja Humabon) and did not follow the orders of the Humabon to convert into Christianity

Magellan offered three boats and went to Mactan himself to fight Lapulapu.

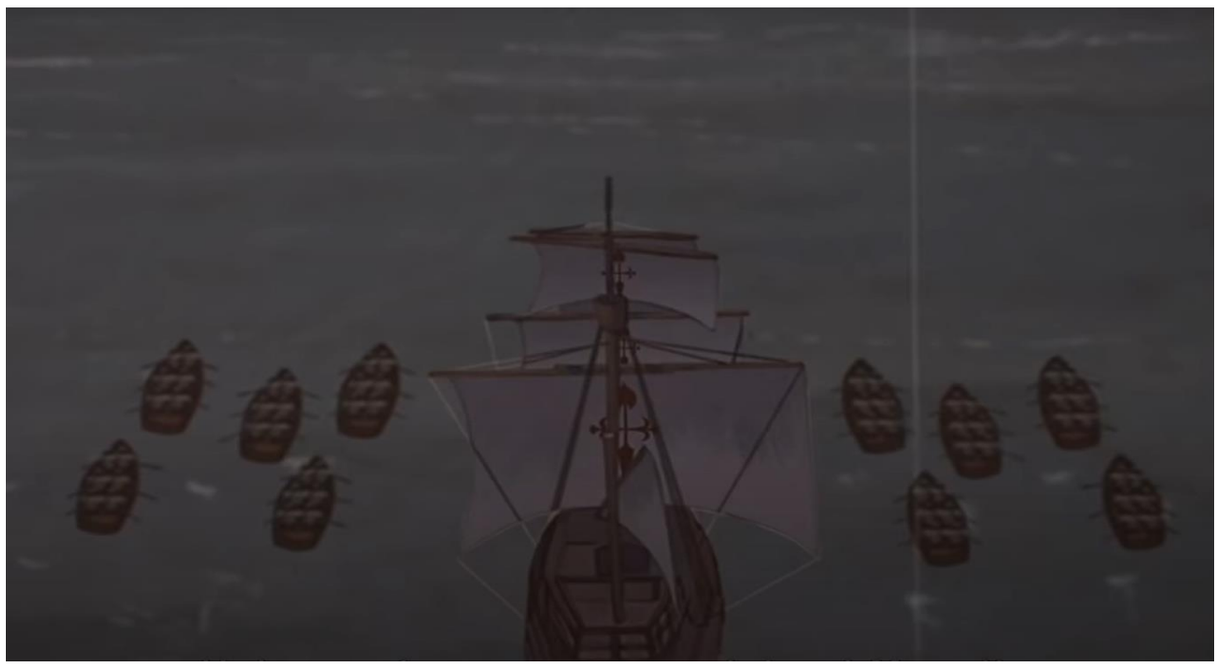
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APRIL 27 1521 BATTLE OF MACTAN

They arrived in Mactan in daylight with 49 in numbers while the islanders of Mactan were estimated to number 1500. The captain shouted not to fire, but he was not listened to. The islanders seeing that the shots of our guns did them little or no harm would not retire, but shouted more loudly, and springing from one side to the other to avoid our shots, they at the same time drew nearer to us, throwing arrows, javelins, spears hardened in fire, stones and even mud, so that we could hardly defend ourselves.

Because of low tide the ships cannon cannot the reach the shore and Magellan ordered his men to use smaller boats to reach the shoreline





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" When we reached the land we found the islanders fifteen hundred in number, drawn up in three squadrons; they came down upon us with terrible shouts, two squadrons attacking us on the flanks, and the third in front.



The captain then divided his men in two bands. Our musketeers and crossbow-men fired for half an hour from a distance, but did nothing, since the bullets and arrows, though they passed through their shields made of thin wood, and perhaps wounded their arms, yet did not stop them.



Some of them cast lances pointed with iron at the captain-general." - -The natives perceiving that the bodies of the enemies were protected with armors, aimed for their legs instead. - Magellan was pierced with a poisoned arrow in his right leg.

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Magellan was specifically targeted because the native knew he was the captain general.

Magellan was hit with a lance in the face. Magellan retaliated and pierced the same native with his lance in the breast and tried to draw his sword but could not lift it because of his wounded arms. One native with a great sword delivered a blow in Magellan’s left leg, brought him face down and the natives ceaselessly attacked Magellan with lances, swords and even their bare hands.



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“Whilst the Indians(Natives) were thus overpowering him, several times he turned around towards us to see if we were all in safety, as though his obstinate fight had no other object than to give an opportunity for the retreat of his men.”



-The king of Cebu who was baptized could have sent help but Magellan instructed him not to join the battle and stay in the Balangay so that he would see how they fought.

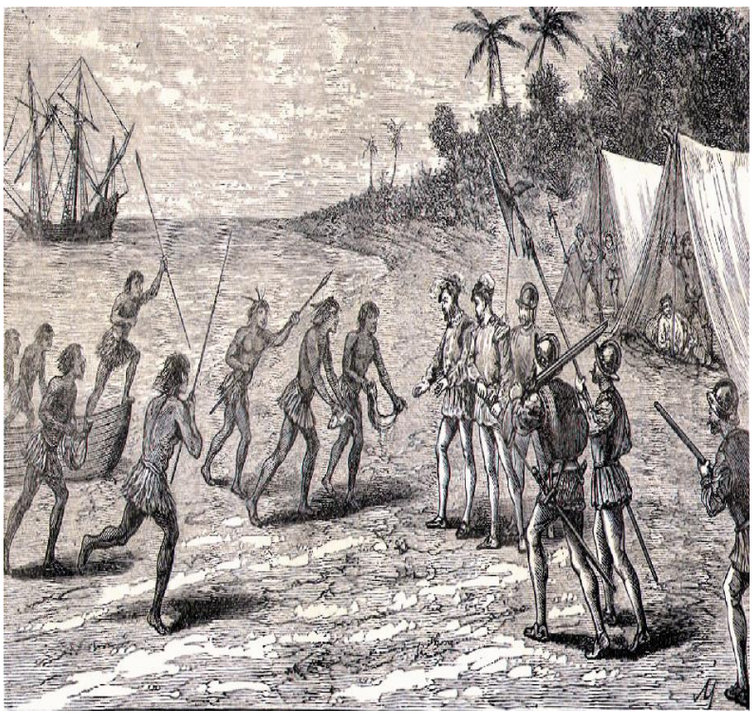
Magellan died in the battle.



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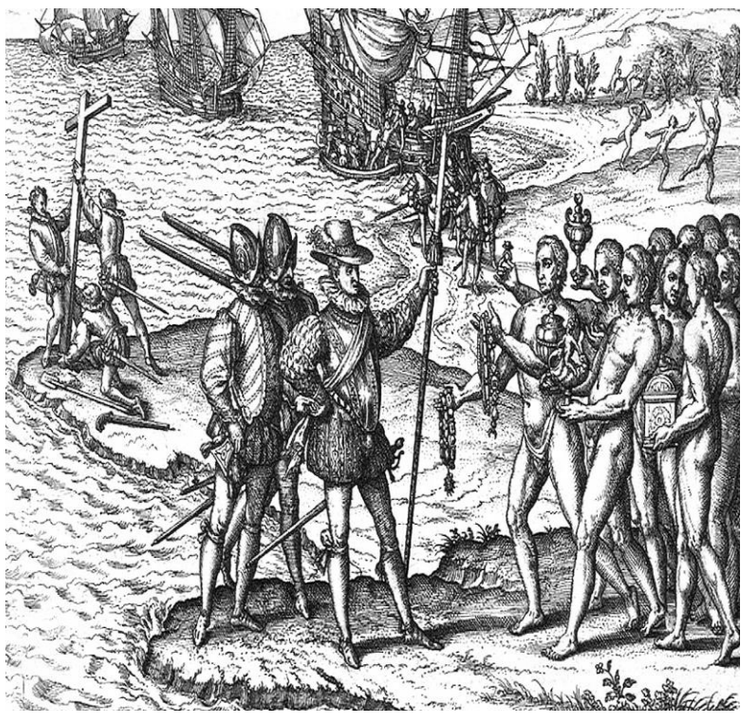
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The king (Raja Humabon) offered the people of Mactan's gifts of any value and amount in exchange for Magellan's body but the chief refused. They wanted to keep. Magellan's body as a memento of their victory. Duarte Barbosa is elected as the new captain.



-Henry, Magellan's slave, and interpreter betrayed them and told the king of Cebu that they intended to leave as quickly as possible.

-The slave allegedly told the king that if he followed his advice, the king would acquire the ships and the goods of Magellan's fleet.



-The two conspired and betrayed what was left of Magellan's men. The king invited these men to a gathering where he said he would present the jewels that he would send for the King of Spain.

-Twenty-four men attended while Pigafetta was not able to joined because he was nursing his battle wounds. The natives had slain all the men except the interpreter and Juan Serrano who was already wounded.

-The fleet departed and abandoned Serrano. They left Cebu and continued their journey. From the original five ships set to sail(San Antonio, Concepcion, Victoria, Trinidad and Santiago) only Victoria returned to Spain. And from the original 237 men only 18 men survived.

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