"The chief accompanied by his prominent advisers, came to an open space where he had our men sit down next himself. He asked the lawyer if there were more than one man in command of the group of ships and also if that commander expected him to pay tribute to their emperor. The lawyer said no such demand was involved: all the captain-general wished was exclusive trade rights here. The chief said he would agree to that but to seal the pact of friendship the captain should send a drop of blood from his right arm and he the chief would reciprocate. Then the chief explained how all ship captains coming here had a practice of giving a gift to the chief, who gave them one in return. He wondered if in this case he should do so first or leave it to the commander to begin. Enrique the interpreter intervened to say that since it was he who wanted the custom maintained, he the chief should be first with his present. And in fact he was."
Antonio Pigafetta, account of Magellan and Easter mass on Limasawa Island, March 31, 1521

"Early on Sunday morning, March 31 being Easter-day, the captain-general sent some men with the priest to get the place ready where Mass was to be celebrated. The interpreter was sent with them to let the chief know beforehand that we were going ashore not expecting to burden him with feeding us, but simply to attend Mass. Even so he sent us two pigs he had slaughtered.

When everything was ready for Mass, we went ashore about fifty of us in all, not in armour, though carrying weapons and dressed in our best clothes. Before our boats touched land, six cannon were fired as a sign of peace, and so we disembarked. The two chiefs embraced the captain-general in welcome and walked one each side of him. We marched in rank to the place selected for the sacred function, which was close to the shore. Before the Mass began, the captain-general sprinkled the two chiefs with perfume as a mark of honour. Then the Mass was offered and during it, the chiefs went up to kiss the Cross as we did though they took no part in the celebration otherwise. When the Host, the body of the Lord, was elevated, they remained on their knees and with hands clasped in worship. At the Consecration the ships' artillery was fired on a signal given by musket fire from the shore. Some of our men went to Communion as the Mass drew to an end."
Antonio Pigafetta, account of Magellan’s arrival at Cebu, April 7, 1521

“At mid-day Sunday, April 7, we entered the port of Cebu, after passing many villages, where we saw a great number of houses built on stilts. Approaching near the town, the captain-general ordered the ships to fling out their banners; the sails were reefed as if for battle; and all the artillery fired, to the great consternation of the people.

The captain-general sent his foster-son with the interpreter, as envoy to the chief of Cebu. When they reached the town they found a vast crowd of people gathered together with the chief, all of them greatly scared by the mortars. The interpreter explained to them it was our custom on entering such ports to discharge the artillery as we did, in honour of the chief of that place. The chief and people were very much reassured by this; the chief enquiring through his intermediary what it was we wanted. The interpreter replied that his master was a captain of the greatest king in the world, and that he was on his way to find the Moluccas, and had come here solely because of the good account he had of the chief of Cebu from the chief of Limasawa. He wanted too to buy food in exchange for merchandise.

The chief of Cebu told them they were indeed welcome, but it was customary for all vessels entering the port to pay tribute. It was only four days ago, for instance, since a junk from Siam with a cargo of gold and slaves had paid the tribute. And in confirmation of this, he pointed out to the interpreter a Siamese merchant who had stayed on to barter slaves and gold.

The interpreter replied that since his master was a captain sent by such a great king, he simply did not pay tribute to any ruler whatever. Therefore the chief should realize he would have peace if he wished for peace, but war if he chose. The Siamese merchant intervened at this point warning the chief, ‘Be careful, Chief! These are the very men who conquered Calicut, Malacca, and even the whole continent of India. If they are well treated, they will treat you well in return, as they showed in Calicut and Malacca.’

The interpreter took all this in, and told the chief directly, that on the contrary his lord the king was far more powerful in men and ships than the king of Portugal (who conquered India) for he was king of Spain as well as Emperor of Christendom. So if the chief decided to reject his offer of friendship, next time a force sufficient to wipe him out would be sent here.

The Siamese translated all this for the chief’s benefit. And as a result the latter conceded he would talk the matter over with his headmen and give the captain a reply next day.”
Antonio Pigafetta, account of Magellan and first mass on Cebu, April 14, 1521

"On Sunday morning April fourteen, forty of us went ashore, of whom two were in complete armour marching ahead of the royal standard. As we reached land all the ships' guns were fired: the people followed, after us helter-skelter. The captain-general and the chief embraced as they met, with the former explaining how the royal standard is not taken ashore except it is accompanied by fifty men in full armour, as two actually were, together with fifty musketeers. But his affection for the chief was so great, he dispensed with most of the formality.

Then we all approached the platform in great glee. The captain-general and the chief sat down on chairs covered with red and violet velvet: the prominent men sat on cushions; the others on mats.

Then the captain-general told the chief through the interpreter that he was grateful to God for inspiring him to become a Christian, as a result of which he would be more victorious than ever over his enemies. The king replied that for his part he wanted to become a Christian, but some of his principal men were disinclined to submit, alleging they were just as good as he was. So the captain-general summoned all the prominent men and told them that unless they submitted to the chief as their ruler, he would have them put to death, and their possessions forfeit to the chief. Consequently they all expressed their submission.

Next the captain-general informed the chief, he would return to Spain but would come back to the islands with such strong forces, that he would make the chief the most powerful ruler in the whole region, because he was the first to express a wish to become a Christian. The chief lifting his hands to the sky, thanked the captain-general: then asked him to allow some of his men to remain behind to instruct himself and his people more fully in the Faith. So the captain-general replied, to satisfy his wish he would leave two men, but he would be grateful if the chief allowed two of his children to accompany him back to Spain, to learn the language so as to be able to teach their own people all they learned on their return.

A large cross was set up in the middle of the open space, the captain-general explaining to them that as they expressed a wish to become Christians some days ago, they ought now burn their idols and venerate the Cross instead, by paying reverence to it daily with hands joined as they had seen the Spaniards do, and to make the sign of the Cross — which he showed them how to do — before it daily. In fact at a fixed time, perhaps in the morning, to kneel in adoration of the Cross. In this way the good intentions they had expressed of becoming Christians, would be demonstrated by good works. The chief and people expressed a readiness to do all this.

The captain-general reminded the chief he was dressed in white as a sign of his deep affection for them all. They in turn said they just couldn't express in words how touched they were by this benevolence. So the captain-general led the chief by the hand to the platform as they talked in this fashion one to the other, in preparation for the baptism. He informed the chief he would give him the name of Don Carlos after his sovereign the emperor; the name Don Fernando to his nephew in honour of the emperor’s brother; the name Juan to the chief of Limasawa; Fernando to one of the head men, after Magellan’s own name; Christopher to the Moro; and to the others a variety of other names. Five hundred men were baptized before Mass..."