

unto them. By *Danaus* King of *Egypt* when he fled from his brother *Ramefes*, the use of shipping was first brought amongst the *Greeks*: who before that time knew no other way of crossing their narrow Seas, but on *Beams* or *Rafters* tied to one another. *Nave prius ab Egypto Danaus invenit, ante enim Ratibus navigabatur, as it is in Plinie*: where we may see the true and genuine difference betwixt *Ratis*, and *Navis*; though now both used indifferently for all sorts of shipping. Amongst the *Greeks*, those of *Crete* were the ablest Sea-men; which gave occasion to *Aristotle* to call *Crete* the Lady of the Sea: and to *Strabo* to make *Minos* the Inventor of Ships. In following times, the *Carthaginians*, being a Colony of *Tyre*, were most considerable in this kinde; and by the benefit of their shipping much distressed the *Romans*. But so it happened (as all things do and must concur to Gods publick purposes in the alteration of *Ellates*) that a Tempest separating a *Quinquiremis* or Gallie of five banks of Oars, from the rest of the *Carthaginian Fleet*: cast it on the shore of *Italy*: by which accident the *Romans* learning the Art of Ship-wrights, soon became Masters of the Sea. That *France*, and *Spain* were taught the use of shipping by the *Greeks*, and *Phenicians*; is a thing past questioning: *Marcellus* in the one being a *Phocian*, and *Gades* in the other a *Tyrian Colony*. As for the *Belgians*, and the *Britains*, it is probable that they first learnt it of the *Romans* (though formerly they had some way to transport themselves from one shore to the other.) For *Cæsar* telleth us of the *Belga*, *Ad eos Mercatores minime commant*, that they were not at all visited by Foreign Merchants. And the same *Cæsar* found the Seas betwixt *France*, and *Britain*, well furnished with Vessels; that he was faine to make ships to transport his Army: *Singulari Militum studio circiter sexcentis & duodeviginta Naves invenit*, as his own words are.

Having thus brought Navigation to the greatest height which it had in those days; let us look back again on the Inventors of particular Vessels, and the Tackle unto them belonging. That the *Phenicians* first invented open Vessels, and the *Egyptians* Ships with Decks, hath been said before: and unto them also is referred the Invention of Gallies, with two Banks of Oars upon a side; which kinde of Vessels grew so large in the course of time, that *Ptolomy Philopater* is said to have made a Gallie of 50 banks. Great Ships of burden, called *Cirera*, we owe to the *Cypriots*: Cock boats, or Skiffs (*Scaphis*) to the *Illyrians*; or *Liburnians*: Brigantines, (*Celoces*) to the *Rhodians*; and *Erigots* or light Barks, (*Lembos*) unto the *Cyrenians*. The *Phæliis*, and *Pamphyli* (which we may render *Men of War*) were the invention of the *Pamphylians*, and the Inhabitants of *Phælis*, a Town of *Lycia*, in *Asia Minor*. As for Tackle, the *Bœotians* invented the Oar; *Dadalus*, and his son *Icarus*, the Masts and Sails: Which gave occasion to the Poets to feign, that flying out of *Crete*, they made wings to their bodies; and that *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the Wax which fastened his wings unto his shoulders, and thereby perished; the truth being, that presuming too much on this new invention, he ran himself upon a Rock, and was cast away. For *Hippagines*, vessels for the transporting of Horle, we are indebted to the *Salaminians*; for grappling hooks, to *Anarcharis*; for Anchors, to the *Tuscan*; and for the Rudder, helm, or Art of Steering, to *Typhu* the chief Pilot in the famous *Argo*: who noting that a Kite, when she flew, guided her whole body by her Tail; effected that in the devices of Art, which he had observed in the works of Nature. By these helps some great Voyages were performed in the elder times; the greatest, those of *Jafon*, *Ulysses*, and *Alexander*, with the Fleets of *Solomon*, and the *Egyptian Kings*. Of these, *Jafon* and his companions, sayled in the ship called *Argo*, through the *Euxine Sea*, and part of the *Mediterranean*; *Ulysses*, through the *Mediterranean* onely; small gullets, if compared with the Ocean. *Alexander's* journey so famous, and accounted then so hazardous, was but sayling down the River *Indus*, and four hundred furlongs into the Ocean. And for the Fleets of *Solomon*, and the Kings of *Egypt*, it is very apparent, that they went with great leisure, and crawled close by the shore-side: otherwise it had been impossible to have consumed three whole years in going from *Ezion-Geber* into *India*, and returning again; which was the usual time of these voyages, as appeareth in 1 *King*. 10. 22. After the fall of the *Roman Monarchy*, the most potent States by Sea in the *Mediterranean*, were the *Genoise*, and *Venetians*; in the Ocean the *English*, and the *Hanse towns*; neither of which ever attempted any great discoveries.

But in the year 1300. one *Flavio* of *Malphi* in the Realm of *Naples*, found out the *Compass*, or *Pixis Nautica*, consisting of 8 winds onely, the four principal, and four collateral: And not long after, the people of *Bruges*, and *Antwerp*, perfected that excellent invention; adding 24 other subordinate windes or points. By means of this excellent Instrument, and withall by the good successe of *Columbus*, the *Portugals*, Eastwards; the *Spaniards*, Westward; and the *English*, Northwards; have made many glorious and fortunate Expeditions: which had been utterly impossible to have been performed, and had been foolishly undertaken, when that help was wanting. I know there hath been much pains taken by some learned men, to prove the use of the *Mariners Compass* to be far more ancient, than is now commonly pretended. *Fuller*, a very learned and industrious man, but better skilled in the *Hebrew* tongue, than the *Philologie* of the *Greeks*, and *Latines*, will have it known to *Solomon*, and by him taught unto the *Tyrians* and *Phenicians* (the most famous Sea-men of old times): but he brings no Argument of weight to make good the cause. Nor is it possible that such an excellent invention, so beneficial to the common good of all mankind, should have been forgotten and discontinued, for the space of more than 2000 years; if ever the *Tyrians*, and *Phenicians* had been masters of it: who could not possibly conceal it (had they been so minded) from the *Common Mariners*, or they not have communicated it for gain, or desire of glory, to the *Greeks*, and *Romans*, under whom successively they lived. As little moment do I finde in some other Arguments, as that the *Lapis Heraclius* of the Antient writers, or the *Perforia* of *Plinius*, should be by them intended of the *Mariners Compass*. For plainly the *Perforia* of *Plinius*, is no other than that peice of tackle, which our Mariners now call the *Belin*; by