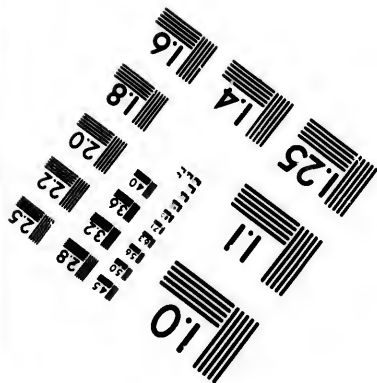
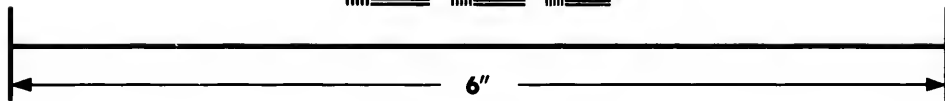
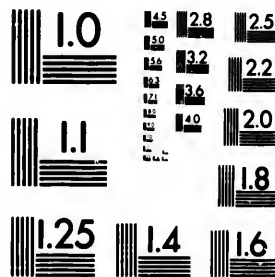


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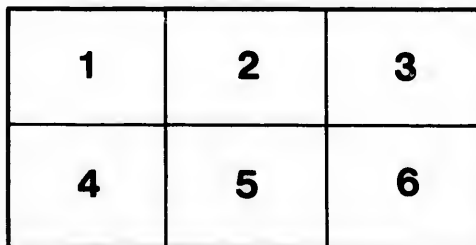
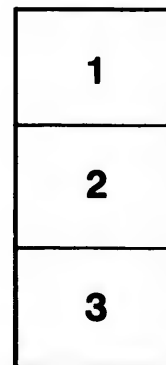
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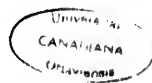
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CANDIA, RHODUS, CYPRUS, AND CHIO, TO THE CITIE OF CONSTANTINOPLE, TO DIUERS PARTS OF ASIA MINOR,
TO SYRIA AND ARMENIA, TO IERUSALEM, AND OTHER PLACES IN IUDÆA;

AS ALSO TO
ARABIA, DOWNR THE RIUER OF EUPHRATES, TO BARYLON AND BALSARA, AND SO THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULPH TO
ORMUTZ, CHAUL, GOA, AND TO MANY ISLANDS ADIOYNING VTON THE SOUTH PARTS OF ASIA;

AND LIKEWISE FROM
GOA TO CAMBAIA, AND TO ALL THE DOMINIONS OF ZELABDIM ECHEBAR THE GREAT MOGOR, TO THE MIGHTY
RIUER OF GANGES, TO BENGALA, ARACAN, BACOLA, AND CHONDERI, TO PEQU, TO IAMAHAI IN THE KINGDOME
OF SIAM, AND ALMOST TO THE VERY FRONTIERS OF CHINA.

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TO THE KINGDOMES OF BARBARY, TO THE ISLES OF CAPO VERDE,
TO THE RIUERS OF SENEGA, GAMBRA, MADRABUMBA, AND SIERRA LEONA, TO THE COAST OF GUINEA AND BENIN,
TO THE ISLES OF S. THOME AND SANTA HELENA, TO THE PARTS ABOUT THE CAPE OF BUONA ESPERANZA,
TO QUITANGONE NEFRE MOZAMBIQUE, TO THE ISLES OF COMORO AND ZANZIBAR,
TO THE CITIE OF GOA, BEYOND CAPE COMORI, TO THE ISLES OF NICUBAR, GOMES POLO, AND PELO PINAOM,
TO THE NAINNE LAND OF MALACCA, AND TO THE KINGDOME OF IUNSAALON.

By RICHARD HAKLVYT PREACHER,
AND SOMETIME STUDENT OF CHRIST-CHVRCH IN OXFORD.

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DEDICATION TO THE FIRST EDITION.

TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR ROBERT CECIL KNIGHT,

PRINCIPALL SECRETARIE TO HER MAIESTIE, MASTER OF THE COURT OF WARDES AND LIWERIES, AND
ONE OF HER MAIESTIES MOST HONOURABLE PRIVIE COUNSELL.

RIGHT Honorable, hauing newly finished a Treatise of the long Voyages of our Nation made into the Leuant within the Streight of Gibraltar, & from thence ouer-land to the South and Southeast parts of the world, all circumstances considered, I found none to whom I thought it fitter to bee presented then to your selfe: wherein hauing begun at the highest Antiquities of this realme vnder the gouernment of the Romans; next vnder the Saxons; and thirdly since the conquest vnder the Normans, I haue continued the histories vnto these our dayes. The time of the Romans affoordeth small matter. But after that they were called hence by forren inuasions of their Empire, and the Saxons by degrees became lords in this Iland, and shortly after receiued the Christian faith, they did not onely trauell to Rome, but passed further vnto Ierusalem, and therewith not contented, Sigelmus bishop of Shireburne in Dorsetshire caried the almes of king Alfred euen to the Sepulcher of S. Thomas in India, (which place at this day is called Maliapor) and brought from thence most fragrant spices, and rich iewels into England: which iewels, as William of Malmesburie in two sundry treatises writeth, were remaining in the aforesayd Cathedrall Church to be seene euen in his time. And this most memorable voyage into India is not onely mentioned by the aforesayd Malmesburie, but also by Florentius Wigorniensis, a graue and woorthy Author which liued before him, and by many others since, and euen by M. Foxe in his first volume of his Acts and Monuments in the life of king Alfred. To omit diuers other of the Saxon nation, the trauels of Alured bishop of Worcester through Hungarie to Constantinople, and so by Asia the lesse into Phœnicia and Syria, and the like course of Ingulphus, not long afterward Abbot of Croiland, set downe particularly by himselfe, are things in mine opinion right worthy of memorie. After the comming in of the Normans, in the yeere 1096, in the reigne of William Rufus, and so downward for the space of aboue 300 yeeres, such was the ardent desire of our nation to visite the Holy land, and to expell the Saracens and Mahometans, that not only great numbers of Erles, Bishops, Barons, and Knights, but euen Kings, Princes, and Peeres of the blood Roiall, with incredible deuotion, courage and alacritie intruded themselues into this glorious expedition. A sufficient proofof hereof are the voiajes of prince Edgar the nephew of Edmund Ironside, of Robert Curtois brother of William Rufus, the great beneuolence of king Henry the 2. and his vowe to haue gone in person to the succour of Ierusalem, the personall going into Palestina of his sonne king Richard the first, with the chiuallrie, wealth, and shipping of this realme; the large contribution of king Iohn, and the trauels of Oliuer Fitz-Roy his sonne, as is supposed, with Ranulph Glanville Erie of Chester to the siege of Damietta in Ægypt: the prosperous voyage of Richard Erie of Cornwall, elected afterward king of the Romans, and brother to Henry the 3. the famous expedition of prince Edward, the first king of the Norman race of that

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

name; the journey of Henry Erle of Derby, duke of Hereford, and afterward king of this realme, by the name of Henry the 4 against the citie of Tunis in Africa, and his preparation of ships and gallies to go himselfe into the Holy land, if he had not on the sudden bene prevented by death; the trauel of Iohn of Holland brother by the mothers side to king Richard the 2 into those parts. All these, either Kings, Kings sonnes, or Kings brothers, exposed themselves with inuincible courages to the manifest hazard of their persons, liues, and liuings, leauing their ease, their countries, wiues and children, induced with a Zelous deuotion and ardent desire to protect and dilate the Christian faith. These memorabell enterprises in part concealed, in part scattered, and for the most part vnlooked after, I haue brought together in the best Method and breuittie that I could deuise. Whereunto I haue annexed the losse of Rhodes, which although it were originally written in French, yet maketh it as honourable and often mention of the English nation, as of any other Christians that serued in that most violent siege. After which ensueth the princely promise of the bountifull aide of king Henry the 8 to Ferdinando newly elected king of Hungarie, against Solyman the mortall enemie of Christendome. These and the like Heroicall intents and attempts of our Princes, our Nobilitie, our Clergie, & our Chiuarly, I haue in the first place exposed and set forth to the view of this age, with the same intention that the old Romans set vp in wax in their palaces the Statues or images of their worthy ancestors; whereof Salust in his treatise of the warre of Iugurtha, writeth in this maner: *Sæpe audiui ego Quintum maximum, Publium Scipionem, præterea ciuitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos ita dicere, cum maiorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissimè animum sibi ad virtutem accendi. Scilicet non ceram illam, neq; figuram, tantam vim in sese habere, sed memoria rerum gestarum flammam eam egregijs viris in pectore crescere, neq; prius sedari, quàm virtus eorum famam & gloriam adæquauerit.* I haue often heard (quoth he) how Quintus maximus, Publius Scipio, and many other worthy men of our citie were wont to say, when they beheld the images and portraitures of their ancestors, that they were most vehemently inflamed vnto vertue. Not that the sayd wax or portraiture had any such force at all in it selfe, but that by the remembering of their woorthy actes, that flame was kindled in their noble breasts, and could neuer be quenched, vntill such time as their owne valure had equalled the fame and glory of their progenitors. So, though not in wax, yet in record of writing haue I presented to the noble courages of this English Monarchie, the like images of their famous predecessors, with hope of like effect in their posteritie. And here by the way if any man shall think, that an vniuersall peace with our Christian neighbours will cut off the employment of the couragious increasing youth of this realme, he is much deceiued. For there are other most conuenient employments for all the superfluitie of euery profession in this realme. For, not to meddle with the state of Ireland, nor that of Guiana, there is vnder our noses the great & ample countrey of Virginia; the In-land whereof is found of late to bee so sweete and holesome a climate, so rich and abundant in siluer mines, so apt and capable of all commodities, which Italy, Spaine, and France can afford, that the Spaniards themselves in their owne writings printed in Madrid 1686, and within few moneths afterward reprinted by me in Paris, and in a secret mappe of those partes made in Mexico the yeere before for the king of Spaine, (which originall with many others is in the custodie of the excellent Mathematician M. Thomas Harriot) as also in their intercepted letters come vnto my hand, bearing date 1595. they acknowledge the In-land to be a better and richer countrey then Mexico and Nueua Spania it selfe. And on the other side their chiefest writers, as Peter Martir ab Angleria, and Francis Lopez de Gomara, the most learned Venetian Iohn Baptista Ramusius, and the French Geographers, as namely, Popiliniere and the rest, acknowledge with one consent, that all that mightie tract of land from 67. degrees Northward to the latitude almost of Florida was first discovered out of England, by the commaundement of king Henry the seuenth, and the South part thereof before any other Christian people of late hath bene planted with diuers English Colonies by the royal consent of her sacred Maiestie vnder the broad seale of England, whereof one as yet remaineth, for ought we know, alie in the countrey. Which action, if vpon a good & godly peace obtained,

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tained, it shal please the Almighty to stirre vp her Maiesties heart to continue with her favourable countenance (as vpon the ceasing of the warres of Granada, hee stirred vp the spirit of Isabella Queene of Castile, to aduance the enterprize of Columbus) with transporting of one or two thousand of her people, and such others as vpon mine owne knowledge will most willingly at their owne charges become Aduenturers in good numbers with their bodies and goods; she shall by Gods assistance, in short space, worke many great and vnlooked for effects, increase her dominions, enrich her cofers, and reduce many Pagans to the faith of Christ. The neglecting hitherto of which last point our aduersaries daily in many of their bookes full bitterly lay vnto the charge of the professors of the Gospell. No sooner should we set footing in that pleasant and good land, and erect one or two conuenient Fortes in the Continent, or in some lland neere the maine, but euery step we tread would yeeld vs new occasion of action, which I wish the Gentrie of our nation rather to regard, then to follow those soft vprofitable pleasures wherein they now too much consume their time and patri- monie, and hereafter will doe much more, when as our neighbour warres being appeased, they are like to haue lesse employment then nowe they haue, vnlesse they bee occupied in this or some other the like expedition. And to this ende and purpose giue me leaue (I beseech you) to impart this occurrent to your honourable and prouident cōsideration: that in the yeere one thousand siue hundred eighty and seuen, when I had caused the foure voyages of Ribault, Laudonniere, and Gourgues to Florida, at mine owne charges to bee printed in Paris, which by the malice of some too much affectioned to the Spanish faction, had bene aboute twentie yeeres suppressed, asoone as that booke came to the view of that reuerend and prudent Counsellor Monsieur Harlac the lord chiefe Iustice of France, and certaine other of the wisest Iudges, in great choler they asked, who had done such intollerable wrong to their whole kingdome, as to haue concealed that woorthie worke so long? Protesting further, that if their Kings and the Estate had throughly followed that action, France had bene freed of their long ciuill warres, and the variable humours of all sortes of people might haue had very ample and manifold occasions of good and honest employment abroad in that large and fruitfull Continent of the West Indies. The application of which sentence vnto our selues I here omit, hastening vnto the summarie recapitulation of other matters contained in this worke. It may please your Honour therefore to vnderstand, that the second part of this first Treatise containeth our auncient trade and traffique with English shipping to the llands of Sicillie, Candie, and Sio, which, by good warrant herein alleaged, I find to haue bene begun in the yeere 1511. and to haue continued vntill the yeere 1552. and somewhat longer. But shortly after (as it seemeth) it was intermitted, or rather giuen ouer (as is noted in master Gaspar Campions discreet letters to master Michael Lock and master William Winter inserted in this booke) first by occasiō of the Turkes expelling of the foure and twentie Mauneses or gouernours of the Genouois out of the Ile of Sio, and by taking of the sayd lland wholic into his owne hand in Aprill, 1566. sending thither Piali Basha with fourescore gallies for that purpose; and afterward by his growing ouer mightie and troublesome in those Seas, by the cruell inuasion of Nicosia and Famagusta, and the whole Ile of Cyprus by his lieutenant General Mustapha Basha. Which lamentable Tragedie I haue here againe reuiued, that the posteritie may neuer forget what trust may bee giuen to the oath of a Mahumetan, when hee hath aduantage and is in his choler.

Lastly, I haue here put downe at large the happie renewing and much increasing of our interrupted trade in all the Levant, accomplished by the great charges and special industrie of the worshipfull and worthy Citizens, Sir Edward Osborne Knight, M. Richard Staper, and M. William Hareborne, together with the league for traffike onely betwene her Maiestie and the Grand Signior, with the great priuileges, immunities, and fauours obteyned of his imperiall Highnesse in that behalfe, the admissions and residencies of our Ambasadours in his stately Porch, and the great good and Christian offices which her Sacred Maiestie by her extraordinary fauour in that Court hath done for the king and kingdome of Poland, and other Christian Princes: the traffike of our Nation in all the chiefe Hauens of Africa and Egypt: the searching and haunting the very bottome of the Mediterran Sea to the ports of

Tripoli and Alexandretta, of the Archipelagus, by the Turkes now called The white sea, euen to the walles of Constantinople: the voyages ouer land and by riuer through Aleppo, Birra, Babylon and Balsara, and downe the Persian gulfes to Ormuz, and thence by the Ocean sea to Goa, and againe ouer-land to Binagar, Cambaia, Orixá, Bengala, Aracan, Pegu, Malacca, Siam, the langomes, Quichen, and euen to the Frontiers of the Empire of China: the former performed diuerse times by sundry of our nation, and the last great voyage by M. Ralph Fitch, who with M. Iohn Newbery and two other consorts departed from London with her Majesties letters written effectually in their fauour to the kings of Cambaia and China in the yere 1583, who in the yeere 1591. like another Paulus Venetus returned home to the place of his departure, with ample relation of his wonderfull traualles, which he presented in writing to my Lord your father of honourable memorie.

Now here if any man shall take exception against this our new trade with Turkes and misbeleeuers, he shall shew himselfe a man of small experience in old and new Histories, or wilfully lead with partialitie, or some worse humour. * For who knoweth not, that king Salomon of old, entred into league vpon necessitie with Hiram the king of Tyrus, a gentile? Or who is ignorant that the French, the Genouois, Florentines, Raguseans, Venetians, and Polonians are at this day in league with the Grand Signior, and haue beene these many yeeres, and haue vsed trade and traffike in his dominions? Who can deny that the Emperor of Christendome hath had league with the Turke, and payd him a long while a pension for a part of Hungarie? And who doth not acknowledge, that either hath trauced the remote parts of the world, or read the Histories of this latter age, that the Spaniards and Portugales in Barbarie, in the Indies, and elsewhere, haue ordinarie confederacie and traffike with the Moores, and many kindes of Gentiles and Pagans, and that which is more, doe pay them pensions, and vse them in their seruice and warres? Why then should that be blamed in vs, which is vsuall and common to the most part of other Christian nations? Therefore let our neighbours, which haue found most fault with this new league and traffike, thanke themselues and their owne foolish pride, whereby we were vrged to seeke further to prouide vent for our naturall commodities. And herein the old Greeke proverbe was most truly verified, That euill counsaile prouoeth worst to the author and deuiser of the same.

Having thus farre intreated of the chiefe contents of the first part of this second Volume, it remayneth that I briefly acquaint your Honor with the chiefe contents of the second part. It may therefore please you to vnderstand, that herein I haue likewise preserved, disposed, and set in order such Voyages, Navigations, Traffikes, and Discoueries, as our Nation, and especially the worthy inhabitants of this citie of London, haue painefully performed to the South and Southeast parts of the world, without the Streight of Gibraltar, vpon the coasts of Africa, about the Cape of Buona Sperança, to and beyonde the East India. To come more neere vnto particulars, I haue here set downe the very originals and infancie of our trades to the Canarian Ilands, to the kingdomes of Barbarie, to the mightie riuers of Senega and Gambia, to those of Madrabumba, and Sierra Leona, and the Isles of Cape Verde, with twelve sundry voyages to the sultry kingdomes of Guinea and Benin, to the Isle of Sau Thomé, with a late and true report of the weake estate of the Portugales in Angola, as also the whole course of the Portugale Caracks from Lisbon to the barre of Goa in India, with the disposition and qualitie of the climate neere and vnder the Equinoctiall line, the sundry infallible markes and tokens of approaching vnto, and doubling of The Cape of good Hope, the great variation of the compasse for three or foure pointes towards the East betwene the Meridian of S. Michael one of the Islands of the Azores, and the aforesaid Cape, with the returne of the needle againe due North at the Cape Das Agullas, and that place being passed outward bound, the swaruing backe againe thereof towards the West, proportionally as it did before, the two wayes, the one within and the other without the Isle of S. Laurence, the dangers of priuie rockes and quicksands, the running seas, and the perils thereof, with the certaine and vndoubted signes of land. All these and other particularities are plainly and truly here deliuered by one Thomas Steuens a learned Englishman, who in the yeere 1579 going as a passenger in the Portugale Flecte from Lisbon into India, wrote the same from Goa to his father in England: Whereunto I haue added the memorable voyage of M. Iames Lancaster, who doth not onely

recount

1. King, cap. 5.
2. Chron. cap. 3.

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORIE.

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recount and confirme most of the things aboue mentioned, but also doth acquaint vs with the state of the voyage beyond Cape Comorl, and the Isle of Ceilon, with the Isles of Nicubar and Gomes Polo lying within two leagues of the rich Island Sumatra, and those of Pulo Pinom, with the maine land of Iungalaon and the streight of Malacca. I haue likewise added a late intercepted letter of a Portugall revealing the secret and most gainefull trade of Pegu, which is also confirmed by Cesar Fredericke a Venetian, and M. Ralph Fitch now living here in London.

And because our chiefe desire is to find out ample vent of our wollen cloth, the naturall comoditie of this our Realme, the fittest places, which in al my readings and obseruations I find for that purpose, are the manifold Islands of Iapan, & the Northern parts of China, & the regions of the Tartars next adioyning (whereof I read, that the countrey in winter is Assifria como Flandes, that is to say, as cold as Flanders, & that the riuers be strongly overfrozen) and therefore I haue here inserted two speciall Treatises of the sayd Countries, the one beginning pag. 546, the other pag. 569: which last discourse I hold to be the most exact of those parts that is yet come to light, which was printed in Latine in Macao a citie of China, in China-paper, in the yeere a thousand three hundred and ninetie, and was intercepted in the great Carack called Madre de Dios two yeeres after, inclosed in a case of sweete Cedar wood, and lapped vp almost an hundred fold in fine calicut-cloth, as though it had bene some incomparable iewel.

But leauing abruptly this discourse, I thinke it not impertinent, before I make an end, to deliuer some of the reasons, that moued me to present this part of my traualles vnto your Honour. The reuerend antiquitie in the dedication of their workes made choyse of such patrons, as eyther with their reputation and credite were able to countenance the same, or by their wisdome and vnderstanding were able to censure and approoue them, or with their abilitie were likely to stand them or theirs in steade in the ordinarie necessities and accidents of their life. Touching the first, your descent from a father, that was accounted Pater patriæ, your owne place and credite in execution of her Maiesties inward counsailes and publicke seruices, added to your well discharging your forren employment (when the greatest cause in Christendome was handled) haue not onely drawen mens eyes vpon you, but also forcibly haue moued many, and my selfe among the rest to haue our labours protected by your authoritie. For the second point, when it pleased your Honour in sommer was two yeeres to haue some conference with me, and to demaund mine opinion touching the state of the Country of Guiana, and whether it were fit to be planted by the English: I then (to my no small ioy) did admire the exact knowledge which you had gotten of those matters of Indian Navigations: and how carefull you were, not to be ouertaken with any partiall affection to the Action, appeared also, by the sound arguments which you made pro & contra, of the likelihood and reason of good or ill successe of the same, before the State and common wealth (wherein you haue an extraordinary voyce) should be farther engaged. In consideration whereof I thinke my selfe thrise happie to haue these my traualles censured by your Honours so well approved iudgement. Touching the third and last motiue I cannot but acknowledge my selfe much indebted for your fauourable letters heretofore written in my behalfe in mine honest causes. Whereunto I may adde, that when this worke was to passe vnto the presse, your Honour did not onely intreate a worthy knight, a person of speciall experience, as in many others so in marine causes, to ouersee and peruse the same, but also vpon his good report with your most fauourable letters did warrant, and with extraordinarie commendation did approoue and allow my labours, and desire to publish the same. Wherefore to conclude, seeing they take their life and light from the most cheerefull and benigne aspect of your fauour, I thinke it my bounden dutie in all humilitie and with much bashfulnessse to recommend my selfe and them vnto your right Honorable and fauourable protection, and your Honour to the mercifull tuition of the most High. From London this 24. of October. 1599.

Your Honours most humble
to be commanded,
Richard Hakluyt preacher.

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THE SECOND VOLUME
OF THE PRINCIPALL
NAUIGATIONS, VOYAGES, TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES,
OF THE
ENGLISH NATION,
MADE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST QUARTERS OF THE WORLD,
WITHIN THE STRAIGHT OF GIBRALTAR,
WITH THE
DIRECTIONS, LETTERS, PRIVILEGES, DISCOURSES, AND OBSERVATIONS
INCIDENT TO THE SAME.
PRECEDED BY THE MEMORABLE DEFEAT,
OF
THE SPANISH HUGE ARMADA,
AND THE
HONOURABLE VOYAGE TO CADIZ.

The miraculous victory atchieued by the English Fleete, vnder the discret and happy conduct of the right honourable, right prudent, and valiant lord, the L. Charles Howard, L. high Admirall of England, &c. Vpon the Spanish huge Armada sent in the yeere 1588. for the inuasion of England, together with the wofull and miserable successe of the said Armada afterward, vpon the coasts of Norway, of the Scottish Westerne Isles, of Ireland, of Spaine, of France, and of England, &c. Recorded in Latine by Emanuel van Meteran, in the 15. Booke of his history of the low Countreys.

HAuing in part declared the strange and wonderfull euent of the yeere eightie eight, which hath bene so long time foretold by ancient prophesies; we will now make relation of the most notable and great enterprize of all others which were in the foresaid yeere atchieued, in order as it was done. Which exploit (although in very deed it was not performed in any part of the low Countreys) was intended for their ruine and destruction. And it was the expedition which the Spanish king, hauing a long time determined the same in his minde, and hauing consulted thereabout with the Pope, set fourth and vndertooke against England, and the low Countreys. To the end that he might subdue the Realme of England, and reduce it vnto his catholique Religion, and by that meanes might be sufficiently reuenged for the disgrace, contempt and dishonour, which hee (hauing 34. yeeres before enforced them to the Popes obedience) had endured of the English nation, and for

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diuers other iniuries which had taken deepe impression in his thoughts. And also for that hee deemed this to bee the most readie and direct course, whereby hee might recouer his hereditarie possession of the lowe Countreys, hauing restrained the inhabitants from sayling vpon the coast of England. Which verily, vpon most weighty arguments and euident reasons, was thought would vndoubtedly haue come to passe, considering the great abundance and store of all things necessary wherewith those men were furnished, which had the managing of that action committed vnto them. But now let vs describe the matter more particularly.

The preparation
of the Spanish
King to subdue
England and the
lowe Countreys

The Spanish King hauing with small fruite and commoditie, for aboute twentie yeeres together, waged warre against the Netherlanders, after deliberation with his counsellors thereabout, thought it most conuenient to assault them once againe by Sea, which had bene attempted sundry times heretofore, but not with forces sufficient. Vnto the which expedition it stode him nowe in hand to ioyne great puissance, as hauing the English people his professed enemies; whose Island is so situate, that it may either greatly helpe or hinder all such as saile into those parts. For which cause hee thought good first of all to inuade England, being perswaded by his Secretary Escouedo, and by diuers other well experienced Spaniards and Dutchmen, and by many English fugitiues, that the conquest of that Island was lesse difficult then the conquest of Holland and Zeland. Moreouer the Spaniards were of opinion, that it would bee farre more behouefull for their King to conuere England and the lowe Countreys all at once, then to be constrained continually to maintaine a warlike Nauie to defend his East and West Indie Fleetes, from the English Drake, and from such like valiant enemies.

And for the same purpose the king Catholique had giuen commandement long before in Italy and Spaine, that a great quantitie of timber should be felled for the building of shippes; and had besides made great preparation of things and furniture requisite for such an expedition; as namely in founding of brasen Ordinance, in storing vp of corne and victuals, in trayning of men to vse warlike weapons, in leauying and mustering of souldiers: insomuch that about the beginning of the yeere 1588. he had finished such a mightie Nauie, and brought it into Lisbon haue, as neuer the like had before that time sailed vpon the Ocean sea.

A very large and particular description of this Nauie was put in print and published by the Spaniards; wherein were set downe the number, names, and burthens of the shippes, the number of Mariners and souldiers throughout the whole Fleete; likewise the quantitie of their Ordinance, of their armour, of bullets, of match, of gun-powder, of victuals, and of all their Nauall furniture was in the saide de-cription particularized. Vnto all these were added the names of the Governours, Captaines, Noblemen and gentlemen voluntaries, of whom there was so great a multitude, that scarce was there any family of accompt, or any one principall man throughout all Spaine, that had not a brother, sonne or kinsman in that Fleete: who all of them were in good hope to purchase vnto themselves in that Nauie (as they termed it) inuincible endlesse glory and renowne, and to possess themselves of great Seigniories and riches in England, and in the lowe Countreys. But because the said de-cription was translated and published out of Spanish into diuers other languages, we will here onely make an abridgement or briefe rehearse-all thereof.

The number and
qualitie of the
ships in the
Spanish Fleete,
with the souldiers,
Mariners,
and pieces of
Ordinance.

Portugal furnished and set foorth vnder the conduct of the duke of Medina Sidonia generall of the Fleete, ten Galeons, two Zabraes, 1300. Mariners, 3300. souldiers, 300. great pieces, with all requisite furniture.

Biscay, vnder the conduct of Iohn Martines de Ricalde Admiral of the whole Fleete, set forth tenne Galeons, 4. Pataches, 700. mariners, 2000. souldiers, 250. great pieces, &c. Guipusco, vnder the conduct of Michael de Oquendo, tenne Galeons, 4 Pataches, 700. mariners, 2000. souldiers, 310. great pieces.

Italy with the Leuant Islands, vnder Martine de Vertendon, 10. Galeons, 800. mariners, 2000. souldiers, 310. great pieces, &c.

Castile,

Castile, vnder Diego Florea de Valdez, 14. Galeons, two Pataches, 1700. marinera, 2400. souldiers, and 380. great pieces, &c.
 Andaluzia, vnder the conduct of Petro de Valdez, 10. Galeons, one Patache, 800. mariners, 2400. souldiers, 280. great pieces, &c.
 Item, vnder the conduct of John Lopez de Medina, 23. great Flemish hulkes, with 700. mariners, 3200. souldiers, and 400. great pieces.
 Item, vnder Hugo de Moncada, foure Galliaesses containing 1200. gally-slaues, 460. mariners, 870. souldiers, 200. great pieces, &c.
 Item, vnder Diego de Mandrana, foure Gallies of Portugall, with 888. gally-slaues, 360 mariners, 20. great pieces, and other requisite furniture.
 Item, vnder Anthonie de Mendoza, 22. Pataches and Zabraes, with 574. mariners, 488. souldiers, and 193. great pieces.

Besides the ships aforementioned there were 20. carauels rowed with oares, being appointed to performe necessary seruices vnto the greater ships: insomuch that all the ships appertayning to this Naue amounted vnto the summe of 150. eche one being sufficiently provided of furniture and victuals.

The number of Mariners in the saide Fleete were about 8000. of slaues 2088. of souldiers 20000. (besides noblemen and gentlemen voluntaries) of great cast pieces 2650. The foresaid ships were of an huge and incredible capacitie and receipt. For the whole Fleete was large ynough to containe the burthen of 60. thousand tunnes.

The Galeons were 64. in number, being of an huge bignesse, and very stately built, being of marueilous force also, and so high that they resembled great castles, most fit to defend themselves and to withstand any assault, but in giuing any other ships the encounter farre inferior vnto the English and Dutch ships, which can with great dexteritie wield and turne themselves at all asayes. The vpperworke of the said Galeons was of thickness and strength sufficient to beare off musket-shot. The lower worke and the timbers thereof were out of measure strong, being framed of planks and ribs foure or fve foote in thickness, insomuch that no bullets could pierce them, but such as were discharged hard at hand: which afterward prooued true, for a great number of bullets were founde to sticke fast within the massie substance of those thicke planks. Great and well pitched Cables were twined about the masts of their shippes, to strengthen them against the battery of shot.

A description of the Galeons.

The Galliaesses were of such bignesse, that they contained within them chambers, chapels, turrets, pulpits, and other commodities of great houses. The Galliaesses were rowed with great oares, there being in eche one of them 300. slaues for the same purpose, and were able to do great seruice with the force of their Ordinance. All these together with the residue aforementioned were furnished and beautified with trumpets, streamers, banners, warlike ensignes, and other such like ornaments.

A description of the Galliaesses.

Their pieces of brasen ordinance were 1600. and of yron a 1000.

The bullets thereto belonging were 120. thousand.

Item of gun-poulder 5600. quintals. Of matche 1200. quintals.

Of muskets and kaleiuers 7000. Of halberets and partisans 10000.

Moreouer they had great store of canons, double-canons, culuerings and field-pieces for land seruices.

The great Ordinance, bullets, gun-poulder, and other furniture

Likewise they were provided of all instruments necessary on land to conueigh and transport their furniture from place to place; as namely of carts, wheelcs, wagons, &c. Also they had spades, mattocks and baskets to set pioners on worke. They had in like sort great store of mules and horses, and whatsoever else was requisite for a land-armie. They were so well stored of biscuit, that for the space of halfe a yeere, they might allow eche person in the whole Fleete halfe a quintall euery moneth; whereof the whole summe amounteth vnto an hundred thousand quintals.

Their provision of victuals and other things necessary.

Likewise of wine they had 147. thousand pipes, sufficient also for halfe a yeeres expedition. Of bacon 6500. quintals. Of cheese three thousand quintals. Besides fish, rise, beanes, pease, oile, vineger, &c.

Armada.

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mariners.

Castile,

Moreouer they had 12000. pipes of fresh-water, and all other necessary prouision, as namely candles, lanternes, lampes, sailes, hemp, oxe-hides and lead to stop holes that should be made with the battery of gunshot. To be short, they brought all things expedient either for a Fleete by sea, or for an armie by land.

This Nauie (as Diego Pimentelli afterward confessed) was esteemed by the King himselfe to containe 32000. persons, and to cost him euery day 30. thousand ducates.

A Spanish terza
consisteth of
1300. souldiers.

There were in the said Nauie siue terzaes of Spaniards, (which terzaes the Frenchmen call Regiments) vnder the command of siue gouernours termed by the Spaniards, Masters of the field, and amongst the rest there were many olde and expert souldiers chosen out of the garisons of Sicilie, Naples, and Terçera. Their Captaines or Colonels were Diego Pimentelli, Don Francisco de Toledo, Don Alonço de Luçon, Don Nicolas de Isla, Don Augustin de Mexia; who had eche of them 32. companies vnder their conduct. Besides the which companies there were many bands also of Castilians and Portugals, euery one of which had their peculiar gouernours, captaines, officers, colours and weapons.

It was not lawfull for any man, vnder grieuous penaltie, to cary any women or harlots in the Fleete: for which cause the women hired certaine shippes, wherein they sailed after the Nauie: some of the which being drinchen by tempest arriued vpon the coast of France.

The generall of this mightie Nauie, was Don Alonso Perez de Guzman duke of Medina Sidonia, Lord of S. Lucar, and knight of the golden Fleece: by reason that the Marques of santa Cruz appointed for the same dignitie, deceased before the time.

John Martines de Ricalde was Admirall of the Fleete.

Francis Bonadilla was chiefe Marshall: who all of them had their officers fit and requisite for the guiding and managing of such a multitude. Likewise Martin Alorcon was appointed Vicar generall of the Inquisition, being accompanied with more then a hundreth Monkes, to wit, Iesuites, Capuchines, and friers mendicant. Besides whom also there were Phisitians, Chirurgians, Apothecaries, and whatsoever else pertained vnto the hospitall.

Ouer and besides the forenamed gouernours and officers being men of chiefe note, there were 124. very noble and worthy Gentlemen, which went voluntarily of their owne costs and charges, to the ende they might see fashions, learne experience, and attaine vnto glory. Amongst whom was the prince of Ascoli, Alonzo de Leina, the marques de Pennasief, the marques de Ganes, the marques de Barlango, count de Paredes, count de Veluas, and diuers other marqueses and earles of the honorable families of Mendoza, of Toledo, of Pachieco, of Cordoua, of Guzman, of Manriques, and a great number of others.

The preparation
of the duke of
Parma to aide
the Spaniards.

While the Spaniards were furnishing this their Nauie, the duke of Parma, at the direction of King Philip, made great preparation in the low Countreys, to giue ayd & assistance vnto the Spaniards; building ships for the same purpose, and sending for Pilots and shipwrights out of Italy.

In Flanders hee caused certaine deepe chanel to be made, and among the rest the chanel of Yper commonly called Yper-lee, employing some thousands of workemen about that seruice: to the end that by the said chanel he might transport ships from Antwerp and Ghendt to Bruges, where hee had assembled aboue a hundreth small ships called hoyes being well stored with victuals, which hoyes hee was determined to haue brought into the sea by the way of Sluys, or else to haue conueyed them by the saide Yper-lee being now of greater depth, into any port of Flanders whatsoever.

In the riner of Waten hee caused 70. ships with flat bottomes to be built, euery one of which should serue to cary 30. horses, hauing eche of them bridges likewise for the horses to come on board, or to goe forth on land. Of the same fashion he had prouided 200. other vessels at Neuport, but not so great. And at Dunckerk hee procured 28. ships of warre, such as were there to be had, and caused a sufficient number of Mariners to be lent at Hamburg, Breme, Emden, and at other places. Hee put in the ballast of the said ships, great store of beames of thicke planks, being hollow and beset with yron pikes beneath, but on eche side full of claspes and hookes, to ioyne them together.

Hee had likewise at Greuchling prouided 20. thousand of caske, which in a short space might be

be compact and ioyned together with nailes and cords, and reduced into the forme of a bridge. To be short, whatsoever things were requisite for the making of bridges, and for the barring and stopping vp of hauens mouthes with stakes, posts, and other meanes, he commanded to be made ready. Moreover not farre from Neiuport hauen, he had caused a great pile of wooden fagots to be layd, and other furniture to be brought for the rearing vp of a mount. The most part of his ships contained two ouens a piece to bake bread in, with a great number of saddles, bridles, and such other like apparell for horses. They had horses likewise, which after their landing should serue to conuey, and draw engines, field-pieces, and other warlike prouisions.

Neere vnto Neiuport he had assembled an armie, ouer the which he had ordained Camillo de Monte to be Camp-master. This army consisted of 300. bands or ensignes of Italians, of tenne bands of Wallons, eight of Scots, and eight of Burgundians, all which together amount vnto 56. bands, euery band containing a hundreth persons. Neare vnto Dixmud there were mustered 80. bands of Dutch men, sixtie of Spaniards, sixe of high Germans, and seuen bands of English fugitives, vnder the conduct of sir William Stanlie an English knight.

In the suburbs of Cortreight there were 4000. horsemen together with their horses in a readinesse: and at Waten 900. horses, with the troupe of the Marques Del Gwasto Captaine generall of the horsemen.

Vnto this famous expedition and presupposed victorie, many potentates, princes, and honourable personages hid themselves: out of Spaine the prince of Melito called the duke of Pastrana and taken to be the sonne of one Ruygomes de Silua, but in very deed accomplished among the number of king Philips base sonnes. Also the Marques of Burgraue, one of the sonnes of Archiduke Ferdinand and Philippa Welsera. Vespasian Gonsaga of the family of Mantua, being for chiuallry a man of great renowne, and heretofore Vice-roy in Spaine. Item Iohn Medices base sonne vnto the duke of Florence. A d Amadas of Sauoy, the duke of Sauoy his base sonne, with many others of inferiour degrees.

Likewise Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition, as they vse to do against Turkes & infidels, published a Cruzado, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers. These vaine buls the English and Dutchmen deriding, sayd that the deuill at all passages lay in ambush like a thiefe, no whit regarding such letters of safe conduct. Some there be which affirme that the Pope had bestowed the realme of England with the title of Defensor fidei, vpon the king of Spaine, giuing him charge to invade it vpon this condition, that hee should enjoy the conquered realm, as a vassal and tributarie, in that regard, vnto the sea of Rome. To this purpose the said Pope proffered a million of gold, the one halfe thereof to be paid in readie money, and the other halfe when the realme of England or any famous port thereof were subdued. And for the greater furtherance of the whole businesse, he dispatched one D. Allen an English man (whom he had made Cardinall for the same ende and purpose) into the Low countries, vnto whom he committed the administration of all matters ecclesiasticall throughout England. This Allen being enraged against his owne native country, caused the Popes bull to be translated into English, meaning vpon the arriual of the Spanish flecte to haue it so published in England. By which Bull the excommunications of the two former Popes were confirmed, and the Quenees most sacred Maiestie was by them most vniustly deprived of all princely titles and dignities, her subjects being enjoined to performe obedience vnto the duke of Parma, and vnto the Popes Legate.

But that all matters might be performed with greater secrecie, and that the whole expedition might seeme rather to be intended against the Low countries, then against England, and that the English people might be perswaded that all was but bare words & threatnings, and that nought would come to effect, there was a solemne meeting appointed at Borborch in Flanders for a treatie of peace betweene her maiestie and the Spanish king.

Against which treatie the vnted prouinces making open protestation, vsed all meanes possible to hinder it, alleging that it was more requisite to consult how the enemy now pressing vpon them might be repelled from off their frontiers. Howbeit some there were in

England

The Popes furtherance to the conquest of England: and of the low Countries.

A treatie of
peace, to the
end that Eng-
land and the
vnited prouin-
ces might be
secure of inua-
sion.

England that greatly vrged and prosecuted this league, saying, that it would be very commodious vnto the state of the realme, as well in regard of traffique and nauigation, as for the auoiding of great expenses to maintaine the warres, affirming also, that at the same time peace might easily and vpon reasonable conditions be obtained of the Spaniard. Others thought by this meanes to diuert some other way, or to keepe backe the navy now comming vpon them, and so to escape the danger of that tempest. Howsoeuer it was, the duke of Parma by these wiles enchanted and dazeled the eyes of many English & Dutch men that were desirous of peace: whereupon it came to passe, that England and the vnited prouinces prepared in deed some defence to withstand that dreadfull expedition and huge Armada, but nothing in comparison of the great danger which was to be feared, albeit the constant report of the whole expedition had continued rise among them for a long time before. Howbeit they gaue eare vnto the relation of certaine that sayd, that this nauie was prouided to conduct and waft ouer the Indian Fleets: which seemed the more probable because the Spaniards were deemed not to be men of so small discretion as to aduerture those huge and monstrous ships vpon the shallow and dangerous chanel of England.

Her maiestie
sealike prepa-
ration by sea.

At length when as the French king about the end of May signified vnto her Maiestie in plaine termes that she should stand vpon her guard, because he was now most certainly informed, that there was so dangerous an inuasion imminent vpon her realme, that he feared much least all her land and sea-forces would be sufficient to withstand it, &c. then began the Queens Maiestie more carefully to gather her forces together, & to furnish her own ships of warre, & the principall ships of her subiects with souldiers, weapons, and other necessary prouision. The greatest and strongest ships of the whole navy she sent vnto Plimouth vnder the conduct of the right honorable Lord Charles Howard, lord high Admirall of England, &c. Vnder whom the renoumed Knight Sir Francis Drake was appointed Vice-admirall. The number of these ships was about an hundreth. The lesser ships being 30, or 40. in number, and vnder the conduct of the lord Henry Seimer were commanded to lie between Douer and Caleis.

Her Maiesties
land-forces.

On land likewise throughout the whole realme, souldiers were mustered and trained in all places, and were committed vnto the most resolute and faithfull captaines. And whereas it was commonly giuen out that the Spaniard hauing once vnited himselfe vnto the duke of Parma, ment to inuade by the riuer of Thames, there was at Tilburie in Essex ouer-against Grauesend, a mightie army encamped, and on both sides of the riuer fortifications were erected, according to the prescription of Frederike Genebelli an Italian enginier. Likewise there were certaine ships brought to make a bridge, though it were very late first. Vnto the sayd army came in proper person the Queens most roiall Maiestie, representing Tomyris that Scythian warlike princesse, or rather diuine Pallas her selfe. Also there were other such armies leuiued in England.

The principall catholique Recusants (least they should stirre vp any tumult in the time of the Spanish inuasion) were sent to remaine at certaine conuenient places, as namely in the Isle of Ely and at Wisbich. And some of them were sent vnto other places, to wit, vnto sundry bishops and noblemen, where they were kept from endangering the state of the common wealth, and of her sacred Maiestie, who of her most gracious clemencie gaue expresse commandement, that they should be intreated with all humanitie and friendship.

The prepara-
tion of the vnited
prouinces.

The prouinces of Holland and Zeland, &c. giuing credite vnto their intelligence out of Spain, made preparation to defend themselues: but because the Spanish ships were described vnto them to be so huge, they relied partly vpon the shallow and dangerous seas all along their coasts. Wherefore they stood most in doubt of the duke of Parma his small and flat-bottomed ships. Howbeit they had all their ships of warre to the number of 90. and aboue, in a readinesse for all assayes: the greater part whereof were of a small burthen, as being more meete to saile vpon their riuers and shallow seas: and with these ships they besieged all the hauens in Flanders, beginning at the mouth of Scheld, or from the towne of Lillo, and holding on to Greueling and almost vnto Caleis, & fortified all their sea-townes with strong garrisons.

Against

Against the Spanish fleets arrivall, they had provided 25. or 30. good ships, committing the government of them vnto Admirall Lonck, whom they commanded to ioine himselfe vnto the lord Henry Seymer, lying betweene Douer and Calcs. And when as the foresaid ships (whereof the greater part besieged the haven of Dunckerke) were driuen by tempest into Zeland, Iustin of Nassau the Admirall of Zeland supplied that squadron with 35. ships being of no great burthen, but excellently furnished with gunnes, mariners and souldiers in great abundance, and especially with 1200. braue Musquetiers, hauing bene accustomed vnto sea-fights, and being chosen out of all their companies for the same purpose: and so the said Iustin of Nassau kept such diligent ward in that Station that the duke of Parma could not issue forth with his navy into the sea out of any part of Flanders.

In the meane while the Spanish Armada set saile out of the haven of Lisbon vpon the 19. of May, An. Dom. 1588. vnder the conduct of the duke of Medina Sidonia, directing their course for the Baie of Corunna, aliàs the Groine in Galicia, where they tooke in souldiers and warlike prouision, this port being in Spaine the neerest vnto England. As they were sailing along, there arose such a mightie tempest, that the whole Fleete was dispersed, so that when the duke was returned vnto his company, he could not escry about 80. ships in all, whereunto the residue by litle and litle ioyned themselues, except eight which had their mastes blown ouer-board. One of the foure gallies of Portingal escaped very hardly, retiring her selfe into the haven. The other three were vpon the coast of Baion in France, by the assistance and courage of one Daud Gwin an English captiue (whom the French and Turkish slaues aided in the same enterprise) vtterly disabled and vanquished: one of the three being first overcome, which conquered the two other, with the slaughter of their gouernours and souldiers, and among the rest of Don Diego de Mandrana with sundry others: and so those slaues arriuing in France with the three Gallies, set themselues at libertie.

The Spanish
fleete set saile
vpon the 19. of
May.

The navy hauing refreshed themselues at the Groine, & receiuing daily commandement from the king to hasten their journey, hoised vp sailes the 11. day of July, and so holding on their course till the 19. of the same moneth, they came then vnto the mouth of the narrow seas or English chanel. From whence (striking their sailes in the meane season) they dispatched certaine of their smal ships vnto the duke of Parma. At the same time the Spanish Fleete was escried by an English pinasse, captaine whereof was M. Thomas Fleming, after they had bene aduertised of the Spaniards expedition by their scoutes and espials, which hauing ranged along the coast of Spaine, were lately returned home into Plimmouth for a new supply of victuals and other necessaries, who considering the foresayd tempest, were of opinion that the navy being of late dispersed and tossed vp and downe the maine Ocean, was by no means able to performe their intended voiage.

They set saile
from y. Groine
vpon the 11. of
July.
The Spaniards
come
within ken-
ning of England.
Captaine Flem-
ming.

Moreouer, the L. Charles Howard L. high admiral of England had receiued letters from the court, signifying vnto him that her Maiestie was aduertised that the Spanish Fleete would not come forth, nor was to be any longer expected for, and therefore, that vpon her Maiesties commandement he must send backe foure of her tallest and strongest ships vnto Chattam.

The lord high Admiral of England being thus on the sudden, namely vpon the 19. of July about foure of the clocke in the afternoone, enformed by the pinasse of captaine Fleming aforesaid, of the Spaniards approch, with all speed and diligence possible he warped his ships, and caused his mariners and souldiers (the greater part of whom was absent for the cause aforesayd) to come on board, and that with great trouble and difficultie, insomuch that the lord Admiral himselfe was faine to lie without in the road with sixe ships onely all that night, after the which many others came forth of the haven. The very next day being the 20. of July about high noone, was the Spanish Fleete escried by the English, which with a Southwest wind came sailing along, and passed by Plimmouth: in which regard (according to the iudgement of many skilful nauigators) they greatly ouershot themselues, whereas it had bene more commodious for them to haue staid themselues there, considering that the Englishmen being as yet vnprouided, greatly relied vpon their owne forces, and knew not the estate of the Spanish navy. Moreouer, this was the most conuenient port of all others, where they

The L. Admirals
short warn-
ing vpon the
19. of July.

The 20. of
July.

might

might with greater securitie haue bene aduertised of the English forces, and how the commons of the land stood affected, and might haue stirred vp some mutinie, so that hither they should haue bent all their puissance, and from hence the duke of Parma might more easily haue conueied his ships.

But this they were prohibited to doe by the king and his counsell, and were expressly commanded to vnite themselves vnto the souldiers and ships of the said duke of Parma, and so to bring their purpose to effect. Which was thought to be the most easie and direct course, for that they imagined that the English and Dutch men would be vtterly daunted and dismaied thereat, and would each man of them retire vnto his owne Prouince and Porte for the defence thereof, and transporting the armie of the duke vnder the protection of their huge navy, they might innade England.

It is reported that the chiefe commanders in the navy, and those which were more skillfull in navigation, to wit, Iohn Martines de Ricalde, Diege Flores de Valdez, and diuers others found fault that they were bound vnto so strict directions and instructions, because that in such a case many particular accidents ought to concurre and to be respected at one and the same instant, that is to say, the opportunitie of the wind, weather, time, tide, and ebbe, wherein they might saile from Flanders to England. Oftentimes also the darkenesse and light, the situation of places, the depths and shouldes were to be considered: all which especially depended vpon the conueniencie of the windes, and were by so much the more dangerous.

But it seemeth that they were enioined by their commission to ancre neere vnto, or about Caleis, whither the duke of Parma with his ships and all his warrelike prouision was to resort, and while the English and Spanish great ships were in the midst of their conflict, to passe by, and to land his souldiers vpon the Downes.

The Spanish captiues reported that they were determined first to haue entred the riuer of Thames, and thereupon to haue passed with small ships vp to London, supposing that they might easily winne that rich and flourishing Citie being but meanelly fortified and inhabited with Citizens not accustomed to the warres, who durst not withstand their first encounter, hoping moreouer to finde many rebels against her Maiestie and popish catholiques, or some fauourers of the Scotti-h queene (which was not long before most iustly beheaded) who might be instruments of sedition.

Thus often aduertising the duke of Parma of their approach, the 20. of Iuly they passed by Plimmouth, which the English ships pursuing and getting the wind of them, gaue them the chase and the encounter, and so both Fleets frankly exchanged their bullets.

The day following which was the 21. of Iuly, the English ships approached within musquet shot of the Spanish: at what time the lorde Charles Howard most hotly and valiantly discharged his Ordinance vpon the Spanish Vice-admirall. The Spaniards then well perceiuing the nimblenesse of the English ships in discharging vpon the enimie on all sides, gathered themselves close into the forme of an halfe moone, and slackened their sailes, least they should outgoe any of their companie. And while they were proceeding on in this maner, one of their great Gallasses was so furiously battered with shot, that the whole navy was faine to come vp rounder together for the safegard thereof: whereby it came to passe that the principall Gallion of Siuill (wherein Don Pedro de Valdez, Vasques de Silua, Alonzo de Sayas, and other noble men were imbarqued) falling foule of another shippe, had her fore-mast broken, and by that meanes was not able to keepe way with the Spanish Fleete, neither would the sayde Fleete stay to succour it, but left the distressed Gallion behind. The lord Admirall of England when he saw this ship of Valdez, & thought she had bene voyd of Mariners and Souldiers, taking with him as many shippes as he could, passed by it, that he might not loose sight of the Spanish Fleete that night. For sir Francis Drake (who was notwithstanding appointed to beare out his lanterne that night) was gining of chase vnto five great Hulkes which had separated themselves from the Spanish Fleete: but finding them to be Easterlings, he dismissed them. The lord Admirall all that night following the Spanish lanterne in stead

The 21. of
Iuly.

of

of the English, found himselfe in the morning to be in the midst of his enimies Fleete, but when he perceiued it, hee cleanly conueyed himselfe out of that great danger.

The day following, which was the two and twentie of Iuly, Sir Francis Drake espied Valdez his shippe, wherunto hee sent forth his pinnasse, and being aduertised that Valdez himselfe was there, and 450. persons with him, he sent him word that he should yeeld himselfe. Valdez for his honors sake caused certaine conditions to be propounded vnto Drake: who answered Valdez that he was not now at leisure to make any long parle, but if he would yeeld himselfe, he should find him friendly and tractable: howbeit if he had resolved to die in fight, he should prooue Drake to be no dastard.

Vpon which answer Valdez and his company vnderstanding that they were fallen into the hands of fortunate Drake, being moued with the renoume and celebrie of his name, with one consent yeelded themselues, and found him very fauourable vnto them. Then Valdez with 40. or 50. noblemen and gentlemen pertaining vnto him, came on boord sir Francis Drakes ship. The residue of his company were caried vnto Plimmonth, where they were detained a yere & an halfe for their ransome.

Don Pedro de Valdez with his ship & company taken.

Valdez comming vnto Drake and humbly kissing his hand protested vnto him, that he and his had resolved to die in battell, had they not by good fortune fallen into his power, whom they knew to be right courteous and gentle, and whom they had heard by generall report to be most fauourable vnto his vanquished foe: insomuch that he said it was to be doubted whether his enimies had more cause to admire and loue him for his great, valiant, and prosperous exploit, or to dread him for his singular felicitie and wisdom, which euer attended vpon him in the warres, and by the which hee had attained vnto so great honour. With that Drake embraced him and gaue him very honourable entertainment, feeding him at his owne table, and lodging him in his cabbin.

Here Valdez began to recount vnto Drake the forces of all the Spanish Fleet, and how foure mightie Gallies were separated by tempest from them: and also how they were determined first to haue put into Plimmonth haue, not expecting to bee repelled thence by the English ships which they thought could by no meanes withstand their impregnable forces, perswading themselves that by means of their huge Fleete, they were become lords and commaunders of the maine Ocean. For which cause they marueled much how the English men in their small ships durst approach within musket shot of the Spaniards mightie wooden castles, gathering the wind of them with many other such like attempts.

Immediately after, Valdez and his company, being a man of principal authoritie in the Spanish Fleete, and being descended of one and the same familie with that Valdez, which in the yeere 1574. besieged Leiden in Holland, were sent captiues into England. There were in the sayd ship 55. thousand ducates in ready money of the Spanish kings gold, which the souldiers merily shared among themselues.

The same day was set on fire one of their greatest shippes, being Admirall of the squadron of Guipusco, and being the shippe of Michael de Oquendo Vice-admirall of the whole Fleete, which contained great store of gunnepowder and other warrelike prouision. The vpper part onely of this shippe was burnt, and all the persons therein contained (except a very few) were consumed with fire. And thereupon it was taken by the English, and brought into England with a number of miserable burnt and skorched Spaniards. Howbeit the gunpowder (to the great admiration of all men) remained whole and vnconsumed.

A great Biscaine ship taken by the English.

In the meane season the lord Admirall of England in his ship called the Arke-royall, all that night pursued the Spaniards so neere, that in the morning hee was almost left alone in the enimies Fleete, and it was foure of the clocke at afternoone before the residue of the English Fleet could ouertake him.

At the same time Hugo de Moncada gouernour of the foure Galliasces, made humble sute vnto the Duke of Medina that he might be licenced to encounter the Admirall of England: which libertie the duke thought not good to permit vnto him, because hee was loth to exceed the limites of his commission and charge.

Vpon Tuesday which was the three and twentie of Iuly, the nauie being come ouer against

The 23. of July. Portland.

Portland, the wind began to turne Northerly, insomuch that the Spaniards had a fortunate and fit gale to invade the English. But the Englishmen hauing lesser and nimbler Ships, recovered againe the vantage of the winde from the Spaniards, whereat the Spaniards seemed to bee more incensed to fight then before. But when the English Fleete had continually and without intermission from morning to night, beaten and battered them with all their shot both great and small: the Spaniardes vniiting themselves, gathered their whole Fleete close together into a roundell, so that it was apparant that they ment not as yet to invade others, but onely to defend themselves and to make hast vnto the place prescribed vnto them, which was neere vnto Dunkerk, that they might ioine forces with the duke of Parma, who was determined to haue proceeded secretly with his small shippes vnder the shadow and protection of the great ones, and so had intended circumspectly to performe the whole expedition.

This was the most furious and bloodie skirmish of all, in which the lord Admirall of England continued fighting amidst his enemies Fleete, and seeing one of his Captaines afarre off, hee spake vnto him in these wordes: Oh George what doest thou? Wilt thou nowe frustrate my hope and opinion conceiued of thee? Wilt thou forsake me nowe? With which wordes hee being enflamed, approached foorthwith, encountered the enemye, and did the part of a most valiant Captaine. His name was George Fenner, a man that had bene conuersant in many Sea-fights.

A great Venetian ship and other small ships taken by the English.

In this conflict there was a certaine great Venetian ship with other small ships surprised and taken by the English.

The English nauie in the meane while increased, whereunto out of all Hauens of the Realme resorted ships and men: for they all with one accord came flocking thither as vnto a set field, where immortall fame and glory was to be attained, and faithfull seruice to bee performed vnto their prince and cuntry.

In which number there were many great and honourable personages, as namely, the Erles of Oxford, of Northumberland, of Cumberland, &c. with many Knights and Gentlemen: to wit, Sir Thomas Cecill, Sir Robert Cecill, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir William Hatton, Sir Horatio Palauacini, Sir Henry Brooke, Sir Robert Carew, Sir Charles Blunt, Master Ambrose Willoughbie, Master Henry Nowell, Master Thomas Gerard, Master Henry Dudley, Master Edward Darcie, Master Arthur Gorge, Master Thomas Woodhouse, Master William Harvie, &c. And so it came to passe that the number of the English shippes amounted vnto an hundreth: which when they were come before Douer, were increased to an hundred and thirtie, being notwithstanding of no proportionable bignes to encounter with the Spaniards, except two or three and twentie of the Queenes greater shippes, which onely, by reason of their presence, bred an opinion in the Spaniardes mindes concerning the power of the English Fleet: the mariners and souldiers whereof were esteemed to be twelue thousand.

The 24. of Iuly.

The foure and twentie of Iuly when as the sea was calme, and no winde stirring, the fight was onely betwene the foure great Galleasses and the English shippes, which being rowed with Oares, had great vauntage of the sayde English shippes, which notwithstanding for all that would not bee forced to yeeld, but discharged their chaine-shot to cut asunder their Cables and Cordage of the Galliasses, with many other such Stratagemes. They were nowe constrained to send their men on land for a newe supplie of Gunne-powder, whereof they were in great skarcitie, by reason they had so frankly spent the greater part in the former conflicts.

The same day, a Counsell being assembled, it was decreed that the English Fleete should be divided into foure squadrons: the principall whereof was committed vnto the lord Admirall: the second to Sir Francis Drake: the third, to Captaine Hawkins: the fourth, to Captaine Frobisher.

The Spaniards in their sailing observed very diligent and good order, saying three and foure, and sometimes more ships in a ranke, and following close vp one after another, and the stronger and greater ships protecting the lesser.

The 25. of Iuly.

The five and twentie of Iuly when the Spaniardes were come ouer-against the Isle of Wight, the lord Admirall of England being accompanied with his best ships, (namely the Lion, Cap-
taine

taine whereof was the lord Thomas Howard : The Elizabeth Ionas vnder the commandement of Sir Robert Southwel sonne in lawe vnto the lord Admirall : the Beare vnder the lord Sheffield nephew vnto the lord Admirall: the Victorie vnder Captaine Barker : and the Galeon Leicester vnder the forenamed Captaine George Fenner) with great valour and dreadfull thundering of shot, encountered the Spanish Admiral being in the very midst of all his Fleet. Which when the Spaniard perceiued, being assisted with his strongest ships, he came forth and entered a terrible combate with the English : for they bestowed each on other the broad sides, and mutually discharged all their Ordinance, being within one hundred, or an hundred and twentie yards one of another.

At length the Spaniards hoised vp their sayles, and againe gathered themselues vp close into the forme of a roundel. In the meane while Captaine Frobisher had engaged himselfe into a most dangerous conflict. Whereupon the lord Admirall comming to succour him, found that hee had valiantly and discreetly behaued himselfe, and that hee had wisely and in good time giuen ouer the fight, because that after so great a batterie he had sustained no damage.

For which cause the day following, being the sixe and twentie of Iuly, the lord Admirall rewarded him with the order of knighthood, together with the lord Thomas Howard, the lord Sheffield, M. Iohn Hawkins and others. The 26. of Iuly

The same day the lord Admirall received intelligence from Newhauen in France, by certaine of his Pinnasses, that all things were quiet in France, and that there was no preparation of sending aide vnto the Spaniards, which was greatly feared from the Guisian faction, and from the Leaguers: but there was a false rumour spread all about, that the Spaniards had conquered England.

The seuen and twentie of Iuly, the Spaniards about the sunne-setting were come ouer-against Douer, and rode at ancre within the sight of Caleis, intending to hold on for Dunkerk, expecting there to ioyne with the duke of Parma his forces, without which they were able to doe little or nothing. The 27. of Iuly.
The Spaniards ancre before Caleis.

Likewise the English Fleet following vp hard vpon them, ancred iust by them within culuering-shot. And here the lord Henry Seymer vnited himselfe vnto the lord Admiral with his fleet of 30. ships which rood before the mouth of Thames.

As the Spanish nauie therefore lay at ancre, the duke of Medina sent certaine messengers vnto the duke of Parma, with whom vpon that occasion many Noblemen and Gentlemen went to refresh themselves on land: and amongst the rest the prince of Ascoli, being accounted the kings base sonne, and a very proper and towardly yong gentleman, to his great good, went on shore, who was by so much the more fortunate, in that hee had not opportunitie to returne on boord the same ship, out of which he was departed, because that in returning home it was cast away vpon the Irish coast, with all the persons contained therein.

The duke of Parma being advertised of the Spanish Fleetes arriuall vpon the coast of England, made all the haste hee could to be present himselfe in this expedition for the performance of his charge: vainely perswading himselfe that nowe by the meanes of Cardinall Allen, hee should be crowned king of England, and for that cause hee had resigned the gouernement of the Lowe countries vnto Count Mansfeld the elder. And hauing made his vovs vnto S. Mary of Hall in Henault (whom he went to visite for his blind deuotions sake) hee returned toward Bruges the 28. of Iuly. The 28. of Iuly

The next day traouelling to Dunkerk hee heard the thundering Ordinance of either Fleet: and the same evening being come to Dixmud, hee was giuen to vnderstand the hard successe of the Spanish Fleetes. The 29. of Iuly.

Vpon Tuesday which was the thirtieth of Iuly, about high noone, hee came to Dunkerk, when as all the Spanish Fleet was now passed by: neither durst any of his ships in the meane space come forth to assist the sayd Spanish Fleet for feare of fiue and thirtie warrelike ships of Holland and Zeland, which there kept watch and warde vnder the conduct of the Admirall Instin of Nassau. The 30. of Iuly.

The foresayd fiue and thirtie shippes were furnished with most cunning mariners and olde expert

expert souldiers, amongst the which were twelue hundred Musketers, whom the States had chosen out of all their garisons, and whom they knew to haue bene heretofore experienced in sea-fights.

This nauie was giuen especially in charge not to suffer any shippe to come out of the Hauen, not to permit any Zabrades, Pataches or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete (which were more likely to aide the Dunkerkers) to enter therinto, for the greater ships were not to be feared by reason of the shallow sea in that place. Howbeit the prince of Parma his forces being as yet vnreadie, were not come on board his shippes, onely the English Fugitiues being seuen hundred in number vnder the conduct of Sir William Stanley, came in fit time to haue bene embarked, because they hoped to giue the first assault against England. The residue shewed themselues vnwilling and loath to depart, because they sawe but a few mariners, who were by constraint drawne into this expedition, and also because they had very bare prouision of bread, drinke, and other necessary victuals.

Moreouer, the shippes of Holland and Zeland stood continually in their sight, threatening shot and powder, and many inconueniences vnto them: for feare of which shippes, the Mariners and Sea-men secretly withdrew themselues both day and night, least that the duke of Parma his souldiers should compell them by maine force to goe on board, and to breake through the Hollanders Fleete, which all of them iudged to bee impossible by reason of the straightnesse of the Hauen.

But it seemeth that the Duke of Parma and the Spaniards grounded vpon a vaine and presumptuous expectation, that all the ships of England and of the Low countreys would at the first sight of the Spanish and Dunkerke Nauie haue betaken themselues to flight, yeelding them sea roome, and endeouering onely to defend themselues, their hauens, and sea coasts from inuasion. Wherefore their intent and purpose was, that the Duke of Parma in his small and flat-bottomed shippes, should as it were vnder the shadow and wings of the Spanish fleet, conuey ouer all his troupes, armour, and warlike prouision, and with their forces so vniued, should inuade England; or while the English fleet were busied in fight against the Spanish, should enter vpon any part of the coast, which he thought to be most conuenient. Which inuasion (as the captiues afterward confessed) the Duke of Parma thought first to haue attempted by the riuer of Thames; vpon the bankes whereof hauing at his first arriual landed twenty or thirty thousand of his principall souldiers, he supposed that he might easily haue woonne the Citie of London; both because his small shippes should haue followed and assisted his land-forces, and also for that the Citie it-selfe was but meanelly fortified and easie to ouercome, by reason of the Citizens delicacie and discontinuance from the warres, who with continuall and constant labour might be vanquished, if they yeilded not at the first assault. They were in good hope also to haue mette with some rebels against her Maiestie, and such as were discontented with the present state, as Papists and others. Likewise they looked for ayde from the fauorers of the Scottish Queene, who was not long before put to death; all which they thought would haue stirred vp seditions and factions.

Whenas therefore the Spanish fleet rode at anker before Caleis, to the end they might consult with the Duke of Parma what was best to be done according to the Kings commandement, and the present estate of their affaires, and had now (as we will afterward declare) purposed vpon the second of August being Friday, with one power and consent to haue put their intended businesse in practise; the L. Admirall of England being admonished by her Maiesties letters from the Court, thought it most expedient either to driue the Spanish fleet from that place, or at leastwise to giue them the encounter: and for that cause (according to her Maiesties prescription) he tooke forthwith eight of his worst & basest ships which came next to hand, & disburthening them of all things which seemed to be of any value, filled them with gun-powder, pitch, brimstone, and with other combustible and fry matter; and charging all their ordinance with powder, bullets, and stones, he sent the sayd ships

The 28 of Iuly.

vpon the 28 of Iuly being Sunday, about two of the clocke after midnigh, with the winde
and

The Spaniards
vaire opinion
concerning their
own fleet.

and tide against the Spanish fleet: which when they had proceeded a good space, being forsaken of the Pilots, and set on fire, were directly carried vpon the King of Spaines Nauike: which fire in the dead of the night put the Spaniards into such a perplexity and horreur (for they feared lest they were like vnto those terrible ships, which Frederic Ienebelli three yeeres before, at the siege of Antwerpe, had furnished with gun-powder, stones, and dreadful engines, for the dissolution of the Duke of Parma his bridge, built vpon the riuer of Scheld) that cutting their cables whereon their ankers were fastened, and hoising vp their sailes, they betooke themselves very confusedly vnto the maine sea.

In this sudden confusion, the principall and greatest of the foure galliasses falling fowle of another ship, lost her rudder: for which cause when she could not be guided any longer, she was by the force of the tide cast into a certaine showld vpon the shore of Caleis, where she was immediatly assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and drumblers.

And as they lay battering of her with their ordinance, and durst not boord her, the L. Admirall sent thither his long boat with an hundreth choise souldiers vnder the command of Captaine Amias Preston. Vpon whose approach their fellowes being more emboldened, did offer to boord the galliasse: against whom the gouernour thereof and Captaine of all the foure galliasses, Hugo de Moncada, stoutly opposed himselfe, fighting by so much the more valiantly, in that he hoped presently to be succoured by the Duke of Parma. In the meane season, Moncada, after he had endured the conflict a good while, being hitte on the head with a bullet, fell downe starke dead, and a great number of Spaniards also were slaine in his company. The greater part of the residue leaping ouer-boord into the sea, to saue themselves by swimming, were most of them drowned. Howbeit there escaped among others Don Anthonio de Manriques, a principall officer in the Spanish fleet (called by them their Veador general) together with a few Spaniards besides: which Anthonio was the first man that carried certaine newes of the successe of their fleet into Spaine.

This huge and monstrous galliasse, wherein were contained three hundred slaues to lug at the oares, and foure hundred souldiers, was in the space of three houres rifled in the same place; and there were found amongst diuers other comodities 50000 ducats of the Spanish kings treasure. At length when the slaues were released out of their fetters, the English men would haue set the sayd ship on fire, which Monsieur Gourdon the gouernor of Caleis, for feare of the damage which might thereupon ensue to the Towne and Hauen, would not permit them to do, but draue them from thence with his great ordinance.

Vpon the 29 of Iuly in the morning, the Spanish Fleet after the foresayd tumult, hauing arranged themselves againe into order, were, within sight of Greueling, most brauely and furiously encountered by the English; where they once againe got the winde of the Spaniards: who suffered themselves to be deprived of the commodity of the place in Caleis rode, and of the aduantage of the winde neere vnto Dunkerk, rather then they would change their array or separate their forces now conioyned and vnited together, standing onely vpon their defence.

And albeit there were many excellent and warlike ships in the English fleet, yet scarce were there 22 or 23 among them all which matched 90 of the Spanish ships in bignesse, or could conveniently assault them. Wherefore the English shippes vsing their prerogatiue of nimble stirage, whereby they could turne and wield themselves with the winde which way they listed, came often times very neere vpon the Spaniards, and charged them so sore, that now and then they were but a pikes length asunder: & so continually giuing them one broad side after another, they discharged all their shot both great and small vpon them, spending one whole day from morning till night in that violent kinde of conflict, vntill such time as powder and bullets failed them. In regard of which want they thought it conuenient not to pursue the Spaniards any longer, because they had many great vantages of the English, namely for the extraordinary bignesse of their ships, and also for that they were so neerely conioyned, and kept together in so good array, that they could by no meanes be fought withall one to one. The English thought therefore, that they had right well acquitted themselves, in chasing the Spaniards first from Caleis, and then from Dunkerk, and by that means

The galliasse of Hugo de Moncada cast vpon the showld of Caleis.

M. Amias Preston valiantly boordeth the galliasse.

The great fight before Greueling the 29 of Iuly.

meanes to haue hindered them from ioyning with the Duke of Parma his forces, and getting the winde of them, to haue driuen them from their owne coasts.

The Spaniards that day sustained great losse and damage hauing many of their shippes shot thorow and thorow, and they discharged likewise great store of ordinance against the English: who indeed sustained some hinderance, but not comparable to the Spaniards losse: for they lost not any one shippe or person of account. For very diligent inquisition being made, the English men all that time wherein the Spanish Nauic sayled vpon their seas, are not found to haue wanted about one hundreth of their people: albeit Sir Francis Drakes shippe was pierced with shot about forty times, and his very cabben was twice shot thorow, and about the conclusion of the fight, the hedde of a certaine gentleman lying weary thereupon, was taken quite from vnder him with the force of a bullet. Likewise, as the Earle of Northumberland and Sir Charles Blunt were at dinner vpon a time, the bullet of a demi-culuering brake thorow the midst of their cabbin, touched their feet, and strooke downe two of the standers by, with many such accidents befalling the English shippes, which it were tedious to rehearse. Whereupon it is most apparant, that God miraculously preserued the English nation. For the L. Admirall wrote vnto her Maiestie that in all humane reason, and according to the iudgement of all men (euery circumstance being duly considered) the English men were not of any such force, whereby they might, without a miracle, dare once to approach within sight of the Spanish Fleet: insomuch that they freely ascribed all the honour of their victory vnto God, who had confounded the enemy, and had brought his counsels to none effect.

Three Spanish
shippes suncke
in the fight.

The same day the Spanish ships were so battered with English shot, that that very night and the day following, two or three of them suncke right downe: and among the rest a certaine great ship of Biscay, which Captaine Crosse assaulted, which perished euen in the time of the conflict, so that very few therein escaped drowning: who reported that the gouernours of the same shippe slew one another vpon the occasion following: one of them which would haue yeelded the shippe was suddenly slaine; the brother of the slaine party in reuenge of his death slew the murtherer, and in the meane while the ship suncke.

Two galleons
taken and carried
into Zeland.

The same night two Portugall galleons of the burthen of seven or eight hundreth tunnes a peece, to wit the Saint Philip and the Saint Matthew, were forsaken of the Spanish Fleet, for they were so torne with shotte, that the water entered into them on all sides. In the galeon of Saint Philip was Francis de Toledo, brother vnto the Count de Orgas, being Colonell ouer two and thirty bands: besides other gentlemen; who seeing their mast broken with shotte, they shaped their course, as well as they could, for the coast of Flanders: whether when they could not attaine, the principall men in the ship committing themselues to their skilfe, arrived at the next towne, which was Ostend; and the ship it selfe being left behinde with the residue of their company, was taken by the Vlshingers.

In the other galeon, called the S. Matthew, was embarked Don Diego Pimentelli another camp-master and colonell of 32 bands, being brother vnto the marques of Tamnars, with many other gentlemen and captaines. Their ship was not very great, but exceeding strong, for of a great number of bullets which had battered her, there were scarce 20 wherewith she was pierced or hurt: her vpper worke was of force sufficient to beare off a musket shot: this shippe was shot thorow and pierced in the fight before Greneling; insomuch that the leakage of the water could not be stopped: whereupon the duke of Medina sent his great skilfe vnto the gouernour thereof, that he might saue himselfe and the principal persons that were in his ship: which he, vpon a haillt courage, refused to do: wherefore the Duke charged him to saile next vnto himselfe: which the night following he could not performe, by reason of the great abundance of water which entered his ship on all sides; for the auoiding wherof, and to saue his ship from sincking, he caused 50 men continually to labor at the pumpe, though it were to small purpose. And seeing himselfe thus forsaken & separated from his admirall, he endeouored what he could to attaine vnto the coast of Flanders: where, being espied by 4 or 5 men of warre, which had their station assigned them vpon the same coast, he was admonished to yeeld himselfe vnto them. Which he refusing to do, was strongly assaulted by
them

them altogether, and his ship being pierced with many bullets, was brought into farre worse case then before, and 40 of his souldiers were slaine. By which extremity he was enforced at length to yeeld himselfe vnto Peter Banderduess & other captaines, which brought him and his ship into Zeland; and that other ship also last before mentioned: which both of them, immediately after the greater and better part of their goods were vnladen, suncke right downe.

For the memory of this exploit, the foresayd captaine Banderduess caused the banner of one of these shippes to be set vp in the great Church of Leiden in Holland, which is of so great a length, that being fastened to the very roofoe, it reached downe to the ground.

About the same time another small ship being by necessity driuen vpon the coast of Flanders, about Blankenberg, was cast away vpon the sands, the people therein being sau'd. Thus A small shippe cast away about Blankenberg. almighty God would haue the Spaniards huge ships to be presented, not onely to the view of the English, but also of the Zelanders; that at the sight of them they might acknowledge of what small ability they had beene to resist such impregnable forces, had not God endued them with courage, prouidence, and fortitude, yea, and fought for them in many places with his owne arme.

The 29 of Iuly the Spanish fleet being encountered by the English (as is aforesayd) and lying close together vnder their fighting sailes, with a Southwest winde sailed past Dunkerke, the English ships stil following the chase. Of whom the day following when the Spaniards had got sea roome, they cut their maine sailes; whereby they sufficiently declared that they meant no longer to fight but to flie. For which cause the L. Admirall of England dispatched the L. Henrie Seymer with his squadron of small ships vnto the coast of Flanders, where, with the helpe of the Dutch ships, he might stop the prince of Parma his passage, if perhaps he should attempt to issue forth with his army. And he himselfe in the meane space pursued the Spanish fleet vntill the second of August, because he thought they had set saile for Scotland. And albeit he followed them very neere, yet did he not assault them any more, for want of powder and bullets. But vpon the fourth of August, the winde arising, when as the Spaniards had spread all their sailes, betaking themselves wholly to flight, and leauing Scotland on the left hand, trended toward Norway, (wherby they sufficiently declared that their whole intent was to saue themselves by flight, attempting for that purpose, with their battered and crazed ships, the most dangerous navigation of the Northren seas) the English seeing that they were now proceeded vnto the latitude of 57 degrees, and being vnwilling to participate that danger wherinto the Spaniards plunged themselves, and because they wanted things necessary, and especially powder & shot, returned backe for England; leauing behinde them certaine pinasses onely, which they enioyned to follow the Spaniards aloofe, and to observe their course. And so it came to passe that the fourth of August, with great danger and industry, the English arriued at Harwich: for they had bene tossed vp and downe with a mighty tempest for the space of two or three dayes together, which it is likely did great hurt vnto the Spanish fleet, being (as I sayd before) so maimed and battered. The English now going on shore, prouided themselves forthwith of victuals, gunne-powder, and other things expedient, that they might be ready at all assayes to entertaine the Spanish fleet, if it chanced any more to returne. But being afterward more certainly informed of the Spaniards course, they thought it best to leaue them vnto those boisterous and vncouth Northren seas, and not there to hunt after them.

The Spaniards seeing now that they wanted foure or fise thousand of their people and hauing diuers maimed and sicke persons, and likewise hauing lost 10 or 12 of their principall ships, they consulted among themselves, what they were best to doe, being now escaped out of the hands of the English, because their victuals failed them in like sort, and they began also to want cables, cordlage, ankers, masts, sailes, and other naual furniture, and vtterly despair'd of the Duke of Parma his assistance (who verily hoping and vndoubtedly expecting the returne of the Spanish Fleet, was continually occupied about his great preparation, commanding abundance of ankers to be made, & other necessary furniture for a Nauy to be provided) they thought it good at length, so soone as the winde should serue them, to fetch a compasse about Scotland and Ireland, and so to returne for Spaine.

The dishonorable flight of the Spanish navy: and the prudent aduise of the L. Admirall.

The English returne home from the pursuit of the Spaniards the 4 of August.

The Spaniards consult to saile round about Scotland and Ireland, and so to returne home.

For

For they well vnderstood, that commandement was giuen thoroughout all Scotland, that they should not haue any succour or assistance there. Neither yet could they in Norway supply their wants. Wherefore, hauing taken certaine Scottish and other fisherboats, they brought the men on board their owne ships, to the end they might be their guides and Pilots. Fearing also least their fresh water should faile them, they cast all their horses and mules overboard: and so touching no where vpon the coast of Scotland, but being carried with a fresh gale betweene the Orcades and Faar-Isles, they proceeded farre North, euen vnto 61 degrees of latitude, being distant from any land at the least 40 leagues. Heere the Duke of Medina generall of the Fleet commanded all his followers to shape their course for Biscay: and he himselfe with twenty or fixe and twenty of his ships which were best prouided of fresh water and other necessaries, holding on his course ouer the maine Ocean, returned safely home. The residue of his ships being about forty in number, and committed vnto his Vice-admirall, fell neerer with the coast of Ireland, intending their course for Cape Clare, because they hoped there to get fresh water, and to refresh themselves on land. But after they were driuen with many contrary windes, at length, vpon the second of September, they were cast by a tempest arising from the Southwest vpon diuers parts of Ireland, where many of their ships perished. And amongst others, the shippe of Michael de Oquendo, which was one of the great Galliasses: and two great ships of Venice also, namely, la Ratta and Beluzara, with other 36 or 38 ships more, which perished in sundry tempests, together with most of the persons contained in them.

The shippe
wracke of the
Spaniards vpon
the Irish coast.

Likewise some of the Spanish ships were the second time carried with a strong West winde into the chanell of England, whereof some were taken by the English vpon their coast, and others by the men of Rochel vpon the coast of France.

Moreouer, there arriued at Newhauen in Normandy, being by tempest inforced so to doe, one of the foure great Galliasses, where they found the ships with the Spanish women which followed the Fleet at their setting forth. Two ships also were cast away vpon the coast of Norway, one of them being of a great burthen; howbeit all the persons in the sayd great ship were saved: insomuch that of 134 ships, which set saile out of Portugall, there returned home 53 onely small and great: namely of the foure galliasses but one, and but one of the foure gallies. Of the 91 great galleons and hulks there were missing 58, and 33 returned: of the pataches and zabraes 17 were missing, and 18 returned home. In briefe, there were missing 81 ships, in which number were galliasses, gallies, galeons, and other vessels both great and small. And amongst the 53 ships remaining, those also are reckoned which returned home before they came into the English chanell. Two galeons of those which were returned, were by misfortune burnt as they rode in the hauen; and such like mishaps did many others vndergo. Of 30000 persons which went in this expedition, there perished (according to the number and proportion of the ships) the greater and better part; and many of them which came home, by reason of the toiles and inconueniences which they sustained in this voyage, died not long after their arriual. The Duke of Medina immediatly vpon his returne was deposed from his authority, commanded to his priuate house, and forbidden to repaire vnto the Court; where he could hardly satisfie or yeeld a reason vnto his malicious enemies and backbiters. Many honourable personages and men of great renoume deceased soone after their returne; as namely Iohn Martines de Ricalde, with diuers others. A great part also of the Spanish Nobility and Gentry employed in this expedition perished either by fight, diseases, or drowning, before their arriual; & among the rest Thomas Perenot of Granduella Dutchman, being earle of Cantebroi, and sonne vnto Cardinall Granduell his brother.

Of 134 ships
of the Spanish
fleet, there re-
turned home
but 53.

Vpon the coast of Zeland Don Diego de Pimentell, brother vnto the Marques de Tamnars, and kinseman vnto the earle of Benenentum & Calua, and Colonell ouer 32 bands with many other in the same ship was taken and detained as prisoner in Zeland.

Into England (as we sayd before) Don Pedro de Valdez, a man of singular experience, and greatly honoured in his countrey, was led captiue, being accompanied with Don Vasquez de Silua, Don Alonzo de Sayas, and others.

Likewise vpon the Scottish Westerne Isles of Lewis, and Ila, and about Cape Cantyre vp-

on the maine land, there were cast away certaine Spanish shippes, out of which were saued diuers Captaines and Gentlemen, and almost foure hundred souldiers, who for the most part, after their shipwracke, were brought vnto Edenborough in Scotland, and being miserably needy and naked, were there clothed at the liberality of the King and the Marchants, and afterward were secretly shipped for Spaine; but the Scottish fleet wherein they passed touching at Yarmouth on the coast of Norfolk, were there stayed for a time vntill the Councels pleasure was knowne; who in regard of their manifolde miseries, though they were enemies, wincked at their passage.

Vpon the Irish coast many of their Noblemen and Gentlemen were drowned; and diuers slaine by the barbarous and wilde Irish. Howbeit there was brought prisoner out of Ireland, Don Alonzo de Luçon, Colonell of two and thirty bandes, commonly called a terza of Naples; together with Rodorigo de Lasso, and two others of the family of Cordoua, who were committed vnto the custodie of Sir Horatio Palauicini, that Monsieur de Teligny the sonne of Monsieur de la Nouë (who being taken in fight neere Antwerpe, was detained prisoner in the Castle of Turney) might be ransomed for them by way of exchange. To conclude, there was no famous nor woorthy family in all Spaine, which in this expedition lost not a sonne, a brother, or a kinsman.

For the perpetuall memorie of this matter, the Zelanders caused newe coine of Siluer and brasse to be stamped: which on the one side contained the armes of Zeland, with this inscription: GLORY TO GOD ONELY: and on the other side, the pictures of certaine great ships, with these words: THE SPANISH FLEET: and in the circumference about the ships: IT CAME, WENT, AND WAS. Anno 1588. That is to say, the Spanish fleet came, went, and was vanquished this yere; for which, glory be giuen to God onely.

New coines stamped for the memory of the Spaniards overthrow.

Likewise they coined another kinde of money: vpon the one side whereof was represented a ship fleeing, and a ship sincking: on the other side foure men making prayers and giuing thanks vnto God vpon their knees; with this sentence: Man purposeth; God disposeth. 1588. Also, for the lasting memory of the same matter, they haue stamped in Holland diuers such like coines, according to the custome of the ancient Romans.

While this wonderfull and puissant Nauie was sayling along the English coastes, and all men did now plainely see and heare that which before they would not be perswaded of, all people thorowout England prostrated themselues with humble prayers and supplications vnto God: but especially the outlandish Churches (who had greatest cause to feare, and against whom by name, the Spaniards had threatened most grieuous torments) enioyned to their people continuall fastings and supplications, that they might turne away Gods wrath and fury now imminent vpon them for their sinnes: knowing right well, that prayer was the onely refuge against all enemies, calamities, and necessities, and that it was the onely solace and reliefe for mankinde, being visited with affliction and misery. Likewise such solemne dayes of supplication were obserued thorowout the vniued Prouinces.

The people of England and of the vniued Prouinces, pray, fast, and giue thanks vnto God.

Also a while after the Spanish Fleet was departed, there was in England, by the commandement of her Maiestie, and in the vniued Prouinces, by the direction of the States, a solemne festiuall day publickly appointed, wherein all persons were enioyned to resort vnto the Church, and there to render thanks and praises vnto God: and the Preachers were commanded to exhort the people thereunto. The foresayd solemnity was obserued vpon the 29 of Nouember: which day was wholly spent in fasting, prayer, and giuing of thanks.

Likewise, the Queenes Maiestie herselfe, imitating the ancient Romans, rode into London in triumph, in regard of her owne and her subjects glorious deliuerance. For being attended vpon very solemnely by all the principall estates and officers of her Realme, she was carried thorow her sayd City of London in a tryumphant chariot, and in robes of triumph, from her Palace vnto the Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul, out of the which the ensignes and colours of the vanquished Spaniards hung displayed. And all the Citizens of London in their Lineries stood on either side the street, by their severall Companies, with their ensignes and banners: and the streets were hanged on both sides with Blew cloth, which, together

gether with the foresayd banners, yeelded a very stately and gallant prospect. Her Maiestie being entered into the Church, together with her Clergie and Nobles gaue thanks vnto God, and caused a publike Sermon to be preached before her at Pauls crosse; wherein none other argument was handled, but that praise, honour, and glory might be rendered vnto God, and that Gods name might be extolled by thanksgiuing. And with her owne princely voice she most Christianly exhorted the people to doe the same: whereupon the people with a loud acclamation wished her a most long and happy life, to the confusion of her foes.

Thus the magnificent, huge, and mighty fleet of the Spaniards (which themselves termed in all places inuincible) such as sayled not vpon the Ocean sea many hundreth yeeres before, in the yeere 1588 vanished into smoake; to the great confusion and discouragement of the authours thereof. In regard of which her Maiesties happy successe all her neighbours and friends congratulated with her, and many verses were penned to the honour of her Maiesty by learned men, whereof some which came to our hands we will here annexe.

AD SERENISSIMAM ELIZABETHAM ANGLIÆ REGINAM.

THEODOR. BEZA.

STrauerat innumeris Hispanus nauibus æquor,
 Regnis iuncturus scepra Britanna suis.
 Tanti huius, rogitas, quæ motus causa? superbos
 Impulit Ambitio, vexit Auaritia.
 Quàm bene te ambitio mersit vanissima ventus?
 Et timidus timidæ vos superastis aquæ!
 Quàm bene totius raptores orbis anaros,
 Hæsit in exhausti iusta vorago maris!
 At tu, cui venti, cui totum militat æquor,
 Regina, ô mundi totius vna, decus,
 Sic regnare Deo perge, ambitione remota,
 Prodigæ sic opibus perge iuuare pios,
 Vt te Angli longùm, longùm Anglis ipsa fruaris,
 Quàm dilecta bonis, tam metuenda malis.

The same in English.

The Spanish Fleet did flote in narrow Seas,
 And bend her ships against the English shore,
 With so great rage as nothing could appease,
 And with such strength as neuer scene before:
 And all to ioyne the kingdome of that land
 Vnto the kingdomes that he had in hand.
 Now if you aske what set this king on fire,
 To practise warre when he of peace did treat,
 It was his Pride, and neuer quencht desire,
 To spoile that Islands wealth, by peace made great:
 His Pride which farre above the heauens did swell,
 And his desire as vsuffici'd as hell.

But

Armada.

Her Ma-
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The honor, voyage to Cadiz. TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOUERIES.

But well haue windes his proud blasts ouerblown,
And swelling waues alayd his swelling heart,
Well hath the Sea with greedie gulfs vnknown,
Deuoured the deuourer to his smart:

And made his ships a pray vnto the sand,
That meant to pray vpon anothers laud.

And now, O Queene, alone all others blest,
For whom both windes and waues are prest to fight,
So rule your owne, so succour friends opprest,
(As farre from pride, as ready to do right)

That England you, you England long enjoy,
No lesse your friends delight, then foes annoy.

A briefe and true report of the Honorable voyage vnto Cadiz, 1596. of the ouer-
throw of the kings Fleet, and of the winning, sacking, and burning of the Citie,
with all other accidents of moment, thereunto appertaining.

AFTER that the two most Noble and Renowned Lords Generals: The L. Robert Earle of
Essex, and the L. Charles Howard L. High Admirall of England, were come vnto Plymouth
(which was about the beginning of May last, 1596.) being there accompanied with diuers
other noble Peeres, as the Earle of Sussex, the L. Thomas Howard, the L. Harbert, the L.
Warden Sir Walter Raleigh: the L. Marshall Sir Francis Vere: the L. Burk, Don Christopher
young Prince of Portingall, young Count Lodouick of Nassaw, and the Admirall of the
Hollanders, Sir Iohn Vanderford: besides many other most worthy Knights and Gen-
tlemen of great worth attending vpon this most honorable Action: It pleased them, there
to make their abode for the time of that moneth, aswell for the new furnishing and
reuictualing of her Maiesties Royall Nauie: as also for the expecting of some other ships,
which were to come from diuers places of the Realme, and were as yet wanting: making
that place as it should seeme the Rendezous for all the whole Fleete, there to complete the
full number of al such companies both for sea and land: as was in their noble and deepe
wisedomes thought meeete and agreed vpon.

All the time of this their abode there, there was a most zealous and diligent care had for
the holy seruice of God, dayly and reuerently to be frequented: and also for other good and
ciuill orders of militarie discipline to be obserued, to the exceeding great comfort and re-
ioycing of all the hearts of the godly and well disposed.

And for that it might the better appeare, that there was small hope of pardon to be ex-
pected of the offenders, if they did at any time neglect their duties, about due obseruation
of matters of importance: Their orders, lawes, and decrees being once published: about
the 8. or 9. of the same moneth, there were two offenders executed a little without the towne,
in a very fayre pleasant greene, called the Ho: the one for beginning of a muteny in his
company, the other for running away from his Colours.

And about the same time in the Dutch Regiment, an other for murdering of one of his
companions, about a quarrell betweene themselues, rising as it was supposed, vpon their
drinke, was by order of Martiall law, presently tyed to the partie so murdered, and forth-
with both of them so cast into the sea.

Moreouer, about the 28. of the same moneth, a certaine Lieutenant (whose name I will
forbeare) was by sound of Drumme publicly in all the streetes disgraced, or rather after a
sort disgraded, and cashiered for bearing any farther Office at that time, for the taking of
money by way of corruption, of certaine prest souldiers in the Countrey, and for placing of
others in their roomes, more vnfit for seruice, and of lesse sufficiency and abilitie. This
seuere executing of iustice at the very first did breed such a deepe terror in the hearts of the

But

whole armie, that it seemed to cut off all occasion of the like disorder for euer afterwards to be attempted.

And here before their departure frō Plymmouth, it pleased their Lordships to publish in print, and make known to all the world, especially to such as whom it concerned, and that both in the Latine, French, Dutch, English and Spanish tongue, what were the true, iust and vrgent causes, that at this time prouoked her Maiestie, to vndertake the preparing and setting forth of this so great a Nauie, annexing thereunto a full declaration, what was their good will and pleasure should be done and performed of all them that ment not to incurre their owne priuate present daungers, or else were willing to auoyde her Maiesties future indignation and displeasure.

Likewise now, at the same instant, their owne most prouident and godly decrees, which they had deuised for the honest cariage of euery particular person in their degrees and vocation, were made known to all men, and published in sundry writings, with diuers great punishments, set downe and appointed for the willfull offenders and breakers of the same.

Thus then, all things being in very good order and well appointed, the most holy name of our Omnipotent God being most religiously and deuoutly called vpon, and his blessed and sacred Communion being diuers times most reuerently and publickly celebrated: These two most noble personages, with all their honorable Associats, and most famous worthy Knights, Gentlemen, Captaines, Leaders, and very willing and expert Souldiers, and Mariners, being furnished with 150. good sayle of shippes or thereabout: In the name of the most High & euerliuing God, and with all true and faithful obedience, to her sacred Maiesty, to the infinite good and tranquillitie of our Countrey, and to the perpetuall glory, and triumphant renowne of the eternall memory of their honorable names to all posterity, the first day of Iune embarked themselues, weighed Ancre, and hoysed vp sayle, and put to sea onward their iourney from the Sownds of Plymmouth.

The winde, at the first setting forth, seemed very fauourable: but yet in the euening growing very scant, and all that night falling more and more against vs, and we hauing sayled no further then to a certaine place called Dodman Head: we were constrained the next day, to make our returne to the road of Plymmouth againe, and there in the Sownds to lie at ancre for that night.

About this time, and in this very place, by good fortune there came to my handes a prayer in English, touching this present Action, and made by her Maiestie, as it was voyced: The prayer seemed to me to be most excellent, aswell for the matter, as also for the manner, and therefore for certaine diuers good motiues which then presently came to my minde, and whereof hereafter in his more conuenient time and place, I will make farther mention, I presumed at that very instant to translate it into Latine.

The Prayer is thus.

MOst Omnipotent maker and guide of all our worlds masse, that onely searchest and fadomest the bottome of all our hearts conceits, and in them seest the true originals of all our actions intended: thou that by thy foresight doest truly discern, how no malice of reuenge, nor quittance of iniury, ner desire of bloodshed, nor greedinesse of lucre hath bred the resolution of our now set out Army, but a heedfull care, & wary watch, that no neglect of foes, nor ouer-suretie of harme might breed either daunger to vs, or glory to them: these being the grounds wherewith thou doest inspire the mind, we humbly beseech thee with bended knees, prosper the worke, and with best forewindes guide the iourney, speed the victory, and make the returne the aduancement of thy glory, the triumph of their fame, and surety to the Realme, with the least losse of the English blood. To these deuout petitions Lord giue thou thy blessed grant.

My homely translation is thus.

SVmmè præpotens Deus, immensæ huius totius nostri mundi molis fabricator & Rector, qui solus perscrutaris intimos cordis nostri sensus, & ad fundum vsq; nostrarum cogitationum explorando

explorando penetras, ac in eis, quid verè, & ex animo cogitemus, & quæ sint actionum nostrarum rationes, ac fundamenta, cognoscis: Tu, qui ea, quæ in te est, ab omni æternitate præscientia, vides, quòd nec aliqua vleiscendi malitiosa cupiditas, nec iniuriarum referendarum desiderium, nec sanguinis effundendi sitis, nec alicuius lucri, quæstusue aviditas ad istam classem præparandam, & emittendam nos commouerit: sed potiùs, quòd prouida quædam cura, solèrsque vigilantia huic nos impulerit: ne vel inimicorum nostrorum neglectus, vel status nostræ firmitatis nimium secuta cogitatio, aut illis gloriam & honorem, aut nobis damnû & periculum pariat: Cum, inquam, hæc sint nostri, quicquid attentatur, negotii fundamenta: cumque tu hunc nobis animum, mentémq; inieceris, vt istud aggredemur: curuatis genibus a te humillimè petimus, vt velis hoc nostrum inceptum secundissimè fortunare, totum iter prosperissimis flatibus dirigere, celerem & expeditâ victoriam nobis concedere, reditúmque talem nostris militibus largiri, qualis & nomini tuo incrementum gloriæ, & illis famæ, laudisque triumphum, & Regno nostro firmam tranquillitatem possit apportare: idque cum minimo Anglorum sanguinis dispendio. His nostris religiosis petitionibus concede, Domine, sacrosanctam & annuentem voluntatem tuam.

After that we had anchored at Plymmouth that night, as I haue said, the third of Iune very early in the morning, hauing a reasonable fresh gale of winde, we set sayle, and kept our course againe, and the ninth of the same moneth comming something neere to the North cape, in a maner in the same altitude, or not much differing, which was about xliiii. degrees, and something more, yet bearing so, as it was impossible to bee descried from the land: There it pleased the Lords to call a select Councell, which was alwayes done by hanging out of a flagge of the armes of England, and shooting off of a great warning peece. Of this select or priuie Councell were no moe then these: The two Lords Generall, the Lord Thomas Howard, the Lorde Warden Sir Walter Raleigh, the Lord Martiall Sir Francis Vere, Sir George Cary master of the Ordinance, Sir Coniers Clifford, and Sir Anthony Ashley, Clarke of the sayde Councell. And when it pleased the Lords Generall to call a common Councell (as often times they did vpon weightie matters best knowne to their honours) then they would cause an other kinde of flagge to be hanged out, which was the Redcrosse of S. George, and was very easie to be discerned from the other that appertained onely to the select Councell, and so often as this flagge of Saint George was hanged out, then came all the Masters and Capitaines of all the ships, whose opinions were to be demaunded, in such matters as appertayned vnto this sayd select Councell: It was presently concluded, that our course in sayling should forthwith be altered, and that we should heare more into the West, for some purpose to them best knowne.

At that very instant many letters of instructions were addressed and sent to euery particular Master and Captaine of the Ships: What the contentes of those letters of instructions were it was not as yet knowne vnto any, neither was it held meet to be enquired or knowen of any of vs. But vnder the titles and superscriptions of euery mans particuler letter these wordes were endorsed. Open not these letters on pain of your liues, vnles we chance to be scattered by tempest, and in that case open them, and execute the contents thereof: but if by mishap you fall into your enemies hand, then in any case cast them into the sea, sealed as they are. It should seemè that these letters did containe in them the principall place and meaning of this intended action, which was hitherto by their deepe foresights kept so secret, as no man to my knowledge either did, or coulde so much as suspect it, more then themselves, who had the onely managing thereof. A conceite in my iudgement of greatest moment in the world, to effect any matter of importance. I meane, to entertaine those two vertues, Fidem, & Taciturnitatem: so much commended by the old writers, And if there was euery great designement, in this our age, and memorie, discreetly, faithfully, and closely caried, I assure my selfe it was this, and though it were but in respect to that poynt onely: yet for such faithfull secrecie, it deserveth immortall praise.

All this while, our ships, God be thanked, kept in a most excellent good order, being decided into fise squadrons: that is to say, The Earle of Essex, the Lord Admirall, the Lord Thomas

Thomas Howard, the Lord Warden Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Admirall of the Hollanders. All which squadrons, albeit they did euery day separate themselues of purpose, by the distance of certaine leagues, as well to looke out for such shippes as were happily vnder sayle, as also for the better procuring of sea-roume: yet alwayes commonly eyther that day, or the next day, towarde euening, they came all together, with friendly salutations and gratulations one to another: which they terme by the name of Hayling: a ceremonie done solemnly, and in verie good order, with sound of Trumpets and noyse of cheerefull voyces: and in such sort performed as was no small encouragement one to the other, beside a true report of all such accidents, as had happened in their squadrons.

Hitherto, as I sayde, our iourney was most prosperous, and all our shippes in very good plight, more then that the *Mary Rose*, by some mischance, either sprang or spent her fore-yarde, and two dayes after Sir Robert Crosse had in a manner the like mischance.

Nowe being thus betwene the North cape, and cape S. Vincent, and yet keeping such a course a looke, that by no meanes, those from the shoare might be able to descric vs: The tenth of Iune, a French Barke, and a Fleming comming from the coast of Barbarie were brought in by some of our companie: but they were both of them very honourably and well vsed by the Lords Generall: and so after a fewe dayes tarrying, were peaceably sent away, after that they had conferred with them about such matters, as was thought good in their honorable wisdomes.

The twelfth of the same moneth, Sir Richard Leuison Knight, assisted with Sir Christopher Blunt, fought with three Hamburgers, and in that fight slewe two of them, and hurt cleuen, and in the ende brought them all three in: and this was the very first hansell and maydenhead (as it were) of any matter of importance, or exploit worthy obseruation that was done in the way outward of this honorable voyage, and was so well performed of those most worthy Gentlemen, as euery man highly commended them for their great valure, and discretion, and no lesse reioyced at this their fortunate successe.

The next day after, Sir Richard Weston meeting with a Flemming, who refused to vale his foretoppe, with the like good courage and resolution, attempted to bring him in. The fight continued very hot betwene them, for a good space: in the end the *Swan*, wherein the sayd Sir Richard was, had her forebecke strooken off: and hauing spent before in fight the one side of her tire of Ordinance, while she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side, in the meane time the Fleming taking this opportunity, did get almost halfe a league from him: and so for that time made his escape. And yet the next day after, the sayd Flemming being in a maner got to the very mouth of the Riuer vp to Lisbon, was taken, and brought in by M. Dorrell, being Captaine of the Iohn and Francis of London. Thus by deniding their squadrons, and spreading the whole sea ouer a mighty way, there could not so much as the least pinke passe but she was espied and brought in.

The 13. 14. and 15. dayes, certaine little stragling Carauels were taken by certaine of the Fleete, and in one of them a young beggarly Fryer vtterly vnlearned, with a great packet of letters for Lisbon: the poore wretches were maruellously well vsed by the Lords Generall, and that Carauel, and the like still as they were taken were commaunded to giue their attendance, and their Honors did vnderstand what they might of these poore men, of the estate of Spaine for that present.

About this time and in this place it was, that first in all my life time I did see the flying fishes, who when they are hardly pinched and chased by the Bonitoes and other great fishes, then to auoyde the daunger, they presently mount vp, and forsake the water, and betake themselues to the benefite of their winges and make their flight, which commonly is not aboute fife or sixe score, or there about, and then they are constrainyd to fall downe into the water againe, and it is the Mariners opinion that they can fly no longer then their winges be wet. The fish it selfe is about the bignesse of a Mackrell or a great white Hearing, and much of that colour and making, with two large wings shaped of nature very cunningly, and with great delight to behold, in all the world much like to our Gentlewomens dutch Fans, that are made either of paper, or parchment, or silke, or other stuffe, which will with cer-
taine

taine pleights easily runne and fold themselues together. One of these flying fishes was presented to my L. Admirall by a fi-her man, and newly taken in his L. returne from Cadiz, and then I good leisure and opportunitie to view it.

The 18. day early in the morning wee tooke an Irish man, and he came directly from Cadiz, having bene there but the day before at twelue of the clocke at high noone. This man being examined, told truly that there was now great store of shipping at Cadiz, and with them xviii. or xix. gallies in a readinesse, and that among those ships there were diuers of the kings best: and namely, that the Philip of Spaine was amongst them, but what their intent was, hee could not tell. This man was commanded also to giue his attendance.

The 20. of Iune being Sunday, we came before Cadiz very early in the morning, and in all this time as yet, the whole Nauy had not lost either by sicknesse or by any other maner of wayes sixe men to my knowledge: as for the Dutch company, I am not able precisely to say what happened there, for that they were no part of our charge to be looked vnto, but were a regiment entire of them-selues, and by themselues to be prouided for, either for their diet, or for the preservation of their healths by phisicke.

Thus then I say, being all in good plight and strong, the 20. of Iune wee came to Cadiz, and there very early in the morning presented our selues before the Towne, ryding about a league or something lesse, from it. The sea at that instant went maruelous high, and the winde was exceeding large. Notwithstanding, a Councell being called, our Lords Generall forthwith attempted with all expedition to land some certaine companies of their men at the West side of the Towne, by certaine long boats, light horsemen, pynnesses, and barges made for the purpose, but could not compasse it, and in the attempting thereof, they chanced to sinke one of their Barges, with some foure score good souldiers well appointed in her, and yet by good hap and great care the men were all saued excepting viii. And therefore they were constrained to put off their landing till an other more conuenient time.

That morning very timely, there lighted a very faire doue vpon the maine yard of the L. Admirals ship, and there she sat very quietly for the space of 3. or 4. houres, being nothing dismayed all that while, euery man gazed and looked much vpon her, and spake their minds and opinions, yet all concludng by no meanes to disquiet her: I for my part, tooke it for a very good omen and boading, as in trueth (God be thanked) there fell out nothing in the end to the contrary. And as at our very first comming to Cadiz this chanced, so likewise on the very last day of our departing from the same towne, another Doue presented her selfe in the selfe same order into the same ship, and presently grew wonderfull tame and familiar to vs all, and ad so still keepe vs company, euen till our arriual here in England.

We no sooner pre-sented our selues, but presently a goodly sort of tall Spanish ships came out of the mouth of the Bay of Cadiz, the Gallies accompanying them in such good order, and so placed as all of them might well succour each other, and therewithall kept them-selues very close to their towne, the castle, and the forts, for their better guard and defence, abiding there still, and expecting our farther determination. All that day passed, being very rough and boy-terous, and litle or nothing could be done, more then that about the euening there passed some friendly and kinde salutations sent one from the other in warlike maner, by discharging certain great peeces, but to my knowledge no hurt done at all, or else very litle.

A carefull and diligent watch was had all that night thoroughout the whole armie, and on monday morning being the 21. day, the winde and weather being become moderate and fauourable, betweene fiue and sixe of the clocke in the morning, our ships in the name of almighty God. and in defence of the honour of England, without any farther delay, with all speed, courage, and alacritie, did set vpon the Spanish ships, being then vnder sayle, and making out of the mouth of the Bay of Cadiz, vp toward Puente de Suaçon on Grenada side, being in number lix. tall ships, with xix. or xx. Gallies attending vpon them, sorted in such good order, and reasonable distance as they might still annoy vs, and alwayes relieue themselues interchangeably: hauing likewise the Castle, Forts, and Towne, continually to assist them and theirs, and alwayes readie to play vpon vs and ours.

In most mens opinions it seemed that the enemy had a wonderful aduantage of vs, all circumstances

circumstances being well weighed, but especially the straightnesse of the place, and the naturall forme and situation of the Bay it selfe, being rightly considered. For albeit the very Bay it selfe is very large and exceeding beautifull, so that from Cadix to Port S. Mary, is some vi. or vii. English miles ouer or there abouts, yet be there many rockes, shetues, sand- and shallowes in it, so that the very chanell & place for sea room, is not about 2. or 3. miles, yea and in some places not so much, for the ships of any great burthen, to make way in, but that they must either be set on ground or else constrained to run fowle one on another. All this notwithstanding, with great and inuincible courage, the Lords generall presently set vpon them, and sorting out some such conuenient ships, as to their honorable wisedomes seemed fittest for that times seruice, they were driuen to take some other course then before had beene by them entended. Wherefore vpon a graue consultation had by a select Councell, what great dangers might ensue vpon so mightie a disaduantage as appeared in all probability, if it were not by good and sound iudgement preuented, & therewithall in their singular wisedomes foreseeing that some great stratageme might be practised by the enemy, either by fire-worke, or some other subtile politike deuise, for the hazarding of her Maiesties ships of honor in so narrow a place, thus with al expedition they concluded that the Viceadmirall, the L. Thomas Howard, that most noble L. Howard (whose exceeding great magnanimity, courage, & wisdom, iouined with such an honorable kind of sweet courtesie, bountie, and liberalitie, as is not able by me & my weakenes to be expressed, hath wonne him all the faithfull louing hearts of as many as euer haue had any manner of dealing with him) This L. Thomas, I say, in § Non Pareille for that time, & the Reare Admirall Sir Walter Raleigh (a man of maruellous worth & regard, for many his exceeding singular great vertues, right fortitude & great resolutenes in all matters of importance) in the Warspight associated with diuers most famous worthy knights, namely, Sir Francis Vere the L. Martiall in the Rainbow, Sir George Cary M. of the Ordinance, in the Mary rose, Sir Robert Southwell in the Lyon, gentlemen for all laudable good vertues, and for perfect courage & discretion in all military actions, of as great praise & good desert as any gentlemen of their degree whosoeuer, hauiug with them some of § ships of London and some of the Dutch squadron of reasonable burthen, should leade the dance, & giue the onset, and that the two most noble Lords generall with some others of their companies, should in their conuenient time & order, second the maine battell. The fight being begunne and growen very hot, the L. Generall the Earle of Essex, (whose infinite princely vertues, with triumphant fame deserue to be immortalized) being on Port S. Mary side, vpon a sudden & vnlooked for of others, thrust himselfe among the foremost into the maine battell. The other most honorable L. Generall (whose singular vertues in all respects are of such an excellencie & perfection as neither can my praise in any part increase them, nor any mans enuy any whit blemish or diminish the) vnderstanding, the most noble Earle to be in fight among them, & perceiuing by the M. of his ship, the Arke Royall, that for lacke of water, it was not possible, that he might put any neerer, without farther delay, called presently for his Pynnesse, and in the same Pynnesse put himselfe, and his honorable son L. William Howard that now is, aboard the Honor de la mer, & there remained in the fight till the battell was ended. The fight was very terrible, and most hideous to the beholder by the continuall discharging of those roaring thundering great peeces, on all sides, and so continued doubtful till about one or two of the clocke in the afternoone: about which time the Philip, whom in very truth, they had all most fancie vnto, began to yeeld and giue ouer, her men that remained aliue shifting for themselves as they were able, and swimming and running a shoare with all the hast that they could possibly, & therewithall, at the very same instant themselves fired their ship, and so left ber, & presently thereupon a great Argosie, with an other mighty great ship, fired themselves in § like maner. Immediately hereupon, the residue of the ships, ran themselves on ground, as farre from vs as they could, and thereby purchased their owne safety, or rather breathing space for the time. Of them all two faire ships only were boorded and taken by our men with most part of their furniture in them, the one called S. Matthy, a ship by estimation of some xii. hundred tunne, and the other S. Andrew, being a ship of not much lesser burthen. The Gallies, seeing this suddaine
great

great victorious ouerthrow, made all the hast they could toward the Bridge called Puente de Suaço, and there shrowded themselues in such sort as our shippes could not by any meanes possible come nigh them for lacke of water.

The Spanish ships in all were lix. & as is sayd, all tall ships & very richly furnished and well appointed, whereof some of them were bound for the Indies, and other freighted and furnished for Lisbon, as themselues affirme: and had we not come that very time that we did, (which for my part, I do not attribute so much vnto meere chance, as to some secret deepe insight and foreknowledge of the two most worthy Lords generall, who no doubt spared for no cost or labour for true intelligence) we had certainly mist of them all.

Of what great wealth and riches these ships were, that I leaue to other mens iudgement and report, but sure I am that themselues offered two millions and a halfe of ducats for the redemption of the goods and riches that were in them: which offer of theirs, albeit it was accepted of the Lords Generall, and should haue bene received, yet we were defeated of it, as hereafter shall be more at large declared.

What maner of fight this was, and with what courage performed, & with what terror to the beholder continued, where so many thundering tearing peeces were for so long a time discharged, I leaue it to the Reader to thinke & imagine. Yet such was the great mercy & goodnes of our lining God, that in all this cruell terrible fight, in the end, there were not either slaine or hurt by any maner of meanes (excepting one mischance that happened, whereof I will by & by make mention) many about the number of 100. of our men: notwithstanding diuers of our shippes were many times shot thorow and thorow: yea and some of them no lesse then two and twentie times, as I was enformed by credible report of the Captaines and Masters themselues. I knowe not of any other hurt done, sauing onely that Sir Robert Southwell, who alwayes shewed himselfe a most valiant resolute knight in all this action, making a litle too much haste with his Pinnesse to boord the Philip, had there his said Pinnesse bur it with the Philip at the same instant, and yet by good care and diligence his men were saued.

One other mischance (as I said) there happened, and it was thus: One of the Flemings flieboats, who had, in all the conflict before, caried himselfe very well and valiantly, about ten of the clocke while the fight continued sharpest, chanced by great negligence and misfortune, to be fired and blown vp by his owne powder, who could not haue any fewer in him, then one hundred fighting men by all supposall, and so in the very twinkling of an eye, both shippe and men were all cast away, excepting vii. or viii. which by very good fortune, and great care and diligence of some of the other ships were saued.

Immediately vpon this notable victory without any farther stay in all the world, the Lord generall the Earle of Essex put to shore and landed about 3000. shot, & pikemen: of the which number the one halfe was presently dispatched to the bridge Puente de Suaço, vnder the conduct of three most famous worthy knights, Sir Christopher Blunt, Sir Coniers Clifford, & Sir Thomas Gerard: with the other halfe, being about fiftene hundred, the most noble Earle of Essex himselfe, being accompanied with diuers other honorable Lords, namely the Earle of Sussex, the Lord Harbert, the Lord Burk, Count Lodouick of Nassaw, the Lord Martiall Sir Francis Vere, with many other worthy Knights, and men of great regard, who all in that dayes seruice did most valiantly behaue themselues, with all expedition possible marched on foote toward the towne of Cadiz, which was about three English miles march. That time of the day was very hot and faint and the way was all of dry deepe slyding sand in a manner, and beside that, very vneuen, and by that meanes so tiresome and painefull as might be. The enemye hauing reasonable companie both of horse and footemen, stodee in a readinesse some good distance without the towne to welcome vs, and to encounter the Lorde Generall. But the most famous Earle with his valiant Troupes, rather running in dedee in good order, then marching, hastened on them with such vspeakeable courage and celeritic, as within one houres space and lesse, the horsemen were all discomfited and put to flight, their leader being strooken downe at the very first encounter, whereat the footemen, being wonderfully dismayed and astonished at the vnespected manner of the Englishmens kinde

of such fierce and resolute fight retyred themselves with all the speede possible that they could, to recouer themselves into the Towne againe, which being done by them, with farre swifter legges then manly courage, ourmen were enforced to skale the walles: which thing in very deede, although it was not without great danger and difficulty to be performed: Yet such was the inuincible resolution, and the wonderfull dexterity of the English, that in one halfe houre or thereabout, the enemy was repulsed, and the towne wall possessed, by the noble Earle himselfe, being in all this action, either the very first man or else in a maner ioyned with the first.

The towne walles being then possessed, and the English Ensigne being there displayed vpon them, with all speede possible they proceeded on to march through the towne, making still their waie with sworde and shot so well as they could, being still fought withall at euery turne.

Immediately vpon this most famous entrie, the noble Earle, (according to their resolutions, as I take it, put downe before) was seconded by the noble L. Admirall in person, who was accompanied, with the noble L. Thomas Howard, the most worthy gentleman his sonne, now L. Howard, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Richard Leuison, and with diuers other gentlemen, his L. followers of good account: his colours being aduanced by that valiant resolute gentleman, (a man beautified with many excellent rare gifts, of good learning and vnderstanding) S. Edward Hobby Knight. And thus he likewise marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding his L. many yeres, the intolerable heate, for the time, and the ouertiring tedious deepe sands, with other many impediments: Yet in good time, ioyned himselfe with the Earle and his companies, and gaue them the strongest, and best assistance that he could.

Thus then the two Lords Generall with their companies being ioyned together, and proceeding so farre as the market place, there they were hotly encountered, where and at what time, that worthy famous knight Sir Iohn Winkfield, being sore wounded before on the thigh, at the very entrie of the towne, and yet for all that no whit respecting himselfe, being caried away, with the care he had to encourage and direct his company, was with the shot of a musket in the head, most vnforgunately slaine.

And thus before eight of the clocke that night were these two most noble Lords General, Masters of the market place, the ferts, and the whole Towne and all, onely the Castle as yet holding out, & from time to time as they could, still annoying them, with seuen battering pieces. By this time night began to grow on, and a kind of peace or intermission was obtained by them of the Castle: to whome the Lords Generall had signified: that vnlesse before the next day in the morning they would absolutely render themselves, they should looke for no mercy, but should euery one be put to the sword: vpon which message they tooke deliberation that night: but in the morning before breake of day, they hanged out their flag of truce, and so without any further composition did yeeld themselves absolutely to their mercy, and deliuered vp the Castle.

And yet notwithstanding all this, in the night time while they had this respite to pause, and delibeate about the peacemaking, there were diuers great and suddaine alarms given: which did breed some great outrages and disorder in the towne. At euery which alarme, the two Lordes Generall shewed themselves maruelous ready & forward, insomuch that at the very first alarme, skant wel furnished with any more defence then their shirts, hose, and dublets, & those too altogether in a maner vntied, they were abroad in the streets themselves, to see the vttermost of it. But for that it is not as yet very well knownen (or at the least not well knownen vnto me) either wherfore, or by whom these alarmes were attempted: I am therefore to intreat, that a bare report, that such a thing was done, may suffice.

These things being done, and this surrender being made, present proclamation was published, that the fury now being past, all men should surcease from all maner of blood and cruell dealing, and that there should no kind of violence or hard vsage be offered to any, either man, woman or child, vpon paine of death: And so permitting the spoyle of so much of the towne as was by them thought meete, to the common souldiers for some certaine dayes, they

they were continually in counsell about other graue directions, best known to their honourable wisedomes.

This honourable and mercifull Edict I am sure was streightly and religiously obserued of the English: But how well it was kept by the Dutch, I will nether affirme, nor yet denie. For I perceiue betweene them and the Spaniards, there is an implacable hartburning, and therefore as soone as the Dutch squadron was espied in the fight, immediatly thereupon both they of Siniil and S. Lucar and also some, of some other places, did not onely arrest all such Dutch ships, as delt with them friendly by the way of traffick & Marchandise, and so confiscated their goods, but also imprisoned the Marchants and Owners of the same, and, as the report goeth, did intreat many of them with extreame cruelty thereupon.

In the meane while the very next day being the two and twenty day of Iune, all the Spanish shippes which were left on ground in the Bay of Cadiz, where the great ouerthrowe had bene but the day before, were by the Spaniards themselues there set on fire, and so from that time forward they neuer left burning of them, till euery one of them, goods and all, as farre as wee know were burnt and consumed. This their doing was much maruelled at of vs, and so much the more, for that, as I sayd before, there had bene made some offer for the redemption and sauing of the goods, and it was not to them vnknown that this their offer was not misliked, but in all probabilitie should haue bene accepted. The common opinion was, that this was done either by the appointment of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, or els by expresse commandement from the higher powers.

Not long after the same time (three dayes as I remember) the gallies that were runne on ground, did quitte themselues also out of that place, and by the bridge of the Iland called Puente de Snaço, made their way round about the same Iland, and so by putting themselues to the maine sea, escaped to a towne called Rotta, not farre off, but something vp towards the Towne of Saint Lucars, and there purchased their safety by that meanes.

This was this notable victorie, as well by sea as by land, both begunne and in effect performed, within the compasse, in a manner, of foureteene houres: A thing in trueth so strange and admirable, as in my iudgement will rather bee wondered at then beleueed of posteritie. And if euer any notable exploit in any age was comparable to Cæsars Veni, Vidi, Vici, certainly in my poore opinion it was this.

Here it is to be wished (and perchance of some too it is looked for) that euery mans particular worthy acte in this dayes seruice, with the parties names also, should be put downe, that thereby both they and their good deserts might be registred to all posteritie: and for my part I would it were so, and wish I were able to doe it. But for that I confesse it is a matter that passeth my power, yea, and for that I thinke it also a thing impossible to be precisely performed by any other, I am to craue pardon for that I rather leaue it out altogether, then presume to doe it maymedly: and in this point I referre the Reader onely to the Mappe that is set fourth of this iourney, where it is in some parte conueniently touche^d and specified.

The Towne of it selfe was a very beautifull towne, and a large, as being the chiefe See of the Bishop there, and hauing a goodly Cathedrall Church in it, with a right goodly Abbey, a Nunnery, and an exceeding fine Colledge of the Iesuites, and was by naturall situation, as also by very good fortification, very strong, and tenable enough in all mens opinions of the better iudgement. Their building was all of a kind of hard stone, euen from the very foundation to the top, and euery house was in a manner a kind of a fort or Castle, altogether flat-roofed in the toppes, after the Turkish manner, so that many men together, and that at ease, might walke thereon: hauing vpon the house top, great heapes of weighty stoanes piled vp in such good order, as they were ready to be thrown downe by euery woman most easily vpon such as passed by, and the streetes for the most part so exceeding narrow, (I thinke to auoide the intolerable great heat of the Sunne) as but two men or three at the most together, can in any reasonable sorte march thorough them, no streete being broader commonly then I suppose Watling streete in London to be.

The towne is altogether without glasse, excepting the Churches, yet with faire comely windowes,

windowes, and with faire grates of iron to them, and haue very large folding leaues of wain-scot, or the like. It hath very fewe Chimnies in it, or almost none at all: it may be some one chimney in some one or other of the lower out roomes of leest account, seruing for some necessary vses, either to wash in, or the like, or els nowe and then perchance for the dressing of a dish of meate, hauing, as it should seeme vnto me, alwayes a greater care and respect how to keepe themselves from all kind of great heat, then how to provide for any store of great roste. It had in it by report of them that should best know it, some foure thousand and moe, of very good able fighting men, and sixe hundred horsemen at the least. No question but that they were well furnished of all things appertaining thereunto, especially so many good ships lying there, and being so well stored with all manner of munition, shot, and powder, as they were.

Whether they had knowledge of our comming or no, I can say nothing to it: Themselues giue it out that they vnderstood not of it, but onely by a Carauel the Friday at euening before we came. But whether they knew it or no, thus much I dare boldly affirme, that if the English had bene possessed of that or the like Towne, and had bene but halfe so well provided as they were, they would haue defended it for one two moneths at the least, against any power whatsoever in al Christendome. But surely GOD is a mighty GOD, and hath a wonderfull secret stroke in all matters, especially of weight and moment. Whether their hearts were killed at the mighty ouerthrow by sea, or whether they were amased at the inuincible courage of the English, which was more then ordinary, caring no more for either smoll shot or great, then in a maner for so many hailestones, or whether the remorse of a guilty conscience toward the English nation, for their dishonourable and diuinish practises, against her Sacred Maestie, and the Realme, (a matter that easily begetteth a faint heart in a guilty minde) or what other thing there was in it I know not, but be it spoken to their perpetual shame and infamie, there was neuer thing more resolutely performed of the courageous English, nor more shamefully lost of the bragging Spaniard.

Of what wealth this towne should be, I am not able to resolue the asker: for I confesse that for mine owne part, I had not so much good lucke, as to be partaker so much as of one pennie, or penny worth. Howbeit my ill fortune maketh that towne neuer a whit the poorer. But as it should appeare by the great pillage by the common souldiers, and some mariners too, and by the goodly furnitures, that were defaced by the baser people, and thereby vtterly lost and spoyled, as not woorth the carying away, and by the ouer great plenty of Wine, Oyle, Almonds, Oliues, Raisins, Spices, and other rich grocery wares, that by the intemperate disorder of some of the rasher sort were knockt out, and lay trampled vnder feete, in euery common high way, it should appeare that it was of some very mighty great wealth to the first owners, though perchance, not of any such great commoditie to the last souldiers, for that I iudge that the better part was most ryotously and intemperately spent and consumed. A disorder in mine opinion very much to be lamented, and if it might be by any good meanes remedied, in my conceit, it were a most honourable deuce.

The Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday following, the Lords Generall spent in counsell, about the disposing of all matters, aswell touching the towne and prisoners, as also concerning all other matters, thought meete of them in their honourable wisdomes, and in all that meane while did shew such honourable bounty and mercy, as is not able to be expressed. For not onely the liues of euery one were spared, but also there was an especial care had, that al the Religions, as wel men as women, should be well and fauourably intreated, whom freely without any maner of ransome or other molestation, they caused to be safely transported ouer to Port Saint Marie, a towne in a manner as fayre as Cadiz: but at that time, as the case did stand, certainly knownen to be of no wealth in the world, and it was some sixe or seuen miles distant ouer against Cadiz, in a maner as Paulles is against Southwarke, on the other side of the Bay, in a part of Andaluzia, subiect to the territory of the Duke de Medina Sidonia.

Moreouer, at the same instant they did appoint that worthy knight Sir Amias Preston, and some others in some conuenient Barkes, to transport ouer to the sayd Towne safely and in good

good order, a hundred or more of the better sort of ancient gentlewomen, and marchants wives, who were suffered to put vpon themselves, some of them two, yea, some three suites of apparell, with some conuenient quantitie of many Jewels, Chaines, and other ornaments belonging to their estate and degree. Such was the heroicall liberality, and exceeding great clemencie of those most honourable Lords Generall, thereby, as it should seeme vnto mee, beating downe that false surmised opinion, which hath bene hitherto commonly spread abroad, and settled among the Spaniards: which is, That the English doe trouble them and their countries, more for their golde, riches and pearle &c. then for any other iust occasion. Whereas by these their honourable dealings it is manifest to all the world, that it is onely in respect of a iust reuenge for the manifold iniuries, and most dishonourable practises that haue bene from time to time attempted by them against vs and our natiō, and also in the defence of the true honour of England: which they haue sought, and daylie doe seeke, by so many sinister and reprochfull deuices, so much as in them lieth, to deface.

Vpon Saturday being the 26. Sir Iohn Winkfield knight was buried, in honourable and warlike manner, so farre fourth as the circumstances of that time and place could permit. At whose funerals the Nauie discharged a great part of their Ordinance, in such order, as was thought meete and conuenient by the Lords Generals commandement.

The twenty seuenth day being Sunday, in the Abbey the diuine seruice was had, and a learned Sermon was made there by one Master Hopkins, the right honourable Earle of Essex his Preacher, a man of good learning and sweete vtterance, and euen there the same day, something before the sermon was made, these worthie Gentlemen following were knighted by the Lords General. And here I am to signifie by the way that two of these were knighted three or foure dayes before, and some three or foure moe were knighted after that time, vpon certaine occasions: but yet I holde it best (and I trust without offence) to recite their names in this place altogether.

The names of such noble men and gentlemen, as were knighted at Cadiz in Iune 1596 by the two most honourable Lordes Generall.

June 21.	Sir Samuel Bagnol.	Sir Alexander Clifford.
12.	Sir Arthur Sauage.	Sir Maurice Barkley.
27.	The Earle of Sussex.	Sir Charles Blunt.
	The Lord Harbert.	Sir George Gifford.
	The Lord Burk.	Sir Robert Crosse.
	Count Lodowick.	Sir Iames Escudamor.
	Sir William Howard.	Sir Vrias Leigh.
	Sir George D'Eureux.	Sir Iohn Leigh, alias Lee.
	Sir Henry Neucl.	Sir Richard Weston.
	Sir Edmund Rich.	Sir Richard Wainman.
	Sir Richard Leuen.	Sir Iames Wootton.
	Sir Peter Egomort.	Sir Richard Ruddal.
	Sir Authonie Ashley.	Sir Robert Mansfield.
	Sir Henry Leonard.	Sir William Mounson.
	Sir Richard Leuison.	Sir Iohn Bowles.
	Sir Horatio Vere.	Sir Edward Bowes.
	Sir Arthur Throchmorton.	Sir Humfrey Druel.
	Sir Miles Corbet.	Sir Amias Preston.
	Sir Edward Conway.	Sir Robert Rennington.
	Sir Oliuer Lambert.	Sir Iohn Buck.
	Sir Anthony Cooke.	Sir Iohn Morgan.
	Sir Iohn Townesend.	Sir Iohn Aldridg.
	Sir Christopher Heydon.	Sir Iohn Asshindon.
	Sir Francis Popham.	Sir Matthew Browne.
	Sir Philip Woodhouse.	Sir Iohn Acton.

Sir

Sir Thomas Gates.
 Sir Gilly Mericke.
 Sir Thomas Smith.
 Sir William Pooley.
 Sir Thomas Palmer.
 Sir Iohn Stafford.
 Sir Robert Louel.

Sir Iohn Gylbert.
 Sir William Haruic.
 Sir Iohn Gray.
 Don Christ. prince of Portingal.
 Sir Iohn Vanderfoord, Admirall
 of the Hollanders.
 Sir Robert Dudley. 8. August.

I am not curious in placing these gentlemen, but put them downe at a venture. Only I haue obserued, as neere as I could, the iust day and time when they were created. And I trust where the place of it selfe is so worthy and equall, there the bare naming and placing of the parties, shal breede no offence, or make a disparity. The two gentlemen that were last knighted receiued their knighthood in the way of our returne from Cadiz: the one of them vpon the sea, not farre from the Bay of the Groyne, at what time our ships stood vpon their staires for a space, while certaine Pinnasses were sent to descrie what shipping was at the Groine: The other at Plimmouth in the open streete, when the Lords Generall came from the Sermon. The one a man of long seruice, and good descent among the Dutch: the other of so many good parts of a worthy gentleman, as the like are seldome scene to concur in any.

I spake in § beginning of her Maiesties praier, which I presumed (though vnworthy) to translate into Latine: and nowe at this very time, there was some opportunity offered, for to make some vse of that translation. For nowe being in Cadiz, attending vpon my most honourable good Lord, I talked with certaine of the Religious men, such as I found learned, whereof indeed there were some, though not very many. I talked also with the Bishop of Cusco there, a graue aged comely man, and being of late chosen to that Bishopricke, he was as then to haue gone to the Indies, had not we then taken him prisoner, and so stayed his iourney for that time. With these men euer as occasion did serue, I did seeke nowe and then to spende some speech, and to entertaine time withall, I would breake with them of this our victorie, and of the iniuries and bad dealings of their Prince and Countrey offered to her Maiestie, whereby shée was prouoked, and in a manner drawn to this action: though otherwise of her own most excellent princely good nature, she was altogether giuen to peace, and quietnes. And alwayes in some part of our conferences, I would shew them a copie of her Maiesties praier in Latine, which I had alwaies of purpose ready about me, whereby it might the better appeare vnto them, how vnwillingly, and vpō how great & vrgent occasions her Maiesty was, as it were enforced to vndertake this action: and therewithall I did vse now and then to bestow vpon them a copie of the same in writing. They seemed in all outward shew to allow of my speeches, and to praise her Maiesties good inclination; and earnestly to wish that there might be a firme concord and peace againe.

It pleased the Lords general to deale exceeding fauourably with this said Bishop of Cusco: for it was their good pleasure to giue him his free passage without any ransom, and therewithal to let him to vnderstand, that they came not to deale with Church-men, or vnarmed men, or with men of peace, weaklings & children, neither was it any part of their meaning to make such a voyage for gold, siluer, or any other their wealth and riches, &c. But that their only conning was to meet with their dishonorable practises, and manifold iniuries, & to deale with men of warre and valour, for the defence of the true honour of England: and to let them to vnderstand, that whensoeuer they attempted any base-conceited & dishonorable practise to their soueraigne Queene, their Mistresse, that it should be reuenged to the vitermost, &c.

In this meane space, while the Lords general continued at Cadiz, there came to them certain poore wretched Turks, to the number of 38, that had bin a long time gally-slaued, and euen at the very time of the fight by sea, or els immediately thereupon, taking the opportunity, did then make their escape, and did swim to land: yeelding themselves to the mercy of their most honorable Lordships. It pleased them with all speed to apparel them,

and

and to furnish them with money, and all other necessaries, and to bestow on them a barke, and a Pilot, to see them freely and safely conuicied into Barbary, willing them to let the country vnderstand what was done, and what they had seene. Whereby I doubt not, but as her Maiesty is a most admirable Prince already, ouer all Europe, all Africk, and Asia, and throughout Christendome: so the whole worlde hereafter shall haue iust cause to admire her infinite Princely vertues, and thereby bee prouoked to confesse, that as she hath bin mightily protected from time to time, by the powerful hand of the almighty, so vndoubtedly, that she is to be iudged and accounted of vs, to be his most sacred handmaide, and chosen vessel. And therefore, whatsoever wicked designement shalbe conspired and plotted against her Maiesty hereafter, shalbe thought to be conspired, plotted, and intended against the almighty himselfe: and for that cause, as I trust, shalbe by the infinite goodnes and mercy of that almighty, mightily frustrate and ouerthrowen.

The 28. day being Munday, the L. Admiral came aboard the Arke againe, minding there to remaine for a space, as indeed he did, and vpon the aduise of his Physitian, to deale something in Physicke, for that his L. found his body something out of frame. At that time it pleased his L. to write certain letters to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, for the deliuerance of English captiues, who were remaining in the gallies. For by this time, it was reported, that the saide Duke was come downe in person with some power, and that he was either at Port S. Mary, or els at Rotta, or thereabout. His L. did endite the letters himselfe, but his pleasure was, they should be turned into Latine by another: and so to be sent (as indeed they were) in the latine tongue vnto the Duke.

A copie of the Lord Admirals letters to the Duke of Medina Sidonia.

Illustrissimo Principi Duci de Medina Sidonia.

Illustrissime Princeps, ex nonnullis quibusdani Hispanis intelligimus, Excellentiam vestram iam nunc esse apud portam S. Marie. Et quoniam in anno Domini 1588. id nobis tunc muneris assignatum erat à sereniss. nostra Regina domina mea, vt contra vos, vestrasq; copias, Ego solus pro eo tempore Generalis essem constitutus: Ideirò non opinamur vobis ignotum esse, quàm mite quoddam, & humanum bellandi genus, tum hic iam in hoc ipso tempore, aduersus huius loci populum atq; incolas vsurpauerimus: tum etiam sæpiùs antehac quàm humaniter, benignèq; eos omnes tractauerimus, quos ex vestris iure belli captiuos acceperimus. Ex quorum numero quàm multa millia, etiam gratis, nullo accepto pretio, libertate donauerimus, id putamus omnibus esse testatius, quàm vt à quoquà denegetur. Quocirca, neq; vilo modo nobis in mentem venire potest, vt dubitemus, quin parem etiam in vobis humanitatem aduersus nostros captiuos simus reperturi. Cùm igitur nobis compertum iam sit, habere vos in vestris galeris, ex Regine nostre serenissimæ Domine mee subditis vnum & quinquaginta captiuos: non equidem dubitamus, quin eos omnes sitis relaxaturi, & ad nos misuri: ea lege, ac conditione, vt totidem ex vestris hic captiuis eiusdem loci atq; ordinis, melioris etiam fortassis notæ, ac conditionis, homuncios, ad vos vicissim remittamus. Id quod nos facturos data fide spondemus, quàm primùm nostros captiuos ex vestris manibus acceperimus. Hac in re si nostro desiderio ac voluntati parùm satisfactum erit, aliud profectò tunc posthac belli genus ingrediemur, aliùmq; bellandi morem cogemur, etiam inuitti, & contra voluntatem prosequi. Ex Regia Anglicana classe apud Cadiz vltimo Iunij, stilo antiquo. 1596.

Carolus Howard.

These letters were sent by a Spaniard, and an answer was brought from the Duke with al convenient speed, and as it should seeme by the L. Admirals next answer returned to him in writing, which immediatly hereafter foloweth, the Duke de Medina Sidonia his letters were honorable, and with good regard.

A Copie

A Copie of my L. Admirals second letter to the Duke of Medina Sidonia.

Illustrissimo Principi Duel de Medina Sidonia.

Illustrissime Princeps, literas ab excellentia vestra hodiè accepimus: quas verò nostra sit ad illas responsio, nobiles isti viri, qui vestras literas ad nos pertulerunt: plenius declarabunt. Hoc interim cupimus esse penitus persuasum Excellentie vestrae, nos sedulo operam daturos, vt in omni honorifica benignitatis humanitatisq; genere, expectationi vestrae omni ex parte respondeamus. Quod ad Anglicos nostros captiuos attinet, quos ab Excellentia vestra huc ad nos crastino die missum iri expectamus, in ea re pollicemur Excellentiae vestrae, quòd plenius à nobis vestrae voluntati satisfactum erit: & quòd pro illis captiuis tales nos captiuos vobis remittemus, quales tū ab ipso Dom. Mendoza, tum ab alijs illustrib. viris, qui à Dom. Porta Carero in illorum ad nos fauorē mittebantur, communi cum consensu erant ab ipsis approbati. Si verò quis alius iam captiuus est vel posthaec futurus erit in nostra potestate, pro cuius redemptione nondum plenè conuentum est & stipulatum de certo pretio persoluen-do: concedimus Excellentiae vestrae, vt in hoc etiā casu vos, vestro pro arbitrio, de illis quicquid velitis, imperetis. Ex Regia classe Anglicana, apud Cadiz, 3. die Iulij stylo antiquo. 1596.

Carolus Howard.

The next day after, being the 4. of Iuly, the L. L. generall caused the towne of Cadiz to be set on fire, and rased & defaced so much as they could, the faire cathedral Church, and the religious houses only being spared, and left vnblemished. And with the towne al such prouision for shipping, & other things, as were seruiceable for ſ K. vse, & yet were not either so conuenient for vs to be caried away, or els such as we stood no whit at all in need of, were likewise at the same instant consumed with fire. And presently therupon, their Lordships, with as conuenient speed as they could, and the whole army in such good order and leisure, as they thought best, came aboard.

The next day being the 5. of Iuly, the L. L. generall with all the armie being vnder saile, & now making for England, & but as yet passing the very mouth of the bay of Cadiz, a galley full of English prisoners, with a flag of truce, met vs frō Rotta, sent by the D. of Medina Sidonia, & sent as it should seeme, one day later then his promise: but yet their flag being either not big enough, or not wel placed in the galley, or not wel discerned of our men, or by what other mischance I know not: but thus it was: by one of our smallest ships ſ sailed formost, assoone as the said galley came within gunshot, there was a great peece discharged vpon her, & at that instant there was one man slaine outright, and 2. other grieuously hurt. The error being espied and perceiued, our ship gaue ouer immediatly from any farther shooting. Assoone as the galley came neere vs, my L. Admirall caused a gracious salutation to be sounded with his trumpets, & willed the captains forthwith to come aboard his ship: which they did, and then he feasted them with a very fine and honorable banquet, as the time and place might serue. And then by them vnderstanding of that vnfortunate mischance that had hapned by the shot of the said ship, he was very sorry for the same, and yet such was the merciful prouidence of almighty God, that euen in this mischance also, he did hold his holy hand ouer the English. And al the harme that was done did light onely vpon the poore Turk, and the Spaniard himselfe. When this Lorde had well banqueted them, hee presently called for his barge, and did accompany the said galley to the Lorde general the Earle of Essex, who then did ride with his ship a good distance off: and there they being in like maner most honorably receiued, and intertained, the Spanish gentlemē deliuered vp their prisoners the English captiues, of whō some had bin there 6 yere, some 8, or ten: yea, and some 22. yeere, and vpward, and some of them but lately taken in S. Francis Drakes last voiage to the Indies. The number of the prisoners deliuered were but 39, and no moe were brought in, and deliuered by Don Antonio de Corolla and his brother, and by Don ... de Cordua, and certaine others. If you demaund why, of one and fiftie Captiues, the ... no moe deliuered then was, I presuppose, (and I thinke it true to)

to) that at that time the residue were farther off in some remote places of Spaine bestowed, and so by that meanes, not able at this time to bee in a readinesse, but yet like enough that there is some good order taken for them hereafter, to be redeemed, and sent ouer into England.

If any man presume here so farre, as to enquire how it chanced, that the Lords generall rested so long at Cadiz, and went no farther, and why Port S. Mary being so faire a towne, and so neere to them, was forborne? and why Sheres aliàs Xeres? And why Rotta and the like? And why this or that was done? And why that or this left vndone? I will not answer him with our common English prouerbe, as I might, which is: That one foole may aske moe questions in one houre, then ten discrete men can wel answer in fve dayes.

But that graue auncient writer, Cornelius Tacitus, hath a wise, briefe, pithy saying, and it is this: *Nemo tentauit inquirere in columnas Herculis, sanctiúsq; ac reuerentius habitum est de factis Deorum credere, quam scire.* Which saying, in my fancy, fitteth marueilous well for this purpose: and so much the rather, for that this Cadiz is that very place, (at least by the common opinion) where those said pillars of Hercules were thought to be placed: and, as some say, remaine as yet not farre off to be seene. But to let that passe, the saying beareth this discrete meaning in it, albeit in a prety kind of mystical maner vttered: That it becommeth not inferiour persons to be curious, or too inquisitiue after Princes actions, neither yet to be so sawey and so malapert, as to seeke to diue into their secrets, but rather alwayes to haue a right reuerend conceite and opinion of them, and their doings: and thereon so resting our inward thoughts, to seek to go no further, but so to remaine ready alwayes to arme our selues with dutifull minds, and willing obedience, to perform and put in execution that which in their deepe insight and heroicall designements, they shall for our good, and the care of the common wealth determine vpon.

This, and much lesse to, might suffice to satisfie any honest minded man. But yet if any will needs desire to be a little farther satisfied, albeit it neede not, yet then, thus much I dare say and affirme, that vpon my knowledge, the chiefest cause why Port Saint Mary, and the rest were left vntouched, was this: For that it was most certainly knowen, that they were townes not worth the saluting of such a royal companie, in which there was no maner of wealth in the world left, more then bare houses of stone, and standing walles, and might well haue serued rather as a stale, perchance, to haue entrapped, then as a meanes to haue enriched. And it had bin more then a suspicion of follie, for such an army as this, to haue sought to fight with the aire, and to haue laboured with great paine and charges, yea, and with some euident danger too, to haue ouerthrowen that, which could very litle or nothing haue profited, being destroyed: and yet nowe, can doe as little harme being left, as it is, vntouched.

And thus much for our iourney to Cadiz: for the accidents that happened by the way, for the winning, spoiling, and burning of the said towne, for the ouerthrowe of the Spanish Fleet there, and for al other by-matters that happened, as appendances to the same, both in the time of our abode there, as also at the very last houre of our comming from thence.

As for our returne home, and our entrance into a part of Portingal by the way, with the taking, spoyling, and burning of the towne of Faraon there, and marching into the Spanish confines therabouts, &c. I minde to leaue it to some other, whose chance was to be present at the action, as my selfe was not, and shalbe of more sufficient ability to performe it.

That the Brittons were in Italie and Greece with the Cimbrians and Gaules, before the incarnation of Christ. M. Wil. Camden. pag. 33.

Britannus autem cum Cimbris & Gallis permistos fuisse in expeditionibus illis in Italian & Graeciam videtur. Nam preter nomen commune in Britannico Triadum libro vetustissimo, ubi tres maximi exercitus, qui à Britannis conscripti erant, memorantur, proditum est, exterum quendam ducem longè maximum exercitum hinc contraxisse, qui, populata magna Europæ parte, tandem ad Graecum mare (forsitan Galatiam inuuit) conederit. Triadum Liber.

Britonarum item ducem inter illos militarem, cuius meminuit Florus & Appianus, Britonem

fuisse nomē euincit, quod Britonem magnum significat. Nec torquebo illud Strabonis, qui Brennum natione Prausum fuisse scribit vt natione Britonem faciam.

The same in English.

IT is not vnlke that the Britons accompanied the Cimbrians and Gaules in those expeditions to Italy and Greece. For besides the common name, it is recorded in that most ancient British booke called Liber Triadum, (wherein also mention is made of three huge armies that were leuied out of Britaine) that a certaine outlandish captaine gathered from hence a mightie armie; who hauing wasted a great part of Europe, at length tooke vp his abode (perhaps the Author meaneth in Gallatia) nere vnto the sea of Greece.

Likewise, that the warrelke captaine Britomarus (of whom Florus and Appian doe make report) was himselfe a Briton, his very name doeth testifie, which signifieth A great Briton. Neither will I wrest that testimonie of Strabo (who reporteth Brennus to haue bene a Praise by birth) that I may prouue him also to haue bene a Briton borne.

The trauaile of Helena.

HELENA Flauia Augusta serenissimi Coeli Britannici Regis Heres, & vnica filia, Magni Constantini Caesaris mater, incomparabili decōre, fide, religione, bonitate, ac magnificentiā piā, Eusebio etiam teste, per totum resplenduit orbem: Inter omnes aetatis suae feminas, nulla inueniebatur eā in liberalibus artibus doctior, nulla in instrumentis musicis peritior, aut in linguis nationum copiosior. Innatam habebat ingenij claritudinem, oris facundiam, ac morum ornatissimam compositionem: Hebraicē, Graecē, & Latine erudita. Carerat pater alia sobole (inquit Virumnius) quae Regni solio potiretur. Illam propterea his instruit fecit per optimos praecipitatos, vt eō commodus Regni tractaret negotia. Vnde ob incredibilem eius pulchritudinem, atque alias eximias animi & corporis dotes, Constantius Chlorus Caesar illam duxit in uxorem, atque ex eā filium in Britannia genuit Constantinum Magnum. Sed eo tandem Eboraci defuncto, cum Annā illā Euangelicā, in sanctā vdiuitate perdurauit ad vltimum vitā diem, tota Christiana religione dedita. Sunt enim authores, qui narrent per istam, cessante persecutione, pacem Ecclesijs datam: Ad tantam caelestis Philosophiae cognitionem eam ferunt post agnitionem Euangelium peruenisse, vt olim multos ediderit libros, & carmina quaedam Graeca, quae hucusque à Pontico superesse perhibentur. Visionibus admonita Hierosolymam petijt, & omnia saluatoris loca perlustrauit. Romae tandem octogenaria feliciter in Christo quieuit. 15. Kalendaris Septembris, filio adhuc superstitē, anno salutis humanae 337. Regnante apud Britannos Octauio. Huius corpus non minimā nunc curā Venetijs seruatur.

The same in English.

HELENA Flauia Augusta, the heire and onely daughter of Coelus sometime the most excellent king of Britaine, the mother of the Emperour Constantine the great, by reason of her singular beautie, faith, religion, goodness and godly Maiestie (according to the testimonie of Eusebius) was famous in all the world. Amongst all the women of her time, there was none either in the liberall arts more learned, or in instruments of musike more skillfull, or in the diuers languages of nations more abundant then herselfe. She had a naturall quicknesse or excellency of wit, eloquence of speech, and a most notable grace in all her behauiour. She was seene in the Hebrew, Greeke and Latine tongues.

Her father (as Virumnius reporteth) had no other childe to succeed in the kingdome after him but her, and therefore caused her to be instructed in these things by the best teachers, that thereby she might the better in time gouerne the Realme: so that by reason of her passing beautie, and other her excellent giftes of body and minde, Constantius Chlorus the Emperour married her, and had by her a sonne called Constantine the great, while hee remained in Britaine. Who at length deceasing at Yorke, this Helena (no otherwise then Anna of whom mention is made in the new Testament) continued a vertuous and holy widow to the end of her life.

There

There are some writers which doe affirme, that persecution ceased, and peace was granted to the Christian Churches by her good meanes.

After the light and knowledge of the Gospel, she grewe so skilfull in diuinitie, that shee wrote and composed diuers bookes and certaine Greeke verses also, which (as Ponticus reporteth) are yet extant. Being warned by some visions she went to Ierusalem, and visited all the places there, which Christ had frequented. She liued to the age of fourescore yeeres, and then died at Rome the 15 day of August in the yeere of oure redemption 337. Octavius being then king of Britaine, and her sonne Constantine the Emperour then also liuing, and her body is to this day very carefully preserued at Venice.

The life and trauels of Constantine the great, Emperour and King of Britaine.

Flavius Constantinus cognomento Magnus post Genitorum Costantium Britannorum Rex, ac Romanorum Caesar Augustus, ex Britannica matre in Britannia natus, & in Britannia creatus Imperator, patriam natalem magnificè suæ gloriæ participem fecit. Profligatis Alemanis, Hispanis, & Francis, eorumque Regibus pro spectaculo bestijs obiectis, Galliam subiectam tenuit: Tres Helena matris auunculos Britannos, Leolinum, Traherum, & Marium, quos cæteris semper fidentiores habuerat in suis fortunis, Italis à Maxentij tyrannide feliciter liberatis, in Senatorum ordinem Romæ promouit. Innumera in eo (vt Eutropius habet) clarere tam animi, quam corporis virtutes, dum appetentissimus esset gloriæ militaris, successu semper in bellis prospero. Inter literas tam Græcas quam Latinas, à Christianissima matre Helena Christi fidei edoctus, eos honorabat præcipuè, qui in Philosophia Christiana vitam reclinassent. Vnde ab oceani finibus nempe Britannis incipiens, ope fretus diuina, religionis curam in medijs superstitionum tenebris cepit, ab Occiduis ad Indos, innumeras ad æternæ spem vitæ erigens gentes. Animum diuinis exerendo studijs, noctes trahebat insomnes, & quæsitâ scribendi diuerticula per otium frequentabat: Imperium oratione, ac Sanctis operationibus continendum ratus, Egregius Christianæ disciplinæ præco, filios ac proceres docuit, pietatem diuitijs omnibus, atque adeo ipsi anteferre totius mundi Monarchiæ. Falsorum deorum euersor, Imaginum cultus per Græciam, Ægyptum, Persiam, Asiam, & vniuersam ditonem Romanam, repetitis abrogat legibus, iubens per edicta Christum coli, Euangelium prædicari sacrum, Ministris honores, & alimenta dari, atq; idolorum vbique destrui templa. Et vt fidei forma cunctis videretur, Euangelium Iesu Christi ante se semper ferri fecit, & Biblia sacra ad omnes prouincias destinari, diademique Monarchicum primus Britannis regibus dedit: Ecclesijs infinita præstitit, agros, annonam, stipem egenis, regis, viduis, ac orphanis, pro quibusque vt pater sollicitus. Eusebium, Lactantium, & similes, familiarissimos habuit, & hanc ad Deum orationem indiès ipsis in eius vita testibus fudit. Vnum te Deum esse nouimus, vnum te Regem intelligimus, appellamus adiutorem, nobis abs te victoria cecidit, ex te Aduersarium fudimus, &c. Pro delicijs habuit, vt Sextus Aurelianus tradit, literarum studia colere, bonos artes fouere, legere, scribere, meditari: composuit Græcè & Latinè multos libros & Epistolas. E vita Nicomediæ discessit Senex, ætatis suæ Anno 66. à Imperij 32. à Christi verò incarnatione 339. Constantinopoli sepultus, Octauio in Britannijs regnante. Eius vitam in quatuor libris Eusebius Casariensis Græcè scripsit, & Ioannes Portesius Gallus in Latium transtulit sermonem.

The same in English.

Flavius Constantine, surnamed the great, king of the Britaines after his father, and Emperour of the Romanes, borne in Britanie of Helena his mother, and there created Emperour, made his native countrey partaker of his singular glory and renoume.

Having conquered and put to flight the Almanes, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and their Kings for a spectacle thrown out to wild beasts, he held France it selfe as subiect vnto him: and hauing happily deliuered the Italians from the tyrannie of Maxentius, he preferred three of his mothers vncles, all Britaines, namely, Leoline, Trahere, and Marius, whom in all his actions he had found more faithfull vnto him then any others, to be of the order of the Roman Senators.

Eutropius reporteth, that he infinitely excelled in the vertues both of the mind and body also, and that hauing a pleasure in the practise of warre, and in the iust commendation of Martiall prowess, he neuer pitched his field but his successes in the battel was alwayes victorious. His mother Helena hauing instructed him in the faith of Christ, although hee made much of all men that were learned in the Greeke and Latine tongues, yet he yeelded special honor to those that spent their time in the studie of Diuinitie, which he called Christian Philosophie: so that beginning at the furthest part of the Ocean sea, which then was taken to be his owne natiue soyle of Britaine, and trusting in the assistance of God, when the darkenes of superstition was most thicke, then hee vnderooke a care of Religion, stirring vp innumerable nations from the West as farre as India it selfe, to the hope of eternall life.

Hee passed many nightes without sleepe, hauing his minde occupied in diuine studies: and whensoever his laisure from greater affaires did permit him, his vacant times should be spent in the vse of writing and other good exercises, assuring himselfe that his kingdome and Empire were to be continued and strengthened to him by prayer and holy workes: and oftentimes taking vpon him as it were the person of a notable preacher of Christian discipline, he would teach his children and nobilitie, that godlinesse was to be preferred before riches, yea, before the Monarchie of all the world.

He ouerthrew the false gods of the heathens, and by many lawes often reuined, he abrogated the worshipping of Images in all the countreies of Greece, Egypt, Persia, Asia, and the whole Romane Empire, commanding Christ onely by his Edicts to be worshipped, the sacred Gospell to be preached, the Ministers thereof to be honoured and relieued, and the temples of Idoles euery where to be destroyed.

Whithersoever he went hee caused the booke of the Gospell of Christ to be still caried before him, that thereby it might appeare to be a forme of faith to all men, and to appertaine generally to all nations.

He was the first that appointed an Imperiall Diademe, or Crowne to the Kings of Britaine.

He was most beneficiall to all Churches, bestowing vpon them lands and fields, and vpon the poore, sicke persons, widowes and orphans, corne and wood, being as carefulfull of them as if he had bene their naturall father.

He vsed learned men most familiarly, as Eusebius, Lactantius and others, and they are witnesses that this was his usuall prayer to God. O Lord we know thee to be the onely God, we are sure that thou art the onely King, and wee call vpon thee as our helper: through thee we haue gotten the victorie, and by thee we haue ouerthrowen the enemy.

Sextus Aurelius reporteth, that it was his greatest delight to imbrace the studie of learning, to fauour good Arts, to read, write and meditate, and that he composed many bookes and Epistles both in the Greeke and Latine tongues.

He died at Nicomedia, being then 66. yeres of age, in the 32. yere of his reigne, and in the 339. yeere after the Incarnation of Christ, and was buried at Constantinople, Octavian being then King of Britaine: whose life Eusebius bishop of Casarea hath written in Greeke in 4. bookes, which afterwards were translated into the Latine tongue by Iohn Portes a Frenchman.

The life and trauales of Pelagius borne in Wales.

Pelagius Cambrius ex ea Britanniae parte oriundus, famati illius Collegij Bannochoensis a Cestria non procul, prepositus erat, in quo Christianorum philosophorum duo millia ac centum, ad plebis in Christo commoditatem militabant, manuum suarum laboribus, iuxta Pauli doctrinam victitantes. Post quam plures exhibitos, pro Christiana Reipub. labores, vir eruditione insignis, & tum Graecè, tum Latine peritus, ut Tertullianus alter, quorundam Clericorum accessibus iniurijs, grauatum tulit, ac tandem a fide defecit.

Peragratu igitur deinceps Gallijs, in Aegyptum, & Syriam aliásque orientis Regiones demum peruenit. Vbi ex earum partiù Monacho praesul ordinatus, sui nominis haeresim fabricabat: asserens hominem sine peccato nasci, ac solo voluntatis imperio sine gratia saluari posse, ut ita nefarius baptismum ac fidem tolleret. Cum his & consimilibus impostricis doctrine

trine facibus in patriam suam reuersus, omnem illam Regionem, Iuliano & Cælestino Pseud. episcopis fautoribus, conspurcabat. Verum ante lapsum suum studia tractabat honestissima, vt post Gennadium, Bedam, & Honorium alij ferunt authores, composuitq; multos libros ad Christianam vilitatem. At postquam est Hereticus publicatus, multo plures edidit heresi succurrentes, & ex diametro cum vera pietate pugnantes, vnde erat a suis Britannis in exilium pulsus, vt in Epistola ad Martinum 5. Valdenus habet. Claruit anno post Christum incarnatum, 390. sub Maximo Britannorum Rege.

The same in English.

PElagius, borne in that part of Britaine which is called Wales, was head or gouernour of the famous Colledge of Bangor, not farre from Chester, wherein lined a Societie of 2100. Diuines, or Students of Christian philosophie, applying themselues to the profite of the Christian people, and liuing by the labours of their owne handes, according to Pauls doctrine. He was a man excellently learned, and skilfull both in the Greeke and Latine tongues, and as it were another Tertullian, after his long and great trauailes for the good of the Christian common wealth, seeing himselfe abused, and iniuriously dealt withall by some of the Clergie of that time, he tooke the matter so grievously, that at the last he relapsed from the faith.

Whereupon he left Wales, and went into France, and hauing gone through France, hee went therewith into Egypt, Syria, & other Countries of the East, and being made Priest by a certaine Menke of those partes, he there hatched his heresie, which according to his name was called the heresie of the Pelagians: which was, that manne was borne without sinne, and might be saued by the power of his owne will without grace, that so the miserable man might take away faith and baptisme. With this and the like dregges of false doctrine, hee returned againe into Wales, and there by the meanes of the two false Prelates Iulian and Celestine, who fauoured his heresie, hee infected the whole Countrey with it. But before his fall and Apostasie from the faith, he exercised himselfe in the best studies, as Gennadius, Beda, Honorius, and other authors doe report of him, and wrote many bookes seruing not a litle to Christian vilitie: but being once fallen into his heresie, hee wrote many more erroneous bookes, then he did before honest, and sincere: whereupon, at the last his owne Countrymen banished him, as Walden testifieth in his Epistle to Pope Martine the fift. He flourished in the yere after the Incarnation, 390. Maximus being then King of Britaine.

Certaine Englishmen sent to Constantinople by the French King to Iustinian the Emperor, about the yere of Christ, 500. out of the fourth booke of Procopius de Bello Gothico.

Britanniam insulam tres numerosissimæ gentes incolunt: Quorum vnicuique suus Rex imperat. Nominantur hæc gentes Angli, Frisones, & qui eiusdem sunt cum insula cognominis Britones. Tantâ vero hominum multitudo esse videtur, vt singulis annis inde magno numero cum vxoribus & liberis ad Francos emigrent. Illi autem in eorum terram, quæ maximè deserta videtur, excipiunt. Vnde insulam sibi vendicare ferunt. Vtique non ita pridem, cum Francorum Rex quosdam è suis Constantinopolim ad Iustinianum legaret, Anglos etiam misit, ambitiosius vendicans, quasi hæc insula suo subesset imperio.

The same in English.

THE Isle of Britaine is inhabited by three most populous nations, eury of which is gouerned by a seuerall king. The sayd nations are named Angli, Frisones, and Britones, which last are called after the name of the Island. In this Isle there are such swarmes of people, that eury yere they goe forth in great numbers with their wiues and children into France. And the Frenchmen right willingly receiue them into their lande, which seemeth very desirable for want of inhabitants. Whereupon it is sayd that the French doe challenge the foresayde Island vnto themselues. For not long since, when the king of the Frankes sent certaine of his subjects ambassadours to Constantinople vnto Iustinian the Emperour, he sent English

English men also, ambitiously boasting, as though the sayd Isle had bene vnder his iurisdiction.

A testimonie of the sending of Sighelmus Bishop of Shirburne, by King Alphred, vnto Saint Thomas of India in the yeare of our Lord 883, recorded by William of Malmesburie, in his second booke and fourth Chapter de gestis regum Anglorum.

ELeemosynis intentus priuilegia ecclesiarum, sicut pater statuerat, roborauit; & trans mare Roman, & ad sanctum Thomam in Indiam multa munera misit. Legatus in hoc missus Sighelmus Shirburnensis Episcopus cum magna prosperitate, quod quibus hoc seculo miretur, Indiam penetrauit; inde rediens exoticos splendores gemmarum, & liquores aromatum, quarum illa humus ferax est, reportauit.

The same in English.

King Alphred being adicted to giuing of almes, confirmed the priuileges of Churches as his father had determined; and sent also many giftes beyond the seas vnto Rome, and vnto S. Thomas of India. His messenger in this businesse was Sighelmus bishop of Schirburne; who with great prosperitie (which is a matter to be wondered at in this our age) traualled thorough India, and returning home brought with him many: traunge and precious vnions and costly spyces, such as that countrey plentifully yeeldeth.

A second testimony of the foresaid Sighelmus his voyage vnto Saint Thomas of India &c. out of William of Malmesburie his second booke de gestis pontificum Anglorum, cap. de episcopis Schireburnensibus, Salisburiensibus, Wiltunensibus.

Sighelmus trans mare, causa eleemosynarum regis, & etiam ad Sanctum Thomam in Indiam missus mira prosperitate, quod quibus in hoc seculo miretur, Indiam penetrauit; indequē rediens exotici generis gemmas, quarum illa humus ferax est, reportauit. Nonnullae illarum adhuc in ecclesiae monumentis visuntur.

The same in English.

Sighelmus being for the performance of the kings almes sent beyond the seas, and traualing vnto S. Thomas of India, very prosperously (which a man would woonder at in this age) passed through the sayde countrey of India, and returning home brought with him diuers strange and precious stones, such as that climate affourdeth. Many of which stones are as yet extant in the monuments of the Church.

The life and trauales of Iohn Erigena.

IOannes Erigena Britannus natione, in Meneuia vrbe, seu ad fanum Dauidis, & patricio genitore natus, dum Anglos Daci crudeles bellis ac rapinis molestant, ac omnia illic essent tumultibus plena, longam ipse peregrinationem Athenas v-que suscepit, annosq; quamplures literis Graecis, Chaldaicis, & Arabicis insudauit: omnia illic inuisit Philosophorum loca, ac studia, imo & ipsum oraculum Solis, quod Aesculapius sibi construxerat. Inueniens tandem quod longo quassierat labore, in Italiam & Galliam est reuersus vbi ob insignem eruditionem, Carolo Caluo, & postea Ludouico Balbo acceptus, Dionysij Areopagita libros de caelesti Hierarchia, ex Constantinopoli tunc missos Latinos fecit, Anno Dom. 858. Profectus postea in Britanniam, Alphredi Anglorum Regis, & suorum liberorum factus est praeceptor, atque ipso mox adhortante, inter octa literaria e Graeco transtulit in tres linguas, scilicet Chaldaicam, Arabicam, & Latiuam, Aristotelis moralia, de secretis secretorum, seu recto regimine Principum, opus certe exquisitum. In Malmesburiensi canobio tandem, quo recreationis gratia se contulerat, inter legendum a quibusdam discipulis maleuolis interimebatur, Anno Christi, 884.

The same in English.

John Erigene a Britane, descended of honourable parents, and borne in the Towne of S. Dauid

Dauid in Wales, seeing the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warres and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a hurlie burlic, he in the meane time vnderooke a long journey, euen as farre as Athens, and there spent many yeres in the studie of the Greeke, Chaldie, and Arabian tongues: he there frequented all the places and schooles of the Philosophers, and the oracle also of the Sunne, which Aesculapius had built vnto himselfe. And hauing found at length that which he had with long trauell searched, he returned againe into Italie, and France, where for his singular learning, he was much fauoured of the two Kings Charles and Lewes, and in his being there, he translated into Latine the bookes of Dionysius Areopagita concerning the Heauenly Hierarchie, which were sent from Constanti-nople in the yeere 858. After this hee came backe againe into his owne Countrey, and was schoolemaster vnto Alphred then King of England, and his sonnes: and vpon his request, at his times of leasure, he translated Aristotles Morals, of the Secrets of Secrets, or of the right gouernement of Princes, out of Greeke into these three tongues, Chaldie, Arabian, and Latine, which he did very exquisitely. At the last, being in the Abbie of Malmesburie, whither he went for his recreation, and there according to his manner disputing, and reading to the Students, some of them misliking and hating him, rose against him, and slue him in the yeere of Christ, 884.

The trauailes of Andrew Whiteman aliàs Leucander, Centur. 2.

ANDREAS Leucander aliàs Whiteman (iuxta Lelandum) Monachus, & Abbas Ramesiensis Cœnobij tertius fuit. Hic bonis artibus studio quodam incredibili noctes atque dies inuigila-bat, & operæ præcium ingens inde retulit. Accessit præterea & ardens quoddam desiderium, ea proprijs & apertis oculis videndi loca in quibus Seruator Christus redemptionis nostræ mysteria omnia consummauit, quorum prius sola nomina ex scripturarum lectione nouerat: vide & sacram Hierosolymorum urbem miraculorum, prædicationis, ac passionis eius testem inuisit, atque domum rediens factus est Abbas. Claruisse fertur anno nati Seruatoris, 1020. sub Canuto Dano.

The same in English.

Andrew Leucander otherwise called Whiteman (as Leland reporteth) was by profession a Monke, and the third Abbat of the Abbey of Ramsie: he was exceedingly giuen to the studie of good artes, taking paines therein day & night, & profited greatly thereby. And amongst all other things, he had an incredible desire to see those places with his eyes, wherein Christ our Satiour performed and wrought all the mysteries of our redemption, the names of which places he onely knew before by the reading of the Scriptures. Whereupon he began his journey, and went to Ierusalem a witness of the miracles, preaching, and passion of Christ, and being againe returned into his countrey, he was made the aforesayd Abbat. He flourished in the yere of Christ 1020. vnder Canutus the Dane.

The voyage of Swanus one of the sonnes of Earle Godwin vnto Ierusalem, Anno Dom. 1052, recorded by William of Malmesburie lib. 2. de gestis regum Anglo-rum, Capite 13.

SWANUS peruersi ingenij & infidi in regem, multoties a patre & fratre Haroldo descuiuit: & pirata factus, prædis maritimis virtutes maiorum polluit. Postremò pro conscientia Brunonis cognati intercepti, & (vt quidam dicunt) fratris Ierosolimam abijt: indeque rediens, a Saracenis circumuentus, & ad mortem cersus est.

The same in English.

SWANUS being of a peruerse disposition, and faithlesse to the king, often times disagreed with his father and his brother Harold: and afterwards prouing a pirate, he stained the virtues of his ancestours with his robberies vpon the seas. Last of all, being guilty vnto him-selle of the murder of his kinsman Bruno, and (as some do report) of his owne brother,

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he traualled vnto Ierusalem: and in his returne home, being taken by the Saracens, was beaten, and wounded vnto death.

A voyage of three Ambassadors, who in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, and about the yere of our Lord 1056, were sent vnto Constantinople, and from thence vnto Ephesus, together with the occasion of their sending, &c. recorded by William of Malnesburie, lib. 2. de gestis regum Anglorum, capite 13.

Die sancti paschatis ad mensam apud Westmonasterium assederat, diademate fatigatus, & optimatum turba circumuallatus. Cúmque alij longam quadragesimæ inedian recentibus cibis compensantes, acriter comederent, ille a terrenis reuocato animo, diuinum quiddam speculatus, mentes conuitantium permouit ampliolem perfusus in risum: nulloque causam lætitiæ perquirere præsumente, tunc quidè ita tacitum, donec edendi satietas obsonijs finem imposuit. Sed remotis mensis, cum in triclinio regalibus exueretur, tres optimates cum prosequuti, quorum vnus erat comes Haroldus, secundus abbas, tertius episcopus, familiaritatis ausu interrogant quid riserat: mirum omnibus nec immeritò videri, quare in tanta serenitate diei & negotij, tacentibus cæteris, scurrilem cachinnum eiecerit. Stupenda (inquit) vidi, nec ideo sine causa risi. Tum illi, vt moris est humani ingenij, sciscitari & querere causam ardentius, vt supplicibus dignantè rem impertiatur. Ille multum cunctatus, tandem instantibus mira respondit: septem dormientes in monte Cælio requiescere iam ducentis annis in dextro iacentes latere: sed tunc in hora ipsa risus sui, latus inuertisse sinistram: futurum vt septuaginta quatuor annis ita iaceant: dirum nimirum miseris mortalibus omen. Nam omnia ventura in his septuaginta quatuor annis, que dominus circa finem mundi prædixit discipulis suis: gentem contra gentem surrecturam, & regnum aduersus regnum, terræmotus per loca, pestilentiam & famem, terrores de cælo & signa magna, regnorum mutationes, gentiliū in Christianos bella, item Christicolarum in paganos victorias. Tala mirantibus inculcans passionem septem dormientium, & habitudines corporum singularum, quas nulla docet litera, ita promptè disseruit: ac si cum eis quotidiano victitare contuberuio. His auditis, comes militem, episcopus clericum, abbas monachum, ad veritatem verborum exculpendam, Manichæi Constantinopolitano imperitori misere, adiectis regis sui literis & muneribus. Eos ille benignè secum habitos episcopo Ephesi destinauit, epistola pariter, quam sacram vorant, comitante. vt ostenderentur legatis regis Angliæ septem dormientium marturiales eximia. Factumq; est vt vaticinium regis Edwardi Græcis omnibus comprobatum, qui se a patribus accepisse iurarent, super dextrum illos latus quiescere: sed post introitum Anelorum in speluncam, veritatem peregrinæ prophetiæ contubernalibus suis prædicarunt. Nec moram festinatio malorum fecit, quin Agareni, & Arabes, & Turci, alienæ scilicet a Christo gentes, Syriam, & Lyciam, & minorem Asiam omnino, & maioris multas vrbes, inter quas & Ephesum, ipsam etiam Hierosolymam depopulati, super Christianos inuaderent.

The same in English.

Vpon Easter day king Edward the Confessour being crowned with his kingly diademe, and accompanied with diuers of his nobles, sate at dinner in his pallace at Westminster. And when others, after their long abstinence in the Lent, refreshed themselves with dainty meats, and fed thereupon very earnestly, he lifting vp his mind from earthly matters and meditating on heavenly visions (to the great admiration of those which were present) brake forth into an exceeding laughter: and no man presuming to enquire the cause of his mirth, they all kept silence til dinner was ended. But after dinner as he was in his bed-chamber putting off his solemne robes, three of his Nobles, to wit earle Harold, an Abbot, and a Bishop, being more familiar with him then the residue followed him in and boldly asked him what was the occasion of his laughter: for it seemed very strange vnto them all, what should moue him at so solemne a time and assembly, while others kept silence, to laugh so excessively. I saw (quoth he) admirable things, and therefore laughed I not without occasion. Then they (as it is the common guise of all men) demanded and enquired the cause more earnestly, humbly beseeching him that hee would vouchsafe to impart that secret vnto them. Whereupon musing

musing a long while vnto himselfe, at length he told them wonderfull things: namely that seuen Sleepers had rested in mount Cælius two hundred yeeres, lying vpon their right sides; but in the very houre of his laughter, that they turned themselues on their left sides; and that they should continue so lying for the space of 74. yeeres after; being a dismal signe of future calamitie vnto mankind. For all things should come to passe within those 74. yeeres, which, as our Saviour Christ foretold vnto his disciples, were to be fulfilled about the ende of the world; namely that nation should rise against nation, and kingdome against kingdome, and that there should bee in many places earthquakes, pestilence, and famine, terrible apparitions in the heauens, and great signes, togethr. with alterations of kingdomes, warres of infidels against the Christians, and victories of the Christians against the infidels. And as they wondered at these relations, he declared vnto them the passion of the seuen Sleepers, with the proportion and shape of eache of their bodies (which things no man liuing had as then committed vnto writing) and that so plainly and distinctly, as if he had conuersed a long time in their company. Hereupon the earle sent a knight, the bishop a clearke, and the Abbot a monke vnto Maniches the Emperour of Constantinople, with the letters and gifts of their King. Who giuing them friendly entertainment, sent them ouer vnto the bishop of Ephesus; and wrote his letters vnto him giuing him charge, that the English Ambassadors might be admitted to see the true, and material habiliments of the seuen Sleepers. And it came to passe that King Edwards vision was approved by all the Greekes, who protested they were aduertised by their fathers, that the foresaid seuen Sleepers had alwayes before that time rested vpon their right sides; but after the Englishmen were entered into the caue, those Sleepers confirmed the traeth of the outlandish prophesie, vnto their countreyemen. Neither were the calamities foretold, any long time delayed: for the Agarens, Arabians, Turkes and other vnbeleeuing nations inuading the Christians, harrid and spoiled Syria, Lycia, and the lesser Asia, and many cities of Asia the greater, and amongst the rest Ephesus, yea, and Ierusalem also.

The Voyage of Alured bishop of Worcester vnto Ierusalem, an. 1058. Recorded by Roger Houeden in parte priore Annalium, fol. 255. linea 15.

Aluredus Wigorniensis Episcopus ecclesiam, quam in ciuitate Glauorna à fundamentis construxerat, in honore principis Apostolorum Petri honorificè dedicauit: & postea regis licentia Wolstanum Wigorniensem Monachum à se ordinatum Abbatem constituit ibidem. Dein præsulatu dimisso Wiltoniensis ecclesie, qui sibi ad regendum commissus fuerat, & Hermanno, ejus supra mentionem fecimus, reddito, mare transijt, & per Hungariam profectus est Hierosolymam, &c.

The same in English.

IN the yere of our Lord 1058 Alured bishop of Worcester, very solemnely dedicated a Church (which himselfe had founded and built in the cite of Gloucester) vnto the honour of S. Peter the chiefe Apostle: and afterward by the kings permission ordained Wolstan a Monke of Worcester of his owne choice, to be Abbate in the same place. And then hauing left his Bishopricke which was committed vnto him ouer the Church of Wilton, and hauing resigned the same vnto Hermannus aboue mentioned, passed ouer the seas, and trauiled through Hungarie vnto Ierusalem, &c.

The voyage of Ingulphus Abbat of Croiland vnto Ierusalem, performed (according to Florentius Wigorniensis) in the yere of our Lord, 1064, and described by the said Ingulphus himselfe about the conclusion of his brieue Historie.

Ego Ingulphus humilis minister Sancti Guthlaci Monasterij; sui Croilandensis, natus in A. D. 1064. Anglia, & a parentibus Anglicis, quippè vrbis pulcherrimæ Londoniarum, pro literis ad discendis in teneriori ætate constitutus, primum Westmonasterio, postmodum Oxoniensi studio traditus eram. Cùmque in Aristotele arripiendo supra multos coætaneos meos proficissem, etiam Rhetoricam Tullij primam & secundam talo tenuis inducbam. Factus ergo

A. D. 1051.

adolescentior, fastidians parentum meorum exiguitatem, paternos lares relinquere, & palatia regum sut principum affectans, mollibus vestiri, pomposisque lacinijs amiciri indices ardentius appetebam. Et ecce, inclytus nunc rex noster Angliæ, tunc adhuc comes Normanniæ Wilhelmus ad colloquium tunc regis Angliæ Edwardi cognati sui, cum grandi ministrantium comitatu Londonias aduentabat. Quibus citius insertus, ingerens me vbique ad omnia emergentia negotia peragenda, cum prosperè plurima perfecissem, in breui agnitus illustrissimo comiti & astrictissimè adamatus, cum ipso Normanniam enauigabam. Factus ibidem scriba eius, pro libito totam comitis curiam, ad nonnullorum inuidiam regebam; quosque volui humiliabam, & quos volui exaltabam. Cumque iuuenili calore impulsus in tam celso statu supra meos natales consistere tæderem, quin semper ad altiora conscendere, instabili animo, ac nimium prurienti affectu, ad erubescèntiam ambitiosus audissimè desiderarem: nuntiatur per vniuersam Normanniam plurimos archiepiscopos imperij cum nonnullis alijs terræ principibus velle pro merito animarum suarum more peregrinorum cum debita deuotione Hierosolimam proficisci. De familia ergo comitis domini nostri plurimi tam milites quàm clerici, quorum primus & præcipuus ego eram, cum licentia, & domini nostri comitis beneuolentia, in dictum iter nos omnes accinximus: & Alemanniam petentes, equites triginta numero & ampliùs domino Maguntino coniuncti sumus. Parati namque omnes ad viam, & cum dominis episcopis connumerati septem millia, pertranscuentes prosperè multa terrarum spatia, tandem Constantinopolim peruenimus. Vbi Alexium Imperatorem eius adorantes Agiosophiam vidimus, & infinita sanctuaria osculati sumus. Diuertentes inde per Lyciam, in manus Arabicorum latronum incidimus; euisceratique de ineditis pecunijs, cum mortibus multorum, & maximo vitæ nostræ periculo vix euadentes, tandem desideratissimam ciuitatem Hierosolimam lato introitu tenebamus. Ab ipso tunc patriarcha Sophronio nomine, viro veneranda caritæ honestissimo ac sanctissimo, grandi cymbalorum tonitru, & luminarium immenso fulgore suscepti, ad diuinissimam ecclesiam sanctissimi sepulchri, tam Syrorum, quàm Latinorum solenni processione deducti sumus. Ibi quot preces iteramus, quot lacrymas infleuimus, quot suspiria inspirauimus, solus eius inhabitator nouit D. noster Iesus Christus. Ab ipso itaque gloriosissimo sepulchro Christi ad alia sanctuaria ciuitatis inuisenda circumducti, infinitam summam sanctarum ecclesiarum, & oratoriorum, quæ Achim Soldanus dudum destruxerat, oculis lacrymosis vidimus. Et omnibus ruinis sanctissimæ ciuitatis, tam extra, quàm intra; numerosis lacrymis intimo affectu compassi, ad quorundam restaurationem datis non paucis pecunijs, exire in patriam & sacratissimo Iordane intingi, vniuersaque Christi vestigia osculari, desiderantissima deuotione suspirabamus. Sed Arabum latrocini qui omnem viam obseruabant, longiùs a ciuitate euagari, sua rabiosa multitudine innumera non sinebant. Vere igitur accidente, stultus uniuersum Iannensium in porta Ioppensi applicuit. In quibus, cum sua mercimonia Christiani mercatores per ciuitates maritimas commutassent, & sancta loca similiter adorassent, ascendentes omnes mari nos commisimus. Et tactatis fluctibus & procellis innumeris tandem Brundisiũ, & prospero itinere per Apuliam Romam petentes, sanctorũ Apostolorum Petri & Pauli limina, & copiosissima sanctorũ martyrum monumenta per omnes stationes osculati sumus. Inde archiepiscopi, ceterique principes imperij Alemanniam per dextram repetentes, nos versus Franciam ad sinistram declinantes cum inenarrabilibus & gratijs & osculis ab inuicem discessimus. Et tandem de triginta equitibus, qui de Normannia pingues exiimus, vix viginti pauperes peregrini, & omnes pedites, macie multa attenuati, reuersi sumus.

A. D. 1064,
According to
Florentius Wigornienus.

The same in English.

I Ingulphus an humble seruant of reuerend Guthlac of his monastery of Croiland, borne in England, and of English parents, at the beautiful citie of London, was in my youth, for the attaining of good letters, placed first at Westminster, and afterward sent to the Vniuersitie of Oxford. And hauing excelled diuers of mine equals in learning of Aristotle, I inured my selfe somewhat vnto the first & second Rhetorique of Tullie. And as I grew in age, disdayning my parents meane estate, and forsaking mine owne nauie soyle, I affected the Courts of kings and princes, and was desirous to be clad in silke, and to weare
braue

ere, & pala-
 iudies arden-
 Normannia
 piniustrantium
 te ad omnia
 bitus illustris-
 actus ibidem
 am; quosque
 in tam celo
 ere, instabili
 desiderarem:
 onnullis alijs
 debita deuo-
 i tam milites
 ni nostri co-
 nates, equites
 que omnes ad
 prosperè multa
 orem eius ad-
 inde per Ly-
 pecunijs, cum
 sideratissimam
 onio nomine,
 & luminarium
 yrorum, quàm
 uet lachrymas
 esus Christus.
 enda circum-
 Soldanus du-
 ciuitatis, tam
 m restauratio-
 b, vniuersum
 um latrocini-
 line innumera
 ensi applicuit.
 commutassent,
 s. Et factati
 uliam Romam
 oru martyrum
 que principes
 m declinantes
 m de triginta
 ini, & omnes

y of Croiland,
 n, was in my
 erward sent to
 rning of Aris-
 lie. And as I
 atine soyle, I
 and to weare
 braue

braue and costly attire. And loe, at the same time William our souereigne king now, but then Erle of Normandie, with a great troupe of followers and attendants came vnto London, to conferre with king Edward the Confessour his kinsman. Into whose company intruding my A. D. 1051. selfe, and proffering my seruice for the performance of any speedy or weightie affayres, in short time, after I had done many things with good successe, I was knowne and most entirely beloued by the victorious Erle himselfe, and with him I sayled into Normandie. And there being made his secretarie, I governed the Erles Court (albeit with the enuie of some) as my selfe pleased, yea whom I would I abased, and preferred whom I thought good. When as therefore, being carried with a youthful heat and lustie humour, I began to be wearie euen of this place, wherein I was aduanced so high aboue my parentage, and with an inconstant minde, and affection too too ambitious, most vehemently aspired at all occasions to climbe higher: there went a report throughout all Normandie, that diuers Archbishops of the Empire, and secular princes were desirous for their soules health, and for deuotion sake, to goe on pilgrimage to Ierusalem. Wherefore out of the family of our lorde the Earle, sundry of vs, both gentlemen and clerkes (principall of whom was my selfe) with the licence and good will of our sayd lord the earle, sped vs on that voiage, and trauiailing thirtie horses of vs into high Germanie, we ioyned our selues vnto the Archbishop of Mentz. And being with the companies of the Bishops seuen thousand persons sufficiently provided for such an expedition, we passed prosperously through many prouinces, and at length attained vnto Constantinople. Where doing reuerence vnto the Emperour Alexius. we sawe the Church of Sancta Sophia, and kissed diuers sacred reliques. Departing thence through Lycia, we fell into the hands of the Arabian theecus: and after we had beene robbed of infinite summes of money, and had lost many of our people, hardly escaping with extreame danger of our liues, at length wee ioyfully entered into the most wished citie of Ierusalem. Where we were receiued by the most reuerend, aged, and holy patriarke Sophronius, with great melodie of cymbals and with torch-light, and were accompanied vnto the most diuine Church of our Satiour his sepulchre with a solemne procession aswell of Syrians as of Latines. Here, how many prayers we vttered, what abundance of teares we shed, what deepe sighs we breathed forth, our Lord Iesus Christ onely knoweth. Wherefore being conducted from the most glorious sepulchre of Christ to visite other sacred monuments of the citie, we saw with weeping eyes a great number of holy Churches and oratories, which Achim the Souldan of Egypt had lately destroyed. And so hauing bewailed with sadde teares, and most sorowful and bleeding affections, all the ruines of that most holy city both within and without, and hauing bestowed money for the recedifying of some, we desired with most ardent deuotion to go forth into the country, to wash our selues in the most sacred riuer of Iordan, and to kisse all the steppes of Christ. Howbeit the theecish Arabians lurking vpon euery way, would not suffer vs to trauell farre from the city, by reason of their huge and furious multitudes. Wherefore about the spring there arriued at the port of Ioppa a fleet of ships from Genoa. In which fleet (when the Christian merchants had exchanged all their wares at the coast townes, and had likewise visited the holy places) wee all of vs embarked, committing ourselues to the seas: and being tossed with many stormes and tempests, at length wee arriued at Brundisium: and so with a prosperous iourney trauielling thorow Apulia towards Rome, we there visited the habitations of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and did reuerence vnto diuers monuments of holy martyrs in all places thorowout the city. From thence the archbishops and other princes of the empire trauielling towards the right hand for Alemain, and we declining towards the left hand for France, departed asunder, taking our leaues with vnspeakable thankes and courtesies. And so at length, of thirtie horsemen which went out of Normandie fat, lusty, and frolique, we returned hither skarse twenty poore pilgrims of vs, being all footmen, and consumed with leanness to the bare bones.

Diuers of the honourable family of the Beauchamps, with Robert Curtoys sonne of William the Conqueror, made a voyage to Ierusalem 1096. Hol. pag. 22. vol. 2.

POpe Vrban calling a councill at Clermont in Auuergne, exhorted the Christian princes so earnestly to make a iourney into the Holy land, for the recouery thereof out of the Saracens hands, that the saide great and generall iourney was concluded vpon to be taken in hand, wherein many noble men of Christendome went vnder the leading of Godfrey of Bouillon & others, as in the Chronicles of France, of Germanie, and of the Holy land doeth more plainly appeare. There went also among other diuers noble men fourth of this Realme of England, specially that worthily bare the surname of Beauchampe.

The voyage of Gutuere an English Lady married to Balduine brother of Godfreide duke of Bouillon, toward Ierusalem about 1097. And the 11. yeere of William Rufus King of England.

THE Christian armie of Godfrie of Bouillon passing the citie of Iconium, alias Agogna in the cuntry of Licaonia, and from thence by the city of Heraclia, came at length vnto the citie of Marasia, where they encamped, and sojourned there three whole dayes, because of the wife of Balduine brother germane of the duke of Lorraine. Which Lady being long time vexed with a grieuous malady, was in extremitie, where at length paying the debt due to nature, she changed this transitorie life, for life eternall; Who, in her life time, was a very worthy and vertuous Lady, borne in England, and descended of most noble parentage named Gutuere; Which, according to her degree, was there most honourably enterred, to the great grieffe of all the whole armie. As reporteth William Archbishop of Tyre, lib. 3. cap. 17. hist. belli sacri. The same author in the 10. booke & first chapter of the same historie concerning the same English Lady, writeth further as followeth, Baldwin hauing followed the warres for a time, gaue his minde to marriage, so that being in England he fell in loue with a very honourable and noble Lady named Gutuere, whom he married and caried with him in that first happy expedition, wherin he accompanied his brethren the Lords, duke Godfrey and Eustace, persons very commendable in all vertues and of immortall memorie. But he had hard fortune in his iourney, because his foresaid wife, being wearied with a long sicknes finished her life with a happie end neere the citie of Marasia, before the Christian armie came vnto Antioch, where she was honourably buried, as we haue declared before.

Chronicon Hierosolymitanum in lib. 3. cap. 27. maketh also mention of this English Lady, which he calleth Godwera in this maner.

HÆ in regione Maresch vxor Baldewini nobilissima, quam de regno Anglie eduxit, diutina corporis molestia aggrauata, & duci Godefrido commendata, vitam exhalauit, sepulta Catholicis obsequijs; cuius nomen erat Godwera.

The same in English.

IN this prouince of Maresch the most noble wife of Baldwin, which he caried with him out of England being visited with dayly sicknesses and infirmities of body, and commended to the custody of duke Godfrey, departed out of this life, and was buried after the Christian maner. Her name was Godwera.

The voyage of Edgar the sonne of Edward which was the sonne of Edmund sur-named Ironside, brother vnto K. Edward the confessor, (being accompanied with valiant Robert the sonne of Godwin) vnto Ierusalem, in the yeere of our Lord 1102. Recorded by William of Maluesburie, lib. 3. histo. fol. 58.

A. D. 1102. SVbsequenti tempore cum Roberto filio Godwini milite audacissimo Edgarus Hierosolymam pertendit. Illud fuit tempus quo Turci Baldwinum regem apud Ramas obsederunt: qui cum obsidionis iniuriam ferre nequiret, per medias hostium acies elligit, solius Roberti opera liberatus

beratus præeuntis, & enaginato gladio dextra leuaque Turcos cadentis. Sed cum successu ipso truculentior, alacritate nimia procurreret, ensis manu excidit. Ad quem recolligendum cum se inclinasset, omnium incursu oppressus, vinculis palmas dedit. Inde Babyloniam (vt aiunt) ductus, cum Christum abnegare nollet, in medio foro ad signum positus, & sagittis terebratus, martyrium consecrauit. Edgarus amisso milite regressus, multaque beneficia ab Imperatoribus Græcorum, & Alemannorum adeptus (quippe qui etiam cum retinere pro generis amplitudine tentasset) omnia pro natalis soli desiderio spreuit. Quosdam enim profectò fallit amor patriæ, vt nihil eis videatur iucundum, nisi consuetum hauserint cælum. Vndè Edgarus fatua cupidine illius Angliam redijt, vbi (vt superius dixi) diuerso fortunæ ludicro rotatus, nunc remotus & tacitus, canos suos in agro consumit.

The same in English.

AFTERWARD Edgar being sonne vnto the nephewe of Edward the confessour, traueiled with Robert the sonne of Godwin a most valiant knight, vnto Ierusalem. And it was at the same time when the Turkes besieged king Baldwin at Rama: who not being able to endure the straight siege, was by the helpe of Robert especially, going before him, and with his drawn sword making a lane, and slaying the Turkes on his right hande and on his left, deliuered out of that danger, and escaped through the midst of his enemies campe. But vpon his happie successie being more eager and fierce, as he went forward somewhat too hastily, his sworde fell out of his hand. Which as he stouped to take vp, being oppressed with the whole multitude, hee was there taken and bound. From whence (as some say) being carried vnto Babylon or Alcair in Egypt, when he would not renounce Christ, he was tyed vnto a stake in the midst of the market place, and being shot through with arrowes, died a martyr. Edgar hauing lost his knight returned, and being honoured with many rewards both by the Greekish and by the Germaine Emperour (who both of them would right gladly haue entertained him stil for his great nobilitie) contemned all things in respect of his natie soile. For in very deede some are so inueagled with the loue of their country, that nothing can seeme pleasant vnto them, vnlesse they breath in the same aire where they were bred. Wherefore Edgar being misledde with a fond affection, returned into England; and afterward being subiect vnto diuers changes of fortune (as we haue aboue signified) he spendeth now his extreeme olde age in an obscure and priuate place of the country.

When the author was writing of this history.

Mention made of one Godericus, a valiant Englishman, who was with his ships in the voyage vnto the Holy land in the second yeere of Baldwin King of Ierusalem, in the third yere of Henry the first of England.

CHRONICON Hierosolymitanum lib. 9. cap. 9. Verùm de hinc septem diebus euolutis rex ab Assur exiens, nauem que dicitur Buza ascendit, & cum eo Godericus pirata de regno Angliæ, ac vexillo hastæ prefixo & elato in aëre ad radios solis vsque, Iaphet cum paucis nauiganit, vt hoc eius signo ciues Christiani recognito, fiduciam vitæ regis haberent, & non facile hostiu minis pauefacti, turpiter diffugium facerent, aut urbem reddere cogerentur. Sciebat enim eos multum de vita & salute eius desperare. Saraceni autè viso eius signo, & recognito, ea parte que urbem nauigio cingebat illi in galeis viginti & Carinis tredecim, quos vulgo appellat Cazh, occurrerunt, volentes Buzam regis coronare. Sed Dei auxilio vndis maris illis ex aduerso tumescentibus ac reluctantibus, Buza autem regis facili, & agili cursu inter procellas labente, ac volitante, in portu loppæ delusis hostibus subito affluit, sex ex Saracenis in arcu suo in nauicula percussis, ac vulneratis. Intrans itaque ciuitatem dum incolumis omnium pateret oculis, renixit spiritus cunctorum gementium & de eius morte haletus dolentium. eo quòd caput & rex Christianorum & princeps Hierusalem adhuc viuus & incolumis receptus sit.

The same in English.

BYt seven dayes afterward, the King coming out of the towne of Assur entred into a shippe called a Busse, and one Godericke a pirate of the kingdome of England with him, and fastening

fastening his banner on the toppe of a speare, and holding it vp aloft in the aire against the beames of the Sunne, sailed vnto Iaphet with a small company; That the Christian Citizens there seeing this his banner, might conceiue hope that the King was yet liuing, and being not easily terrified with the threatens of the enemies might shamefully runne away, or be constrained to yeeld vp the citie. For hee knew that they were very much out of hope of his life and safetie. The Saracens seeing and knowing this his banner, that part of them which enuironed the Citie by water made towards him with twentie Gallies and thirteene shippes, which they commonly cal Cazh, seeking to inclose the Kings shippe. But, by Gods helpe the billowes of the Sea swelling and raging against them, and the Kings shippe gliding and passing through the waues with an easie and nimble course arriued suddenly in the haueu of Ioppa, the enemies frustrated of their purpose; and sixe of the Saracens were hurt and wounded by shot out of the Kings shippe. So that the King entering into the Citie, and nowe appearing in safetie in all their sightes, the spirits of all them that mourned for him, and vntil then lamented as though hee had bene dead, reuiued, because that the head and King of the Christians, and prince of Ierusalem was yet aliue, and come againe vnto them in perfect health.

Mention made of one Hardine of England one of the chiefest personages, and a leader among other of two hundred saile of ships of Christians that landed at Ioppa in the yeere of our Lord God 1102.

CHRONICON Hierosolymitanum libro 9. cap. 11. Interea dum hæc obsidio ageretur 200. naues Christianorum nauigio Ioppen appulsæ sunt, vt adorarent in Hierusalem. Horum Bernardus Witrach de terra Galatie, Hardinus de Anglia, Otho de Roges, Haderwerek, vnus de præpotentibus Westfalorum. primi & ductores fuisse referuntur, &c. Erat autem tertia feria Iulij mensis, quando hæ Christianorum copie, Deo protegente, huc nauigio angustiatas & obsessas ad opem collatæ sunt. Saracenorum autem turmæ, videntes quia Christianorum virtus audacter facie ad faciem vicino sibi hospitio proximè iungebatur, media nocte orbi incumbente, amotis tentorijs amplius milliari subtractæ considerunt, dum luce exorta consilium inirent, vtrum Ascalonem redirent, aut ciues Iaphet crebris assultibus vexarent.

The same in English.

While the Saracens continued their siege against Ioppa, two hundred saile of Christian ships arriued at Ioppa, that they might performe their deuotions at Hierusalem. The chiefe men and leaders of these Christians are reported to haue bene: Bernard Witrach of the land of Galatia, Hardine of England, Otho of Roges, Haderwerek one of the chiefe noble men of Westphalia, &c. This Christian power through Gods speciall prouision, arriued here for the succour and reliefe of the distressed & besieged Christians in Ioppa, the third day of Iuly, 1102. and in the second yeere of Baldwine king of Ierusalem. Whereupon the multitude of the Saracens, seeing that the Christian power ioyned themselues boldly, close by them euen face to face in a lodging hard by them, the very next night at midnight, remoued their tents, and pitched them more then a mile off, that they might the next morning bee aduised whether they should returne to Ascalon, or by often assaults vex the citizens of Iaphet.

Chronicon Hierosolymitanum, eodem libro 9. cap. 12. continueth this historie of these two hundreth saile of ships, and sheweth how by their prowess chiefly, the multitude of the Saracens were in short space vanquished and ouerthrown: The words are these; Ab ipso verò die tertiæ feriæ dum sic in superbia & elatione suæ multitudinis immobiles Saraceni persistenter, & multis armorum terroribus Christianum populum vexarent, sexta feria appropinquante, Rex Baldwinus in tubis & cornibus a Iaphet egrediens, in manu robusta equitum & peditum virtutem illorum crudeli bello est aggressus, magnis hinc & hinc clamoribus intonantes. Christiani quoque qui nauigio appulsi sunt horribili pariter clamore cum Rege Baldwino, & graui strepitu vociferantes, Babylonios vehementi pugna sunt aggressi, sæuissimis atq; mortiferis plagis eos affligentes, donec bello fatigati, & vltra vim non sustinentes fugam versus Ascalonem inierunt. Alij verò ab insecutoribus eripi existimantes, & mari se credentes, intolerabili

rabili procellarum fluctuatione absorpti sunt. Et sic ciuitas Ioppe cum habitatoribus suis liberata est. Ceciderunt hac die tria millia Saracenorum: Christianorum verò pauci perijisse inueniuntur.

The same in English.

YEt notwithstanding, after the said third day of Iuly, the Sarazens persisted high minded and insolent, by reason of their great multitude, and much annoied the Christian people with their many forceable and terrible weapons; whereupon, on the sixth day of Iuly early in the morning king Baldwine issued out of Iaphet, his trumpets and cornets yeelding a great and loud sound, and with a very strong armie as well of horsemen as footemen, who on euery side making great shoutes and outcries, with fierce and sharpe battell set on the maine power of their enemies. The Christians also who arrived in the nauie, rearing great clamours and noyses, with loud voices and shouting in horrible wise together, with king Baldwine assaulted likewise with strong battell the Babylonians, and afflicted them with most sore and deadly wounds, untill the Sarazens being wearied with fighting, were able longer to endure and hold out against the valure of the Christians, fled towards Ascanon. And other of them hoping to escape from them that pursued them, leapt into the sea, and were swallowed vp in the waues thereof. And so the citie of Ioppa with the inhabitants thereof were freed of their enemies. There were slaine this day three thousand Sarazens, and but a few of the Christians perished.

A Flecte of Englishmen, Danes, and Flemings, arrived at Ioppa in the Holy land, the seventh yeere of Baldwine the second King of Hierusalem. Written in the beginning of the tenth booke of the Chronicle of Hierusalem, in the 8. yeere of Henry the first of England.

Cap. 1.

At the same time also in the seventh yeere of the raigne of Baldwine the Catholike King of Hierusalem, a very great warrelike Flecte of the Catholike nation of England, to the number of about seue thousand, hauing with them more men of warre of the Kingdome of Denmarke, of Flanders and of Antwerpe, arrived with ships which they call Busses, at the haue of the citie of Iaphet, determining there to make their abode, untill they hauing obtained the kings licence and safeconduct, might safely worship at Hierusalem. Of which nauie the chiefest and best spoken repairing to the king, spake to him in this maner. Christ preserve the Kings life, and prosper his kingdome from day to day; Wee, being men & souldiours of Christian profession, haue, through the helpe of God, sayled hither through mightie and large seas, from the farre countreys of England, Flanders, and Denmarke, to worship at Ierusalem, and to visit the sepulchre of our Lord. And therefore we are assembled to intreat your clemency touching the matter, that by your fauour and safe conduct we may peaceably goe vp to Ierusalem, and worship there, and so returne.

Chap. 2.

The king fauorably hearing their whole petition, granted vnto them a strong band of men to conduct them, which brought them safely from all assaults and ambushes of the Gentiles by the known wayes vnto Ierusalem and all other places of deuotion. After that these pilgrims, & new Christian strangers were brought thither, they offering vnto our Lord their vowes in the temple of the holy sepulchre, returned with great ioy, and without all let vnto Ioppa; where finding the king, they vowed that they would assist him in all things, which should seeme good vnto him: who, greatly commending the men, and commanding them to be well entertained with hospitality, answered that he could not on the sudden answere to this point, untill that after he had called his nobles together, he had consulted with my lord the Patriarch what was most meet and convenient to be done, and not to trouble in vaine so willing an army. And therefore after a few dayes, calling vnto him my lord the Patriarch, Hugh of Tabaric, Custodie the keeper and lieutenant of the tower of Dauid, and the other chiefest

chiefest men of warre, he determined to haue a meeting in the city of Rames, to consult with them what was best to be done.

Chap. 3.

Who, being assembled at the day appointed, and proposing their diuers opinions & iudgements, at length it seemed best vnto the whole company to besiege the city Sagitta, which is also called Sidon, if peraduenture, through God's helpe, and by the strength of this new army, by land and sea it might be ouercome. Whereupon all they which were there present, and required that this city should be besieged, because it was one of those cities of the Gentiles which continually rebelled, were commended, and admonished of the king every one to go home, and to furnish themselves with things necessary, and armour for this expedition. Euery one of them departed home; likewise Hugh of Tabaria departed, being a chiefe man of warre against the inuasions of the enemies, which could neuer be wearied day nor night in the countie of the Pagans, in pursuing them with warre and warlike stratagemes all the dayes of his life. Immediately after this consultation the king sent ambassadours to all the multitude of the English men, requiring them not to remoue their campe nor flect from the city of Iaphet, but quietly to attend the kings further commandement. The same ambassadours also declared vnto the whole army, that the king and all his nobility had determined to besiege and assault the city Sagitta by sea and by land, and that their helpe and forces would there be needfull; and that for this purpose, the king and the patriarch were coming downe vnto the city of Acres, and that they were in building of engines, and warlike instruments, to inuade the walles and inhabitants thereof: and that in the meane season they were to remaine at Iaphet, vntill the kings further commandement were knowen. Whereupon they all agreed that it should so be done according to the king's commandement; and answered that they would attend his directions in the Hauen of Iaphet, & would in all points be obedient vnto him vnto the death.

Chap. 4.

The king came downe to Acres with the patriarch, and all his family, building, and making there by the space of fortie dayes engines, and many kindes of warlike instruments: and appointing all things to be made perfectly ready, which seemed to be most conuenient for the assaulting of the city. Assoone as this purpose and intent of the king was come vnto the cares of the inhabitants of Sagitta, and that an inuincible power of men of warre was arrived at Iaphet to helpe the king, they were greatly astonied, fearing that by this meanes, they should be consumed and subdued by the king by dint of sword, as other cities, to wit, Caesaria, Assur, Acres, Cayphas, and Tabaria were vanquished and subdued. And therefore laying their heads together, they promised to the king by secret mediatours, a mighty masse of money of a coyne called Byzantines: and that further they would yeerely pay a great tribute, vpon condition that ceasing to besiege and inuade their city, he would spare their liues. Whereupon these businesses were handled from day to day betweene the king and the citizens, and they solicited the king for the ransoming both of their city and of their liues, proffering him from time to time more greater gifts. And the king for his part, being carefull and perplexed for the payment of the wages which he ought vnto his souldiers, harkened wholly vnto this offer of money. Howbeit because he feared the Christians, least they should lay it to his charge as a fault, he durst not as yet meddle with the same.

Chap. 5.

IN the meane space Hugh of Tabaria being sent for, accompanied with the troopes of two hundred horse-men and foure hundred footmen, inuaded the countrey of the Grosse Carle called Suet, very rich in gold and siluer most abundant in cattle frontering vpon the countrey of the Damascenes, where hee tooke a pray of inestimable riches and cattle, which might haue sufficed him for the besiege of Sagitta, whereof he ment to impart liberally to the king, and his companie. This pray being gathered out of sundry places thereabout, and being

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being led away as farre as the citie of Belinas, which they call *Cæsaria Philippi*, the Turkes which dwelt at *Damascus*, together with the Saracens inhabitants of the countrie perceiuing this, flocking on all partes together by troopes, pursued Hughes companie to rescue the pray, and passed forth as farre as the mountaines, ouer which Hughes footemen did driue the pray. There beganne a great skirmish of both partes, the one side made resistance to keepe the pray, the other indenuored with all their might to recouer it, vntill at length the Turkes and Saracens preuailing, the pray was rescued and brought backe againe: which Hugh and his troopes of horsemen, suddenly vnderstanding, which were on the side of the mountaines, incontinently rid backe vpon the spurre, among the straight and craggie rockes, skirmishing with the enemies, and succouring their footemen, but as it chanced they fought vnfortunatly. For Hugh, being vnarmed, and immediatly rushing into the middlest of all dangers, and after his wonted manner inuading and wounding the infidels, being behinde with an arrowe shot through the backe which pierced thorough his liuer and brest, he gaue vp the ghost in the handes of his owne people. Hereupon the troopes of the Gentiles being returned with the recouered pray, and being deuided through the secret and hard passages of the craggie hilles, the souldiers brought the dead bodie of Hugh, which they had put in a litter, into the citie of *Nazareth*, which is by the mount *Thaber*, where with great mourning and lamentation, so worthe a prince, and valiant champion was honourably and Catholically interred. The brother of the said Hugh named *Gerrard*, the same time lay sicke of a grieuous disease. Which hearing of the death of his brother, his sicknesse of his body increasing more vehemently through griefe, he also deceased within eight dayes after, and was buried by his brother, after Christian maner.

Chap. 6.

After the lamentable burials of these so famous Princes, the King, taking occasion of the death of these principall men of his armie, agreed, making none priuie thereto, to receiue the money which was offered him for his differring off the siege of the citie of *Sagitta*, yet dissembling to make peace with the Saracens, but that he ment to go through with the worke, that he had begunne. Whereupon sending a message vnto *Iaphet*, hee aduised the English souldiers to come downe to *Acres* with their fleete, and to conferre and consult with him touching the besieging and assaulting of the citie of *Sagitta*, which rising immediatly vpon the kings commaundement, and forthwith hoysing vp the sayles of their shippes aloft with pendants and streamers of purple, and diuerse other glorious colours, with their flagges of scarlet colour and silke, came thither, and casting their ankers, rode hard by the citie. The king the next day calling vnto him such as were priuie & acquainted with his dealings, opened his griefe vnto the chiefe Captaines of the English men and Danes, touching the slaughter of Hugh, and the death of his brother, and what great confidence he reposed in them concerning these warres: and that nowe therefore they being departed and dead, he must of necessity differre the besieging of *Sagitta*, & for this time dismisse the armie assembled. This resolution of the king being spred among the people, the armie was dissolved, and the Englishmen, Danes and Flemings, with sailes and oares going aboard their fleete, saulted the king, and returned home vnto their natie countries.

The trauailes of one *Athelard* an Englishman, recorded by master *Bale Centur. 2.*

Athelardus Bathoniensis Cœnobij monachus, naturalium rerum mysteria, & causas omnes, diligentia tam vndeunque exquisita perscrutatus est, vt cum aliquibus veteris œculi philosophis non indignè conferri possit. Hic olim spectatæ indolis Adolescens, vt virente adhuc ætate iuvenile ingenium sæcundaret, atque ad res magnas pararet relicta dulci patria longinquas petijt regiones. Cum verò .Egyptum & Arabiam peragrans, plura inuenisset, quæ eius desiderabat animus, cum magno laborum, ac literarum lucro in Angliam tum demùm reuertebatur. Claruit anno virginæ partus, 1130. Henrico primo regnante.

The same in English.

AThelard a Monke of the Abbie of Bathe was so diligent a searcher of the secrets, and causes of naturall things, that he deserueth worthely to be compared with some of the auncient Philosophers. This man although young, yet being of a good wit, and being desirous to increase and enrich the same with the best things, and to prepare himselfe as it were for greater matters, left his Countrey for a time, and traualled into forreine Regions. He went through Egypt, and Arabia, and found out many things which he desired to his owne private contentment, and the profite of good letters generally, and so being satisfied, returned againe into his Countrey: he flourished in the yeere 1130. Henry the first being then king of England.

¶ The life and trauales of one William of Tyre, an Englishman. Centur. 13.

Hic etiam Guilielmus Tyrensis claruit sub Henrico primo.

GVilielmus, Ecclesie Dominici sepulchri Hierosolymæ Regularium Canonicorum prior, natione Anglicus vir vita & moribus cõmendabilis, Anno Domini 1128. postquam Tyrorum Ciuitas fidei Christianæ restituta est a Guimundo Hierosolymorum patriarcha, eidem vrbi primus Archiepiscopus præfiebatur. Est autem Tyrus ciuitas antiquissima, Phœnicie vniuersæ Metropolis, quæ inter Syriæ prouincias, & honorum omnium penè commoditate, & incolarum frequentia primum semper obtinuit locum: post conseripta quedam opuscula, & Epistolæ, ad Dominum inigrauit, An. Christi 1130. quum duobus tantum sedisset annis, & in Tyrensi Ecclesia sepelitur.

The same in English.

William the Prior of the Canons Regular in the Church of Ierusalem, called the Lords Sepulchre, was an Englishman borne, and of a vertuous and good behauiour. After that the Citie of Tyre was restored againe to the Christian faith, Guimunde the Patriarke of Ierusalem made him the first Archbishop of Tyre, in the yeere 1128. Which Tyre is a very auncient Citie, the Metropolis of all Phœnicia, and hath bene accepted the chiefest Prouince of Syria, both for fruitful commodities and multitude of inhabitants. This William hauing in his life written many Bookes and Epistles, died at last in the yeere 1130. hauing bene Archbishop the space of two yeeres, and was buried in the Church of Tyre.

The trauales of Robertus Ketenensis.

RObertus Ketenensis natione & cognomine Anglus, degustatis primùm per Anglorum gymnasia humanarum artium elementis literarijs, ultramarinas statim visitare prouincias in animo constituit: Peragratis ergò Gallijs, Italia, Dalmatia, & Græcia, tum demum peruenit in Asiam, vbi non paruo labore, ac vitæ suæ periculo inter Saracenos truculentissimum hominum genus, Arabicam linguam ad amussim didicit. In Hispaniam postea nauigio tractus, circa fluum Iberum Astrologiæ artis studio, cum Hermanno quodam Dalmata, magni sui itineris comite se totum dedit. Claruit anno seruatoris nostri, 1143 Stephano regnante, & Pampilonæ sepelitur.

Claruit sub Stephano.

The same in English.

THIS Robert Ketenensis was called an Englishman by surname, as he was by birth: who after some time spent in the foundations of humanitie, and in the elements of good Artes in the Vniuersities of England, determined to traualle to partes beyond sea: and so traualled through France, Italie, Dalmatia, and Greece, and came at last into Asia, where he liued in great danger of his life among the cruell Saracens, but yet learned perfectly the Arabian tongue. Afterwardes he returned by sea into Spaine, and there about the riuier Iberus, gaue him selfe wholly to the studie of Astrologie, with one Hermannus a Dalmatian, who had accompanied him in his long voyage. He flourished in the yeere 1143. Steuen being then King of England, and was buried at Pampilona.

A voyage

A voyage of certaine English men vnder the conduct of Lewes king of France vnto the Holy land.

TAntæ expeditionis explicito apparatu vterque princeps iter arripuit, & exercitu 1147. separtito. Imperator enim Conradus præcedebat itinere aliquot dierum, cum Itatorum, Germanorum, aliarumque gentium amplissimis copijs. Rex vero Lodouicus sequebatur Francorum, Flandrensium, Normannorum, Britonum, Anglorum, Burgundionum, Prouincialium, Aquitanorum, equestri simul & pedestri agmine comitatus. Gulielmus Neobrigensis, fol. 371. Tempore regis Stephani.

The same in English.

Both the princes prouision being made for so great an expedition, they seuering their armies, entered on their iourney. For the Emperour Conradus went before, certaine dayes iourney, with very great power of Italians, Germans, and other countreys. And king Lewes followed after accompanied with a hand of horsemen and footmen of French men, Flemmings, Normans, Britons, English men, Burgundions, men of Prouence, and Gascoins.

The voyage of Iohn Lacy to Ierusalem.

ANno Domini 1172 fundata fuit abbatia de Stanlaw per dominum Iohannem Lacy Constabularium Cestriæ & dominum de Halton. qui obiit in Terra sancta anno sequenti: qui fuit vicessimus annus regni regis Henrici secundi. 1173.

The same in English.

IN the yere of our Lord 1172 was founded the abbey of Stanlaw by the lord Iohn Lacy Constable of Chester, & lord of Halton, who deceased in the Holy land the yere following: which was in the twentieth yere of king Henry the second.

The voyage of William Mandeuile to Ierusalem.

William Mandeuile earle of Essex, with diuers English lords and knights, went to the Holy land in the 24 yere of Henry the second. Holinshed pag. 101. 1177.

English men were the guard of the Emperours of Constantinople in the reigne of Iohn the sonne of Alexius Comnenus. Malmesburiensis, Curopolata and Camden, pag. 96.

Iam inde Anglia non minus belli gloria, quàm humanitatis cultu inter Florentissimas orbis Christiani gentes inprimis floruit. Adeo vt ad custodiam corporis Constantinopolitanorum Imperatorum euocati fuerint Angli. Ioannes enim Alexij Comneni filius, vt refert noster Malmesburiensis, eorum fidem suspiciens præcipue familiaritati suæ applicabat, anorem eorum filio transcribens: Adeo vt iam inde longo tempore fuerint imperatorum illorum satellites, Inglini Bipenniferi Nicetæ Choniata, Barangi Curopolata: dicti. Qui vbiq; Imperatorem prosequerantur ferentes humeris secures, quas tollebant, cum Imperator ex oratorio spectandum se exhibebat, Anglicè vitam diurnam secures suas collidentes vt sonitum ederent, comprecabantur.

The same in English.

From this time forward the kingdome of England was reputed amongst the most flourishing estates of Christendome, no lesse in chiuallrie then humanitie. So farforth that the English men were sent for to be the guarders of the persons of the Emperours of Constantinople. For Iohn the sonne of Alexius Comnenus, as our countreyman William of Malmesburie reporteth, highly esteeming their fidelity, vsed them very nere about him, recommending them ouer to his sonne: so that long time afterwards the guard of those Emperours were English halberdiers, called by Nicetas Choniata, Inglini Bipenniferi, and by Curopolata,

lata, Barangi, which alwayes accompanied the Emperour with their halberds on their shoulders, which they held vp when the Emperour comming from his Oratorie shewed himselfe to the people; and clashing their halberds together to make a terrible sound, they in the English tongue wished vnto him long life.

A great supply of money to the Holy land by Henry the 2.

The same yeere King Henry the second being at Waltham, assigned an aide to the maintenance of the Christian souldiers in the Holy laude, That is to wit, two and fortie thousand marks of siluer, and siue hundred markes of golde. Matth. Paris. and Holens. pag. 105.

A letter written from Manuel the Emperour of Constantinople, vnto Henrie the second King of England, Anno Dom. 1177, wherein mention is made that certaine of king Henries Noble men and subjects were present with the sayd Emperour in a battell of his against the Soldan of Iconium. Recorded by Roger Houeden, in Annalium parte posteriore, in regno Hen. 2. fol. 316, & 317.

Eodem anno Manuel Constantinopolitanus imperator, habito prelio campestri cum Soltano Iconij & illo devicto, in hac forma scripsit Domino regi Angliæ.

Manuel in Christo deo Porphyrogenitus, diuinitus coronatus, sublimis, potens, excelsus, semper Augustus, & moderator Romanorum, Comnenus, Henrico nobilissimo regi Angliæ, charissimo amico suo, salutem & omne bonum. Cum imperium nostrum necessarium reputet notificare tibi, vt dilecto amico suo, de omnibus quæ sibi aueniant; idcirco & de his quæ nunc acciderunt ei, opportunum iudicauit declarare tuæ voluntati. Igitur a principio coronationis nostre imperium nostrum aduersus dei inimices Persas nostrum odium in corde nutrit, dum cerneret illos in Christianos gloriari, eleuarique in nomen dei, & Christianorum dominari regionibus. Quo circa & alio quidem tempore indifferenter inuasit eos, & prout deus ei concessit, sic & fecit. Et quæ ab ipso frequenter patrata sunt ad contritionem ipsorum & perditionem, imperium nostrum credit nobilitatem tuam non latere. Quoniam autem & nunc maximum exercitum contra eos ducere proposuit, & bellum contra omnem Persidem mouere, quia res cogebat. Et non vt voluit multum aliquid apparatus fecit, sicut ei visum est. Veruntamen prout tempus dabat & rerum status, potenter eos inuasit. Collegit ergo circa se imperium nostrum potentias suas: sed quia carpenta ducebat armorum, & machinarum, & aliorum instrumentorum conferentium ciuitatum expugnationibus, pondera portantia: idcirco nequaquam cum festinatione iter suum agere poterat. Amplius autem dum adhuc propriam regionem peragraret, antequam barbarorum aliquis aduersus nos militaret in bellis aduersarius, agritudo difficillima fluxus ventris inuasit nos, qui diffusus per agmina imperij nostri pertransibat, depopulando & interimendo multos, omni pugnare grauior. Et hoc malū inualescens maxime nos contriuit. Ex quo verò fines Turcorum inuasimus, bella quidem prius frequentia conerepabant, & agmina Turcorum cum exercitibus imperij nostri vndique dimicabant. Sed Dei gratia ex toto à nostris in fugam vertebantur barbari. Post verò vbi ei qui illic adiacet angustie loci, quæ à Persis nominatur Cibriticimam, propinquauimus, tot Persarum turmae peditum & equitum, quorum pleraque ab interioribus partibus Persidis occurrerant in adiutorium contribulium suorum, exercitui nostro superauerunt, quot penè nostrorum excederent numerum. Exercitu itaque imperij nostri propter vice omnino angustiam & difficultatem, vsq; ad decem miliaria extenso; & cum neque qui præibant possent postremos defendere, neque versa vice rursus postremi possent præeuntes inuare, non medioeriter ab inimicem hos distare accidit. Sanè prius cohortes per multum ab acie imperij nostri diuidebantur, postremarum oblitum, illas non præstolantes. Quoniam igitur Turcorum agmina ex iam factis prelijs cognouerant, non conferre sibi à fronte nobis repugnare, loci angustiam bonum subuentorem cum inuenissent, posteriora stauerunt inuadere agmina, quod & fecerunt. Arcetissimo igitur vbique loco existente, instabant barbari vndique, à dextris & à sinistris, & aliunde dimicantes, & tela
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m aliquis ad-
casit nos, qui
multos, omni-
rò fines Tur-
arcorum cum
tris in fugam
sis nominatur
im pleræque
m, exercitui
aque imperij
extenso; &
sus postremi
né prima co-
las non præ-
dit, non con-
imuenissent,
que loco ex-
otes, & tela
super

super nos quasi imbres descendencia interimebant viros & equos complures. Ad hæc itaque imperium nostrū vbi malum superabundabat, reputans secum oportūū iudicabat retrò expectare, atque illos qui illic erant adiuuare, expectando vtiquè contra infinita illa Persarum agmina bellum sustinuit. Quanta quidem, dum ab his circumdaretur, patrauerit, non opus est ad tempus sermonibus pertexere, ab illis autem qui interfuerunt, forsitan discet de his tua nobilitas. Inter hæc autem existente imperio nostro, & omne belli grauamen in tantum sustinente, postremæ cohortes vniuersæ Græcorum & Latinorum, & reliquorum omnium generum conglobatæ, quæ iaciebantur ab inimicis tela non sustinentes, impactione vtuntur, & ita violentèr ferebantur, dūm ad adiacentem ibi collem quasi ad propugnaculum festinant: sed præcedentes impellunt nolentes. Multo autem eleuato puluere, ac perturbante oculos, & neminem permittente videre quæ circa pedes erant, in præcipitium quod aderat profundissimæ vallis alius super alium homines & equi sic incontinentè portati corruerunt, quòd alij alios conculcantes ab inuicem interemerunt non ex gregarijs tantum, sed ex clarissimis & intimis nostris consanguineis. Quis enim inhibere poterat tantæ multitudinis importabilem impulsus? At verò imperium nostrum tot & tantis confertum barbaris saucians, sauciatūmque, aded vt non modicam in eos moueret perturbationem, obstupentes perseuerant iam ipsius, & non remittebatur, benè iuuante deo, campum obtinuit. Neque locum illum scandere aduersarios permisit, in quo dimicauit cum barbaris. Nec quidem equum suum illorum timore incitauit, celerius aliquando ponere vestigia. Sed congregando omnia agmina sua, & de morte eripiendo ea, collocauit circa se: & sic primos attingit, & ordinatim proficiscens ad exercitus suos accessit. Ex tunc igitur videns Soltanus, quòd post tanta quæ acciderant exercitibus nostris, imperium nostrum, sicut oportūū erat, rem huiusmodi dispensauit, vt ipsum rursum inuaderet: mittens supplicauit imperio nostro, & deprecatorijs vsus est sermonibus, & requisiiuit pacem illius, promittens omnem imperij nostri adimplere voluntatem, & seruitium suum contra omnem hominem dare, & omnes qui in regno suo tenebantur captiuos absoluere, & esse ex toto voluntatis nostræ. Ibidem ergo per duos dies integros, in omni potestate morati sumus, & cognito quòd nihil poterat fieri contra ciuitatem Iconij, perditis testudinibus & machinis bellicis, eo quòd boues cecidissent a telis in modo pluuie iactis, qui eas trahebant: Simul autem eo quòd & vniuersa animalia nostra irruente in illa difficillima ægritudine laborabant, suscepit Soltani deprecationem & fædera & iuramenta peracta sub vexillis nostris, & pacem suam ei dedit. Inde ingressum imperium nostrum in regionem suam regreditur, tribulationem habens non mediocrem super his quos perdidit consanguineis, maximas tamen Deo gratias agens, qui per suam bonitatem & aunc Ipsum honorauit: Gratum autem habuimus, quòd quosdam nobilitatis tuæ principes accidit interesse nobiscum, qui narrabūt de omnibus quæ acciderant, tuæ voluntati seriem. Cæterum autem, licet contristati simus propter illos qui ceciderunt: oportūū tamen duximus, de omnibus quæ acciderant, declarare tibi, vt dilecto amico nostro, & vt permultum coniuncto imperio nostro, per puerorum nostrorum intimam consanguinitatem. Vale. Data mense Nouembris, indictione tertia.

The same in English.

IN the yeere 1177, Manuel the emperour of Constantinople hauing fought a field with the Soldan of Iconium, and vanquished him, wrote vnto Henry the second king of England in manner following.

Manuel Comnenus in Christ the euerliuing God a faithful emperour, descended of the lineage of Porphyrie, crowned by Gods grace, high, puissant, mighty, alwayes most souereigne, and gouernour of the Romans; vnto Henry the most famous king of England, his most deare friend, greeting and all good successe. Whereas our imperiall highnesse thinketh it expedient to aduertise you our welbeloued friend of all our affaires: We thought it not amisse to signifie vnto your royall Maestie certaine exploits at this present atchieued by vs. From the beginning therefore of our inauguration our imperiall highnes hath maintained most deadly feod and hostility against Gods enemies the Persians, seeing them so to triumph ouer Christians, to exalt theselues against the Name of God, and to vsurpe ouer Christian kingdomes.

For

For which cause our imperial highnesse hath in some sort encountered them heretofore, and did as it pleased God to giue vs grace. And we suppose that your Maiestie is not ignorant, what our imperial highnesse hath often performed for their ruine and subuersion. For euen now, being vrged thereunto, we haue determined to leade a mighty army against them, and to wage warre against all Persia. And albeit our forces be not so great as we could wish they were, yet haue we according to the time, and the present state of things, strongly inuaded them. Wherefore our Maiestie imperiall hath gathered our armies together: but because we had in our army sundry carts laden with armour, engines, & other instruments for the assault of cities, to an exceeding weight we could not make any great speed in our iourney. Moreouer while our imperial highnesse was yet marching in our owne dominions, before any barbarous enemy had fought against vs: our people were visited with the most grieuous disease of the fluxe, which being dispersed in our troups destroyed and slew great numbers, more then the sword of the enemy would haue done. Which mischiefe so preuailing, did wonderfully abate our forces. But after we had inuaded the Turkish frontiers, we had at the first very often and hot skirmishes, and the Turks came swarming to fight against our imperiall troups. Howbeit by Gods assistance those miscreants were altogether scattered and put to flight by our souldiers. But as we approached vnto that strait passage which is called by the Persians Cibrilcimam, so many bands of Persian footemen and horsemen (most whereof came from the innermost parts of Persia, to succour their Allies) encountered our army, as were almost superiour vnto vs in number. Wherefore the army of our Imperiall highnesse, by reason of the straightnesse and difficultie of the way, being stretched ten miles in length; and the first not being able to helpe the last, nor yet contrarywise the last to rescue the first, it came to passe that they were very farre distant asunder. And in very deed the foremost troups were much separated from the guard of our imperiall person, who forgetting their fellowes behind, would not stay any whit for them. Because therefore the Turkish bands knew full well by their former conflicts that it was bootlesse for them to assaile the forefront of our battell, and perceiuing the narrownesse of the place to be a great aduantage, they determined to set vpon our rereward, and did so. Wherefore our passage being very straight, and the infidels assaying vs vpon the right hand and vpon the left, and on all sides, and discharging their weapons as thicke as hailestones against vs, slew diuers of our men and horses. Hereupon, the slaughter of our people still increasing our maiestie imperiall deemed it requisite to stay behind, and to succour our hands in the rereward, and so expecting them we sustained the fierce encounter of many thousand Persians. What exploits our Imperiall person atchieued in the same skirmish, I hold it needlesse at this time to recount: your maiestie may perhaps vnderstand more of this matter by them which were there present. Howbeit our Imperiall highnesse being in the middlest of this conflict, and enduring the fight with so great danger, all our hindermost troups, both Greekes, Latines, and other nations, retiring themselves close together, and not being able to suffer the violence of their enemies weapons, pressed on so hard, and were caried with such maine force, that hastening to ascend the next hill for their better safegard, they vrged on them which went before, whether they would or no. Whereupon, much dust being raised, which stopped our eyes and vterly deprived vs of sight, and our men and horses pressing so sore one vpon the necke of another, plunged themselves on the sudden into such a steepe and dangerous valley, that treading one vpon another, they quelled to death not onely a multitude of the common souldiours, but diuers most honourable personages, & some of our neere kinsmen. For who could restraine the irresistible throng of so huge a multitude? Howbeit our Imperiall highnesse being enuironed with such swarmes of Infidels, and giuing and receiving wounds (insomuch that the miscreants were greatly dismayed at our constancie) we gaue not ouer, but by Gods assistance wonne the field. Neither did we permit the enemy to ascend vnto that place, from whence we skirmished with him. Neither yet spurred wee on our horse any faster for all their assaults. But marshalling all our troups together, and deliuering them out of danger, we disposed them about our Imperiall person; and so we ouertooke the foremost, and marched in good order with our whole army. Nowe the Soldan perceiuing that notwithstanding the great damages which we had sustained, our Imperiall

Imperial highnes provided to giue him a fresh encounter, humbly submitting himselfe vnto vs, and vsing submissive speeches, made suite to haue peace at our hands, and promised to fulfill the pleasure of our maiestie Imperiall, to doe vs seruice against all commers, to release all our subiects which were captiues in his realme, and to rest wholly at our commaund. Here therefore we remained two dayes with great authoritie; and considering that wee could attempt nought against the cite of Iconium, hauing lost all our warrelike engines both for defence and for batterie, for that the oxen which drew them were slaine with the enemies weapons, falling as thicke as hailestones: and also for because all our beasts in a maner were most grievously diseased; our maiestie Imperial accepted of the Soldans petition, league, and oath being made and taken vnder our ensignes, and granted our peace vnto him. Then returned we into our owne dominions, being greatly grieved for the losse of our deere kinsmen, and yeelding vnto God most humble thanks, who of his goodnesse had euen now giuen vs the victory. We are right glad likewise that some of your maiesties princes and nobles accompanied vs in this action, who are able to report vnto you all things which haue happened. And albeit we were exceedingly grieved for the losse of our people; yet thought it we expedient to signifie vnto you the successe of our affaires, as vnto our welbeloued friend, & one who is very neerly allied vnto our highnesse Imperial, by reason of the consanguinitie of our children. Farewell. Giuen in the moneth of Nouember, and vpon the tenth Indiction.

The cite of Iconium intended to haue bene besieged.

Certaine noblemen of the king of England were with the Emperor in his battell against the Soldan of Iconium.

The worthy voiage of Richard the first, K. of England into Asia, for the recouerie of Ierusalem out of the hands of the Saracens, drawn out of the booke of Acts and Monuments of the Church of England, written by M. Iohn Foxe.

King Richard the first of that name, for his great valure surnamed Ceur de Lion, the sonne of Henry the second, after the death of his father remembring the rebellions that he had vndutifully raised against him, sought for absolution of his trespass, and in part of satisfaction for the same, agreed with Phillip the French king to take his voiage with him for the recouerie of Christs patrimonie, which they called the Holy land, whereupon the sayd king Richard immediately after his Coronation, to prepare himselfe the better towards his journey, vsed diuers meanes to take vp summes of money, and exacted a tenth of the whole Realme, the Christians to make three score and ten thousand pounds, and the Jewes which then dwelt in the Realme threescore thousand.

Hauing thus gotten sufficient money for the exploite, he sent certaine Earles and Barons to Phillip the French king in the time of his Parliament at S. Denis, to put him in mind of his promise made for the recouerie of Christs holy patrimonie out of the Saracens hands: To whom he sent againe in the moneth of December, that he had bound himselfe by solemne othe, deposing vpon the Euangelists, that he the yeere next following, about the time of Easter, had certainly prefixed to addresse himselfe toward that journey, requiring him likewise not to faile, but to bee ready at the terme aboue limited, appointing also the place where both the Kings should meeete together.

In the yeere therefore 1190. King Richard hauing committed the government of this realme in his absence to the bishop of Ely then Chancellor of England, aduanced forward his iourney, and came to Turon to meeet with Phillip the French king, & after that went to Vizeliac, where the French king & he ioyning together, for the more continuance of their journey, assured themselves by solemne othe, swearing fidelitic one to the other: the forme of whose oth was this.

That either of them should defend and maintaine the honour of the other, and beare true fidelitic vnto him, of life, members & worldly honor, and that neither of them should faile one the other in their affaires; but the French King should aide the King of England in defending his land and dominions, as he would himselfe defend his owne Cite of Paris if it were besieged: and that Richard king of England likewise should aide the French king in defending his land and Dominions, no otherwise then he would defend his own Cite of Roan if it were besieged, &c.

The oth of fidelitic betwixt King Richard and the French King.

Concerning

The discipline
and orders of
the King.

Concerning the lawes and ordinances appointed by K. Richard for his Nauie, the forme thereof was this.

1. That who so killed any person on shipboard, should be tied with him that was slaine, and thrown into the sea.

2. And if he killed him on the land, he should in like manner be tied with the partie slaine, and be buried with him in the earth.

3. He that shalbe conuicted by lawfull witnes to draw out his knife or weapon to the intent to strike any man, or that hath striken any to the drawing of blood, shall loose his hand.

4. Also he that striketh any person with his hand without ellusion of blood, shall be plunged three times in the sea.

5. Item, who so speaketh any opprobrious or contumelious wordes in reuiling or cursing one another, for so oftentimes as he hath reuiled, shall pay so many ounces of siluer.

6. Item, a thiefe or felon that hath stollen being lawfully couicted, shall haue his head shorne, and boyling pitch powred vpon his head, and feathers or downe strawed vpon the same, whereby he may be knowen, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be cast vp.

These things thus ordered, king Richard sending his Nauie by the Spanish seas, and by the streights of Gibraltar, betweene Spaine and Africa, to meete him at Marsilia, hee himselfe went as is said to Vizeliac to the French king. Which two kings from thence went to Lions, where the bridge ouer the flood Rhodanus with preasse of people brake, and many both men and women were drowned: by occasion whereof the two kings for the combrance of their traines, were constrained to disceuer themselves for time of their iourney, appointing both to meet together in Sicily: and so Philip the French king tooke his way to Genua, and king Richard to Marsilia, where he remained 8. dayes, appointing there his Nauie to meete him. From thence crossing ouer to Genua where the French king was, he passed forward by the coasts of Italy, and entred into Tiber not farre from Rome.

King Richard staying in Marsilia 8. dayes for his Nauie which came not, he there hired 20. Gallies, and ten great barkes to ship ouer his men, and so came to Naples, and so partly by horse and wagon, and partly by the sea, passing to Falernum, came to Calabria, where after that he had heard that his ships were arriued at Messana in Sicilie, he made the more speed, and so the 23. of September entred Messana with such a noyse of Trumpets and Shalmes, with such a rout and shew, that it was to the great wonderment and terror both of the Frenchmen, and of all other that did heare and behold the sight.

To the said towne of Messana the French king was come before the 16. of the same month of September, and had taken vp the pallace of Tancredus king of Sicily for his lodging: to whom king Richard after his arriuall eftsoones resorted, and when the two kings had communed together, immediately the French king tooke shipping and entred the seas, thinking to saile towards the land of Ierusalem: but after he was out of the haue, the winde rising contrary against him, returned him backe againe to Messana. Then king Richard (whose lodging was prepared in the suburbs without the Citie) after he had resorted againe and talked with the French king, and also had sent to Tancredus king of Sicily, for deliuerance of Ioane his sister (who had bene somtimes Queene of Sicily) and had obtained her to be sent vnto him, the last day of September passed ouer the streight del Fare, and there getting a strong hold called de la Baguare, or le Bamarc, and there placing his sister with a sufficient garrison, he returned againe to Messana.

The 2. of October king Richard wan another strong hold, called Monasterium Griffonum, situated in the midst of the streight del Fare, betweene Messana & Calabria, from whence 5. Monkes being expulsed, he reposed there all his store and prouision of victuals, which came from England or other places.

The Citizens of Messana seeing that the king of England had wonne the castle and Island de la Baguare, and also the Monasterie of the Griffons, and doubting least the king would extend his power further to inuade their Citie, & get if he could the whole Isle of Sicilie, began to stirre against the Kings armie, and to shut the Englishmen out of the gates, and

kept

kept their walles against them. The Englishmen seeing that, made to the gates, and by force would haue broken them open, insomuch that the King riding amongst them with his staffe, and breaking diuers of their heads, could not asswage their fiercenesse, such was the rage of the Englishmen agaynst the citizens of Messana. The King seeing the furie of his people to be such that hee could not stay them, tooke boate, and went to the pallace of king Tancred, to talke of the matter with the French king, in which meane time the matter was so taken vp by the wise handling of the ancients of the citie, that both parts laying downe their armour, went home in peace.

The fourth day of the sayd moneth of October, came to king Richard the Archbishop of Messana with two other Archbishops also with the French king, and sundry other Earles, Barons, and Bishops, to intreat of peace, who as they were together consulting, and had almost concluded vpon the peace, the Citizens of Messana issuing out of the towne, some went vp vpon the mountains, some with open force iauaded the mansion or lodging of Hugh Bruce an English captain. The noyse whereof comming to the eares of the King, hee suddenly breaking off talke with the French king and the rest, departed from them, and comming to his men, commanded them forthwith to arme themselves. Who then with certaine of his souldiours making vp to the top of the mountaine (which seemed to passe their power to climbe) there put the Citizens to flight, chasing them downe the mountaines, vnto the very gates of the citie, whom also certaine of the kings seruants pursued into the citie, of whom five valiant souldiers & twentie of the kings seruants were slaine, the French King looking vpon, and not once willing to rescue them, contrary to his othe, and league before made with the king of England: for the French king with his men being there present, rode in the midst of them safely, and without any harme too and fro, and might well haue eased the Kings partie, more then he, if it had so liked him.

This being knowne to the English hoste how their fellowes were slaine, and the Frenchmen permitted in the citie, and that they were excluded and the gates barred against them, being also stopped from buying of victuall, & other things, they vpon great indignation gathered themselves in armes, brast open the gates, and scaled the wals, and so winning the citie, set vp their flags with the English armes vpon the wals: which when the French King did see, he was mightily offended, requiring the King of England that the Armes of France might also be set vp. & ioyned with his: but King Richard to that would in no case agree, notwithstanding to satisfie his minde, he was contented to take downe his Armes, and to commit the custodie of the citie to the Hospitalaries and Templaries of Jerusalem, till the time that Tancred king of Sicily and he should agree together vpon conditions.

Messana won by
the English.

These things being done the fift and sixt day of October, it followed then vpon the eight day of the same, that peace was concluded among the kings. In which peace, first king Richard, & Philip the French king renewed againe their oth and league before made, concerning their mutual aide and societie, during the time of that peregrination.

Secondly, peace also was concluded betwene king Richard and Tancred king of Sicily aforesaide, with conditions, that the daughter of Tancrede in case king Richard should die without issue, should be married to Arthur Duke of Britaine the kings Nephew and next heire to his crowne, whereof a formall charte was drawn, and letters sent thereof to Pope Clement being dated the ninth of Nouember.

From this time vntill Februarie the next yeere these two kings kept still at Messana, either for lacke of winde and weather, or for the repairing of their shippes. And in the aforesayde Februarie, in the yeere 1191. King Richard sent ouer his gallies to Naples, there to meete his mother Elinore, and Berengaria the daughter of Zanctius king of Nauarre, whom he was purposed to marry, who by that time were come to Brundusium, vnder the conduct of Philip Earle of Flanders, and so proceeding vnto Naples, they found the kings shippes wherein they sayled to Messana.

In this meane space, king Richard shewed himselfe exceeding bounteous and liberall to all men: to the French king first he gaue diuers shippes, vpon others likewise he bestowed riche rewardes, and of his treasure and goods he distributed largely to his souldiers and seruants

about him, of whom it was reported, that he distributed more in one moneth, then any of his predecessors did in a whole yeere: by reason whereof he purchased great loue and fauour, which not onely redounded to the aduancement of his fame, but also to his singular vse and profite, as the sequelle afterward proued.

The first day of March following, he left the cite of Messana, where the French King was, and went to Cathueia, a cite where Tancredus king of Sicily then lay, where he was honourably receiued, and there remained with king Tancredus three dayes and three nights. On the fourth day when he should depart, the aforesaid Tancredus offred him many rich presents in gold and siluer, and precious silkes, whereof king Richard would receiue nothing, but one little ring for a token of his good will: for the which king Richard gaue againe vnto him a riche sword. At length when king Richard should take his leaue, king Tancred would not let him so depart, but needes would giue him 4. great shippes, and 15. gallies, and furthermore hee himselfe would needes accompanie him the space of two dayes iourney, to a place called Tauernium.

Then the next morning when they should take their leaue, Tancredus declared vnto him the message, which the French King a little before had sent vnto him by the Duke of Burgundie, the contents whereof were these: That the King of England was a false Traytour, & would neuer keepe the peace that was betweene them: and if the sayd Tancredus would warre against him, or secretly by night would inuade him, he with all his power would assist him, to the destruction of him and all his armie. To whom Richard the King protested againe, that he was no traytour, nor neuer had bene: and as touching the peace begun betwixt them, the same should neuer be broken through him: neither could he beleue that the French King being his good lord, and his sworne Compartner in that voyage, would vtter any such wordes by him. Which when Tancredus heard, he bringeth forth the letters of the French King, sent to him by the Duke of Burgundie, affirming moreouer, that if the Duke of Burgundie would denie the bringing of the said letters, he was ready to trie it with him by any of his Dukes. King Richard receiuing the letters, and musing not a little vpon the same, returneth againe to Messana. The same day that King Richard departed, the French king came to Tauernium to speake with Tancred, and there abode with him that night, and on the morowe returned to Messana againe.

From that time King Richard mooued in stomacke against King Philip, neuer shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie, as he before was wont: whereat the French king greatly maruailing, and enquiring earnestly what should be the cause thereof, word was sent him againe by Philip earle of Flanders from king Richard, what wordes he had sent to the king of Sicily, and for testimony thereof the letters were shewed, which he wrote by the duke of Burgundie to the king of Sicily: which when the French king vnderstood, first he held his peace as guilty in his conscience, not knowing well what to answer. At length turning his tale to another matter, he began to quarrell with king Richard, pretending as though he sought causes to breake with him, and to maligne him: and therefore he forged (sayd he) these lies vpon him, and all because he by that meanes would auoid to marry with Alise his sister, according as he had promised. Adding moreouer that if he would so do, and would not marry the said Alise his sister according to his oth, he would be an enemy to him, and to his, while he liued.

To this king Richard sayd againe, that he could by no meanes marry that woman, forso-much as his father had carnall copulation with her, and also had by her a soune: for prooffe whereof he had there presently to bring forth diuers & sundry witnesses to the kings face, to testifie with him.

In conclusion, through counsell and perswasion of diuers about the French king, agreement at last was made, so that king Philip did acquite king Richard from this bond of marrying his sister, and king Richard againe should be bound to pay to him euery yeere for the space of five yeeres, two thousand markes, with certaine other conditions besides, not greatly materiall for this place. And thus peace being betweene them concluded the 28 day of the
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sayd moneth of March, the French king lanching out of the hauen of Messana, the 22 day after in the Easter weeke, came with his armie to the siege of Achon.

After the departure of the French king from Messana, king Richard with his armie yet remaining behinde, arriued Queene Alinor the kings mother, bringing with her Berengaria the king of Nauars daughter, to be espoused to king Richard: which being done, king Richard in April following, about the 20 day of the sayd moneth, departed from the hauen of Messana with 150 great ships, and 53 great gallies well manned and appointed, and tooke his journey toward Achon: who being vpon the Seas on Good friday about the ninth houre, rose a mighty South winde with a tempest, which disseuered and scattered all his Naucie, some to one place, and some to another. The king with a few ships was driuen to the Ile of Creta, and there before the hauen of Rhodes cast anker. The ships that caried the kings sister, queene of Sicily, and Berengaria the king of Nauars daughter, with two ships were driuen to the Ile of Cyprus.

The Naucie of
King Richard.

The king making great mone for the ships of his sister, and Berengaria his wife that should be, not knowing where they were become, after the tempest was ouerblown, sent forth his gallies diligently to seeke the rest of his Naucie dispersed, but especially the shippe wherein his sister was, and the maiden whom he should marry, who at length were found safe and merry at the port of Lymsezem in the Ile of Cyprus, notwithstanding the two other ships, which were in their company before in the same hauen, were drowned with diuers of the kings seruants and men of worship, among whom was M. Roger, called Malus Catulus, the kings Vicechancellour, who was found with the kings seale hanging about his necke.

The king of Cyprus was then Isakius (called also the Emperour of the Gryffons) who tooke and imprisoned all Englishmen, which by shipwracke were cast vpon his land, also inuegled into his hands the goods and prizes of them which were found drowned about his coastes, neither would suffer the ships wherein the two ladies were to enter within the port.

The tidings of this being brought to king Richard, he in great wrath gathering his gallies and ships together, boordeth the land of Cyprus, where he first in gentle wise signifieth to king Isakius, how he with his English men, comming as strangers to the supportation of the holy land, were by distresse of weather driuen vpon his bounds, and therefore with all humble petition besought him in Gods behalfe, and for reuerence of the holy crosse, to let go such prisoners of his as he had in captiuitie, and to restore againe the goods of them that were drowned, which he detained in his hands, to be employed for the behoofe of their soules. And this the king once, twice, and thrise desired of the Emperour: but he proudly answering againe, sent the king word, that he neither would let the captiues go, nor render the goods of them which were drowned.

When king Richard heard this, how light the Emperour Isakius made of his so humble and honest petition, & how that nothing could be gotten without violent force, elssoones giueth commandement thorowout all his hoste to put themselves in armour and follow him, to reuenge the iniuries receiued of that proud and cruell king of Cyprus, willing them to put their trust in God, and not to misdoubt but that the Lord would stand with them, and giue them the victory. The Emperour in the meane time with his people stood warding the Sea coastes, where the English men should arriue, with swords, billes, and lances, and such other weapons as they had, setting boordes, stooles, and chestes before them as a wall: few of them were haraessed, and for the most part all vnexpert and vnskillfull in the feates of warre.

Then king Richard with his souldiers issuing out of their ships, first set his bowemen before, who with their shot made a way for others to folowe. The Englishmen thus winning the land vpon them, so fiercely pressed vpon the Gryffons, that after long fighting and many blowes, at last the Emperour was put to flight, whom king Richard valiantly pursued, and slue many, and diuers he tooke aliu, and had gone neere also to take the Emperour, had not the night come on and parted the battell. And thus king Richard with much spoyle, and great victory, returning to the port Towne of Lymsezem, which the Townesmen had left for feare, found there great abundance of corne, wine, oyle, and victuals.

The day after the victory gotten, Ioanna the Kings sister, and Berengaria the mayden, entered the Porte and Towne of Lymsem, with 50. great ships, and 14. galliots: so that all the whole Naue there meeting together, were 254. tall shippes, and about threescore galliots. Then Isakius the Emperour, seeing no way for him to escape by Sea, the same night pitched his tentes six miles off from the English army, swearing that the third day after, he would surely give battell to king Richard: but he preventing him before, suddenly the same morning before the day of battell should be, setteth vpon the tentes of the Gryllans early in the morning, they being vnawares and asleepe, and made of them a great slaughter, insomuch that the Emperour was faine to runne away naked, leauing his tentes and pauillions to the Englishmen, full of horses and rich treasure, also with the Imperial standard, the lower part whereof with a costly streamer was covered, and wrought all with golde.

King Richard returning with victorie and triumph to his sister and Berengaria, shortly after in the moneth of May next following, and the 12. day of the said moneth, married the said Berengaria daughter of Zanctius, king of Nauarre, in the yle of Cyprus at Lymsem.

The king of Cyprus seeing himselfe ouermatched, was driuen at length to yeelde himselfe with conditions to give king Richard 20000. markes in golde for amends of such spoyles as he had gotten of them that were drowned, also to restore all the captiues againe to the king: and furthermore, he in his owne person to attend vpon the king to the laude of Ierusalem, in Gods seruice and his, with 400. horsemen, and 500. footemen: in pledge whereof he would giue to his hands his castles, and his onely daughter, and would hold his kingdomes of him.

This done, and the Emperour swearing fidelitie to king Richard before Gualtero king of Ierusalem, and the prince of Antioche (who were come thither to King Richard a little before) peace was taken, and Isakius committed to the ward of certaine keepers. Notwithstanding shortly after he breaking from his keepers, was againe at defiance with the King: whereupon king Richard besetting the land of Cyprus round about with shippes and gallies, did in such sort preuaile, that the subjects of the land were constrained to yeelde themselves to the King, and at last the daughter of the Emperour, and the Emperour himselfe, whom king Richard caused to be kept in fetters of gold and siluer, and to be sent to the citie of Tripolis.

These things thus done, and all set in order touching the possession of the Ile of Cyprus, the keeping whereof he committed to Radulphe sonne of Godfrey Lord Chamberlaine, being then the first day of Iune vpon the fift of the saide moneth, king Richard departed from the Ile of Cyprus, with his shippes and gallies toward the siege of Achon, and on the next morrow came to Tyrns, where by procurement of the French king he was restrained by the Citizens to enter. The next day after, which was the first day of Iune, crossing the seas, he met with a great carak fraught with souldiers and men of warre to the number of a thousand and five hundred, which pretending to be Frenchmen, and setting forth their flagge with the French armes, were indeede Saracens, secretly sent with wilde fire and certaine barrells of vnknown serpents to the defence of the towne of Achon, which king Richard at length perceiuing, eftsouenes set vpon them and so vanquished them, of whom the most were drowned and some taken aliue: which being once knowen in the citie of Achon, as it was a great discomfort to them, so it was a great helpe to the Christians for winning the citie.

The next day after which was the seuenth of Iune, king Richard came to Achon, which at that time had bene long besieged by the Christians. After whose coming it was not long, but the Pagans within the citie, seeing their wals to be vndermined and towers ouerthrown, were driuen by composition to escape with life and limme, to surrender the citie to the two kings.

Another great helpe to the Christians in winning the citie, was this. In the said city of Achon there was a secret Christian among the Saracens, who in time of the siege thereof vsed at sundry times to cast ouer the wals into the campe of the Christians, certaine bills written in Hebrae, Greeke, and Latine, wherein he disclosed to the Christians from time to time, the doings and counsels of the enemies, aduertising them how and what way they should worke, and what to beware, and alwayes his letters began thus. In nomine Patris, & Filij, & Spiritus sancti Amen. By reason whereof the Christians were much aduantaged in their proceedings:

but

The Lord Chamberlaine of King Richard left gournour of Cyprus.

A great ship of Saracens taken by king Richard.

King Richard arrived at Achon.

but this was a great heavines vnto them, that nelther he would vtter his name, nor when the citie was got did they euer vnderstand who he was.

To make of a long siege a short narration. Vpon the twelfth day of Iuly the yeere aforesaid, the Princes and Captaines of the Pagans, vpon agreement resorted to the tent of the Templaries to commune with the two kings touching peace, and giuing vp of their citie: the forme of which peace was thus.

1 That the Kings should haue the citie of Achon freely and fully deliuered vnto them, with all which was therein.

2 That 500. captiues of the Christians should be restored to them, which were in Achon.

3 That the holy crosse should be to them rendred, and a thousand Christian captiues with two hundredth horsemen, whoseuer they themselves would chose out of all them which were in the power of the Saladine.

4 That they would giue vnto the Kings two hundredth thousand Bysants, so that they themselves should remaine vs pledges in the Kings hands, for the performance hereof, that if in fortie daies, the aforesayd couenants were not accomplished, they should abide the Kings mercy touching life and limme.

These couenants being agreed vpon, the Kings sent their souldiers and seruants into the citie, to take a hundredth of the richest & best of the city, to close them vp in towers vnder strong keeping, & the residue they committed to be kept in houses and in streetes, ministring vnto them according to their necessities: to whom notwithstanding this they premitted, that so many of them as would be baptized and receiue the faith of Christ, should be free to goe whither they would: wherupon many there were of the Pagans, which for feare of death pretended to be baptized, but afterward so soone as they could, reuolted againe to the Saladine: for the which it was afterward commanded by the Kings, that none of them should be baptized against their wils.

The thirteenth day of the said moneth of Iuly, King Philip of France, and king Richard, after they had obtained the possession of Achon, deuided betweene them all things therein conteyned as well the people as golde and siluer, with all other furniture whatsoever was remaining in the citie: who in deuiding the spoyle, were so good caruers to themselves that the Knights and Barons had but litle to their share, wherupon they began to shew themselves somewhat discontented, which being knowen of the kings, they sent them answere that their wils should be satisfied.

The twentieth day of Iuly, king Richard speaking with the French King, desired him that they two with their armies, would binde themselves by othe to remaine there still in the land of Ierusalem the space of 3. yeeres, for the winning and recouering againe of those countreys: but he sayd he would sweare no such othe, and so the next day after king Richard with his wife and sister entred into the citie of Achon, and there placed himselfe in the kings pallace: The French king remaying in the houses of the Templaries, where he continued till the end of that moneth.

About the beginning of the moneth of August, Philip the French king after that he and King Richard had made agreement betweene Guido & Conradus the Marques, about the kingdom of Ierusalem, went from Achon to Tyrus, notwithstanding king Richard & all the Princes of the Christian armie with great intreatie desired him to tary, shewing what a shame it were for him to come so farre, and now to leaue yndone that for which he came, and on the 3. day of August departed from Tyrus, leauing the halfe part of the Citie of Achon, in the hands of the aforesayd Conradus Marques.

After his departure the Pagans refused to keepe their couenants made, who neither would restore the holy Crosse nor the money, nor their captiues, sending word to king Richard, that if he beheaded the pledges left with him at Achon, they would choppe off the heads of such captiues of the Christians, as were in their hands.

Shortly after this the Saladine sending great gifts to king Richard, requested the time limited for beheading of the captiues to be proroged, but the king refused to take his gifts, and to graunt his request, wherupon the Saladine caused all the Christian captiues within his possession

The forme of peace concluded betweene the Kings and the Princes of Achon

The French kings shamefull returne home.

The captiues
of the Sara-
cens slaine by
King Richard.

possession forthwith to be beheaded, which was the 28. of August: which albeit king Richard vnderstood, yet would not he preuent the time before limited for the execution of his prisoners, being the 20. day of August: vpon which day he caused the prisoners of the Saracens openly in the sight of the Saladines armie to loose their heads: the number of whom came to two thousand and fiue hundreth, save onely that certaine of the principal of them he reserved for purposes and considerations, especially to make exchange for the holy Crosse, and certaine other of the Christian captiues.

A notable vic-
torie against
the saladine c

After this king Richard purposed to besiege the Citie of Ioppe, where by the way betwene Achon and Ioppe, neere to a towne called Assur, Saladine with a great multitude of his Saracens came fiercely against the kings reeward, but through Gods mercifull grace in the same battell, the kings warriors acquitted themselves so well, that the Saladine was put to flight, whom the Christians pursued the space of 3. miles, & he lost that same day many of his Nobles & Captaines, in such sort (as it was thought) that the Saladine was not put to such confusion 40. yeres before, and but one Christian Captaine called Lames Auernus in that conflict was ouerthrown.

King Richard
in possession of
Syria.

From thence king Richard proceeding further went to Ioppe, and then to Ascalon, where he found first the citie of Ioppe forsaken of the Saracens, who durst not abide the kings coming: Ascalon the Saladine threw downe to the ground, & likewise forsooke the whole land of Syria, through all which land the king had free passage without resistance: neither durst the Saracene Prince encounter after that with K. Richard. Of all which his atcheuances the ayd K. Richard sent his letters of certificate as well into England, as also to the Abbot of Clara valle in France, well hoping y he God willing should be able to make his repaire againe to them by Easter next.

1193.

King Richard
returneth from
Palestina.

Many other famous acts were done in this voyage by these two Kings, and moe should haue bene, had not they falling into discorde disseuered themselves, by reason whereof Philip the French king returned home againe within short space: who being returned againe eftsoones invaded the countrey of Normandy, exciting also Iohn the brother of king Richard, to take on him the kingdom of Englande in his brothers absence: who then made league vpon the same with the French king, and did homage vnto him, which was about the fourth yeere of king Richard. Who then being in Syria, and hearing thereof, made peace with the Turkes for three yeeres: and not long after, king Richard the next spring following returned also, who in his returne driuen by distresse of weather about the parts of Histria, in a towne called Synaca, was there taken by Lympold, Duke of the same countrey, and so solde to the Emperour for sixtie thousand Markes: who for no small ioy thereof, writeth to Philip the French king, these letters here following.

The letter of the Emperour to Philip the French king, concerning the taking of
King Richard.

Henricus Dei gratia Romanorum Imperator, & semper Augustus, Dilecto & speciali amico suo, Philippo illustri Francorum Regi salutem, & sincere dilectionis affectum. Quoniam Imperatoria Celsitudo non dubitat Regalem Magnificentiam tuam latiore effeci, de vniuersis quibus omnipotentia creatoris nostri nos ipsos, & Romanum Imperium honorauerit & exaltauerit, nobilitati tue tenore presentium declarare duximus, quod inimicus Imperij nostri, & turbator Regni tui Rex Angliae, quum esset in transeundo mare ad partes suas reuersurus, accidit vt ventus rupta navi sua, in qua ipse erat, induceret eum in partes Histriae ad locum qui est inter Aquileiam, & Venetias. Vbi Rex, Dei permissione passus naufragium cum paucis euasit.

Quidam itaq; fidelis noster Comes, Maynardus de Grooxce, & populus regionis illius, audito quod in terra erat, & considerato diligentius, qualem nominatus Rex in terra promissionis proditionem & traditionem, & perdicionis suae cumulum exercuerat, insecuti sunt, intendentes eum captiuare. Ipso autem Rege in fugam conuerso, ceperunt de suis octo milites: Postmodum processit Rex ad Burgum in Archiepiscopatu Salsburgensi, qui vocatur Frisorum, vbi Fridericus de Betesow, Rege cum tribus tantum versus Austriam proferante, noctu sex milites de

King Richard
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Prisorum, vbi
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de

de suis cœpit: Dilectus autem Consanguineus noster Lympoldus Dux Austriæ, obseruata strata sæpè, dictum Regem iuxta Denam in villa viciniore in domo despecta captiuauit.

Cum itaq; in nostra nunc habeatur Potestate, & ipse semper tua molestauit, & turbationis operam præstiterit, ea quæ præmissimus, nobilitati tuæ insinuare curauimus: scientes ea dilectioni tuæ bene placita existere, animo tuo vberimam importare lætitiã. Datum apud Ritheountum 5. Kalendas Ianua.

King Richard being thus traiterously taken, and solde to the Emperour by the Duke of Au- stridge for 60000. markes, was there kept in custodie a yeere and 3. moneths.

In some stories it is affirmed, that King Richard returning out of Asia, came to Italy with prosperous winde, where he desired of the Pope to be absolved of an othe made against his will and could not obtaine it: and so setting out from thence towards England, passing by the Countrey of Conradus the Marques, whose death (he being slaine a litle before) was falsly imputed by the French king to the king of England, there traiterously was taken (as is afore- sayde) by Limpoldus duke of Austridge.

Albeit in another storie I finde the matter more credibly set forth: which saith thus. That King Richard slewe the brother of this Limpoldus, playing with him at Chesse in the French Kings Court: and Limpoldus taking his vantage, was more cruel against him and deliuered him (as is sayde) to the Emperour. In whose custodie he was detained during the time aboue mentioned, a yeere & 3. moneths. During which time of the kings endurance, the French king in the meane season stirred warre in Normandie: and Earle Iohn the Kings brother, made stirre and inuaded England, but the Barons and Bishops of the land mightily with- stood him.

At length it was so agreed and concluded with the Emperour, that king Richard should be released for a hundredth and foure thousand pound: of which money part should remaine to the Duke of Austridge, the rest should be the Emperours. The summe of which money was here gathered and made in England of chalices, crosses, shrines, candlestickes and other Church place, also with public contribution of Friers, Abbots, and other subiects of the Realme: whereof part was presently paid, and for the residue remaining, hostages and pledges were taken, which was about the fift yeere of his reigne: and then it was obtained of the Pope, that Priestes might celebrate with Chalices of latten and tinne.

At what time this aforesaide money was payde, and the hostages giuen for the ransome of the King, I haue an olde historie which saith, that the aforesaid Duke of Austridge was shortly after plagued by God, with 5. sundry plagues.

The iust iudg-
ment of God
vpon the Duke
of Austria.

1. First, with the burning of his chiefe Townes.
2. With drowning of tenne thousand of his men in a flood happening no man can tell how.
3. By turning all the eares of his corne fieldes into wormes.
4. By taking away almost all the Nobles of his land by death.
5. By breaking his owne leg falling from his horse, which leg he was compelled to cut off with his owne hands, and afterwards died of the same: who then at his death is reported to forgiue K. Richard 50000. marks, and sent home the hostages that were with him. And further a certaine booke intituled Eulogium declareth, that the sayd Limpoldus duke of Austrich fell in displeasure with the bishop of Rome, and died excommunicate the next yeere after, Anno 1198

But thus, as you haue heard, Richard the King was ransomed & deliuered from the con- tious captiuitie of the Emperor, and returning home made an ende of his voyage for Asia, which was both honourable to himselfe and to all Christian states, but to the Saracens the enemies of Christianitie, terrible and dishonourable.

This historie of King Richards voiage to Ierusalem is very excellently and largely written in Latine by Guilielmus Neobrigensis, and Roger Houeden.

Epitaphium

Epitaphium Richardi primi regis Anglorum apud fontem Ebraldi.

SCribitur hoc auro, rex auree, laus tua tota
aurea, materiæ conueniente nota.

Laus tua prima fuit Siculi, Cyprus altera, Dromo
tertia, Caruanna quarta, suprema *Iope.

Retrusi Siculi, Cyprus pessundata, Dromo
mersus, Caruanna capta, retenta Iope.

Epitaphium eiusdem vbi viscera eius requiescunt.

Viscera Kareolum, corpus fons seruat Ebraldi,
& cor Rothomagus, magne Richarde, tuum.

The life and traualles of Baldwinus Deuonius, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury.

BALDWINUS Deuonius, tenui loco Excestræ natus, vir ore facundus, exactus Philosophus, & d'omne studiorum genus per illos dies aptissimus inueniebatur. Scholarum rector primùm erat, tum postea Archidiaconus, eruditione ac sapientia in omni negotio celebris: fuit præterea Cisterciensis Monachus, & Abbas Fordensis Cœnobij, magnus suorum æstimatione, ac vniuersæ eorum societati quasi Antesignanus: fuit deinde Wigorniensis præsul, fuit & mortuo demùm Richardo Cantuariorum Archiepiscopus, ac totius Angliæ Primas. Cui muneri Baldwinus sollicitè inuigilans, egregium se pastorem exhibuit, dominicum semen, quantum patiebatur eius temporis iniquitas, vbique locorum spargens. Richardus Anglorum rex, acceptis tunc regni insignijs, summo studio classem, ac omnia ad Hierosolymitanum bellum gerendum necessaria parauit. Secutus est illicò regem in Syriam, & Palestinam vsque Baldwinus, vt esset in tam Sancto (vt ipse putabat) itinere laborum, dolorum, ac periculorum particeps. Præfuit Cantuariensi Ecclesiæ ferè 6. annis, & Richardum regem in Syriam secutus, anno Salutis nostræ 1190. Tyri vitam finiuit, vbi & sepultus est.

The same in English.

BALDWIN a Deuonshire man borne in Excester of mean parentage, was a very eloquent man, an exact Philosopher, and in those dayes very excellent in all kind of studies. He was first of all a Schoolemaster: afterwards he became an Archdeacon, very famous for his learning & wisdom in all his doings. He was also a Cistercian Monke and Abbot of Foord Monastery, and the chiefe of all those that were of his order: he grew after this to be bishop of Worcester, and at last after the death of Archb. Richard he was promoted & made Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England. In the discharge of which place he being very vigilant, shewed himselfe a worthy Pastor, sowing the seed of Gods word in euery place as farre fourth as the iniquitie of that time permitted. In his time king Richard with all indouour prepared a Fleet and all things necessary for waging of warre against the Infidels at Ierusalem, taking with him the standard and ensignes of the kingdom. This Baldwin eftsouones followed the king into Syria and Palestina, as one desirous to be partaker of his traualles, paines, and perils in so holy a voyage. Hee was Archbishop of Canterburie almost sixe yeres, but hauing followed the king into Syria, in the yeere 1190. he died at Tyre, where he was also buried.

An annotation concerning the traualles of the sayd Baldwin, taken out of Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Itinerarium Cambria; lib. 2. Cap. 14. Fol. 229.

INter primos Thomæ Becketi successor hic secundus, audita saluatoris & salutiferæ Crucis iniuria nostris (proh dolor) diebus per Saladinum irrogata, cruce signatus, in eiusdem obsequijs, tam remotis finibus quàm propinquis, prædicationis officium viriliter assumpsit. Et postmodùm iter accipiens, nauigiòque fungens apud Marsiliam, transcurso tandem pelagi profundo, in portu Tyrensi incoluntis applicuit: & inde ad exercitum nostrum obsidentem pariter & obsessum Aconem transiuit: vbi multos ex nostris inueniens, & ferè cunctos princi-

pum defectu, in summa desolatione iam positos, & desperatione, alios quidem longa expectatione fatigatos, alios fame & inopia grauius afflictos, quosdam verò aëris inclementia distemperatos, diem feliciter in terra sacra clausurus extremum, singulos pro posse vinculo charitatis amplectens, sumptibus & impensis, verbis, & vitæ meritis confirmauit.

The same in English.

This Baldwin being the second successor vnto Thomas Becket, after he had heard ſ̄ wrong which was done to our Saniour, and the signe of the Crosse by Saladine the Sultan of Egypt, taking vpon him the Lords Character, he couragiously perſourmed his office of preaching in the obedience thereof, as well in ſarre distant Countreis as at home. And afterwards taking his iourney and imbarcking himselfe at Marseils, hauing at length passed ſ̄ Leuant sea, he arrived safely in the Hauen of Tyrus, and from thence went ouer to Acon vnto our armie, besieging the Towne, and yet (as it were) besieged it selfe: where finding many of our Countrey men, and almost all men remaining in wonderfull pensiueness and despaire, through the withdrawing of the Princes, some of them tyred with long expectation, others grievously afflicted with hunger and pouertie, and others distempered with the heate of the weather, being ready happily to ende his dayes in the Holy land, embracing euery one according to his abilitie in the bond of loue, he ayded them at his costes and charges, and strengthened them with his wordes and good examples of life.

A note drawn out of a very ancient booke remaining in the hands of the right worshipfull M. Thomas Tilney Esquire, touching Sir Frederike Tilney his ancestor, knighted at Acon in the Holy land for his valour, by K. Richard the first, as followeth.

Pertinuit iste liber prius Frederico Tilney de Boston, in comitatu Lincolnie militi facto apud Acon in terra Iudeæ anno Regis Richardi primi tertio. Vir erat iste magnæ stature & potens in corpore: qui cum patribus suis dormit apud Turrington iuxta villam sui nominis Tilney in Marshland. Cuius altitudo in salua custodia permanet ibidem vsque in hunc diem. Et post eius obitum sexdecim militibus eius nominis Tilney hæreditas illa successiuè obuenit, quorum vnus post alium semper habitabat apud Boston prædictum: dum fratris senioris hæreditas hæredi generali deuoluta est, quæ nupta est Iohanni duci Norfolkicæ. Eorum miles vltimus fuit Philippus Tilney nuper de Shelleigh in Comitatu Suffolciæ, pater & genitor Thomæ Tilney de Hadleigh in Comitatu prædicto Armigeri, cui modò attinet iste liber. Anno ætatis sue 64. Anno Domini 1556.

The same in English.

This booke pertained in times past vnto Sir Frederick Tilney of Boston in the Countie of Lincoln, who was knighted at Acon in the land of Iurie, in the third yeere of the reigne of king Richard the first. This knight was of a tall stature and strong of body, who resteth interred with his forefathers at Turrington, neere vnto a towne in Marshland called by his owne name Tilney. The iust height of this knight is there kept in safe custody vntill this very day. Also, after this mans decease, the inheritance of his landes fell successiuely vnto sixteene sundry knights called all by the name of Tilney, who dwelt alwayes, one after another, at the towne of Boston aforesayd, vntill such time as the possessors of the elder brother fell vnto an heire general, which was married vnto Iohn duke of Northfolke. The last knight of that name was sir Philip Tilney late of Shelleigh in the Countie of Suffolke, predecessor and father vnto Thomas Tilney of Hadleigh in the Countie aforesayd Esquire, vnto whom the sayd booke of late appertained. In the yeere of his age 64. and in the yeere of our Lord, 1556.

The trauales of one Richard surnamed Canonicus.

Richardus Canonicus ad Trinitatis fanum Londini Regularis, ab ipsa pueritia, bonarum artium literas impensè erudit, excoluit, ac didicit. Qui ex continuo labore atque exercitacione.

erbury.

Philosophus, actor primùm is: fuit præ-timatione, ac iuit & mortuo nueri Bald-antum patie- rex, acceptis im gerendum Baldwinus, vt m particeps. secutus, anno

ery eloquent lies. He was for his learn- of Foord Mo- to be bishop z made Arch- place he being n euery place ed with all in- the Infidels at Baldwin efr- T his traualles, ost sixe yer- where he was

Giraldus

ntiferæ Crucis iusdem obse- sumpsit. Et m pelagi pro- sidentem pa- nctes princi- pum

tionē longa, talis tandem euasit orator, & Poeta, quales ea ætas rarissimos nutrebat. Ob id Richardo Anglorum tunc Regi charus, longam cum eo peregrinationem in Palestinam ac Syriam, dum expugnaret Turcas, suscepit. Vnde in Angliam tum demum reuersus, omnia quæ presens vidit in vrbibus, agris, ac militum castris, fideli narratione, tan carmine quàm prosa descripsit. Neque interim omisit eiusdem Regis mores, & formam, per omnia corporis lineamenta designare, addiditque præclaro suo operi hoc aptissimum pro titulo nomen, scilicet, Itinerarium Regis Richardi. Claruit anno redemptionis nostræ 1200. sub Ioanne Anglorum Rege.

The same in English.

Richard surnamed Canonicus an obseruant Frier of Trinitie Church in London, was in great loue with the studies of good Artes, and tooke paines in them and learned them. And at last by his continuall endeouour and long exercise therein, hee grewe to bee such an Orator and Poet, as fewe were in that age liuing, by reason whereof hee grew in fauour with Richard then King of England, and vnderooke that long voyage with him into Palestina and Syria agaynst the Turkes. From whence being returned againe into England, hee faithfully described both in Verse and Prose all such things as hee had scene in the Cities, fieldes and tentes of the souldiours, where hee was present, and omitted not to note the behauiour, forme, and proportion of body in the foresayd king, giuing to his notable worke this most apt name for the title, The Iournal of King Richard. He flourished in the yeere of our Redemption 1200. vnder Iohn king of England.

The trauales of Gulielmus Peregrinus.

Gulielmus Peregrinus, Poeta quidem per eam ætatem excellens, genere Anglus florebat, literarum, vt multi tunc erant, amator maximus, & qui bona tempora melioribus impenderat studijs. Hic cum accepisset, expeditionem in Saracenos per Regem Richardum parari, acinxit se ad iter illud, non tantum vt miles, sed etiam peregrinus. Vidit ea quæ in Mari Hispanico fiebant, vidit quæ in Syria & Palestina commissa fuerunt, in Sultanum Babylonie Regem, ac perfidos Sarracenos. Omnia hæc scripsit, & vniis depinxit coloribus, ita vt quasi præ oculis, totum poneret negotium, idemque Argumentum cum Richardo Canonico non infœliciter, Heroico pertractant carmine, opusque iam absolutum Huberto Cantuariorum Archiepiscopo, & Stephano Turnhamo Capitaneo rerum bellicarum expertissimo dedicauit, addito hoc titulo, Odeporicon Richardi Regis. Multaque alia edidisse Poetam talem non dubito, sed num extent illa eius scripta, mihi non constat. Hoc tamen satis constat, eum fuisse in pretio, Anno à salutifero virginis partu 1200. sub Anglorum Rege Ioanne.

The same in English.

William the Pilgrime, a very excellent Poet in those dayes and an Englishman borne, was of great fame, being much giuen to good letters, (as many then were) and bestowed his good time in the best kinde of studies. Hee vnderstanding of the preparation of king Richard against the Saracens, prepared himselfe also for the same voyage, not onely as a Souldiour, but as a Pilgrime also. He sawe those things which happened in the Spanish Seas, and which were done in Syria and Palestina, against the Sultan the king of Babylon, and the trecherous Saracens. All which things he wrote and expressed them as it were in liuely colours, as if they had bene still in doing before his eyes, and handled the same Argument in Heroicall verse which the forenamed Richard Canonicus did. And hauing finished his worke he dedicated it to Hubert Archbishop of Canterburie, and to Stephen Turnham a most expert Capitaine of the warres, giuing it this Title, The expedition of King Richard. And I doubt not but that so good a Poet as hee was published many other things, but whether they be extant yea or no, I know not: but this I know, that he was a man well accounted of, and flourished in the yeere after the birth of Christ 1200. vnder king Iohn.

The

The large contribution to the succour of the Holy land, made by king Iohn king of England, in the third yeere of his reigne 1201. Matth. Paris and Holinsh. pag. 164.

AT the same time also the kings of France and England gaue large money towards the maintenance of the army which at this present went fourth vnder the leading of the earle of Flanders and other, to warre against the enemies of the Christian faith at the instance of pope Innocent. There was furthermore granted vnto them the fortieth part of all the reauenes belonging vnto ecclesiasticall persons, towards the ayd of the Christians then being in the Holy land: and all such aswel of the nobility, as other of the weaker sort, which had taken vpon them the crosse, and secretly layed it downe were compelled eftsoones to receiue it now againe.

The traauiles of Hubert Walter bishop of Sarisburie.

HVbertus Walterus Sarisburiensis Episcopus, vir probus, ingenioq; ac pietate clarus, inter præcipuos vnus eorum erat, qui post Richardum regem expugnandorum Saracenorum gratia in Syriam proficisciebantur. Cum ex Palæstina rediens, audiret in Sicilia, quod idem Richardus in inimicorum manus incidisset, omisso itinere incepto, ad eum cursim diuertebat: Quem & ille statim in Angliam misit, vt illic regij Senatus autoritate, indicto pro eius redemptione tributo pecuniam colligeret, quod & industrius fecit ac regem liberauit. Inde Cantuariorum Archiepiscopus factus, post eius mortem Ioanni illius fratri ac successori paria fidelitatis officia præstitit. Longa enim oratione toti Anglorum nationi persuasit, quod vir prouidus, præstans, fortis, genere nobilissimus, & imperio dignissimus esset: quo salutatus a populo fuit, atque in regem coronatus. Composuit quædam opuscula, & ex immenso animi dolore demum obijisse fertur, Anno salutis humanæ 1205. cum sedisset annos 11. Menses octo, & dies sex. Quum vidisset ex intestinis odijs, omnia in transmarinis regionibus pessum ire, regnante Ioanne.

The same in English.

HVbert Walter bishop of Sarisburie, a vertuous man, and famous for his good wit and piety, was one of the chiefest of them that followed king Richard into Syria going against the Saracens. As he returned from Palæstina and came in his journey into Sicilia, and there heard of the ill fortune of the king being fallen into his enemies handes, and thereupon leauing his journey homewards, he went presently and in all haste to the place where the king was captiued, whom the king immediatly vpon his comming sent into England, that by the authority of the councill, a tribute might be collected for his redemption: which this Hubert performed with great diligence, and deliuered the king. After this he was made Arch-bishop of Canterburie, and after the death of king Richard he shewed the like dueties of fidelitie and trust to his brother Iohn that succeeded him. For by a long oration he perswaded the whole nation of the English men, that he was a very circumspect man, vertuous, valiant, borne of noble parentage, and most woorthy of the crowne. Whereupon he was so receiued of all the people and crowned king. He wrote certaine books, and died at the last with very great griefe of minde, in the yeere 1205, hauing bene archbishop the space of 11 yeeres 8 moneths and sixe dayes, by reason of the ciuill discords abroad, whereby all things went topsie turuy, and in the reigne of king Iohn.

The traauiles of Robert Curson.

RObertus Curson ex nobili quodam Anglorum ortus genere, disciplinam tum propheticam, tum sacris studiosus incubuit, idque (quantum ex coniecturis colligo) in celebratissima Oxonijs Academia. Præstantissimis illic institutoribus vsus, ex summa circa ingenuas artes industria, & assiduo literarum labore, famam sibi inter suos celeberrimam comparauit. Ampliora deinde meditatus Parisiorum Lutetiam, atque Romam ipsam petijt, illic Theologus Doctor, hic verò Cardinalis effectus. Vnde vterque Matthæus Parisius, ac Westmonasterius,

hoc de ipso testimonium adferunt: hic libro 2. ille 8. suorum Chronicorum. Anno Domini. 1218 (inquiunt) in captione Damiatæ Ægypti urbis, sub Ioanne Brenno Hierosolymorum rege, fuit cum Pelagio Albanensi Magister Robertus de Curson, Anglus, Clericus celeberrimus, genere nobilis, ac Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalis, &c. Bostonus Buriensis in suo Catalogo Cursonum aliquos libros composuisse narrat. Claruit anno superius numerato per prædictos testes in Anglia regnante Henrico tertio Ioannis regis filio: fuitque hic diebus Honorij tertij Romani pontificis in Angliam, Bostono teste, legatus.

The same in English.

Robert Curson descended of a noble family of England, used great diligence aswell in prophane as in diuine studies in the famous Vniuersity of Oxford (as I coniecture.) He had there the best scholemasters that were to be gotten, and was most industrious in the arts and continual exercises of learning: by means whereof he grew to be of great renowne where he liued. Afterward thinking of greater matters he went to Paris, and thence to Rome it selfe, and at Paris he proceeded doctor of Diuinity, at Rome he was made cardinall: whereupon both Matthew Paris & Matthew of Westminster produce this testimony of him, the one in his second booke, the other in his eight booke of Chronicles. In the yere of our Lord (say they) 1218, at the taking of Damiatæ a city of Egypt vnder Iohn Brenne king of Ierusalem, M. Robert Curson an English man, a most famous cleark of noble parentage, and cardinall of the church of Rome, was there with Pelagius Albanensis, &c. Boston of Burie in Suffolke in his catalogue reporteth, that he wrote diuers books. He flourished in the yeere aforesayd by the witnesses aforesayd. Henry the third sonne of king Iohn being then king of England: and by the further testimony of Boston, this Curson was legate into England in the dayes of Honorius the third, bishop of Rome.

The voyage of Ranulph earle of Chester, of Saer Quincy earle of Winchester, William de Albanie earle of Arundel, with diuers other noble men to the Holy land, in the second yere of K. Henry the third. Matth. Paris. Holensh. pag. 202.

IN the yeere 1218, Ranulph earle of Chester was sent into the Holy land by king Henry the third with a goodly company of souldiers and men of warre, to ayde the Christians there against the Infidels, which at the same time had besieged the city of Damiatæ in Egypt. In which enterprise the valiancy of the same earle after his comming thither was to his great praise most apparant. There went with him in that iourney Saer de Quincy earle of Winchester, William de Albanie earle of Arundel, besides diuers barons, as the lord Robert fitz Walter, Iohn constable of Chester, William de Harecourt, and Oliuer fitz Roy sonne to the king of England, and diuers others.

The voyage of Henry Bohun and Saer Quincy to the Holy land.

This yere, being the sixt yere of Henry the third, deceased Henry de Bohun earle of Hereford, and Saer de Quincy earle of Winchester, in their iourney which they made to the Holy land. Matth. Paris. Holensh. pag. 202. col. 2.

The traualles of Ranulph Glanville earle of Chester.

RANULPHUS Glanville Cestriæ Comes, vir nobilissimi generis, & vtroque iure eruditus, in albo illustrium virorum à me meritò ponendus venit. Ita prohè omnes adolescentie suæ annos legibus tum humanis tum diuinis consecrauit, vt non prius in hominem per ætatem enaserit, quam nomen decúsque ab insigni eruditione sibi comparauerit. Cum profecti essent Francorum Heroes Ptolemaidem, into cum Ieanne Brenno Hierosolymorum rege concilio, Damiatam Ægypti vrhem obsidendam constitutebant, anno salutis humanæ 1218. Misit illuc Henricus rex, ab Honorio 3 Rom. Pontifice rogatus, cum magna armatorum manu Ranulphum, ad rem Christianam iuuandam. Cuius virtus, Polydoro teste, in eo bello miris omnium laudibus celebrata fuit. Quo confecto negotio, Ranulphus in patriam reuersus, scripsit, De legibus Angliæ librum vnum. Fertur præterea, & alia quedam scripsisse, sed tempus edax rerum,

rerum, ea nobis abstulit. Claruit anno à Senatoris nostri natiuitate 1230 confectus senio, dum Henricus tertius sub Antichristi tyrannide in Anglia regnaret.

The same in English.

RANulph Glanuilc earle of Chester, a man of a very noble house, and learned in both the Lawes, deserves of duetie to be here placed by me in the catalogue of woorthy and notable men. He applied so well all the yeeres of his youth to the study of humane and diuine Lawes, that he came not so soone to the age of a man, as he had purchased to himselfe by reason of his singular learning, renowne and honour. When the noble men of France went to Ptolomais, vpon the counsell of Iohn Brenne king of Ierusalem, they resoluèd to besiege Damiaata a city of Egypt, in the yee 1218. And then Henry the king vpon the motion of Honorius the third, bishop of Rome, sent thither this earle Ranulph with a great power of armed souldiers, to further the enterprise of the Christians: whose valure in that warre (by the testimonie of Poldior Virgil) was marueilously commended of all men. After the end of which business, he being returned into his countrey, wrote a booke of the lawes of England. It is also reported that he wrote other books, but time the destroyer of many memorials, hath taken them from vs. He flourished in the yeere after the natiuity of Christ 1230, being very aged, and in the reigne of K. Henry the third.

The voyage of Petrus de Rupibus bishop of Winchester, to Ierusalem in the yere of grace 1231, and in the 15 of Henry the third.

ANno gratiæ 1231, mense verò Iulio, Petrus Wintoniensis episcopus, completo in terra sancta iam fere per quinquennium magnificè peregrinationis voto, reuersus est in Angliam, Kalendis Augusti; & Wintoniam veniens, susceptus est cum processione solenni in sua ecclesia cathedrali.

The same in English.

IN the yere of grace 1231, and in the moneth of Iuly, Peter bishop of Winchester hauing spent almost five whole yeres in fulfilling his vow of pilgrimage in the Holy land with great pompe, returned into England, about the Kalends of August, and coming vnto Winchester was receiued with solemne procession into his cathedrall church.

The honourable and prosperous voyage of Richard earle of Cornwall, brother to king Henry the third, accompanied with William Longespee earle of Sarisburie, and many other noble men into Syria.

IN the 24 yeere of king Henry the third, Richard earle of Cornwall the kings brother, with a nauy of ships sailed into Syria, where in the warres against the Saracens he greatly advanced the part of the Christians. There went ouer with him the earle of Sarisburie, William Longespee, and William Basset, Iohn Beauchampe, Geoffrey de Lucie, Iohn Neuel, Geoffrey Beauchampe, Peter de Brense, and William Furniuall.

1240.

Simon Montfort earle of Leicester went ouer also the same time: but whereas the earle of Cornwall tooke the sea at Marseils, the earle of Leicester passed thorow Italy, and tooke shipping at Brindize in Apulia: and with him went these persons of name, Thomas de Furniuall with his brother Gerard de Furniuall, Hugh Wake, Almerike de S. Aumond, Wicard Ledet, Punched de Dewin, and William de Dewin that were brethren, Gerard Pesmes, Fouke de Baugie, and Peter de Chauntenay.

Shortly after also Iohn earle of Albemarle, William Fortis, and Peter de Mallow a Poitouin, men for their valiancy greatly renowned, went thither, leading with them a great number of Christian souldiers, Matth. Paris. Matth. West. Holensh. pag. 225. col. 2.

The coming of the Emperour of Constantinople called Baldwin into England in the yere 1247, out of Matth. Paris, & Holensh. pag. 239. vol. 2.

About the same time, Baldwin naming himselfe emperour of Constantinople, came againe into

into England, to procure some new ayd of the king towards the recouery of his empire, out of the which he was expelled by the Greeks.

|| Or, Longespee.

The voyage of William || Longespee Earle of Sarisburie into Asia, in the yeere 1248, and in the 32 yeere of the reigne of Henry the third, king of England.

Lewis the French king being recovered of his sicknesse which he fell into, in the yeere 1234, vowed thereupon for a free will sacrifice to God, that he (if the Councell of his realme would suffer him) would in his owne person visit the Holy land: which matter was opened and debated in the Parliament of France held in the yeere 1247. Where at length it was concluded, that the king according to his vow should take his journey into Asia, and the time thereof was also prefixed, which should be after the feast of S. Iohn Baptist the next yeere ensuing.

At which time William Longespee a worthie warrior, with the bishop of Worcester and certaine other great men in the Realme of England (moued with the example of the Frenchmen) prepared themselues likewise to the same journey.

It fell out in this enterprize, that about the beginning of October, the French king assaulted and tooke Damiatra, being the principall fort or hold of the Saracens in all Egypt, Anno 1249. and having fortified the Citie with an able garrison left with the Duke of Burgundie, he remooued his tents from thence to goe Eastward. In whose armie followed William Longespee, accompanied with a piked number of English warriors retaining vnto him. But such was the disdain of the Frenchmen against this William Longespee and the Englishmen that they could not abide them, but flouted them after an opprobrious maner with English tailes, insomuch that the French king himselfe had much adoe to keepe peace betweene them.

A fort won by the Englishmen.

The originall cause of this grudge betweene them began thus. There was not farre from Alexandria in Egypt a strong fort or castle replenished with great Ladies and rich treasure of the Saracens: which hold it chanced the sayd William Longespee with his company of English soldiers to get, more by politike dexteritie then by open force of armes, wherewith he & his retinue were greatly enriched. When the Frenchmen had knowledge hereof (they not being made priue hereto) began to conceiue an heart burning against the English souldiers, & could not speake well of them after that.

A fort won by the Englishmen.

It hapned againe not long after, that the sayd William had intelligence of a company of rich merchants among the Saracens going to a certaine Faire about the parts of Alexandria, hauing their camels, asses and mules, richly loden with silkes, precious iewels, spices, gold & siluer, with cart loades of other wares, beside victuall and other furniture, whereof the souldiers then stood in great need: he hauing secret knowledge hereof, gathered all the power of Englishmen vnto him that he could, and so by night falling vpon the merchants, some he slew with their guides and conducters, some hee tooke, some hee put to flight: the carts with the driuers, and with the oxen, camels, asses and mules, with the whole cariage and victuals he tooke & brought with him, loosing in all the skirmish but one souldier, and eight of his seruitors: of whom notwithstanding some he brought home wounded to be cured.

The cause of the Frenchmen's hate at English.

This being knowen in the Campe, foorth came the Frenchmen which all this while loytered in their paulions, and meeting this cariage by the way, tooke all the foresayd praiue whole to themselues, rating the said William and the Englishmen for aduenturing and issuing out of the Campe without leaue or knowledge of their Generall, contrary to the discipline of warre. William said againe he had done nothing but he would answere to it, whose purpose was to haue the spoyle denided to the behoofe of the whole armie.

When this would not serue, hee being sore grieved in his minde so cowardly to be spoyled of that which he so aduenturously had traauiled for, went to the King to complaine: But when no reason nor complaint would serue by reason of the proude Earle of Artoys the Kings brother, which vpon spight and disdain stood agaynst him, he bidding the King farewell sayd hee would serue him no longer: and so William de Longespee with the rest of his company

pany breaking from the French hoste went to Achon. Vpon whose departure the earle of Wil. Longespee Artoys sayd, Now is the army of French men well rid of these tailed people, which words lustily forsaketh spoken in great despight were ill taken of many good men that heard them. y^e French king.

But not long after, when the keeper of Cayro & Babylonia, bearing a good mind to the Christian religion, and being offended also with the Souldan, promised to deliuer the same to the French king, instructing him what course was best for him to take to accomplish it, the king hereupon in all haste sent for William Longespee, promising him a full redress of all his iniuries before receiued: who at the kings request came to him againe, and so ioynd with the French power.

After this, it happened that the French king passing with his armie towards Cayro aforesayd, came to the great riuer Nilus, on the further part whereof the Soldan had pitched himselfe to withstand his comming ouer: there was at this time a Saracen lately conuerted to Christ, seruing the earle Robert the French kings brother, who told him of the absence of the Soldan from his tents, and of a shallow forde in the riuer where they might easily passe ouer. Whereupon the sayd earle Robert & the Master of the Temple with a great power, esteemed to the third part of the army issued ouer the riuer, after whom followed W. Longespee with his band of English souldiers. These being ioynd together on the other side of the water, encountred the same day with the Saracens remaining in the tents & put them to the worst. Which victory being gotten, the French earle surprised with pride and triumph, as though hee had conquered the whole earth, would needs forward, diuiding himselfe from the maine hoste, thinking to winne the spurres alone. To whom certain sage men of the Temple, giuing him contrary counsell, aduised him not to do so, but rather to returne and take their whole company with them, and so should they be more sure against all deceits and dangers, which might be layed priuily for them. The maner of that people (they sayd) they better knew, and had more experience thereof then he: alledging moreover their wearied bodies, their tired horses, their famished souldiers, and the insufficiency also of their number, which was not able to withstand the multitude of the enemies, especially at this present brunt, in which the aduersaries did well see the whole state of their dominion now to consist either in winning all or losing all.

Which when the proud earle did heare, being inflated with no lesse arrogancy then ignorance, with opprobrious taunts reuiled them, calling them cowardly dastards, & betrayers of the whole countrey, obiecting vnto them the common report of many, which sayd, that the land of the holy crosse might soone be woun to Christendome, were it not for rebellious Templaries, with the Hospitalaries, and their followers.

To these contumelious rebukes, when the master of the Temple answered againe for him and his fellows, bidding him display his ensigne when he would, and where he durst, they were as ready to follow him, as he to goe before them. Then began William de Longespee the worthy knight to speake, desiring the earle to giue eare to those men of experience, who had better knowledge of those countreyes and people then had he, commending also their counsell to be discrete and wholesome, and so turning to the master of the Temple, began with gentle wordes to mittigate him likewise. The knight had not halfe ended his talke, when the Earle taking his wordes out of his mouth, began to fume and sweare, crying out of those cowardly Englishmen with tailes: What a pure armie (sayde he) should we haue here, if these tailes and tailed people were purged from it, with other like words of villany, and much disdain: whereunto the English knight answering againe, well, Earle Robert (said he) where-soener you dare set your foote, my step shall go as farre as yours, and (as I beleue) we goe this day where you shall not dare to come neere the taile of my horse, as in deede in the euent it proued true: for Earle Robert would needes set forward, weening to get all the glory to himselfe before the comming of the hoste, and first innaded a litle village or castle, which was not farre off, called Mansor. The countrey Boores and Pagans in the villages, seeing the Christians comming, ranne out with such a maine cry and shout, that it came to the Soldans hearing, who was neerer then our men did thinke. In the meane time, the Christians iuading and entring into the munition incircumspectly, were pelted and pashed with stones by

The worthy answer of William Longespee to Earle Robert.

by them which stood aboue, whereby a great number of our men were lost, and the armie sore maymed, and almost in despaire.

Then immediatly vpon the same, commeth the Soldan with all his maine power, which seeing the Christian armie to be deuicid, and the brother separated from the brother, had that which he long wished for, and so inclosing them round about, that none should escape, had with them a cruell fight.

The cowardly
sight of Earle
Robert.

Then the earle began to repent him of his heady rashnes, but it was too late, who then seeing William the English knight doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the euemies, cried vnto him most cowardly to flie, seeing God (saith he) doth fight against vs: To whom the Knight answering againe, God forbid (sayth he) that my fathers soune should runne away from the face of a Saracene. The Earle then turning his horse, fled away, thinking to auoid by the swiftnes of his horse, and so taking the riuier Thafnis, oppressed with harnessse, was there sunken and drowned.

The valiant
ende of Willi-
am Longespe.

Thus the Earle being gone, the Frenchmen began to dispaire and scatter. Then William de Longespe bearing all the force of the enemies, stode against them as long as he could, wounding and slaying many a Saracen, till at length his horse being killed, and his legges maymed, he could no longer stande, who yet notwithstanding as he was downe, mangled their feete and legges, and did the Saracens much sorrow, till at last after many blowes and wounds, being stoned of the Saracens, he yeilded his life. And after the death of him, the Saracens setting vpon the residue of the armie, whom they had compassed on euery side, deuoured and destroyed them all, insomuch that scarce one man remained aliue, sauing two Templaries, one Hospitaller, and one poore rascall souldier, which brought tidings hereof to the King.

And thus by the imprudent and foolish hardines of that French Earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited, and that valient English Knight onermatched, to the griefe of all Christian people, the glory of the Saracens, and the viter destruction and ruine of the whole French armie, as afterwards it appeared.

The Voyage of Prince Edward the sonne of king Henry the third into Asia, in the yeere 1270.

ABOUT the yeere of our Lord, 1267. Octobonus the Popes Legate being in England, prince Edward the sonne of king Henry, and diuers other Noble men of England tooke vpon them the crosse vpon S. Iohn Baptists day, by the sayd Legates hands at Northhampton, to the reliefe of the Holy land, and the subuersion of the enemies of the crosse of Christ. For which purpose, and for the better furnishing of the prince towards the iourney, there was granted him a subsidie throughout all the realme, and in the moneth of May, in the yeere of our Lord 1270. he began to set forward.

At Michaelmas following he with his company came to Eguemortes, which is from Marsilia eight leagues Westward, and there taking ship againe (hauing a mery and prosperous wind) within ten dayes arrived at Tunez, where he was with great ioy welcommed, and entertained of the Christian princes that there were to this purpose assembled, as of Philip the French King, whose father Lodonicus died a litle before, of Carolus the king of Sicilia, and the two kings of Nauarre and Arragon, and as this lord Edward came thither for his father the king of England, thither came also Henry the sonne of the king of Almaine for his father, who at his returne from the voyage was slaine in a chappell at Viterbium.

When prince Edward demanded of these kings and princes what was to be done, they answered him againe and sayd, the prince of this citie and the prouince adioyning to the same hath bene accustomed to pay tribute vnto the king of Sicily euery yere: and now for that the same hath bene for the space of seuen yeeres vnpaid and more, therefore we thought good to make inuasion vpon him. But the king knowing the same tribute to be but iustly demanded, hath now according to our owne desire satisfied for the time past, and also paid his tribute before hand.

Then sayd he, My Lords, what is this to the purpose? are we not here all assembled, & haue taken vpon vs the Lords Character to fight against the infidels & enemies of Christ?

What

Prince

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What meane you then to conclude a peace with them? God forbid we should do so, for now the land is plaine and hard, so that we may approach to the holy city Ierusalē. Then said they, now haue we made a league with them, neither is it lawful for vs to breake the same. But let vs returne againe to Sicilia, and when the winter is past we may well take shipping to Acra. But this counsell nothing at all liked him, neither did he shew himselfe wel pleased therewith: but after hee had made them a princely banquet, he went into his closet or priuy chamber from amongst them, neither would he partaker of any of that wicked money which they had taken. They notwithstanding continuing their purpose, at the next mery wind tooke shipping, and for want of ships left 200. of their men a shore, crying out, and pitiously lamenting for the peril and hazard of death that they were in: wherewith prince Edward being somewhat moued to compassion, came backe againe to the land, and receiued and stowed them in his owne ships, being the last that went aboard.

Within seuen dayes after, they arriued in the kingdom of Sicilia, ouer agaynst the Citie Trapes, casting their ankers a league from thence within the sea, for that their shippes were of great burden, and thoroughly fraught: and from the haueen of the citie they sent out barges and boates to receiue and bring such of the Nobilitie to land as would, but their horses for the most part, and all their armour they kept still within boord.

At length towards the euening the sea began to be rough, & increased to a great tempest and a mightie: insonmuch that their ships were beaten one against anothers sides, and drowned. There was of them at that tempest lying at anker more then 120. with all their armour and munition, with innumerable soules besides, and that wicked money also which they had taken before, likewise perished, and was lost.

But the tempest hurt not so much as one ship of prince Edwards, who had in number 13. nor yet had one man lost thereby, for that (as it may be presupposed) he consented not to the wicked counsell of the rest.

When in the morning the princes and kings came to the sea side, and saw all their ships drowned, and saw their men and horses in great number cast vpon the land drowned, they had full heauie hearts, as well they might, for of all their ship and mariners, which were in number 1500. besides the common souldiers, there was no more saued then the mariners of one onely ship, and they in this wise.

There was in that ship a good & wise Matrone, a Countesse or an Erles wife, who perceiuing the tempest to grow, & fearing her selfe, called to her the M. of the ship, & asked him whether in attempting to the shoare it were not possible to saue theselues: he answered, that to saue the ship it was impossible: howbeit the men that were therein by Gods helpe he doubted not. Then sayd the countesse, for the ship force no whit, saue the soules therein, and haue to thee double the value of the shippe: who immediatly hoising the sailes with all force, ran the shippe aground so neere the shore as was possible, so that with the vehemeny of the weather & force he came withall, he brast the ship and saued all that was within the same, as he had shewed, and sayd before.

Then the kings and princes (altering their purpose after this so great a shipwracke) returned home againe every one vnto their owne lands: onely Edward the sonne of the King of England, remained behinde with his men and ships, which the Lord had saued and pre-erued.

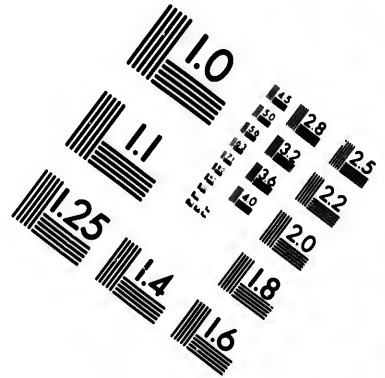
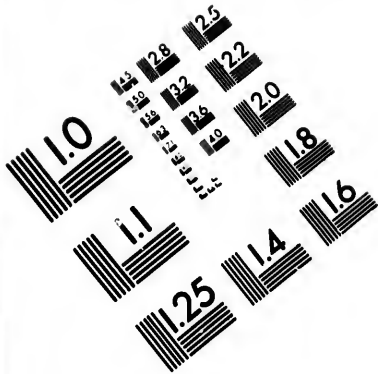
Then prince Edward renouating his purpose, tooke shipping againe, and within fiftene daies after Easter arriued he at Acra, and went aland, taking with him a thousand of the best souldiers and most expert, and taried there a whole moneth, refreshing both his men and horses, and that in this space he might learne and know the secrets of the land. After this he tooke with him sixe or seuen thousand souldiers, and marched forward twenty miles from Acra, and tooke Nazareth, and those that he found there he slew, and afterward returned againe to Acra. But their enemies following after them, thinking to haue set vpon them at some streit or other aduantage, were espied by the prince, and returning againe vpon them gaue a charge, and slew many of them, and the rest they put to flight.

After this, about Mid-summer, when the prince had vnderstanding that the Saracens

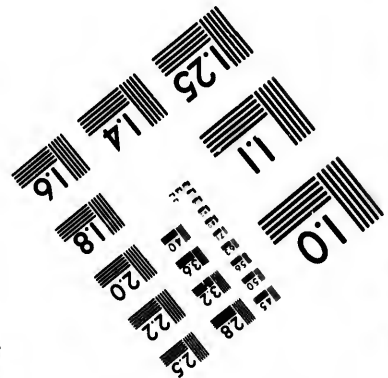
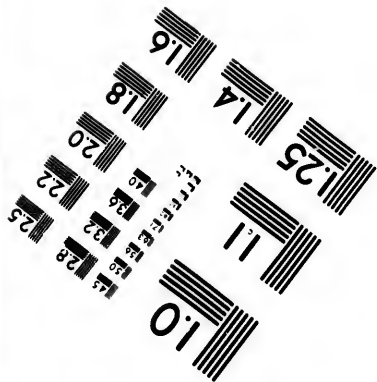
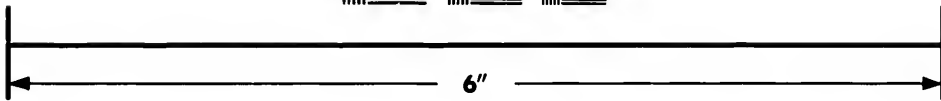
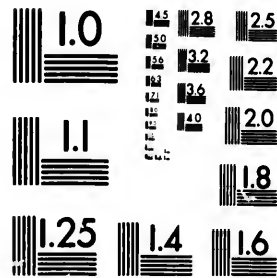
The arrival of
prince Edward
at Acra.

Nazareth taken
by the prince.





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began to gather at Cakow which was forty miles from Acra, he marching thither, set vpon them very earely in the morning, and slew of them more then a thousand, the rest he put to flight, and tooke rich spoiles, marching forward till they came to a castle named Castrum peregrinorum, situate vpon the sea coast, and taried there that night, and the next day they returned againe toward Acra.

The princes of
Cyprus acknow-
ledge obedience
to the kings of
England.

In the meane season the king of Ierusalem sent vnto the noble men of Cyprus, desiring them to come with speed to ayd the Christians, but they would not come, saying they would keepe their owne land, and go no further. Then prince Edward sent vnto them, desiring that at his request they would come and ioyne in ayd with him: who immediatly thereupon came vnto him with great preparation & furniture for the warres, saying, that at his commandement they were bound to do no lesse, for that his predecessors were sometimes the gouernours of that their land, and that they ought alwayes to shew their fidelity to the kings of England.

Then the Christians being herewith animated, made a third voyage or road, and came as farre as the fort called Vincula sancti Petri, and to S. Georgius, and when they had slain certaine there, not finding any to make resistance against them, they retired againe from whence they came: when thus the fame of prince Edward grew amongst his enemies, and that they began to stand in doubt of him, they deuised among themselves how by some policy they might circumuent him, and betray him. Whereupon the prince and admirall of Ioppa sent vnto him, faining himselfe vnder great deceit willing to become a Christian, and that he would draw with him a great number besides, so that they might be honorably entertained and vsed of the Christians. This talke pleased the prince well, and perswaded him to finish the thing he had so well begun by writing againe, who also by the same messenger sent and wrote backe vnto him diuers times about the same matter, whereby no mistrust should spring.

This messenger (sayth mine author) was one ex caute nutritis, one of the stony hearted, that neither feared God nor dreaded death.

The fift time when this messenger came, and was of the princes seruants searched according to the maner and custome what weapon and armour he had about him, as also his purse, that not so much as a knife could be scene about him, he was had vp into the princes chamber, and after his reuerence done, he pulled out certaine letters, which he deliuered the prince from his lord, as he had done others before. This was about eight dayes after Whitsuntide, vpon a Tuesday, somewhat before night, at which time the prince was layed vpon his bed bare headed, in his ierkin, for the great heat and intemperature of the weather.

When the prince had read the letters, it appeared by them, that vpon the Saturday next following, his lord would be there ready to accomplish all that he had written and promised. The report of these newes by the prince to the standers by, liked them well, who drew somewhat backe to consult thereof amongst themselves. In the meane time, the messenger kneeling, and making his obeisance to the prince (questioning further with him) put his hand to his belt, as though he would haue pulled out some secret letters, and suddenly he pulled out an enuened knife, thinking to haue stroken the prince into the belly therewith as he lay: but the prince lifting vp his hand to defend the blow, was striken a great wound into the arme, and being about to fetch another stroke at him, the prince againe with his foot tooke him such a blow, that he feld him to the ground: with that the prince gate him by the hand, and with such violence wrasted the knife from him, that he hurt himselfe therewith on the forehead, and immediately thrust the same into the belly of the messenger and striker, and slew him.

Prince Edward
trasterously
wounded.

The princes seruants being in the next chamber not farre off, hearing the busling, came with great haste running in, and finding the messenger lying dead in the floore, one of them tooke vp a stoole, and beat out his braines: wherat the prince was wroth for that he stroke a dead man, and one that was killed before.

But the rumour of this accident, as it was strange, so it went some thorowout all the Court, and from thence among the common people, for which they were very heauy, and greatly

greatly discouraged. To him came also the Captaine of the Temple, and brought him a costly and precious drinke against poison, least the venime of the knife should penetrate the lively blood, and in blaming wise sayd vnto him: did I not tell your Grace before of the deceit and subtilty of this people? Notwithstanding, sayd he, let your Grace take a good heart, you shall not die of this wound, my life for yours. But straight way the Surgeons and Physicians were sent for, and the prince was dressed, and within few dayes after, the wound began to putrifie, and the flesh to looke dead and blacke: wherupon they that were about the prince began to mutter among themselues, and were very sad and heauy.

Which thing he himself percciuing, said vnto them: why mutter you thus among your selues? what see you in me, can I not be healed? tell me the trueth, be ye not afrayd. Whereupon one sayd vnto him, and it like your Grace you may be healed, we mistrust not, but yet it will be very painfull for you to suffer. May suffering (sayd he againe) restore health? yea sayth the other, on paine of losing my head. Then sayd the prince, I commit my selfe vnto you, doe with me what you thinke good.

Then sayd one of the Physicians, is there any of your Nobles in whom your Grace reposest special trust? to whom the prince answered Yea, naming certeine of the Noble men that stood about him. Then sayd the Physician to the two, whom the prince first named, the Lord Edmund, and the lord Iohn Voisie, And doe you also faithfully loue your Lord and Prince? Who answered both, Yea vndoubtedly. Then sayth he, take you away this gentlewoman and lady (meaning his wife) and let her not see her lord and husband, till such time as I will you thereunto. Whereupon they tooke her from the princes presence, crying out, and wringing her hands. Then sayd they vnto her, Be you contented good Lady & Madame, it is better that one woman should weepe a little while, then that all the realme of England should weepe a great season.

This lord Edmund was the prince his brother.

Then on the morrow they cut out all the dead and inuenimed flesh out of the princes arme, and threw it from them, and sayd vnto him: how cheerech your Grace, we promise you within these fiftene dayes you shall shew your selfe abroad (if God permit) vpon your horsebacke, whole and well as euer you were. And according to the promise he made the prince, it came to passe, to the no little comfort and admiration of all his subjects.

When the great Souldan heard hereof, and that the prince was yet aliue, he could scarcely beleuee the same, and sending vnto him three of his Nobles and Princes, excused himselfe by them, calling his God to witnesse that the same was done neither by him nor his consent. Which princes and messengers standing aloofe off from the kings sonne, worshipping him, fell flat vpon the ground: you (sayd the prince) do reuerence me, but yet you loue me not. But they vnderstood him not, because he spake in English vnto them, speaking by an Interpreter: neuertheless he honourably entertained them, and sent them away in peace.

Thus when prince Edward had bene eightene moneths in Acra, he tooke shipping about the Assumption of our Lady, as we call it, returning homeward, and after seuen weekes he arriued in Sicilia at Trapes, and from thence trauailed thorow the middes of Apulia, till he came to Rome, where he was of the Pope honorably entertained.

From thence he came into France, whose fame and noble prowess was there much bruted among the common people, and enuid of the Nobility, especially of the earle of Chalons, who thought to haue intrapped him and his company, as may appeare in the story: but Prince Edward continued forth his journey to Paris, and was there of the French king honourably entertained: and after certaine dayes he went thence into Gascoine, where he taried till that he heard of the death of the king his father, at which time he came home, and was crowned king of England, in the yere of our Lord 1274.

The trauaile of Robert Turneham.

ROBERTUS Turneham Franciscanus, Theologiæ professor insignis, Lynnæ celebri Irenorum ad ripas Isidis emporio, collegio suorum fratrum magnificè præfuit. Edwardus Princeps, cognomento Longus, Henrici tertij filius, bellicam expeditionem contra Saracenos Assyriam incolentes,

colentes, anno Dom. 1268. parabat. Ad quam profectiorem quæsitus quoque Orator vehemens, qui plebis in causa religionis animos excitaret, Turnehamus principi visus vel dignissimus est, qui minus hoc obiret. Sic tanquam signifer constitutus Assyrios vna cum Anglico exercitu petijt, ac suum non sine laude præstitit officium. Claruit anno salutiferi partus, 1280. varia componens, sub eodem Edwardo eius nominis primo post Conquestum.

The same in English.

ROBERT Turneham Franciscan, a notable professor of Diuinitie, was with great dignitie Prior of the Colledge of his Order in the famous Mart Towne of Lynne, situate vpon the riuer of Isis in Norfolke. Prince Edward surnamed the Long, the sonne of Henrie the third, prepared his warlike voyage against the Saracens dwelling in Syria, in the yeere of our Lord, 1268. For the which expedition some earnest preacher was sought to stirre vp the peoples minds in the cause of religion. And this Turneham seemed to the Prince most worthy to performe that office: so that he being appointed as it were a standard bearer, went into Syria with the English army, and performed his duety with good commendation. He flourished in the yeere of Christ 1280. setting forth diuers workes vnder the same King Edward the first of that name after the Conquest.

The life of Syr Iohn Mandeuill Knight, written by Master Bale. Centur. 6.

IOANNES Mandeuil, vir equestris ordinis, ex fano Albini oriundus, ita à teneris vt aiunt, vniuersis literarum studijs assueuerat, vt in illis bonam felicitatis suæ partem poneret. Nam generis sui stemmata illustria, nulli vsui futura ducebat, nisi illa clariora doctis artibus redderet. Quare cum animum Euangelica lectione ritè instituisset, transtulit sua studia ad rem Medicam, artem imprimi liberali ingenio dignam. Sed inter alia, ingens quædam cupido videndi Africam, & Asiam, vastioris orbis partes, eius animum inuaserat. Comparato igitur amplo viatico, peregrè profectus est, anno à Christo nato, 1332. & domum tanquam alter Vlysses, post 34. annos rediens, à paucissimis quidem cognitus fuit. Interim Scythiam, Armeniam Maiorem & Minorem, Aegyptum, vtramque Lybiam, Arabiam, Syriam, Mediam, Mesopotamiam, Persiam, Chaldream, Græciam, Illyrium, Tartariam, & alia spaciosi orbis regna, laborioso itinere visitauit. Denique linguarum cognitione præditus, ne tot ac tantarum rerum varietates, & miracula quæ oculatus testis viderat, memoriæque mandauerat, obliuione premerentur, in tribus linguis, Anglica, Gallica, & Latina, graphicè scripsit Itinerarium 33. annorum. Reuersus in Angliam, ac visis sui seculi malis, vir pius dicebat, nostris temporibus iam verius quàm olim dici potest, virtus cessat, Ecclesia calcatur, Clerus errat, dæmon regnat, simonia dominatur, &c. Leodij tandem obiit, anno Domini 1372, die 17. Nouembris, apud Guilielmitas sepultus.

The same in English.

IOHN Mandeuil Knight, borne in the towne of S. Albons, was so well giuen to the studie of learning from his childhood, that he seemed to plant a good part of his felicitie in the same: for he supposed that the honour of his birth would nothing auail him, except he could render the same more honourable by his knowledge in good letters. Hauing therefore well grounded himselfe in religion by reading the Scriptures, he applied his studies to the arte of Physicke, a profession worthy a noble wit: but amongst other things, he was rauished with a mightie desire to see the greater partes of the world, as Asia and Africa. Hauing therefore provided all things necessarie for his iourney, he departed from his countrey in the yeere of Christ, 1332, and as another Vlysses returned home, after the space of 34. yeeres, and was then known to a very fewe. In the time of his trauaile he was in Scythia, the greater and lesse Armenia, Egypti, both Lybias, Arabia, Syria, Media, Mesopotamia, Persia, Chaldæa, Greece, Illyrium, Tartarie, and diuers other kingdomes of the world: and hauing gotten by this meanes the knowledge of the languages, least so many and great varieties, and things miraculous, whereof himselfe had bene an eie witnes, should perish in obliuion, he committed his whole trauell of 33. yeeres to writing in three diuers tongues, English,

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English, French and Latine. Being arrined againe in England, and hauing seene the wickednes of that age, he gaue out this speach: In our time (sayd he) it may be spoken more truly then of olde, that vertue is gone, the Church is vnder foote, the Clergie is in error, the deuill raigneth, and Simonie beareth the sway, &c.

He died at Leege, in the yeere 1372. the 17. day of Nouember, being there buried in the Abbie of the Order of the Guilielmites.

The Tombe and Epitaph of Sir Iohn Mandeuil, in the cite of Leege, spoken of by Ortelius, in his booke called Itinerarium Belgiae, in this sort.

Magna & populosa Leodij suburbia, ad collium radices, in quorum iugis multa sunt, & pulcherrima monasteria, inter quae magnificum illud, ac nobile D. Laurentio dicatum, ab Raginaldo Episcopo. Est in hac quoque regione, vel suburbijs Leodij, Guilielmitarum Cœnobium, in quo Epitaphium hoc Ioannis à Mandeuille, excepinus. Fol. 15, 16.

Hic iacet vir nobilis, D. Ioannes de Mandeuille, aliter dictus ad Barbam, Miles, Dominus de Campi, natus de Anglia, Medicinæ professor, deuotissimus, orator, & bonorum largissimus pauperibus erogator, qui toto quasi orbe lustrato, Leodij diem vitæ suæ clausit extremum. Anno Dom. 1371. Mensis Nouembris, Die 17. Epitaphium.

Hæc in lapide: in quo cælata viri armati imago, Leonem calcantis, barba bifurcata, ad caput manus benedicens, & vernacula hæc verba: Vos qui paseis sor mi, pour l'amour deix proies por mi. Clipeus erat vacuus, in quo olim fuisse dicebant laminam æream, & eius in ea tridem cælata insignia, Leonem videlicet argenteum, cui ad pectus lunula rubea in campo carneo, quem Limbus ambiret denticulatus ex auro. Eius nobis ostendebant, & cultros, ephipiâque, & calcaria quibus vsum fuisse asserabant, in peragrando toto ferè terrarum orbe, vt claritis testatur eius Itinerarium, quod typis etiam excusum passim habetur.

Tabvla Præsents Libri Ioannes Mandeuil, singvla per ordinem capitula, & in eorum quolibet quid agitur, notificat euidenter.

Capvt. I.

- | | |
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| 1 Commendatio brevis terre Hierosolymitanæ. | 16 De pluribus locis sacris extra vrhem. |
| 2 Iter ab Anglia tam per terras quàm per aquas, vsque in Constantinopolim. | 17 De sacris locis extra muros ciuitatis. |
| 3 De vrbe Constantinopoli, & reliquijs ibidem contentis. | 18 De alijs locis notabilibus. |
| 4 Via tam per terras quàm per aquas, à Constantinopoli vsque Acharon, vel Acon. | 19 De Nazareth & Samaria. |
| 5 Via à Francia & Flandria, per solas terras vsque in Hierusalem. | 20 De Territorio Galileæ & Samariæ. |
| 6 Via de Cypro vel de Hierusalem, vsque in Babyloniam Egypti. | 21 De secta detestabili Sarracenorum. |
| 7 De Pallatio Soldani, & nominibus præteritorum Soldanorum. | 22 De vita Mahometi. |
| 8 De Campo Balsami in Egypto. | 23 De colloquio Authoris cum Soldano. |
| 9 De Nilo fluuio, & Egypti territorio. | 24 Per suasio ad non credentes terrarum diuersitates per orbem terræ. |
| 10 De conductu Soldani. | 25 De Armenia, & Persia. |
| 11 De Monasterio Sinay. | 26 De Ethiopia & diamantibus, ac de infima & media India. |
| 12 Iter per desertum Sinay, vsque in Iudeam. | 27 De foresto piperis. |
| 13 De ciuitate Bethleem, & semita, vsque in Ierusalem. | 28 De Ecclesia beati Thomæ Apostoli. |
| 14 De Ecclesia gloriosi sepulchri Domini in vrbe Ierusalem. | 29 De quibusdam meridionalibus insulis, & farina & melle. |
| 15 De tribus alijs Ecclesijs, & specialiter de Templo Domini. | 30 De Regno Cynocephalorum, & alijs Insulis. |
| | 31 De multis alijs insulis Meridionalibus. |
| | 32 De bona regione Mangi. |
| | 33 De Pygmeis, & itinere vsq; prouincia Cathay. |

- 34 De pallacio Imperatoris magni Chan.
 35 De quatuor solemnitatibus, quas magnus Chan celebrat in Anno.
 36 De præstigijs in festo, & de comitatu Imperatoris.
 37 Qua de causa dicitur magnus Chan.
 38 De territorio Cathay, & moribus Tartarorum.
 39 De sepultura Imperatoris magni Chan, & de creatione successoris.
 40 De multis regionibus Imperio Tartariae subiectis.
 41 De magnificentia Imperatoris Indiae.
 42 De frequentia Palatij, & comitatu Imperatoris præsbiteri Ioannis.
- 43 De quibusdam miris per Regiones Imperij Indiae.
 44 De loco & dispositione Vallis infausta.
 45 De quibusdam alijs admirandis, per Indorum insulas.
 46 De periculis & tormentis in valle infausta.
 47 De Bragmannorum insulis, & aliorum.
 48 Aliquid de loco Paradisi terrestris per auditum.
 49 In reuertendo de Regno Cassam, & Riboth, de Diuute Epulone, vel consimili.
 50 De compositione huius tractatus in Ciuitate Leodiensi.

Liber Præsens, Cuius Avthor est Ioannes Mandeuil militaris ordinis, agit de diuersis patrijs, Regionibus, Prouincijs, & insulis, Turcia, Armenia maiore & minore, Ægypto, Lybia bassa & alta, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Chaldaea, Tartaria, India, & de infinitis insulis, Ciuitatibus, villis, castris, & locis, quæ gentes, legum, morum, ac rituum inhabitant diuersorum.

DEDICATIO LIBRI.

PRINCIPI excellentissimo, præ cunctis mortalibus præcipuè venerando, Domino Edwardo eius nominis tertio, diuina prouidentia, Francorum & Anglorum Regi Serenissimo, Hiberniæ Domino, Aquitaniæ Duci, mari ac eius insulis occidentalibus dominant, Christianorum encomio & ornatui, vniuersorumque arma gerentium Tutori, ac Probitatis & strenuitatis exemplo, principi quoque inuicto, mirabilis Alexandri Sequaci, ac vniuerso orbi tremèdo, cum reuerentia non qua decet, cum ad talem, & tantam reuerentiam minùs sufficientes extiterint, sed qua paruitas, & possibilitas mittentis ac offerentis se extendunt, contenta tradantur.

Pars prima, continens Capita 23.

CAPVT. I.

Commendatio breuis terræ Hierosolimitanæ.

CVM terra Hierosolimitana, terra promissionis filiorum Dei, dignior cunctis mundi terris sit habèda multis ex causis, & præcipuè illa, quod Deus conditor cæli & mundi, ipsam tanti dignatus fuit æstimare, vt in eo proprium filium saluatorem mundi, Christum exhibuerit generi humano per incarnationem ex intemerata Virgine, & per eius conuersationem humillimam in eadem, ac per dolorosam mortis suæ consummationem ibidem, atque inde per eius admirandam resurrectionem, ac ascensionem in cælum, & postremò quia creditur illie in fine seculi reuersurus, & omnia iudicaturus: certum est, quòd ab omnibus qui Christiano nomine à Christo dicuntur, sit tanquam à suis proprijs hæredibus diligenda, & pro cuiusque potestate ac modulo honoranda. A principibus quidem, & potentibus vt ipsam conentur de infidelium manibus recuperare, qui eam iam pridem à nobis, nostris exigentibus meritis, abstulerunt, & per annos heu plurimos possederunt: a mediocribus autem & valentibus, vt per peregrinationem deuotam loca tam pia, & vestigia Christi ac discipulorum tam Sancta, principaliter in remissionem visitent delictorum. Ab impotentibus verò, & impeditis, quatenus supradictos vel hortentur, vel in aliquo modo inuent, seu certè fideles fundant orationes. Verum quia iam nostris temporibus verius quàm olim dici potest,

Virtus, Ecclesia, Clerus, dæmon, symonia,
 Cessat, calcatur, errat, regnat, dominatur,

ecce

Loquitur secundum tempora in quibus viuit.

Regiones Im-
lia infaustae.
dis, per Indo-
valle infausta.
& aliorum.
restris per au-
Cassam, & Ri-
l consimili.
tatus in Ciui-

de diuer-
e & mi-
Tartaria,
e gentes,

mino Edwardo
ssimo, Hiber-
Christianorum
& strenuitatis
orbi tremēdo,
sufficientes ex-
unt, contenta

undi terris sit
i, ipsam tanti
um exhibuerit
ersationem hu-
itque indē per
reditur illic
qui Christiano
pro cuiusque
osam conentur
ntibus meritis,
valentibus, vt
n tam Sancta
mpeditis, qua-
s fundant ora-

ecce iusto Dei iudicio, credita est terra tam inclyta, & sacrosancta impiorum manibus Sarace-
norū, quod non est absq; dolore pijs mentibus audiendum, & recolendum. EGO Ioannes
Mandeuill militaris ordinis saltem gerens nomen, natus & educatus in terra Angliæ, in villa
sancti Albani, ducebar in Adolescentia mea tali inspiratione, vt quamuis non per potentiam,
nec per vires proprias possem præfatam terram suis hæredibus recuperare, irem tamen per
aliquod temporis spacium peregrinari ibidem, & salutarem aliquantulum de propinquo. Vn-
de in anno ab Incarnatione Domini 1322. imposui me nauigationi Marsiliensis maris & vs-
que in hoc temporis, Anni 1355. scilicet, per 33. annos in transmarinis partibus mansi,
peregrinatus sum, ambulauī, & circuiui multas, ac diuersas patrias, regiones, præuincias,
& insulas, Turciam, Armeniam maiorem, & minorem, Ægyptum, Lybiam bassam & altam,
Syriam, Arabiam, Persiam, Chaldeam, Æthiopiæ partem magnam, Tartariam, Amazoniā,
Indiam minorem, & mediam, ac partem magnam de maiori, & in istis, & circum istas re-
giones, multas insulas, Ciuitates, vrbes, castra, villas, & loca, vbi habitant variz gentes,
aspectuum, morum, legum, ac rituum diuersorum: Attamen quia summo desiderio in terra
promissionis eram, ipsam diligentius per loca vestigiorum filij Dei perlustrare curauī, &
diutius in illa steti. Quapropter & in hac prima parte huius operis iter tam peregrinandi,
quam nauigandi, à partibus Angliæ ad ipsam describo, & loca notabiliter sancta, quæ intra
eandem sunt breuiter cōmemoro & diligenter, quatenus peregrinis tam in itinere quam in
prouentione valeat hæc descriptio in aliquo deseriue.

Ioannis Mandeuilli peregrinatio, per tres & tri-
ginta annos con-
tinuata.

CAPVT. 2.

Iter ab Anglia tam per terras quam per aquas vsq; in Constantinopolim.

QVi de Hybernia, Anglia, Scotia, Noruegia, aut Gallia iter arripit ad partes Hierosolymi-
tanæ potest saltem vsq; ad Imperialem Græciæ Ciuitatem Constantinopolim eligere sibi
modum profici-cendi, siue per terras, siue per aquas. Et si peregrinando eligit transigere
viam, tendat per Coloniam Agrippinam, & sic per Germaniam in Hungariam ad Montlusan
Ciuitatem, sedem Regni Hungariæ. Et est Rex Hungariæ multum potēs istis tem-
poribus. Nam tenet & Sclauoniam, & magnam partem Regni Comannorum, & Hun-
gariam, & partem Regni Russiæ. Oportet vt peregrinus in finibus Hungariæ transeat
magnum Danubij flumen, & vadat in Belgradum; Hoc flumen oritur inter Montana Al-
mania, & currens versus Orientem, recipit in se 40. flumina antequam finiatur in
mare. De Belgrade intratur terra Bulgariz, & transitur per Pontem petrinum fluij Mar-
roy, & per terram Pyncenar, & tunc intratur Græcia, in Ciuitates, Sternes, Asmopape,
& Andrinopolis, & sic in Constantinopolim, vbi communiter est sedes Imperatoris Græciæ.
Qui autem viam eligit per aquas versus Constantinopolim nauigare, accipiat sibi portum,
prout voluerit, propinquum siue remotum, Marsiliæ, Pisi, Iannæ, Venetijs, Romæ, Neapoli,
vel alibi: sœque transeat Tusciam, Campaniam, Italiam, Corsicam, Sarliniam, vsque in Si-
ciliam, quæ diuiditur ab Italia per brachium maris non magnum. In Sicilia est mons Ætna
ingiter ardens, qui ibidem appellatur Mons Gibelle, & præter illum habentur ibi loca Gol-
than vbi sunt septem leucæ quasi semper ignem spirantes: secundum diuersitatem colorum
harum flammarum estimant incolæ annum fertilem fore, vel sterilem, siccum vel humidum,
calidum, vel frigidum: hæc loca vocant caminos Infernales, & à finibus Italie vsque ad ista
loca sunt 25. miliaria. Sunt autem in Sicilia aliqua Pomeria in quibus inueniuntur frondes,
flores, & fructus per totum annum, etiam in profundæ hyeme. Regnum Siciliæ est bona,
& grandis insula habens in circuiu ferè leucas 300. Et ne quis erret, vel de facili repre-
hendat quoties scribo leucam, intelligendum est de leuca Lombardica, quæ aliquantò maior
est Geometrica; & quoties pono numerum, sub intelligatur fere, vel circiter, siue citra, &
dictam intendo ponere, de 10. Lombardicis leucis: Geometrica autem leuca describitur, vt
notum est, per hos versus.

Regis Hungariæ
olim potentis.

Mons Ætnæ.

Ætoldes insulæ.

Temperies
Siciliæ Insulæ.

Leuca Lom-
bardica.
Quid sit dicta.

Quinq; pedes passum faciunt, passus quoq; centum
Viginti quinque stadim, si millia des que
Octo facis stadia, duplicatum dat tibi leuca.

Post-

Postquam itaque peregrinus se credidit Deo & mari, si prospera sibi fuerit nauigatio, non ascendit in terram, donec intret aliquem portum Græciæ, scilicet, Myrroyt, Valonæ, Durasæ, sine alium prout Diuinæ placuerit voluntati, & exhinc ibit Constantinopolim prædictam, quæ olim Bysantium, vel Vesaton dicebatur. Hic autem notandum est, quod a portu Venetiæ, vsq; ad Constantinopolim directè per mare octingentæ leucæ, & 80. communiter computantur ibi contentæ.

Portus Græciæ.

CAPVT. 3.

De vrbe Constantinopoli, & reliquijs ibidem contentis.

Constantinopolis pulchra est Ciuitas, & nobilis, triangularis in forma, firmiterque murata, cuius duæ partes includuntur mari Hellesponto, quod plurimi modò appellant brachium sancti Georgij, & aliqui Buke, Troia vetus. Versus locum vbi hoc brachium exit de mari est lata terræ planities, in qua antiquitus stetit Troia Ciuitas de qua apud Poetas mira leguntur, sed nunc valdè modica apparent vestigia Ciuitatis. In Constantinopoli habentur multa mirabilia, ac insuper multæ sanctorum venerandæ reliquæ, ac super omnia, preciosissima Crux Christi, seu maior pars illius, & tunica inconsutilis, cum spongia & arundine, & vno clauorum, & dimidia parte coronæ spinæ, cuius altera medietas seruat in Capella Regis Franciæ, Parisijs. Nam & ego indignus diligenter pluribus vicibus respexi partem vtrâque: dabatur quòque mihi de illa Parisijs vnica spina, quam vsque nunc precise conseruo, & est ipsa spina non lignea sed velut de iuncis marinis rigida, & pugnitiua. Ecclesia Constantinopolitana in honorem sanctæ Sophiæ, id est, ineffabilis Dei sapientiæ dedicata dicitur, & nobilissima vniuersarum mundi Ecclesiarum, tam in schemate artificiosi operis, quàm in seruatib; ibi sacrosanctis Reliquijs: nam & continet corpus sanctæ Annæ matris nestræ Domine translatum illuc per Reginam Helenam ab Hierosolymis: & corpus S. Lucae Euangelistæ translatum de Bethania Iudeæ; Et Corpus beati Ioannis Chrysostomi ipsius Ciuitatis Episcopi, cum multis alijs reliquijs preciosis; quoniam est ibi vas grande cum huiusmodi reliquijs velut marmorum de Petra Enhydros; quod ingiter de seipso desudans aquam, semel in anno inuenitur suo sudore repletum. Ante hanc Ecclesiam, super columnam marmoream habetur de ære aurato opere fusorio, magna imago Iustiniani quondam Imperatoris super equum sedentis: fuit autem primitus in manu imaginis fabricata sphaera rotunda, quæ iam diu è manu sua sibi cecidit, in signum quod Imperator multarum terrarum dominium perdidit. Namque solebat esse Dominus, Romanorum, Græcorum, Asiæ, Syriæ, Iudeæ, Ægypti, Arabiæ, & Persiæ, at nunc solum retinet Græciam, cum aliquibus terris Græciæ adiacentibus, sicut Calistram, Cholchos, Ortigo, Tylbriam, Minos, Melos, Carpates, Lemnon, Thraciam, & Macedoniam totam: Süntq; sub eo Caypophilj, & alti Pyntenardi, ac maxima pars Commannorum. Porrò imago tenet manum eleuatam & extentam in orientem, velut in signum combinationis ad Orientales infideles. De prædicta terra Thraciæ fuit Philosophus Aristoteles oriundus in Ciuitate Stagere, & est ibi in loco tumba eius velut altare, vbi & singulis annis certo die celebratur à populo festum illius, ac si fuisset sanctus. Temporibus ergò magnorum consiliorum conueniunt illuc sapientes terre, reputantes sibi per inspirationem immitti consilium optimum de agendis. Item ad diuisionem Thraciæ & Macedoniæ sunt duo mirabiliter alti montes, vnus Olympus, alter Athos, cuius vltimi vmbra oriente sole apparet ad 76. miliaria, vsque in insulam Lemnon. In horum cacumine montium ventus non currit, nec aer mouetur, quod frequentèr probatum est per ingenium Astronomorum, qui quandòque ascendentes scripserunt literas in puluere, quas sequenti anno inuenerunt quasi recentèr scriptas, & quia est ibi purus aer sine mixtione elementis aquæ, necesse est vt ascendentes habeant secum spongas aquæ plenas pro anhelitis respiracione: In prædicta autem sanctæ sophiæ Ecclesia, (sicut ibidem dicitur,) voluit olim quidam Imperator corpus cuiusdam sui defuncti sepelire cognati: cuius cum foderetur sepulchrum, ventum est ad mausoleum antiquum in quo super incineratum corpus iacebat discus auri puri, & erat sculptum in eo literis Græcis, Hebraicis, & Latinis sic. Iesus Christus nascetur de Virgine, & ego credo in eum. Et erat simul inscripta data defuncti secundum modum illius

Ecclesia sanctæ

Sophiæ.

Regina Helena

Britanna.

Imago Iustiniani.

illius

rit navigatio, hoyt, Valone, popolim præquod a portu communiter

érque mura-
ant brachium
it de mari est
nira leguntur,
r multa mira-
ossissima Crux
, & vno cla-
la Regis Fran-
am vtrâque:
nseruo, & est
lesia Costanti-
ata dicitur, &
quàm in ser-
estræ Domine
e Evangelistæ
Ciuitatis Epis-
nusmodi reli-
aquam, scemel
m marmoream
eratoris super
nda, quæ iam
nimum perdi-
deæ, Egypti,
re adiacenti-
arpates, Lem-
ntenardi, ac
tam in orien-
o Thraciæ fuit
nba eius velut
uisset sanctus.
reputantes sibi
m Thraciæ &
s vltimi vmbra
acumine mon-
ingenium Asse-
sequenti anno
lementi aquæ,
s respiratione:
n quidam Im-
re sepulchrum,
bat discus auri
ristus nascetur
andum modum
illius

illius temporis, quæ continebat duo millia annorum ante incarnationem ipsius Christi de Maria Virgine. Seruatur quoque hodierno tempore eadem patina in Thesaurario eiusdem Ecclesiæ, & dicitur illud corpus fuisse Hermetis sapientis. Omnes quidem, terrarum, regionum, & insularum homines, qui isti Greco obediunt Imperatori sunt Christiani, & baptizati, tamen variant singuli in aliquo articulo fidem suam a nostra vera fide Catholica, & diuersificent in multis suis ritus à ritibus Romanæ Ecclesiæ, quia iamdiu omiserunt obedire Pontifici Romano, dicentes, quoniam beatus Petrus Apostolus habuit sedem in Antiochia, quamuis passus fuit in Roma: Idcirco patriarcha Antiochenus habet in illis Orientalibus partibus similem potestatem, quàm Pontifex Romanus in istis Occidentalibus. Imperator etiam Constantinopolitanus creat eorum patriarcham, & instituit pro sua voluntate Archiepiscopos, & Episcopos, & confert dignitates, & beneficia, similiter inuenta occasione destituit, deponit, & priuat.

Patriarchæ Antiocheni authoritas.

C A P V T . 4 .

Via tam per terras quam per aquas à Constantinopoli vsque *Acharon.

* Vel Achar

A Constantinopoli qui voluerit ire pedes, transibit statim nauigio Brachium Sancti Georgij quod satis est strictum, ibique ad Rumphinal quod est forte castrum, inde ad Puluerreal, & hinc ad castrû Synopolû. Ex tunc intrat Cappadociam, terram latam sed plenam altis montibus, deinde Turciam ad portum Theueron, & ad Ciuitatem ita dictam, nunc munitam firmis turribus, ac muris, per quam transit fluuius Reglay. Postea transitur sub Alpibus Noyremont, & per valles de Malleubrinis in districto Rupium, ac per villam Doronarum, & alias villas adiacentes fluuijs Reglay, & Granconiæ, sicque peruenitur ad Antiochiam minorem super Reglay, quæ vocatur nobilior Ciuitas Syriæ: Notandum autem quòd Regnum olim dictum Syria, modò communiter vocatur Suria. Ista verò Antiochia, est magna, pulchra, ac firma, licet quandòque maior, pulchrior, ac firmiter fuerit. Tunc autem transitur per Ciuitates Laonsam, Gibellam, Tortusiam, Toruplam, & Berythum super mare vbi sanctus Georgius fertur occidisse Draconem. Hinc pergitur in Ciuitatem nunc dictam Acon, quondam Ptolomaidem, antiquitùs Acharon, quæ tempore quo eam vltimò Christiani tenebant circa annû incarnationis Domini 1280. erat Ciuitas valdè fortis, sed modò apparent eius magnæ ruinæ. Porrò a Constantinopoli poterit peregrinus faciliùs versus Hierosolymorû partes per mare nauigare quàm per terras peregrinare prædictas, si deus illi propitiùs fuerit, & mare fidè cõseruauerit. Qui ergò a Constantinopoli iter trãsire nauigando disponit, tendat ad Ciuitatem * Myrnam vbi nunc ossa Sancti Nicholai venerantur, & sic procedendo per multa maritima loca veniet ad Insulam Sio vbi cre-scit gummi mastix liquidum: Inde ad Insulam Pathmos Sancti Ioannis Euangelistæ, & ad Ephesum vbi idem noscitur sepultus: hanc totam minorem Asiam tenent nunc pessimi Turci, & eam appellant minorem Turciam. Post Ephesum nauigatur per plures Insulas vsq; Pateram Ciuitatem, vndè oriundus fuit beatus Nicholaus, ac per Myrream vbi stetit Ephesus, vbi nascuntur fortia vina valdè, deinde ad Insulam Cretæ, hinc Coos postea Lango, vndè Hypocrates Medicus dicitur natus: tuncq; ad grandem Insulam Rhodum; & sciendû quod a Constantinopoli vsq; Rhoda, per mare dicuntur deesse octuaginta leuicæ. Hanc insulam totam tenent, & gubernant Christiani Hospitalarij nunc temporis, quæ quondam Colosse dicebatur: nam & multi Saracenorum adhuc eam sic appellant, vnde & Epistola, quam beatus Paulus ad habitatores huius Insule scripsit, intitulabatur ad Colossenses. Ab hoc loco nauigando in Cyprum, aspicietur absorptio Ciuitatis Sathaliæ, quæ sicut olim Sodoma dicitur periisse, propter vnicum crimen contra naturam a quodam Iuene petulante commissum. Sciendum quod a Rhodo ad Cyprum feruntur plenè quingentæ quinquaginta leuicæ: Cypris magna, & pulchra est Insula habens Archiepiscopatu, cum quinque Episcopatibus suffraganeis: Illic Famogosta, est vnus de principalibus portibus mundi, in quo ferè omnium mercatores conueniunt nationum, tam Christianorum, quam multorum Paganorum, & similiter apud portum Limechon. Est ibi & Abbatia ordinis sancti Benedicti, in monte sanctæ Crucis, vbi dicitur saluati latronis seruari crux, qui in eadem cruce audiuit à Christo, Hodie mecum eris in Paradiso. Corpus etiam sancti Hylarionis seruatur ibi, in castro Damers quod Rex

Antiochia.

* Vel Smyrnam.

Rhodos Insula.

Cypris Insul.

Fortia Cypr
vina.

Ioppa, vel
Iaffa.

Portus Tyri,
alijs Sur.

Achon, olim
Acharon.
Mont. Carmeli.

Fossa Beleon.

Cypru facit diligentissimè custodiri: Vltra modum fortia vina nascuntur in Cypro, quæ primo rubra, post annum albescunt, & quo vetustiora, eo albiora, ac magis odorifera, ac fortia efficiuntur. Vterius paucissimæ villæ, aut Ciuitates sunt Christianorum, sed ferè omnia Saraceni possident infideles: et proh dolor, ab Anno 1200. incarnationis Domini aut circè, pacificè tenuerunt. Qui autem a Cypro prospere legit spacia maris, poterit in duobus naturalibus diebus peruenire in portum Ioppæ, qui Iasse nunc nuncupatur, & proximus est a Ierusalem, distans 16. tantum leucas, hoc est dieta cum dimidia. Et sciendum quod circa medium, inter Cyprum, & Iasse est portus Tyri quondam munitissimæ Ciuitatis, hanc dum vltimo Saraceni à Christianis ceperunt turpissimè destruxerunt, custodientes iam curiosè portum, timore Christianorum. Iste portus non vocatur modò Tyrus, sed Sur. Nam & ab illa parte est ibi introitus terræ Suriæ. Ante istam Ciuitatem Tyrum habetur quidam lapis, super quem dominus noster Iesus Christus sedendo suis discipulis vel populis prædicauit. Vnde, & Christiani olim super hunc locum construxerunt Ecclesiam in nomine Saluatoris. Peregrinus vero qui ab hoc loco vult peregrinari, morosè sciat, quod ad octo leucas à Tyro in orientem est Sarepta Sydoniorum, vbi olim Elias Propheta filium viduæ suscitauit a morte. Item; sciat, quod a Tyro in vnica dieta pergere potest in Achon, siue Acharon supra scripta. Circa Acon versus mare, ad 120. stadia, quorum 16. leucam constituunt, est mons Carmeli, vbi morabatur præfatus Elias, & super alium montem Villa Salfra vbi sanctus Iacobus, & Ioannes germani Apostoli nascebantur, & in quorum natiuitatis loco pulchra habetur Ecclesia. Item propè Acon ad ripam dictam Beleon, est fossa multum vilis, & mirabilis quæ dicitur fossa Mennon, hæc est rotunda circumferentia, cuius diameter continet prope 100. cubitos, plena alba & resplendente arena, & munda ex qua conficitur mundum & perlicidum vitrum. Pro hac arena venitur per aquas, & per terras, & exportatur manibus & vehiculis propè & procul, & quantumcùnque de die exhauritur, repleta manè altero reperitur: Et est in fossa ventus grandis & iugis, qui mirabiliter arenam commouere videtur. Si quis autem vitrum de hac arena factum in fossa reponeret, conuerteretur iterum in arenam, & qui imponeret frustum metalli, verteretur in vitrum: nonnulli reputant hanc fossam esse spiraculum maris arenosi, de quo mari aliquid locutus sum in sequentibus. Ab Acon via versus Ierusalem bifurcatur: nam qui tenet vnum latus potest ire secus Iordanem fluiuium, in Ciuitatem Damascus, qui verò aliud, ibit in tribus aut quatuor dietis Gazam, de qua olim fortis Samson asportauit nocte fores portarum: deinde in Casaream Philippi, & Ascalonem, & Ioppam portum supradictum, hincque in Rama, & Castellum Emaus, & sic in Ierusalem urbem sacrosanctam.

CAPVT. 5.

Via à Francia aut Flandria per solas terras vsque Ierusalem.

Itineribus, quæ per terras, & per mare a nostris partibus ducunt in terram promissionis descriptis, restat breuiter dicendum de alia via, per quam omnino mare transeundum non est, videlicet per Almanniam, per Bohemiam, per Prussiam, & hinc per terram Paganorum regni Lituaniæ, & sic per longam, & pessimam terram primæ Tartariæ vsque in Indiam: Dico autem Tartariæ primæ, quoniam de hac exiit primus Imperator totius Tartariæ, qui semper vocatur Grand Can, quo vix maiorem mundus habet terrenum Dominum, excepto Imperatore superioris Indiæ, de quibus in secunda & tertia huius tractatus partibus, aliquanto est diffusius narrandum. Cuncti principes huius primæ Tartariæ, quorum summus semper vocatur Bachu, & moratur in Ciuitate Horda, reddunt Imperatori Grand Can, magna tributa. Est autem hæc prima Tartaria terra misera & sabulosa, & infructuosa: hoc enim scio, quod per aliquod tempus steti in ea, & perambulanti Insulas, regiones, & terras circumiacentes, scilicet, Russiæ, Inflau, Craco, Lattou, Restau, & alias nonnullas: crescent namque in ista Tartaria modica blada, pauca vina, & fructuum, ac frugum parua copia, exceptis herbis pro pastu Bestiarum, quarum ibi est abundantia: nam carnibus illarum vescuntur pro omnibus cibarijs, ius earum sorbentes, & pro potu bibentes lac de omni genere bestiarum. Quin etiam pauperiores manducant canes, lupos, catos, ratos, talpas, ac mures, ac huiusmodi bestiolas omnes: sed nec aliquis Princeps aut prælatus comedit vitra semel in die, & hoc parèd, vel parcissimè: & sunt homines valdè immundi, quia non nisi benè diuities vtuntur mappis, linteamini-

Horda est
multitudo
viciens in
agens.

aminibus, aut lineis indumentis: sed nec habent copiam lignorum, vnde & fimum bonum, ac omnium bestiarum desiccatum ad solem accipiunt pro ignis materia, vbi se calefaciunt, & coquendo coquunt. Aestiuo tempore, cadunt ibi frequenter tempestates tonitruorum, fulminum, & grandinum, quibus domus, arbores, bestiae, & homines, comburuntur, euelluntur, & occiduntur. Nam & quandoque subrepentè oritur ibi calor immoderatus, & improuiso frigus immoderatum. Denique cum terra illa, se multum inclinet ad polum Septentrionalem, fortius ibi gelare solet, & frequentius, ac diutius quàm ad partes nostras, vnde & quasi omnes habent ibi stupas, in quibus manducant, & operantur. Nec valet à nostris partibus ingredi ad illam nisi tempore gelicidij, quod ad introitum eius sunt tres diætæ, de via molli, aquatica, & profunda, in qua dum viator putaret se stare securum, profunderetur in lutum ad tibias, ad genua, ad femora vel ad renes: hoc ergo sciendum quòd paucissimi tendunt per hanc viam in terram promissionis: Nam iter est graue, distortum, longum, & periculosum sicut audistis, imò periculosius quàm scribo.

Mores Ter-
rorum.

Hymne præ-
cipue fieri
per terram.

CAPVT. 6.

Via de Cypro vel Ierusalem vsque in Babyloniam Ægypti.

DESCRIPTO sicut potui tripliciter itinere in terram sanctam, restat videre de duabus alijs vijs, quæ incidenter solent contingere peregrinis: Multi namque illorum ex speciali deuotione desiderant visitare ossa beatissimæ Virginis Catharinæ in monte Sinay: Cum igitur ipsis sit necessarius Soldani Babylonix conductus eo quod Imperator sit, & dominus omnium illarum terrarum, quidam postquam perueniunt in Cyprum tendunt primò in Babyloniam Ægypti, pro impetrando conductu securo, atque inde pergentes in Sinay vadunt in Ierusalem. Quidam verò postquam perfecerunt peregrinationem Hierosolymitanam, pergunt per terras ad Soldanum pro conductu, & tum in Sinay, propter quòd vtramque viam breuiter describo. De Cypro in Ægyptum iur per mare relinquendo Hierosolymorum terram ad manum sinistram, & accipitur primus portus Ægypti, dictus Damiatæ: ibi quondam fuit Ciuitas valdè munita, sed quod Christiani illam, primi & altera vice ceperunt, Saraceni vltimò destruxerunt, & aliam remotius à mari eiusdem nominis Ciuitatem ædificauerunt: Hinc venit in portum Alexandriæ Ægypti, quæ est Ciuitas magna, pulchra, & fortis valde, sed absque aquis potabilibus. Adducit tamen sibi per longos ductus aquam Nili fluminis in cisternis ad potandum. Alexandria nobilis 30. stadia habet longitudinis decemque in latum. In ea restant adhuc plures Ecclesie à tempore Christianorum, sed Saraceni non sustinentes picturas Sanctorum omnes parietes albauerunt. De Alexandria per terras venit in Babyloniam Ægypti, quæ etià fundata iacet supra prædictum Nilum fluium: Dicitur autem hæc Babylonia minor ad differentiam magnæ Babylonis, siue Babel, vbi Deus linguas confudit olim, quæ tendendo inter Orientem & Septentrionem distat ab ista diætæ circiter 40. nec est sub potestate Soldani, sed Imperatoris Persarum, qui illam tenet in homagio ab Imperatore Cathay, dicto, Grand Can. Hæc autem Babylonia Ægypti est Ciuitas grædis & fortis, tamen valdè prope eam est alia maior diætæ Cayr, in qua vt sæpius residet Soldanus, quanquam Babylonia nomen per seculum diffusius est cognitum. Altera autem via peregrinorum de Hierosolymis pro conductu tendunt ad Soldanum talis esse potest. Primò tendunt de Ierusalem in supra dictam Gazam Palestinorum, inde ad Castellum Dayre, atque ex tunc exitur de terra Syriæ, & intratur à superiori parte in desertum longum arenosum, & sterile, propè ad septem diætæ, quod lingua eorum vocatur Abilech: tamen per illud inueniantur plura hospitia, vbi haberi possunt ad victum necessaria. Et qui in eundo rectum iter tenet, veniet in Ciuitatem dictam, Balbes, quæ est ad finem Regni Halapix: Sicque expleto Deserto, intratur terra Ægypti, quam ipsi Canopæ vocant, & aliqui Mensur, atque ex tunc in Babyloniam, & Cayr præfatam: In ista verò Babylonia habetur pulchra Ecclesia Mariæ virginis, in loco vbi morabatur cum filio suo, & Ioseph tempore suæ fugæ, & creditur ibi contineri corpus Virginis Barbaræ.

Babylonia
Ægypti.

Damiatæ portus
Ægypti.

Alexandria

Cayr ciuitas.

Abilech dete-
rum.

CAPVT. 7.

De Pallatio Soldani, ac numero, & nominibus præteritorum Soldanorum.

CAyr ciuitas Imperialis & Regalis est valde munita, & grandis, decorata sede propria Sarracenorum Regni, vbi dominus eorum Soldanus cõmuniter residere solet, in suo Calahelick, id est, castro forti, & lato, ac in euecta rupe statuto. Siquidem Soldanus eorum lingua sonat nomen similis maiestatis, quo nos in Latino dicimus Cæsarem, aut Imperatorem. Pro custodia huius Castrì sunt ibidem omni tempore morantes sex millia personarũ, & pro seruiendo, dum ibi residet, ipsi Soldano, qui omnes de Curia eadem accipiunt necessaria, & donatiua. Iste Imperator Soldanus, est Rex, Dominusque quinque Regnorum magnorum: Canopat, hoc est, Aegypti; totius Iudæe, sicut olim Daud, & Salomon; Halapie, in terra Mach-syriæ, cuius ciuitas Damascus olim erat principalis; Arabiæ, quod est regnum valde protensum, & cum his possidet dominatus omnium Caliphorum: ad quod sciendum, quòd quondòque fuerunt tres Caliphorum dominatus: Ex quibus primus Caliphus qui dicebatur Chaldæorum, & Arabum, cuius erat sedes in Ciuitate Baldac. Alter Barbarorum & Africorum, cuius erat sedes in Maroco super Mare Hispaniæ. Tertius Aegypti: Est autem Caliphus inter eos, velut inter nos Imperator, & Papa simul, scilicet, Dominus temporalium, & spiritualium. Exactis igitur Caliphis circa annum incarnationis Christi 1150, primus Soldanorum fuit nominatus Saracõn: secundus filius eius, Saladin, qui anno 1190, cum Turcis totam ferè terram promissionis abstulit à Christianis. Et sub quo Richardus Rex Angliæ cum alijs principibus Christianis custodiebat passum Rupiũ, ne ille sicut proposuerat transire, proficisceretur ultra. Tertius Melachsala, à quo sanctus Ludouicus rex Franciæ captiuabatur in bello. Quartus Turquenã, qui Regem prædicti redimi dimisit pro pecunia. Quintus Meleth. Sextus Melethemes. Septimus Melec dayr, sub quo Edwardus Rex Angliæ intrauit cum nostris Syriam, damnificans plurimum Sarracenos. Octauus Melec salle. Nonus Elphi, qui Anno incarnationis Domini 1289, destruxit in illis partibus Christianos, & penitus omnes inde fugauit, atque recepit Tripolim Ciuitatem. Decimus Melethasseraz: hic cepit Anno Domini 1291, in octaua paschæ Archaron, fugatis vel occisis ex ea omnibus Christianis. Exinde amissis succedentium nominibus, sextus decimus dicebatur vel dicitur Melec Mandibron: sub isto steti ego per aliquod tempus stipendiarius in guerris suis contra Bedones, qui ei tunc temporis rebellabant. Horum etiam mores, & continentiam populorum, in sequentibus declarabo: sicut veraciter fateri possum, ipse ad filiam cuiusdam sui Principis me obtulit vxorare, & magnis dotare possessionibus, dummodò Christianitati resignasem: Eumque dimisi Soldanum, quando de partibus illis recessi. Soldanus præter homines ad sua castra seruanda deputatos, potest educere quoties velit in exercitum de hominibus de ipsius stipendijs viucentibus, & ad eius iugiter mandata paratis, 20 millia armatorum, ex sola Aegypto: Et ex Syria, Turciã, & alijs terris, 50 millia exceptis ruralibus, & Ciuitatum comitatibus, qui sunt velut innumerabiles. Miles quidem stipendiarius recipit de Curia pro anni Tempore 121. aureos, & sub tali stipendio seruit cum tribus equis & vno Camelo. Quadringenti, vel Quingenti horum militum ordinati sunt sub vno rectore, qui vocatur Admirabilis: Et ille solus recipit de curia tantum, sicut omnes sibi subditi: Notandum quod nunquam extraneus Nuncius ire permittitur ad Soldanum nisi auratis indutus vestibus, vel panno Tartarico aut camoleoto ad modum nobilium Sarracenorum: & oportet vt vbicũque primum nuncius Soldanum aspiciat, siue ad fenestras, siue alibi, vt cadat ad genua, vel protinus osculetur terram, quia talem reuerentiam facere, signum est quòd ille desiderat ei loqui. Quamdiu autem tales loquuntur sibi, aut literas ostendunt, circumstant Apparitores extensis brachijs, leuatos tenentes mucrones, gladios, gezas, & mackas ad ferendum, & occidendum, si quid dictum vel nunciatum fuerit, quod Imperatori displiceat, quàm citò ille signauerit trucidari. Veruntamen sciendum est, quòd nullius hominis personaliter ab ipso quidquam petentis consuevit repellere preces rationabiles, & contra eorum leges aut mores non venientes. Porrò ego in Curia manens, vidi circa Soldanum vnum venerabilem, & expertum medicum, de nostris partibus oriundum: solet namque circa se retinere diuersarum medicos nationum, & quos nominandæ audierit esse famæ: Nos tamen rarò inuicem

Caliphus quid sit

Series Soldanorũ Aegypti.

Richardus Rex Angliæ.

Edwardus princeps Angliæ, Rex Henr. 3. filius.

Dominus Mandeuil stipendiarius Soldani contra Arabes.

Potentia Soldani Aegypti.

Reuerentia exhibitæ Soldano.

Cuius nomen erat M. Ioannes ad Barbam.

inuicem conuenimus ad colloquium, eò quòd meum seruitium cum suo modicum congruebat: longo autem postea tempore, & ab illo loco remotè, videlicet in Leodij ciuitate, compositi hortatu & adiutorio eiu-dem venerabilis viri hunc tractatum, sicut in fine operis totius enarrabo. Itèmq; in Cayr ciuitate ducuntur ad forum committitur tam viri quàm mulieres aliarum legum, & nationum venales, & ad modum bestiarum venduntur pro pecunia ad seruiendum in suis artificijs. Habetur quoque ibi domus plena furnis paruis, in quibus per custodes domus tam hyeme quàm æstate fouentur oua gallinarum, anatum, auarum, & columbarum, vsque ad procreationem suorum pullorum, & hijs intendunt, pro certo pretio accipiendo à mulierculis illic oua ferentibus.

Mos oua furnis
fouendi.

CAPVT 8.

De Campo Balsami in Egypto.

EXtra hanc ciuitatem Cayr, est campus seu ager Balsami: circa quod sciendum, quòd optimum totius mundi Balsamum in magno crescit Indiæ deserto, vbi Alexander Magnus dicitur quondam locutus fuisse arboribus Solis & Lunæ, de quo in sequentibus aliquid est scribendum. Illo itaque Indiæ Balsamo duntaxat excepto, non est liquor in vniuerso orbe, qui huic creditur comparari. Has arbores seu arbusta Balsami fecit quondam quidam de Caliphis Egypti de loco Engaddi inter mare mortuum, & Ierico, vbi Domino volente excreuerat, eradicari, & in agro predicto plantari: Est tamen hoc mirandum, quod vbiunque alibi siue propè, siue remotè plantantur, quamuis fortè virent, & exurgant, non tamen fructificant. Et è contrario apparet hoc miraculo-sum, quod in hoc agro Cayr non se permittunt coli per Sarracenos, sed solummodò per Christianos, vel aliter non fructificent: Et dicunt ipsi Sarraceni hoc sapiens se tentasse: sunt autem arbusta trium vel quatuor pedum altitudinis, velut vsque ad renes hominis, & lignum eorum aspiciendum, sicut vitis syluestris. Folia non marcescunt, quin priùs marcescant fructus, cernitur ad formam Cubebæ, & gummi eorum est Balsamum. Ipsi appellant arbores, Enochkase, fructum Abebilau, & liquorem gribalse. Extrahitur verò gummi de arbusculis per hunc modum: De lapide acuto, vel de osse fracto dant scissuras per cortices in ligno, & ex vulneribus Balsamum lachrymatur, quod in vasculis suscipiunt, cauentes quont possunt, ne quid de illo labatur in terram: Nam si de ferro, vel alio metallo fieret incisura, liquor Balsami corrumperetur à sua virtute. Veri Balsami virtutes sunt magne quidem, & innumerosæ: nam vix aliquis mortalium scire potuit omnes, quamuis inter Physicos quinquaginta scribantur. Rarò vtiq; Sarraceni vendunt Christianis purum & verum Balsamum, qui priùs commisceant, & falsificant sicut ego ipse frequenter vidi. Nam aliqui tertiam, seu quartam partem immiscunt terrebynthina. Alii ramusculos arbustarum, & fructus eorum coquant in oleo, quod vendunt pro Balsamo: & quidam (quod pessimum est) nil Balsami habentes, distillant oleum, per clauos gariophillos, & spicum nardum, & similes odoriferas species, hoc pro Balsamo exponentes, atque alijs pluribus modis deludunt cientes. Sed & Mercatores inuicem nonnunquam sophisticant altera vice: probatio autem veri Balsami potest haberi pluribus modis, quorum aliquos hic describo. Est enim Citrini coloris, valdè clarum, & purum, & fortissimum in odoris fragrantia: si ergò apparet alterius quàm Citrini coloris, sciatur non simplicis, sed cuiuscunque commixtæ substantiæ, vel ita spissum, vt non possit fluere, scitè sophisticatum. Item si posueris modicum veri Balsami in manus palua, non poteris sustinere eam finaliter in feruore splendentis Solis ad sparium recitandæ Dominicæ orationis. Item si in clara flamma ignis vel caudela cereæ miseris punctum cistelli cum gutta puri Balsami, ipsa gutta de faciliè comburetur. Item si in scutella munda cum puro lacte capriuo posteris modicum veri Balsami, statim, miscbit se, & vnietur cum lacte, ita vt Balsamum non cognosceatur. Item è contrà, si posueris verum Balsamum cum aqua Lympida, nunquam miscbit se aquæ, etiamsi aquam moueris vehementer, inò Balsamum semper tendit ad fundum vasis, nam est in sui quantitate valdè ponderosum, & iuxta quod minus ponderosum inuenieris, amplius falsificatum noueris.

Balsamum.

Virtutes veri
Balsami.

Sophisticatione
Balsami.

Probatio veri
Balsami.

CAPVT. 9.

De Nilo fluuio, & Aegypti territorio.

Nilus supra dictus fluuius Aegypti appellatus est alio nomine Gyon, cuius origo est à Paradiso terrestri. Hic venit currens per deserta Indiæ Maioris, hincque per meatus subterraneos transit plures terras: exiens sub Monte Aloth, inter Indiam, & Aethiopiam, & Mauritiam intra deserta Aegypti, irrigans totam longitudinem Aegypti vsque ad Alexandriam, ibique se perdit in mare. Sole intrante signum Cancrî omni anno, hoc est, ad quindenam ante Festum Natiuitatis Ioannis Baptistæ incipit paulatim fluuius crescere, & inundare, quousque sol intret Virginem, quod est circa Festum Laurentij, atque ex tunc decrescere, & minui, donec Sole veniente in Lybram intra suos alueos se conseruet: Dúmque per inundationem nimis effluit, damnificat terræ culturas, & fit Charistia in Aegypto. Et similiter dum parum exundat, ingrui esurics, quoniam in Aegypto rarissimè pluit, aut apparent nubes, quoniam si quandoque pluerit in aestate, terra muribus adimpletur. Terra Aegypti continet in longitudine dietas quindécim, in latitudine ferè tres, & habet triginta dietas deserti: à finibus Aegypti vsque Nubiam, duodecim sunt dietæ. Ili Nubij sunt Christiani, sed nigri, velut Aethiopes, vel Mauri.

Phœnix avis, de qua dicitur, quod semper vnica sit in mundo, viuens per annos quingentos, quæ & seipsam comburit, ac de cineribus eius, siue per naturam, siue per miraculum alia creatur, hæc interdum apparet in Aegypto, & sicut mihi monstrabatur, vidi duabus vicibus. Modicùm est maior Aquila, cristam in capite maiorem pauonis, collum habens croceum, dorsum Indicum, alas purpureas, caudam duobus coloribus, per transuersum croceo & rubeo regulatam, qui singuli colores sunt ad splendorem Solis delectabiliter videntibus resplendentes. In Aegypto multæ habentur arbores, sexcies aut septies in anno fructificantes, ibique frequenter inueniuntur in terra Smaragdi, & circa oram Nili alij lapides pretiosi. A Babylonia Aegypti, vsque ad ciuitatem Meccam, (quam Pagani ibidem appellant Iacrib, & est in magnis desertis Arabiæ) sunt triginta due dietæ. In ea veneratur detestandum cadauer Machon siue Machometi honorabiliter & reuerenter in Templo eius, quod ibi vocatur Musket, de cuius vita aliquid infra narrabo. Per prædicta itaque apparet, quod Imperator Sarracenorum Soldanus Babyloniæ, valdè potens est Dominus.

CAPVT. 10.

De conductu Soldani, & via vsque in Sinay.

Prîus dictum est de reuerentia Soldani, quando ad ipsum intratur exhibenda. Sciendum ergò, cùm ab eo petitur securus conductus, nemini denegare consuevit, sed datur petentibus communiter sigillum eius, in appenditione absque literis: hoc sigillum, pro vexillo in virga aut hasta dum peregrini ferunt, omnes Sarraceni videntes illud flexis genibus in terram se reuerenter inclinant, & portantibus omnem exhibent humanitatem. Verumtamen satis maior fit reuerentia literis Soldani sigillatis, quod & Admirabiles, & quicunque alij Domini, quando eis monstrantur, antequam recipiant, se multùm inclinant: Deinde ambabus manibus eas capientes ponunt super propria capita, postèa osculantur, & tandem legunt inclinati cum magna veneratione, quibus semel aut bis perfectis, offerunt se promptos ad explendum quicquid ibi iubetur, ac insuper exhibent deferenti, quicquid possint commodi, vel honoris: sed talem conductum per literas Soldani vix quisquam peregrinorum accipit, qui non in Curia illius stetit, vel notitiam apud illum habuerit. Ego autem habui in recessu meo, in quibus etiam continebatur ad omnes sibi subiectos speciale mandatum, vt me permitterent intrare, & respicere singula loca, pro meæ placito voluntatis, & mihi exponerent quorumcunque locorum mysteria distinctè & absque vilo velamine veritatis, ac me cum omni sollicitate mea benignè reciperent, & in cunctis rationalibus audirent, requisiti autem si necesse foret de ciuitate conducerent in ciuitatem. Habito itaque peregrinis conducti, ad Montem Sinay potest à Cayr vnâ duarum incipere semitarum, vsque vallem Helim, vbi adhuc sunt duodecim fontes aquarum. Nam vna viarum est, vt pertranseat passagium maris rubri, non longè

Litteræ Soldani
in gratiam Man-
deuilli concessæ.

longè ab eodem loco, vbi olim populus Israel Duce Mose, Deo iubente, siccis pedibus transijt idem mare. Quod quidem, licèt aqua sit satis clara, dicitur ibi Rubrum propter lapillos & arenas subrufi coloris: & continet ibi nunc temporis passus maris in latitudine ferè sex leucas. Transmissóque mari, ibit super hanc longè ab oris eiusdem per dietas quatuor, atque ex tunc relinquens mare, tendit per deserta sex aut septem dierum, vsque in vallem præfatam. Alia est autem via, vt de Babylonia intret Dyrceen deserta, tendens ad quendam fontem, quem dicitur Moses fecisse: & hinc ad riuum Marach, qui quondam, Mose impo-<sup>Ratio, cur Ru-
brum mare sic
appellatur.</sup> nente lignum, ab amaritudine dulcescebat, & sic tandem in premissam vallem perueniant. Et restat via grandis diætæ ad Montem Sinay ab hac valle. Nam à Babylonia vsque in Sinay, æstimatur esse via duodecim dictarum, quamuis nonnulli citiùs perueniunt. Hoc verè sciendum, neminem peregrinorum per hæc deserta sine ductore posse tendere, cui notæ sunt viæ, sed nec equi valent transire, præcipuè quòd non inuenirent in desertis quid bibere. Aliquo tamen modo transitur per Camelos, eò quòd se continere possunt de potu duobus aut tribus diebus: Et oportet vt itinerantes ferant secum per viam necessaria ad victum proprium, & Camelorum, nisi quòd interdum fortè Cameli aliquid sibi abrodere possunt circa cortices arborum, & folia ramusculorum.

Vel Massa.

Abstinentia Ca-
melorum ab
aquit.

CAPVT. II.

De Monasterio Sinay, & reliquijs beatæ Catherinæ.

MONAS Sinay appellatur ibi desertum Syn: quasi in radice montis istius habetur Cœnobium Monachorum pergrande, cuius clausura in circuitu est firmata muris altis, & portis ferreis, pro metu bestiarum deserti. Hi Monachi sunt Arabes, & Græci, & in magno contentu, multum Deo deuoti: viuunt in magna abstinentia, vtentes simplicibus cibariis, de lotis & dactylis, & huiusmodi, nec vinum potantes, festis exceptis. Illic in Ecclesia Beatæ Virginis & matris Catherinæ semper lampades plurimæ sunt ardentes, nam habetur ibi plena copia olei oliuarum. A posteriori parte magni altaris monstratur locus, vbi Moysi apparuit Dominus in rubo ardente, ipsum rubum adhuc seruans, quem dum monachi intrant, semper se discaleant gratia illius verbì, quo Deus iussit Moysi ibidem, Solue calciamentum de pedibus tuis, locus enim in quo stas, terra sancta est: hunc locum appellant Bezeleel, id est, vmbra Dei. Et propè altare tribus gradibus in altitudine, habetur capsula, seu Tumba Alabastris, sanctissima continens ossa Virginis. Christiani qui ibidem morantur, cum magna reuerentia aduenientibus peregrinis, à Monachorum prælato, seu ab alio in hoc instituto, excipiuntur. Is quodam instrumento argenteo consuevit ossa defricare, siue linire, vt ex iis exeat modicū olei, velut prætuler sudoris, quod tamen non apparet in colore sui tanquam olei seu Balsami, sed aliquantulum pluris magistudinis. Et ex isto traditur interdum aliquid petentibus peregrinis, sed parum, quia nec multum exudat. Ostendere solent & caput ipsius Catherinæ cum involuimento sanguinolento, & multas præterea sanctas, & venerabiles reliquias, que omnia inuitus sua diligenter & sæpè, oculis indignis. Habent quoque in ista Ecclesia propriam Lampadem quilibet Monachorum, quæ imminente illius discessu lumen per diuinum miraculum variat vel extinguit. Ego etiam curiosus super vno dubio quod priùs audieram, plures interrogationes feci ab aliquibus Monachorum, vtrum scilicet prælato eorum decedente semper successor per diuinum signum eligeretur: & vix tandem ab eis recepi responsum, quòd per vnum istorum miraculorum habetur successor, videlicet in missa sepulture defuncti omnibus Monachorum lampadibus extinctis, illius sola Dei nutu reaccenditur, quem fieri vult prælatum, vel de celo inuenitur missus breniculus super altare, inscriptum habens nomen prælati futuri. Intra hanc Ecclesiam nunquam musca, vel aranea, aut huiusmodi immundi vermiciuli nascuntur, quod similiter per diuinum accidit miraculum: nam autè replebatur Ecclesia talibus immunditiis, & totus contentus recederet ad construendam Ecclesiam in alio loco. Et ecce Dei generis virgo beata eis visibiliter obuiavit, iubens reuerti, & diceus nunquam Ecclesiam similibus infestari. In cuius obuiationis loco, in ascensu procliuo huius montis per multos gradus construxerunt Ecclesiam, ædificium excellens, in honorem eiusdem virginis. Et aliquantò altiùs, per eiusdem montis ascensum est vetus

Capella,

Monachorum
sophimata.

Capella, quam vocant Eliæ Prophetæ, & locum specialiter appellant Horeb. A cuius latere in montis appendentia colitur vinea, quam nominant Iosua scopiis, de qua quidam putare volunt, quod Sanctus Ioannes Euangelista eam primò plantauit. In superiori verò montis vertice, est Capella, quam dicunt Moysis, & illic rupis seruians adhuc corporis eius formam impressam dum se abscondit, veritus dominum respicere in facie. Locus quoque ibi ostenditur, in quo Deus tradidit ei decem mandata, siue legem proprio digito scriptam, & sub rupe cauerna, in qua mansit ieiunus diebus 40. Ab hoc monte qui vocatur Mosi, restat via producta ad quartam Leucæ, vsque in montem qui dicitur Sanctæ Catherinæ per vallem speciosam, ac multum frigidam. Circa eius medium habetur Ecclesia, nomine 40. Martyrum constructa, vbi interdum veniunt Monachi cantare mis-aa. Hic mons est satis altior Monte Moysis, in cuius vertice Angeli Dei piè creduntur attulisse, & sepeliisse corpus sanctissimæ Martyris Catharinæ cum inuolumento capitis suprâ dicto. Attamen in ipso certo sepulturae loco, licet quandoque stetit Capella, modò non est habitaculum, sed modicus acerrus petrarum. Notandum, quòd uterque horum montium potest vocari mons Sinay, eò quòd totus circumiacens locus deserti Sin appellatur. Sur desertum inter mare Rubrum, & solitudinem Sinay. Desertum Sur idem Scriptura quod & Cades. Visitatis igitur à peregrinis his sacrosanctis memorijs, & valesfacto Monachis, recommendant se eorum orationibus, & meritis: tuncque solet aliquid victualium offerri peregrinis, pro incioanda via deserti Syriæ versus Ierusalem. Et sicut dixi de priori deserto, sic nec istud seculum est peragrandum absque Drogenijs, id est, semitarum ductoribus, propter vastitudinem deserti.

C A P V T. 12.

Iter à deserto Sinay vsque ad Iudeam.

PER istud latum & longum desertum, moratur vel potius vagata maxima multitudo malorum, & inpositorum hominum, qui non manent in domicilijs, sed sub pellium tabernaculis, quemadmodum & olim filij Israel in eodem deserto ambulauerunt, quoniam aquæ non manent ibi diu in locis certis: & idè mutant tabernacula sequentes aquas: non colunt terras, rarò manducant panem, sed tantum carnes bestiarum deserti quas venantur, coquentes super petras calefactas ad Solem: fortes sunt & feroces, & velut desperati de vita propria non curantes, qui licet non habeant arma præter lanceam, & tarchiam, & caput grandi albo linteolo inuolutum, tamen non verentur exercere guerras, & inire prælia contra Dominum suum Soldanum: nam & ego stipendiarius in expeditione Soldani contra eos sa pius fui. Isti sunt quidem Arabes, sed notiori nomine appellantur Bedoys & Acopars, & quamvis plurima mala agunt per desertum, rarò tamen nocent peregrinis beatæ Virginis Catharinæ. Itaque peregrinus qui debitum tenuit iter, veniat à finibus deserti in primam ciuitatem Iudææ, quæ dicitur Bersheba: est vicus grandis H. bron inde miliario vergens ad Austrum: Hieronymus. Notandum, Theros Mons Dei in regione Maglaw iuxta Montem. Notandum similiter, Arabiam in deserto esse, cui iungitur Mons, & desertum Sarracenorum, quod vocatur Phaaran. Mihi autem videtur, quod duplici nomine, nunc Mons Sinay, nunc Oreb vocatur. Hieronymus. Phaaran nunc oppidum trans Oreb, iam iunctum Sarracenis, qui in s. litudine vagi pererrant. Hos interfecerunt filij Israel, cum de Monte Sinay castra mouissent. Est ergo, ut dixi, trans Iordanem contra Australem plagam, & distat ab Helyo, contra Orientem, itinere dierum trium. In deserto autem Phaaran, Scriptura commemorat habitasse Israelem, vnde & Ismaelita, qui nunc Sarraceni. Legimus quoque Chederlaomer percussisse eos qui erant in deserto Phaaran quod nunc dicitur Ascalon, & circa eam Regio Palestinarum. Hieronymus. Hæc Bersheba erat bona & spectabilis, vltimo tempore Christianorum, & adhuc ibi restant nonnullæ Ecclesiæ.

Ioannes Mandeuil militans contra Arabes Bersheba.

Ciuitas Hebron.

Hinc ad Leucas duas venit in ciuitatem Hebron, & Hebron ab Helyo distat ad Meridianam plagam millibus circiter 39. de qua legitur, quòd primis temporibus fuerit habitatio maximorum Gigantium, Regumque, postea Davidis. In hac est illa spelunca duplex, que seruat ossa sanctorum Patriarcharum, Abraham, Isaac, & Iacob, Saræ, & Rebecca, consistitque ad radicem montis, & habetur super istam cum propugnaculis ad modum castris constructa pulchra Ecclesia.

A cuius latere quidam putare si verò montis eius formam q; ibi ostendit, & sub rupe prestat via propter vallem speciosam. Martyrum hic altior Monte sanctissimæ merito sepulturæ codicibus aceruus inay, eò quòd abrum, & solitur à peregrinis orationibus, & a deserti Syriæ peragrandum

Ecclesia. Sarraceni appellant istam speluncam Kariackaba, custodientes locum diligenter ac reuerenter propter honorem Patriarcharum, & non permittentes quenquam Christianorum aut Iudeorum ingredi, nisi ostenderit super hæc specialem gratiam à S. Ildano. Nam ipsi communiter reputant tam Christianos quàm Iudeos pro canibus, & quando despectuè eos volunt appellare, dicunt Kvlp, id est, canis.

Ab Hebron incipit vallis Mambre, quæ protenditur ferè vsq; Ierusalem: haud remotè ad Hebron est mons Mambre, & in ipso monte arbor quercus aridæ, quæ pro antiquitate sui, speciale sibi nomen meruit in mundo vniuerso, vt vocetur arbor sicca: Sarraceni autem eam dicunt Dirp: hæc creditur stetisse ante tempora Abrahamæ, tamen quidam volunt putare à mundi initio, virens donec passionis Christi tempore siccaretur. Hoc autem certum est, haberi eam ob omnibus nationibus in veneratione.

Vallis Mambre
Quercus arida.

In quodam loco præfate vallis est planities, vbi per plures fossas effodiunt homines Gambil, quod comeditur loco specierum aromaticarum, & per villas defertur venale. Sed & hoc audiui, quòd nulla ibi fossa ita valet exhauriri, si dimittatur per annum, quin inueniatur de prædicta Gambil impleta.

Gambil species
Aromaticæ.

Ad duas leucas de Hebron, monstratur sepultura Loth filii fratris Abrahamæ. Itè de ciuitate Hebrò per quinque leucas amoeni itineris, hoc est, in media die, venit in Bethleem Iudeæ. Notandū, Arbe, id est, quatuor, primùm dicam de eo quod ibi tres Patriarchæ Abraham, Isaac, & Iacob sepulti sunt, & Adam magnus, vt in Iudæorum libro scriptum est, licet cum quidam conditum in loco Calariæ suspicentur. Corruptè in nostris codicibus Arboth scribitur, alibi erat arbor cùm in Hebræis legatur Arbe, hæc est autem eadem Hebron olim Metropolis Philistinorum, ab vno filiorum Caleb sortita vocabulum.

Kiriath-Arbe.

CAPVT. 13.

De ciuitate Bethleem, & semita vsque in Ierusalem.

BETHLEEM Ciuitas longa sed parua, firmata est vndique fossatis fortibus: cuius modò habitatores quasi omnes sunt Christiani. In illa ad orientem honesta, & placida habetur Ecclesia: (nescio an aliquam eiusdem quantitatis viderim placentiorem,) extrinsecus habens turres salutaras, pinnacula, & propugnacula nobili artificio fabricata, & intrinsecus 44. de marmore decoro columnas. Ad principalis autem turris dextram in descensu 16. graduum, est diuersorij locus, vbi ex intacta & benedicta Virgine nascebatur Christus homo Deus. Hic locus est multùm artificiosè operatus marmore, & generosè depictus auro & argento, variorùq; colore, cui præpè ad tres passus est præsepe in quo reclinabatur natus Dominus, ibique videtur puteus quidam, in quo aliqui putare volunt cecidisse stellam ductricem trium Magorum, post eius peractum officium.

Est etiam ante præsepe Domini, tumba beati Interpretis Hieronymi, & extra Ecclesiam monstratur cathedra, in qua residere solebat. Sub clausura huius ecclesie ad dextram, per 18. gradus apparet fossa, quæ dicitur ossium innocentium causa Christi ab Herode impio occisorum. Hinc ad quingentos, vel citra pedes habetur alia Ecclesia nomine Sancti Nicholai, in quo scilicet loco, post recessum Magorum beata Virgo tempus sui puerperij obseruauit. Ibiq; monstrantur rubra saxa albis re-persa maculis, quòd simpliciores narrant saxis euenisse de abundantia lactis virginis ab vberibus eieci. In via Bethleem ab Helya millario contra meridianam plagam iuxta viam quæ ducit Ebron, Christiani de Bethleem colunt circa ciuitatem multam copiam vinearum, ad potum sui ipsorum. Nam Sarraceni non colunt vineas, nec vna vendunt neque in manifesto bibunt, eò quòd liber legis Mahomet, facit super hoc prohibitionem, & interpretatur maledictionem.

Taxat simplici-
tatem vulgi.

Sarraceni non
bibunt vinum in
manifesto.

De Bethleem in Austrum duabus leucis habetur claustrum Sanctæ Charitatis, ibidem suo tempore Abbatissæ. A Bethleem tendendo Ierusalem inuenitur ad dimidiam leucam Ecclesia, in cuius loco Angelus dixit pastoribus, Annuncio vobis gaudium magnum, quod natus est nobis Saluator qui est Christus Dominus. Est & tumba Rachel Patriarchæ, vbi etiam coæternata iacent 12. saxa magna, quæ quidam autumant illic tumulasse Iacob, eò quòd Beniamin duodecimus sibi filius nascebatur ibidem. Sicque venit in Sanctam Ciuitatem Ierusalem. Notandum, Bethel vicus est 12. ab Helya ad dextram euntibus Neapoli, quæ primùm Luza vocabatur. Sed ex eo tempore quo ibat ad Ieroboam filium Nebat, vituli aurei fabricati sunt,

Sancta Charitas

istat ad Meridia-
nit habitatio maxi-
plex, quæ seruat
sistitque ad radi-
onstructa pulchra
Ecclesia.

Bethel.

& à decem tribubus adorata, vocata est Bethauen, id est, Domus Idoli, quæ antè vocabatur Domus Dei. Ieronymus. Sed & Ecclesia ædificata est vbi dormiuit Iacob, pergens Mesopotamiam, vbi & ipsi loco Bethel, id est, domus Dei nomen imposuit.

CAPVT. 14.

De Ecclesia gloriosi Sepulchri Domini in vrbe Ierusalem.

Ierusalem cum tota terra promissionis, est quasi vna de quinque prouincijs vel pluribus, quibus Regnum Syriæ distinguitur. Iungitur autem Iudæa ad Orientem Regno Arabiæ, ad meridiem Aegypto, ad Occidentem mari magno, & ad Aquilonem Regno Syria. Iudææ terra per diuersa tempora à diuersis possessa fuit nationibus, Cananæorum, Iudæorum, Assyriorum, Persarum, Medorum, Macedonum, Græcorum, Romanorum, Christianorum, Sarracenorum, Barbarorum, Turcorum, & Tartarorum. Cuius rei causa meritò potest æstimari, quod non sustinuit Deus magnos peccatores longo tempore permanere in terra sibi tam placita, & tam sancta.

Templum Se-
pulchri.

Itaque peregrinus veniens in Ierusalem primò expleat suam peregrinationem, ad reuerendum & sacrosanctum Domini nostri Iesu Christi sepulchrum: cuius Ecclesia est in vltima ciuitatis extremitate, ad partem aquilonarem, cum proprio sui ambitus muro ipsi ciuitati adiuncto. Ipsa verò Ecclesia est pulchra & rotundæ formæ cooperta desuper cum tegulis plumbeis, habens in Occidente turrim altam & firmam, in pavimento Ecclesiæ medio ad figuram dimidij compassi habetur nobili opere Latonico ædificatum paruum Tabernaculum quasi 15. pedum tam longitudinis quàm latitudinis, & altitudinis miro artificio intus extrâque compositum, ac multùm diligenter diuersis coloribus ornatum. Hoc itaque in Tabernaculo seu Capella, ad latus dextrum, continetur incomparabilis thesaurus gloriosissimi sepulchri, habentis octo pedes longitudinis, & quinque latitudinis. Et quoniam in toto habitaculo nulla est apertura præter paruum ostium, illustratur accedentibus peregrinis pluribus lampadibus, (quarum ad minus vna coram sepulchro ingiter ardere solet) ingressus.

Melech Mandybron Soldanus.

Sciendum, quòd ante breue tempus solebat sepulchrum esse ingressus peregrinis accessible, ad tangendum & osculandum, sed quia multi vel effringebant, vel conabantur sibi effringere aliquid de petra sepulchri, iste Soldanus Melech Mandybron fecit illud fabricari, vt nec osculari valeat, nec adiri, sed tantummodo intueri. Et ob illam causam in sinistro pariete in altitudine quinque pedum immurari effracturam petræ sepulchri ad quantitatem capitis humani, quod tanquam pro sepulchro ibi ab omnibus veneratur, tangitur, & osculatur.

Mandeuillus de hoc dubitat.

Dicitur ibi quoque communiter præfatam lampadem coram sepulchro singulis annis in die Sanctæ Parascheues, hora nona extingui, & in media nocte Paschæ sine humano studio reaccendi. Quod (si ita est) euident diuini beneficii miraculum est. Et quamuis id plurimi Christiani simpliciter in magno pietatis merito credant, plerisque tamen est in suspitione. Forè talia Sarraceni custodes sepulchri fingentes diuulgauerunt, pro augendo emolumenta tributi, quod inde resultaret, seu oblationum quæ dantur.

Tumba Godefridi de Bullion.

Singulis autem annis in die cænæ Domini in Parascheue, & in vigilia Paschæ, tribus his diebus manet Tabernaculum hoc apertum continuè, & patet omnibus Christianis gentibus accessus, aliàs verò non per annum sine redditione tributi. Intra Ecclesiam, propè parietem dextrum, est Caluarie locus, vbi crucifixus pendit Christus Dominus. Per gradus ascenditur in hunc locum, & est rupis velut albi coloris, cum aliqua rubedine per loca commixta, habens scissuram, quam dicunt Golgotha, in qua maior pars preciosi sanguinis Christi dicitur influxisse: vbi & habetur altare constructum, ante quod consistunt tumbæ Godefridi de Bullion, & aliorum Regum Christianorum, qui circa annum incarnationis Domini, 1100. debellauerunt & obtinuerant sanctam urbem cum tota patria ex manibus Sarracenorum, & per hoc conquiescerunt sibi magnum nomen, vsque in finem sæculi duraturum. Propè ipsius crucifixionis locum continetur literis Græcis hoc scriptum: ὁ θεὸς βασανὶς ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ αἰῶνος ἀπράτατο σωτηρίας ἡμῶν τῆς γῆς. hoc est dicere, Deus Rex noster ante secula operatus est salutem in medio terræ. Item directè in loco, vbi crux sancta stetit cum Christo rupi infixæ, habetur hoc exaratum in saxo rupis: ὁ θεὸς ἐπὶ βῆσαι τῆς πέτρας τοῦ τόπου, hoc est, quod viles fundamentum est fidei mundi.

Psal. 74. 12.

Haud

antè vocabatur
pergens Mesos-

cijs vel pluribus,
egno Arabiæ, ad
ria: Iudeæ terra
um, Assyriorum,
Sarracenorum,
imari, quod non
in placita, & tam

em, ad reueren-
est in vltima ci-
ipsi ciuitati ad-
medio ad figuram
nculum quasi 15.
extrâque compo-
ernaculo seu Ca-
pulehri, habentis
pitaculo nulla est
ibus lampadibus,

peregrinis accessi-
onabantur sibi ef-
illud confabricari,
um in sinistro pa-
uantitatem capitis
& osculatur.
gulis annis in die
umano studio re-
tamus id plurimi
est in suspitione.
ndo emolumenta

Paschæ, tribus his
ianis gentibus ac-
propè parietem
Per gradus ascen-
per loca commixta,
uinis Christi dici-
abus Godefridi de
s Domini, 1100.
Sarracenorum, &
m. Propè ipsius
iudæos supèstante curvatas
n in medio terræ.
tur hoc exaratum
m est fides mundi.
Haud

Haud remotè ab hoc Caluarizæ monte, habetur & aliud altare, vbi iacet columna flagellati-
onis Domini, cui stant de propinquo & aliæ columnæ quatuor de Marmore aquam iugiter re-
sudantes, & (secundùm opinionem simplicium) passionem innocentem Christi descente. Est
sub isto altari crypta, 42. graduum profunda, vbi sancta Helena Regina reperit tres crucez
videlicet Christi, & latronum cum eo crucifixorù, ac etiam clausos crucis Domini in cryptæ
pariete.

Iterum taxat ig-
nuraniam vulgi.
Regina Helena
Angli.

In medio autem chori huius Ecclesiæ, est locus pavementi stratus mirè & pulchrè, ad in-
tegrâ cõpassi figuram, vbi depositù corpus Christi de cruce Ioseph ab Aramathia cum suis ad-
iutoribus lauit & cõdiuit aromatibus. Itè infra Ecclesiã à septentrionali parte ostenditur
locus, vbi Christus Magdalene apparuit post suam resurrectionè, quando eum credidit hor-
tulanum.

A dextro autem latere ad ingressum Ecclesiæ, habentur gradus 18. sub quibus est Capella
Indorum, vbi soli peregrini de India per sacerdotes suos cantant iuxta ritum suum Missas, ce-
lebrantque diuina. Missas faciunt quidem breuissimam, conficientes in principio verbis
debitis sacramentum corporis & sanguinis Christi de pane & vino, ac postea paucis orationi-
bus additis, totum oratione Dominica concludunt officium. Hoc autem verum est, quod cum
maxima attentione, reuerentia, humilitate, & deuotione se gerunt, & continent diuinis.

Indorum Capella
siue subditorum
presbiteri Ioan-
næ.

Porro illud, quod quidam perulgaerunt, aut opinati sunt, Iudæam aut Ierusalem, vel
Ecclesiã istam consistere in medio totius mundi, propter prædictam scripturam, (in medio
terræ) hoc intelligi non potest localiter ad mensuram corporis terræ: Nam si ad terræ latitudinem,
quam æstimant inter duos polos, respiciamus, certum est Iudæam non esse in medio, quod tunc
esset sub circulo Aequatoris, & esset ibi semper æquinocium, & vtrumque polorum staret iis
in horizõte. Quod vtiq; nõ est ita, quod existētibus in Iudæa eleuatur multum polus arcticus.

An Ierusalem sit
in medio mundi.

Rursus si ad terræ longitudinem spectemus, quæ æstimari potest à Paradiso terrestri, scilicet
ad digniori & latiori terræ loco, versus eius Nadir, scilicet versus locum sibi in Sphæra
terræ oppositum, tunc Iudæa esset ad Antipodes paradisi, quod apparet ita non esse, quod
tunc esset viatori de Iudæa ad Paradisum tendentis æqua itineris mensura, siue tenderet
versus Orientem, siue versus Occidentem. Sed hoc non est verisimile nec verum, sicut proba-
tum constat per experientiam multorum. Mihi autem videtur, quod præfata Prophætæ scrip-
tura, potest exponi, in medio terræ, id est, circa medium nostri habitabilis, videlicet vt Iudæa
sit circa medium inter Paradisum & Antipodes Paradisi, distans tantum ab ipso Paradiso in
oriente 96. gradibus, prout ego ipse per viam orientalem tentavi: quanquam de hoc non vi-
detur de facili plena certitudo haberi; eo quòd in longitudine cæli nullæ stellæ manent im-
mobiles, sicut in latitudine manent poli semper fixi. Vel potest ita exponi, quòd Dauid qui
erat Rex Iudææ, dixit in medio terræ, hoc est, in principali ciuitate terræ suæ Ierusalem,
quæ erat ciuitas regalis, siue sacerdotalis terræ Iudææ: vel fortè spiritus sanctus, qui loqueba-
tur per os prophætæ in hoc verbo vult intelligi non corporeum aut locale, sed totum spiritu-
ale, de quo intuitu nihil ad præsens est scribendum.

CAPVT. 15.

De tribus alijs Ecclesijs, & specialiter de templo Domini.

Vltà duo stadia ab Ecclesia ad Meridiem sancti sepulchri habetur magnù hospitale sancti
Ioannis Hierosolymitani, qui caput & fundamentum esse dignoscitur ordinis hospitaliorum
modò tenentium Rhodum insulam: in quo recipi possunt omnes Christiani peregrini cuius-
cunque sint conditionis, seu status, vel dignitatis. Nam Sarraceni pro leui cura anxij ru-
moris, prohibent ne apud quenquam suorum Christianus pernoctet. Ad sustentationem
ædificij huius hospitalis, habentur in eo 124. columnæ marmoreæ, & in parietibus distincti 54.
pilarij. Satis propè hunc locum in orientem, est Ecclesia quæ dicitur, de Domina nostra
magna: & inde non remotè alia, quæ dicitur nostræ Domine latinorù, edificata super locum,
vbi Maria Magdalene, & Maria Cleophae cum alijs pluribus, dum Christus cruci affigebatur,
flebant & dolores lamentabiles exercebant.

Item ab Ecclesia Sancti Sepulchri in orientem ad stadium cum dimidio habetur ædificium
mirabile, ac pulchrum valdè, quod templum Domini nominatur, quod constructum est in
forma

forma rotunda, cuius circumferentiæ diameter habet 64 cubitos, & altitudo eius 126, & intrinsecus pro sustentatione ædificij, multi pilarij. In medio autem templi est locus altior 14 gradibus, qui & ipse columnis vndiq; est stipatus: & secundum quatuor mundi plagas habet templum quatuor introitus per portas Cypressinas artificio-è compositas, nobilitérq; sculptas, & excisas. Et ante portam aquilonarem intra templum fontem aquæ mundæ, qui quavis olim exundabat, tamen nunc minimè fluit. In toto circuitu ædificij extrinsecus est valdè pro atrio latum spacium loci, stratum per totum pavementum marmoribus. Hoc templum non ducitur stare in eodem loco vbi templum Dei stetit in tempore Christi, quo post resurrectionem a Romanis destructo, istud longo post tempore Adrianus Imperator extruxit, sed non ad formam templi prioris: predictum tamen excelsum in medio templi locum vocant Iudæi sanctum sanctorum.

Sciatis itaq; quòd Sarraceni magnam exhibent huic templo reuerentiam, & honorem, sæpius illud discalceati intrantes, & positis genibus deuotè Deum omnipotentem exorantes, nulla enim ibidem habetur imago, sed multæ lampades relucens. Neminem Christianorum seu Iudarum ingredi sinunt hoc templum, reputantes eos indignos ad hoc, & nimium immunos, vndè nisi virtute literarum quas habui a Soldano, nec ego fuissem ingressus. Ingrediens autem cum meis sodalibus deposuim nos calciamenta, recogitantes cum multa cordis deuotione, nos magis id facere debere, quàm incredulos Sarracenos.

Et verè meritò est iste locus in magna reuerentia habendus: dum enim Rex Salomon primum in illo templo per Dei iussione, & Davidis patris sui commissionem ædificasset, exorauit præ-ente cuncto populo Israel, vt quicunque illic Deum pro iusta causa rogaret audiret; & Dominus monstrauit exauditionis signum per nebulam de cælo emissam, prout narrat historia veritatis 3 Regum libro.

Porrò in eo loco vbi stauerat idem Rex ante templum altare holocausti, videlicet extra portam templi occidentalem, habetur & nunc altare, sed non ad instar, nec ad vsum primi: Nam Sarraceni, quasi nihil curantes, traxerunt in eo lineas tanquam in astrolabio ligentes in linearum centro batellum, ad cuius ymbra per lineas discernuntur diei horæ.

Etiã in hac atrij parte apparent adhuc vestigia porte speciosæ, vbi Petrus Apostolus, cum Euangelista I anne dixit contracto, In nomine Christi Iesu Nazareni surge, & statim consolabantur illi plantæ.

CAPVT. 16.

De pluribus locis sacris iuxta urbem.

Vlturo ad dextram satis de pr pinq; habetur & alia Ecclesia, quæ nunc appellatur schola Salomonis: rursusq; ad Meridiem est & aliud templum siue Ecclesia, quæ vocatur Templum Salomonis, quòd olim fuit caput, & fundamentum totius ordinis Templariorum.

A claustro huius tepli extrinsecus in Aquilonem habetur decora Ecclesia beate Annæ, in cuius loco creditur virgo Maria in eiusdem matris sue vtero fuisse genita, & concepta, parentiq; illius, scilicet, Ioachim & Anna, tumba saxea môstratur in descensu Ecclesie, per 22 gradus, vbi & adhuc patris eius ossa putantur quiescere, sublato inde per reginam Helenam corpore sanctæ Annæ, & recondito (vt predictum est) in Ecclesia Constantinopoli sanctæ Sophiæ.

Est & intra hanc Ecclesiam probatica piscina, vbi quondam post motionem Angeli, omnes accedentes primi, a quocunq; languore sanabantur infirmi, quæ tamen nunc temporis ita neglecta iacet, & deformata, vt videtur immunda cisterna. Habetur & ante Ecclesiam arbor grandis, & antiqua, de qua nonnulli fabulantur, quod ad beate Mariæ natiuitatem principium accepit, & ortum.

Mons Sion. Mons Sion est excelsior locus in vrbe ad cuius radicem, est castru spectabile constructum per aliquem Soldanorum. In montis autem cacumine videntur multæ sepulturæ regum Iudææ, videlicet David, Salomonis, & quorundam de successoribus suis. Ad introitum montis habetur capella, & in illa lapis monumenti quem Ioseph de Arimathea oboluit ad ostiu sepulchri est valde magnus, & est ibidem aliqua pars columnæ flagellationis, ac pars mensæ super quam Dominus vltimò cenauit cum Apostolis, & instituit noui Testamenti sacramen-

Litteræ Soldani
traditæ Man-
duillo.

Templarij à
templo Salomonis
dicti.

Regina Helena,
Angliæ.

Probativa piscina.

Mons Sion.

tū sui venerandi corporis, & sanguinis. Sub hac capella ad aliquos gradus monstratur locus eiusdem cœnationis, videlicet cœnaculi magni, & in eo vas aquarum, in quo Christus lauabat pedes Apostolorum: iuxta quod vas, à Gamaliele, & alijs viris timoratis primus sepultus fuit protomartyr Stephanus.

In eo quôq; loco intrauit post resurrectionē suam Dominus ianuis clausis ad discipulos dicens pax vobis, & agens alia, que plenius Euāgelica pandit Historia, ac tandē in die Pentecostes iisdem spiritū sanctu, in linguis igneis misit ibidem. Ab hoc mōte Sion versus ciuitatem habetur Ecclesia dedicata sancto saluatori, in quo nunc dicuntur seruari ossa S. Stephani supradicti, & sinistra brachium S. Ioannis Christostomi, cuius corpus vt dictū est requiescit Constantinopoli.

Item ab hoc monte versus Austrum ab opposito platea, est pulchra Ecclesia nostræ Domini, in cuius loco diu morabatur post ascensionem filij sui, quamvis pro parte eiusdem temporis in valle Iosaphat manserit: nam in ista defungebatur, & in illo ab Apostolis honorificè sepulta fuit. Itemque ab hoc monte in vico eundē versus vallem Iosaphat inuenitur fons aque dictus Natoria Siloe, vbi cæcus natus à Christo missus lauabat oculos, & regressus Natoria Siloe. est videns. Et dicunt quidam ibidem sepulchrum Isaiam Prophetam.

Porro mons olim dictus Moria de quo loquitur Scriptura sacra est rupis haud longè a supradicto templo Domini in ipsius meridie, in cuius rupis loco excelso velut eminenti sedē edito Dominus noster Iesus Christus frequenter instruebat suos discipulos, & populos, magnaque miracula exhibebat, atque deprehensæ mulieri in adulterio omnia peccata dimittebat. Iohan. 8.

Ab opposito autem predicti fontis natorij habetur imago lapidea, rudī & vetusto opere sculpta, deformiterque detrita, que manus Absalon nuncupatur, cuius ratio lib. 2. Regum monstratur. Vbi de propè vidi Arborem Sambucum, ad quam vel citrà cuius locum (vt dicitur) Iudas traditor per se suspensus crepuit medius, & diffusa sunt viscera eius.

Præterea à monte Sion versus Meridiem vltra vallem ad factum lapidis est locus Acceldema, in quo emptus ager 30. denarijs predictiois est, Et in quo sunt plures sepulturae peregrinorum, & vestigia cellularum, de quondam illic commorantibus Heremitis.

CAPVT. 17.

De sacris locis extra muros Ciuitatis.

EXtra muros ciuitatis Ierusalem ad plagam orientalem, est vallis Iosaphat cōtigua, ac si Vallis Iosaphat. esset fossata muris ipsius ciuitatis, & Ecclesia vbi sanctus Stephanus lapidabatur, & obdormiuit in Domino. Hinc non longè est porta ciuitatis, que dicitur aurea, que nunc sempèr obfirmata seruat. Per hanc intrauit Christus sedens asino, & adhuc ostenditur rupis seruare vestigia animalis in tribus aut pluribus suis locis. Statim vltra vallem Iosaphat aspiciunt mons Oliueti, sic dictus à pluribus, quia ibi sūt oliuarum Arbores. In planicie huius vallis decurrit riuulus dicitur torrens Cedron, secus quem habetur pulchra, & honorificata Ecclesia sacrosancie sepulture beatæ, & gloriose matris Christi: descenditur autem in Ecclesiam per gradus 44 quod extrinsecus est vallis inculta per fluxum fortissè torrentis, seu per alios euentus propè A. tiquitate temporis. Ibiq; monstratur sepulchrum eius vacuum. Habentur iuxta sepulchrum duo altaria, sub vno est fons Aquæ que putatur exire de vno Paradisi flumine.

Satis propè ab hac Ecclesia ad rupem Gethsemane habetur capella, vbi scilicet Iudæis traditus fuit Christus à Iuda. In ipsa quôque rupe ostendebatur mihi figura impressæ manus ad digitorum extensionem, que artificiosius humano studio seu pi non posset, quam referunt Christi sua venerabili manu inclinando ad rupem effuisse dum Iudæi impuras manus ad capiendum iniecerunt in eum. Hic ad factum lapidis in meridie orauit ad suum patrem, & pro vehementi orationis intentione sanguineum exudauit sudorem: atque ibi non remotè videtur tumba regis Iudæeæ Iosaphat, à quo & vallis sibi nomen assumpsit: & credimus in hanc vallem Christum venturum ad nouissimum, & generalissimum iudicium, vbi (Iohelc propheta testante) discipulabit de omni actione mortalium. Ad tractum sagittæ de hac tumba, S. Iacobi sepulchra. est Ecclesia vbi sanctus Iacobus maior Apostolus primò post martyrium fuit sepultus, cuius modò sacra ossa venerantur Compostelle in Galizia.

Vltra

Ultra vallem in supremo montis Oliueti apice discipulis cernentibus, Dominus noster Iesus Christus eleuatis manibus ascendit in cœlum, & super eundem locum d' gna habetur Ecclesia, in qua eiusdem Ascensione tale seruatur in rupe pavimenti indicia, quod iustitri pedis Christi videtur vltimum vestigium.

Hinc satis propè habetur & capella medio montis, vbi Christus sedens prædicauit octo beatitudines, vbi & creditur docuisse discipulos orationem Dominicam, scilicet, Pater noster, & c. Ab eo quôq; loco non distat multum Ecclesia beatæ Mariæ Ægyptiacæ, in qua & eius tumba videtur: & haud procul inde est vicus Bethphæge, vbi Christus misit ante passionis suæ tempus duos de discipulis pro asina & pullo eius. In cliuo verò huius môtis Oliueti versus ciuitatem, monstratur locus, de quo videns Dominus Ierusalem, fleuit super illam, dicens, quòd si cognouisses & tu, & c. Atq; vltra montem in discensu eius in orientem est villa sine castellum Bethania, distans quasi ad leucam ab vrbe vbi in domo cuiusdam Symonis inuitatus Christus condonauit omnia peccata Mariæ Magdalene. Et in ipso castello, quod erat sororis Marthæ, & Mariæ resuscitauit fratrem eorum Lazarum quadrimum mortuum.

De Bethania in Ierico sunt 5. leucæ, quæ quondam fuit ciuitas speciosa sed iam est villa modica: ibi Diues Zacchæus ascendit in arborem Sycomorum, vt videret transeuntem Dominum, & restituens fraudata quadruplum, obtinuit peccatorum remissionem omnium.

Item de Bethania ad flumen Iordanis est iter ferè octo leucarum, per montes, ac valles deuos, & desertos. Porrò de Bethania in orientem ad 6. leucas venit in montem magnum, vbi Christus expleto 40. dierum, ac noctium ieiunio temptatus est à diabo'o, fuitq; in eodem loco quandòq; Ecclesia, sed modo habetur ibi quasi cœnobii q; oròdam Christianorum, qui Georgici vocantur. Sciendum enim est, quod vbiq; intra terram Saracenorum, & similiter multorum Paganorum inueniuntur Christiani dispersi, habitantes sub tributo, qui licet sint baptizati omnes, & beatissimam Trinitatem credentes, diuersificantur tamen nominibus, moribus, ritibus, fide, & opinionibus: ita vt semper vel in multis vel in aliquibus dissentiant à Romanæ Ecclesie consuetudinibus.

Aliqui namque eorù dicuntur Christiani Iacobitæ: hij errant circa peccatorum remissionem, dicentes, non debere confiteri homini sed soli Deo. Alij Syrij, isti in fermentato pane faciunt Sacramentum altaris ritu Græcorum. Alij Georgici, hi omnes ferunt in capite tonsuras: clerici rotundas, laici quadratas, sequentes etiam in multis mores Græcorum. Alij Cordelarij eo quod se cingunt desuper corde. Alij Indi, Nubij, Nestorini, & Arriani.

Præfatus autem mons magnus, vocatur hortus Abraham, ex eo quod Abraham patriarcha ibi dicitur commeratus, & currit propè montem riuius, in cuius aqua vel fonte Deus sal per Helizeu prophetam mitti iussit, vt sanaretur sterilitas, id est, amaritudo aquæ. Nec distat hic mons à Ierico vltra grandem leucam.

CAPVT. 18.

De notabilibus alijs locis, & mari mortuo.

Rvrsus de ciuitate sanctæ Ierusalem versus Occidentem itinere leucæ, habetur pulchra sanctis Ecclesia, in loco vbi dicitur creuisse arbor crucis salutaris. Arbor excelsa, digno stipite sacra Christi mèbra tangere. Tenetur istud quide pro certa veritate: nam & hoc satis testatur constructio tâtæ, & talis Ecclesiæ, quânis multa aliena, & incerta scripta de crucis arbore ferantur per orbè. Hinc ad duas leucas est & alia Ecclesia, vbi obuiaerut sibi Maria virgo, & Elizabeth eius cognata, & ad saluationem Mariæ Christi baiulæ exultauit Iohannes in vtero Elisabeth grauida.

De isto quoque ad leucam est Emaus castellum, distans in spacio stadiorù 60. ab Ierusalem, vbi discipuli in cœna die resurrectionis Domini cognouerant eum in fractione panis. Porrò ab Ierusalem ad alium exitum, ad duo stadia videtur spelunca grandis de qua dicitur quòd tempore Cosdri Imperatoris Persarum, fuerint circa Ierusalem 12. mille martyrum occisi, quorum omnium corpora leo habitans in spelunca congregauit ibidem voluntate diuina, tanquam pro singulorum sepultura obsequiosa.

Item ab vrbe ad leucas duas habetur in monte tumba sepulture sancti Samuelis prophetæ, qui

Bethania.

Ierico.

Christiani Georgici.

Iacobitæ.
Syrij.
Cordelarij.
Indi.
Nubij.
Nestorini.
Arriani.

Mets.

Emaus castellum.

Cosdrius Imperator.

qui mons nunc vocatur exultationis vel læticiæ, eò quod peregrinis ab illa parte intrâtibus reddit primum sanctæ ciuitatis aspectum. Ab oppido autem Ierico in 30. stadiorum spacio venit ad Iordanis fluij locum, vbi beatus Iohannes Baptista Christum sacri baptismatis merebatur tingere lymphis. Et in culus reuerendi mysterij venerationem habetur ad dimidium leucam à fluuio ædificium honestæ Ecclesiæ consecratum in nomine eiusdem venerabilis baptistæ ministri. Ab hac Ecclesia de propè vidi domum de qua patiebar mihi narrari, quòd in eodem loco olim fuerit Ieremiæ sancti habitatio propheta.

Notandum est. Iordanis fluuius quamuis grandis non sit, bonorum tamen piscium copiam nutrit, ortum accipiens sub monte Libanon ex duobus fontibus, scilicet Ior, & Dan, quæ nomina simul mixta nomen Iordanis efficiunt. Decurrit autem per quendam locum dictum Maron, ac secus stagnum quod dicitur Mare Tyberiadis, ac subter montes Gylboe per amœnissima loca, atque in subterraneis meatibus per longum spacium se occultans tandem exit in planitie, quæ dicitur Meldam, id est, forum, quod certis temporibus ibi Nundinæ exercentur, & ad extremum se iactat in mare mortuum.

Hoc stagnum quod vocatur mare mortuû habet longitudinis 600. ferè stadia, & latitudinis 150. & appropinquat aliqua pars huius maris ad quatuor leucas propè Ierico, videlicet ad latus camporum Engali, ex quibus (vt supra dictum est) eradicatæ fuerunt arbores Balsami, quæ modò sunt in agro Cayr Ægypti. Istud mare dicitur mortuum.

Primo quidem quòd non viuiddè currit, sed est quasi lacus.

Secundò quod amara est eius aqua, & fetidum reddit odorem.

Tertiò quòd propter eius amaritudinem terra adiacens littori nil viridè profert.

Quartò (prout dicitur) si cadat in ea bestia, vel aliud quid viuens, vix poterit plenè mori siue submergi in octo diebus, nec nutrit in se pisces aut quid simile.

Littora quòque sua variant quam sæpè colorem, & sine vlla agitatione ventorum eiecit in quibusdam locis se aqua, extra proprios terminos. Per huiusmodi aquam dicitur Deus pro indidibili vitio Pentapolim submersisse, Sodomam, Gomorram, Adamam, Seboim, & Segor.

Quidam vocant hoc mare lacû Asphaltidis, alij fluuium Dæmonû, aut flumen Putre. Quod autem olim propheta interpretans dixit, montes Gilboe, nec ros nec pluuia veniat super vos, magis spiritualitèr quàm literalitèr videtur intelligendum. Nam ibi crescut altissimi cedri, & arbores poma ferentes, ad capitis quantitatem humani, ex quibus valdè saporosus fit potus.

Mare istud mortuum determinat fines terræ promissionis, & Arabiæ. Ideòq; vltra ipsum mare condidit quondam, vnus successorum Godfridi de Bullion forte & spectabile castrum, ponens illic copiosam Christianorum militiam ad terram promissionis custodiendum. Nunc verò temporis, est Soldani, & appellatur Caruth, id est mons Regalis. Sub hoc monte est villa dicta Sobal: habitat in illis partibus magna Christianorum multitudo.

CAPVT. 19.

De Nazareth, & Samaria.

NAZareth in prouincia Galiliæ in qua nutritus, & de qua cognominatus est Dominus vnuersorum, distans ab Hierosolymis ad tres circiter dietas, erat quondam ciuitas, quæ nunc est dispersa, & rari domorum, quod vix villæ sibi competit nomen: & in loco Annunciationis, vbi Angelus ad Mariam dixit, Aue gratia plena, Dominus tecum, habebatur olim bona Ecclesia, pro qua paruam Saraceni restituerunt habitaculum, in colligendas peregrinorum ostendas.

A Nazareth redeundo per terram Galiliæ, transitur per Ramathaym Sophim, vbi nascebatur fidelis Samuel propheta Domini, & per Sylo, vbi locus orationis erat antequam in Ierusalem: & per Sichem magnæ vbertatis vallem, itur in prouinciam Samariæ, vbi habetur & bona ciuitas nunc dicta Neapolis, distans, à sancta vrbe spacio solius dietæ, ac per fontem Iacob, super quem Iesus fatigatus ab itinere colloquebatur Samaritanæ, vbi & apparet ruina destructæ Ecclesiæ quondam illic habitæ. Et est tibi villa adhuc vocata Sychem, & in eo est mausoleum Ioseph patriarchæ filij Iacob: ad cuius ossa visitanda sub denotione non minus peregrini Iudæi adueniunt, quàm Christiani.

Hinc

Samaria, nunc
Sebaste.

Hinc satis propè est mons Garizin cum vetusto templo orationis Samaritanorum: ex tunc intratur Samaria, quæ modò appellatur Sebaste, & est illius principalis ciuitas provinciae. In qua fuit primum terræ mandatum e rpus beati Ioannis Baptiste, inter sacra corpora Heliæ, & Abdiæ Prophetarum, vt quorum assimilatur virtutibus in vita, corporibus iungeretur in sepultura. Hæc quoque di-tat ab Hierosolymis, fortassis 2. dietas.

Nota.

Habetur & alius puteus aut fons intra illa montana, quem plerique similiter fontem Iacob appellant, cuius aqua secundum quatuor anni tempora variatur à suo colore, vt sit quondòq; clara, quondòque turbida, nunc viridis, & nunc rubra. Cærum est autem tempore Apostolorum cum Samaria recepisset verbum Dei, illes fuisse conuersos, & baptizatos, in nomine Domini Iesu, & tamen postea per quendam Caliphorum peruersos, Ogerus dux Dacorum per Templariorum virtutem rursus subiugauit Christianitati: sicq; post plures euentus, & variationes, illi qui nunc sunt Samaritæ, finxerunt sibi hæresim propriam, & ritum ab omnibus nationibus singularem.

Tegumenti capi-
tis differentia.

Fatentur autem se credere in Deum, qui cuncta creauit: recipiuntque pentateucum scripturæ, cum Psalterio Dauidis, acerrimè contententes, se solos dilectissimos Dei filios: qui etiam pro nobili differentia inuoluunt capita linteo ruheo, Saraceni autem albo, Indi croceo, & Christiani ibi manentes Indico, hoc est, aereo, seu hiacynthino.

Porro à Nazareth quatuor leucis, est ciuitas olim dicta Naym, in 2. miliario Thabor montis contra Meridiem iuxta Endor. Ieronimus Ante cuius portam resuscitauit Christus defunctum filium vnicum matris suæ, præsentibus duabus turmis hominum copiosorum. Hinc quoque ad leucas duas, est ciuitas Israel, vbi olim morabatur pessima regina Iezabel, quam Dei iudicio equorum vngulis conculcatam, canes ferè vsque ad caluariam comederunt.

C A P V T. 20.

De territorio Galilee, & Samaria, & de villa Sardenay.

Item à Nazareth ad leucas dimidium, monstrantur in rupe vestigia pedum, quæ dicuntur esse Domini nostri Iesu Christi vbi de manibus Iudaorum, ipsum de alta rupe præcipitare volentium desiluit in istam. De quo saltu quidam intelligunt illud scriptum Euangelicum, Iesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat.

Ad quatuor autem leucas de Nazareth, est Cana Galilee, vbi Christus ad vrbanas matris preces, mutauit vndam in vinum optimum.

Nota Thabor.

Ad distantiam quatuor leucarum à Nazareth, venit in Thabor, montè spectabilè, vbi transfigurabatur Christus, coram quibusdam suis Apostolis, apparentibus ibidem, Mose, & Helia, prophetis, vocèq; dilapsa à magnifica Patris gloria, & videbatur Petro bonum ibi esse: quondam in hoc monte habebatur ciuitas, cum pluribus Ecclesijs, quarum nunc sola restant vestigia, excepto quod ille locus transfigurationis est inhabitatus, qui est Schola Dei nominatus. Notandum. Thabor est in medio Galilee, campus mira iucunditate sublimis, distans à * Diocesaria 3. milliaribus contra Orientem.

Observetur.

Item de Nazareth in tres leucas est villa, seu castrum * Zaffara, de quo recole me supradixisse capite 4. Et inde venit in Mare Galilee, quod quamuis dicatur mare, est lacus aquæ dulcis longus.

Mare Tyberiadis.

Vltra centum 60. forsitan stadia est lacus, honorum piscium ferax & vber, qui etiam in alio loco sui vocatur mare Tyberiadis, & in alia mare Genezareth, varians sibi nomen, secundum ciuitates, & terras propinquas. Circa hoc mare Christus frequentè, & libentè ambulasse videtur: hic vocauit ad sui discipulatum, Petrum, & Andream, Iacobum, & Ioannem: hic super vnda siccis ambulabat vestigijs, & precipitem Petrum filium tentantem, verbo increpationis releuat ne mergatur, hic denique rediit à morte repleuit discipulorum rete magnis piscibus 153.

Item in ciuitate Tiberiade, quæ est propè hoc mare habetur in veneratione mensa illius cænæ, quam in Emaus castello Christus cænauit, cum ab oculis commensalium euauit. Hæc de propè monstratur mons ille fertilis, mons ille pinguis, in quo de paucis panibus, & de paucioribus piscibus iussu Christi fuerunt saturati, quinque millia hominum.

Ad

Ad initium autem prædicti maris iuxta villam Capernaum habetur fortius castrum totius terræ promissionis, in quo dicitur nata fuisse sancta Anna mater virginis Mariæ.

Prædictis itaq; Christi vestigijs, & terræ sanctæ locis à peregrino cum deuotione cordis & reuerentia debita visitatis, si desiderat reuerti, posit illud facere per Damascum, quæ est ciuitas longa, nobilis, & grandis, ac plena omnium rerum mercimonijs, non tamen distat à portu maris tribus plene diebus, per quod spacium itineris, cuncta traieciuntur à suis equis, Dromedarijs, & Camelis: & putatur à plerisque narrantibus fundata in loco vbi Cain protoplaustorum filius Abel fratrem suum occidit.

A Damasco de propinquo est mons Seyr, ciuitas grandis firmata duplicibus muris ac populosa nimis, in qua sunt multi in arte Physica famosi professi. Item à Damasco haud remotè distat castrum satis munitum, & firmum, quod Derces est nominatum. Habent autem in illis, & vltioribus partibus hunc vsu: si quando castrum ab hostibus fuerit sic obsessum, quod Dominus eius non possit emittere nuncium amico suo remotè moranti, recipit columbam olim in castrum, vel dono amici natam, vel educatam, quam hic sibi per certam provisionem allatam detinuit incaecatam, & scriptas quas vult literas alligans collo columbæ, dimittit liberam volare, quæ protinus festinat ad locum propriæ nauitatis. Sicque videtur cognosci in illo castrum quid agatur in isto.

Cæterum peregrinus à Damasco reuertendo, in quinque leucis venit Sardenay, quæ est villa in alta rupe, cum multis Ecclesijs religiosorum Monachorum, & sanctarum monialiū fidei Christianæ. In quarum vna coram maiori altari in tabula lignea erat olim imago beatissimæ virginis Mariæ non sculpta sed depicta in plano spacio. Ex hoc reditur per valles Bokar fertiles & pro pascentis pecorum gregibus exuberantes: & intratur in montana vbi copiositas est fontium qui effluunt impetu de Libano. Ibiq; decurrit fluius Sabbatayr, sic dictus quod diebus Sabbatis cuiJentèr rapidius transit, quam alijs sex diebus.

Pervenit hinc ad satis altum montem, propè Tripolim ciuitatem, in qua ad præsens plures Christiani Catholice fidei habitant in quo infidelium nimis oppressi. Ex hoc loco sibi deliberat peregrinus, quem sibi maris portū accipiat ad repatriandū, videlicet Beruth, an Sur vel Tyrū.

Postremò sciendum, quod terra promissionis in totali longitudine sui à Dan qui est sub Libano vsq; ad Berseba in Austrum continet circiter centum, & 80. leucas Lombardicas, & ab Hierico in totali latitudine circiter 60. Notandum, Dan est viculus in quarto à Pennea de Millario euntibus, contra Septentrionem: vsque hodiè sic vocatur terminus Iudeæ, contra Septentrionem est etiam & fons Ior, de quo & Iordanis fluius erumpens alterū sortitus nomen Ior. Termini Iudeæ terræ à Bersabe incipiunt vsque ad Dan, qui vsque Peneaden terminatur, Ieronimus.

CAPVT. 21.

De secta detestabili Saracenorum & eorum fide.

Iam restat vt de secta Saracenorū aliquid scribam vel compendiosè, secundum quod cum ijs frequenter colloquendo audiui, & liber Mahometi, quem Alcaron, vel Mesahaf, vel Harmè vocant, ijs præcipit, sicut illum sæpè inspexi, & studiosè perlegi.

Credunt itaq; Saraceni in Deū creatorem cœli & terræ, qui fecit omnia in ijs contenta, & sine quo nihil est factum. Et expectant diem nouissimum iudicij, in quo mali cum corpore & anima detensuri sunt in infernū perpetuò cruciandi, & boni equidem cum anima & corpore intraturi Paradisum felicitatis æternæ. Et hæc quidè fides pænè inest omnium mortalium nationibus, lingua & ratione ventibus. Verumtamen de qualitate Paradisi est magna diuersitas inter credentes.

Nam & Saraceni & Pagani, & omnes sectæ præter Iudæos & baptizatos Christianos sentiunt bonorum Paradisum fore terrestrem illum de quo fuit expulsus Adam propter inobedientiam protoplaustus: qui (vt putant) fluit, vel tunc fluet pluribus riuus lactis & mellis, & vbi in domibus & mansionibus nobiliter iuxta meritum vnusquisq; ædificatur auro, & argento & gemmis, perfruentur omnibus corporalibus delicijs, in oblectatione animæ æternaliter

sine fine. Illi ergo qui fide sanctæ Trinitatis carent, & Christum qui est vera lux ignorant, in tenebris ambulant. Iudæi verò & omnes baptizati rectè sentiunt Paradisum cœlestem & spiritualem, vbi quilibet secundum meritum Diuinitati viuatur, per cognitionem, & amorem. Attamen Iudæi quod contra Scripturas suas sanctæ Trinitati contradicunt, & Christo obloquuntur, qui est vera via, nesciunt quo vadunt. De baptizatis autè, qui firmitèr fide Catholicam in humilitate cordis sub Ecclesiæ præceptis serauerunt, hi soli illij sunt lucis, & in via veniendi ad cœlestè Paradisum què Christus verbo prædicauit, & ad què corpore & anima, videntibus discipulis, de facto cõscendit.

Credunt etiam Saraceni, omnia esse vera, quæ Deus ore prophetarum est locutus, sed in diuersitate, quia nesciunt specificari, imò specificanti contradicere defacili, vel negarent. Inter omnes prophetas ponunt quatuor excellentiores, quorum supremum & excellentissimò fatentur Iesum Mariæ Virginis filium, quem & asserunt, sermonè, vel loquelam, vel spiritum Dei, & pronunciatore sententiarum Dei, in iudicio generali futuro, & missum à Deo ad Christianos docendos.

Secundo loco Abrahamum dicunt fuisse verum Dei cultorem, & amicum.

Tertium dant Mosi locum tanquam prolocutori Dei Misso specialiter, ad instruendos Iudæos. Quartum volunt esse Mahomet, sanctum, & verum Dei nuncium ad seipos inuisum, cum lege diuina in dicto libro plene contenta. Tenent hæc: indubitatè, quod beati Mariæ Iesum peperit, & cœcepit virgo manens intacta, ac libetòr loqui audiunt de incarnatione in ipsa facta per annunciationem Gabrielis Archangeli. Nam & Alcharò eorum dicit, ad salutationem Angeli virginem expanisse, quòd tuæ erat in partibus Galilee incantator, Turquis nomine, qui per susceptam sibi formam Angeli plures virgines deslorauerat, & beatam Virginem conuenisse Angelum, an esset Turquis. Refert quòq: eam peperisse sub palma Arbore, vbi habebatur præsepe bruis, & asinæ, & illic præ confusione puerperij, & verecundia ac dolore, fuisse in proximò desperatam, & infantulum in consolationem matris dixisse, materne timeas, Deus in te effudit secreta ad saluationem Mundi. Hæc & his similia multa ibi scribuntur figmenta, & isti plura inter se narrando componunt, quæ hoc loco ventilanda non sunt.

Et dicit liber Iesum sanctissimum omnium Prophetarum fuisse veracem in dictis & factis, benignum, pium, iustum, & ab omni vitio penitus alienum: Sanctum quòque Iohannem Euangelistam post prædictos Prophetas fuisse alijs sanctiorem, cuius & Euangelium fatentur esse plenum salutari, ac veraci doctrina, & ipsum Sanctum Iohannem illuminasse cæcos, leprosos mundasse, suscitasse mortuos, & in cœlum volasse viuente. Erat enim (prout dicit) plus quàm Propheta, & absque omni peccato, contradicente eodem de seipso, si dixerimus quòd peccatum non habemus, veritas in nobis non est: vnde & si quando Saraceni tenent scriptum Euangelij Sancti Iohannis, aut illud beati Lucæ, missus est Angelus Gabriel, eleuant ambabus manibus pro reuerentia super caput & super oculos id ponentes, & osculantur quàm sæpè cum summa deuotione. Nonnulli etiam eorum in Græco, aut Latino literati consueverunt cum deuotione cordis id lectitare.

Idem liber dicit Iudæos perfidos fuisse, quòd Iesu eis primùm misso à Deo, & multa miracula facienti credere noluerant, quòdque per ipsum tota gens Iudæorum fuit dignè decepta, & meritò illusa hoc modo. Iesus in hora dum Iudæi cum pro signo traditionis osculabatur, posuit per Metamorphosin figuram suam, in ipsum Iudam, sicque Iudæi in ambiguo lumine nocturni temporis, pro Iesu Iudam capientes, ligantes, trahentes, deridentes, in fine crucifixerunt, putantes se omnia facere Iesu, qui protinus capto & ligato Iudæa, viuus ascendit in cœlum, descensus iterum viuus ad Iudæum in die finali.

Et addit, Iudæos falsissimè vsque hodie nos Christianos suo mendacio decipere, quo dicunt se Iesu crucifixisse, quem non tetegerunt. Hinc errorem tenent Saraceni obstinati: & quoddam argumentum inire conantur. Nam si Deus (aiunt) permisisset Iesum, innocentem, & iustum ita miserabiliter occidi, censuram suæ summæ in tante minuisset. Sed cum ipsi, vt supradictum est, in tenebris ambulant, idcirco ig. orantes Dei iustitiam, statuere volunt iustitiam, imò iniustitiam quam fabricant in corde suo, quia nos de cruce Christi scriptum notimus, benedictum est lignum per quod fit iustitia. Isti tamen quod in aliquibus appropinquant veræ fidei, multi quandoque eorum inuenti sunt conuersi, & plures adhuc de facili

Conuersio Saracenum non desperanda.

con-

converterentur, si haberent predicatores, sincerè eis verbum tractantes, quippe cùm iam fateantur legem Mahometi quandoque defecturam, sicut nunc perijt lex Iudaeorum, & legem Christianorum vsque in finem seculi permansuram.

CAPVT 22.

De vita, & nomine Mahometi.

Promisi in superioribus aliquid narrare de vita Mahometi legislatoris Sarracenorum, prout vidi in scriptis, vel audiri in partibus illis. Itaque Macho, siue Machon, vtrum in secunda syllaba scribatur N, litera, vel non idem refert: & si tertia syllaba addatur, & dicatur Machomet, vel etiam quarta, Machometus, nihil differt, quòd semper idem nomen representat. Ipsi tamen illum sæpius nominant Machon. Putatur autem istum Mahomet habuisse generationis ortum de Ismael Abrahae filio naturali de concubina Agar, vnde & vsque hodie quidam Sarracenorum dicuntur Ismaelitis, alij Agareni: sed & quidam Moabita, & Ammenita, à duobus Loth filijs Moab & Amon, genitis per incestum de proprijs filiabus.

Hic verò Machon, circa annum incarnationis Domini sexcentissimum natus, in Arabia pauper erat gratis pasceus camelos, & interdum sequens Mercatores in Aegyptum fortellos illorum proprio collo deferens pro mercede. Et quoniam tunc temporis tota Aegyptus erat Christiana fidei, didicit aliquid de fide nostra, quòd diuertere solebat ad cellulam Heremita commorantis in deserto. Et quodammodo fabulantur Sarraceni, quod illo quandoque ingrediente cellulam, cellule ostium mutatum in ianua valde patentem, velut ante palatium, & gloriantur hoc primum miraculum. Qui ex tunc conquerendo sibi pecunias, & discendo seculi actus diues esse effectus, & prudens ab omnibus reputatus, in tantum, vt postmodum in terra gubernatorem Corrozeni, (que est vna prouinciatum regni Arabiæ) assumeretur, ac deinde defuncto principe Codige per coniugium illius relictæ in eiusdem prouinciæ principem eleuaretur. Erat autem satis formosus, & valens, & vltra modum in verbis & factis maturus, & principalis, & satis diligebatur à suis, magis tamen metuebatur, & erat epilepticus, nemine tamen sciente. Sed tandem ab vxore comperto contristabatur, se tali morbido nuptam, qui versutus sefellit, & consolabatur mæstam figmento mendacij excogitati, dicens sanctum Dei Archangelum Gabrielem ad colloquendum & inspirandum & quædam arcana & diuina interdum venire, & pro virtute aut claritate veniente se subito cadere & iacere ad intendendum inspirationem.

Tempus Natiuitatis Mahometi.

Fabula Sarracena.

Post hoc autem, mortuo etiam Rege Arabiæ, tanta egit per simulationem sanctitatis, per donorum effusionem, & copiam promissionum, quod electus est & assumptus, in totius Arabiæ Regem.

Incrementum auctoritatis Mahometi.

Confirmato igitur Mahometo in regnationis suæ maiestate suprema, transactis à conceptione Domini nostri Iesu Christi annis solaribus 612. in die Iouis feria quinta Hebdomadæ promulgauit præfatum detestandæ legis suæ librum, plenum perfidiæ & erroris, & à subditis tempore vitæ suæ seruari coegit, qui & vsque hodie in tanto æuo, & tot populis non sine iusto Dei iudicio colitur & seruatur, quamuis miserabile, & miserandum videtur, quòd tot animæ in illo perduntur. Erat quoque tempore regni eius, & alius Heremita in deserto Arabiæ, quem etiam quasi pro deuotione frequentare solebat, ducens secum aliquos de principibus & familia. Super quo plures eorum attediati tractabant occidere Heremitam. Accidit tandem vna noctium, vt rex Heremitam & seipsum inebriaret, & inter loquendum ambo consopiti dormirent. Et ecce habita occasione comites gladio de latere Regis clam extracto Heremitam interfecerunt, iterum clam condentes eruentem gladium in vagina: ac ille euigilans virum videns occisum, magno furore successus imposuit familie factum, volens omnes per iustitiam condemnari ad mortem. Cùmque coram iudicibus & sapientibus ageretur, hi omnes pari concordia, simili voce, & vno ore testabantur tam diuini quàm coniunctim, Regem in ebrietate sua hominem occidisse, quamuis fortassis esset facti oblitus. Et in plenariam rei probationem, dixerunt ipsum reposuisse mucronem in loculo nudum internum, sed calido errore madentem. Quo ita inuento, ac tantis rex obrutus testificationibus, nihil erubuit, plenè obmutuit, & confusus recessit. Et ob hoc omnibus diebus suis vina

Tempus promulgationis Alcharani.

Occasus vna interdicendi Sarracenis.



bibere renunciauit: & in lege sua à cunctis bibi vetuit, ac vniuersis bibētibus, colentibus, & vendentibus maledixit. Cuius maledictio cōuertatur in caput eius, & in verticē ipsius iniquitas eius descēdat, cum de vino scriptum cōstet, quòd Deum & homines lætificet. Igitur de eo Sarraceni in sua superstitione deuoti vinum non bibunt, quanquam plures eorum quòd timent in publico non verentur in secreto.

Potus Sarracē-
norum.

Est autem communis potus eorum dulcis, delectabilis, & nutritiuus de Casaniel confectus, de qua & Saccarum fieri solet.

Mahometus iste post mortem suam pessimam (mors enim peccatorum pessima) conditus fuit honorificè in capsula, ditissimo auro, & argento, & saxis perornata in vna ciuitate regni sui Arabiæ, vbi & pro sancto, & vero Dei nuncio incepit deuotè coli à suis per annos ducentos sexaginta, atque ex tunc circa annum Domini nongentissimum cum veneratione multa cadauer eius translatum est, in digniorem ciuitatem dictam Merhuel Ischrib, vbi iam longè latèque pro maximo sanctorum, à cordibus à diabolica fraude deceptis colitur, requiritur & adoratur.

Alias Mecca.

In ipsius translatione ipsa ciuitas restaurabatur, & firmabatur multò honorificentius, & fortius destructione sua, quæ per Carolum magnum Regem Franciæ antea fuit plenè annihilata, dū Ogerus dux Danorum præfatus in ea tenebatur captiuus, quem Templarij ad filios Brehir Regis Sarracēnorum cum traditione vendiderant, eò quòd ipse Ogerus dictum Brehir in prælio occiderat, iuxta Lugdunum Franciæ ciuitatem. Et si quando nationis alterius quis ad legem conuertitur Sarracēnorum, dum à flamine eorum recipiendus est, dicit & facit eum Dei nuncium, & repetit sic: Laellech ella alla Mahomet zoyzel alla heth: quod valet tantum: Non est Deus nisi vnus, & Mahomet fuit eius nuncius.

Ogerus à Tem-
plarijs proditus.

C A P V T 23.

De colloquio Authoris cum Soldano.

Finaliter Sarraceni ponunt Iudeos malos, eò quòd legem Dei violauerunt sibi missam, & cōmissam per Mosem. Et à simili probant Christianos malos, quòd non seruant legē Euāgelij Christi, quam seruandam susceperint. Inest enim ijs falsa persuasio ita vt putent vniquemq; in ea qua natus est secta posse beari, si susceptam seruauerit illibatè: idèòq; probant ab opposito se esse bonos, quia, sicut dicunt, obseruant scripta legis præcepta & ceremonias sancti libri sui à Deo sibi transmissi per beatū nunciū suū Mahomet. Vnde & ego non tacebo quid mihi cōtigit.

Error eorum qui
putant vnum-
quemque in sua
religione posse
beari.

Dominus Soldanus quodam die in castro, expulsis omnibus de camera sua, me solūm retinuit secum tanquam pro secreto habèdo colloquio. Conuetū enim est ijs eijcere omnes tēpore secretorum: qui diligenter à me interrogauit qualis esset gubernatio vite in terra nostra, breuiter respondebā, bona, per Dei gratiam, qui recepto hoc verbo dixit ita non esse. Sacerdotes (inquit) vestri, qui seipsos exhibere debent alijs in exemplū, in malis iacent actibus, parū curant de Templi seruitio: habitu & studijs se conformant mundo: se inebriant vino, continentia infringentes, cum fraude negotiantes, ac praua principibus consilia ingerentes. Cōmunis quòq; populus, dum festis diebus intēdere debent deuotioni in templo, currit in hortis, in spectaculis, in tabernis vsq; ad crapulam, & ebrietatem, & pingua manducans & bibens, ac in bestiarum morem, luxuriam prauam exercens. In usura, dolo, rapina, furto, detractione, mendacio & periurio viuunt plures eorum euidenter, ac si qui talia non agant, vt fatui reputantur. & pro nimia cordis superbia nesciunt ad libitum excogitare, qualiter se velint habere, mutando sibi indumenta, nunc longa, nunc curta nimis, quāndòq; ampla, quāndòq; stricta ultra modum, vt in his singulis appareant derisi potius quā vestiti: pileos quoque, calceos, caligas, corrigias sibi fabricant exquisitas, cum etiam cōtra deberent secundū Christi sui doctrinam simplices, Deo deuoti, humiles, veraces, inuicem diligentes, inuicē concordantes, & iniuriam de facili remittentes. Scimus etiam eos propter peccata sua perdidisse hanc terram optimam quam tenemus, nec timeamus eam amittere, quādiu se taliter gubernant. Attamen non dubitamus, quin in futurum per meliorem vite conuersationem merebuntur de nostris eam manibus recuperare.

Colloquium Sol-
dani cum Man-
deuillo.

Reprehensio
Sacerdotum.

Reprehensio
vulgj iustissimā.

Vestimentorum
varietas repre-
hensā.

Ad

ous, colentibus,
in verticē ipsius
lætificet. Igi-
na plures eorum

aniel confectus,

ssima) conditus
a ciuitate regni
es per annos du-
eneratione multa
b, vbi iam longē
ur, requiritur &

norificentiū, &
uit plenē annihili-
emplarij ad filios
us dictum Brehir
nis alterius quis
icit & facit cum
quod valet tan-

et sibi missam, &
eruant legē Eūa-
a vt putent vni-
atē: idēq; pro-
oræcepta & cere-
t. Vnde & ego

a, me solūm reti-
eijcere omnes tē-
ta in terra nostra,
ita non esse. Sa-
in malis iacent
t mundo: se in-
incipibus consilia
deuotioni in tem-
tatem, & pingua

In vsura, dolo,
identer, ac si qui
ad libitum exco-
nunc curta nimis,
eant derisi potius
uisitas, cūm etiam
humiles, veraces,
s. Scimus etiam
nec timeamus eam
futurum per me-

Ad

Ad hoc ego vltra confusus & stupefactus, nequiu inuenire responsum; verebar enim obloqui veritati, quamuis ab Infidelis ore prolatae, & vultu præ rubore demisso percunctatus sum, Domine, salua reuerentia, qualiter potestis ita plenē hoc noscere? De hominibus (ait) meis interdum mitto ad modum Mercatorū per terras, & regiones Christianorū, cum Balsamo, gemmis, seriis, ac aromatibus, ac per illos singula exploro, tam de statu Imperatorū, ac Pōtificum, Principum, ac Sacerdotum, quā Prælatorum, nec non æquora, prouincias, ac distinctiones earum.

Igitur peracta collocactione nostra satis producta, egressos principes in cameram reuocauit, ex quibus quatuor de maioribus iuxta nos aduocans, fecit eos expressē ac debitē, per singulas diuisiones in lingua Gallicana distinguere per partes, & singularum nomina partium, omnem regionem terræ Angliæ, ac alias Christianorum terras multas, acsi inter nostros fuissent nati, vel multo tempore conuersati.

Nam & ipsum Soldanum audiui cum ijs bene & directē loquentem idioma Francorum. Itaque in omnibus his mente consternatus obmutui, cogitans, & dolens de peccatis singulis, rem taliter se habere.

Nunc piē igitur (rogo) consideremus, & corde attendamus, quantæ sit confusionis, & qualis opprobrij, dum Christiani nominis inimici nobis nostra exprobrant crimina. Et studeat quilibet in melius emendare, quatenus (Deo propitio) possit in breui tempore, hæc de qua loquimur, terra Deo delecta, hæc sacrosancta terra, hæc filijs Dei promissa, nobis Dei ad optius restitui: vel certē, quod magis exorandum est, ipsi Sarraceni ad fidem Catholicam, & Christianam obedientiam, Ecclesiæ filijs aggregari, vt simul omnes per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum consubstantialē Dei filium perueniamus ad cælestem Paradisum.

Insignis Mandeuilli peroratio.

Explicit prima pars huius operis.

Secunda pars.

CAPVT. 24.

Persuasio ad non credentes terrarum diuersitates per orbem terræ.

Mirabilis Deus mirabilia propter semetipsum creauit, vt scilicet ab intellectualibus creaturis suis intelligeretur, & per hoc diligeretur, atque in hoc ipse creator, & creatura se mutuo fruerentur. Mirabilis est ergo Deus maximē in illo, quod ipse solus sufficit sibi: & mirabilis in altis Dominus, hoc est, in cælo & in cælestibus: sed & mirabilis in terris, & in terrestribus: tamen si verum indicauerimus, nihil est mirabile, quod mirū videri non debet, si ille qui omnipotens est, fecit quæcumque voluit in cælo & in terra. Sed ecce dum nobis contingit videre rem quam prius non vidimus, miratur noster animus, non quod simpliciter mirum est, sed quod nobis id mirum & nouum. Deus vnus, simplex quidem est, vt creaturæ cælestes quæ Deo magis de propinquo sunt eō simpliciores existunt. Terrestres autem quod in situ remotiori sint, idcirco magis diuersæ, magis contrariæ inter se sunt.

Ergo quicumque sapiens est non stupet animo, dum in terreis respicit res varias, & diuersas, vel dum diuersa contingunt, seu inueniuntur in partibus terræ diuersis: sed qui intellectum super sensum non eleuant, & magis credunt oculo suo corpore, quàm spirituali, & qui nunquam à natiuitatis suæ loco recesserunt, isti vix volunt credere, seu possunt alijs vera narrantibus de mundi diuersitatibus.

Reprehensio incredulorū, qui nihil credunt, nisi quod domi vident.

Attamen tales, si vellent, de facili videre possunt suum errorem. Quia quicumque natus in vna ciuitate, vel patria, si tantummodò moueat se ad proximam ciuitatem, inueniet ibi procul dubio aliquam differentiam, vel diuersitatem in idiomate linguæ, vel in modo loquendi, in moribus hominum, in occupationibus, in legibus, in consuetudinibus, vel etiam in agrorum fructibus, in arborum frugibus, seu in his quæ gignuntur in terra, in aere, & in aquis.

Si ergo aequaliter inueniri possit differentia in proximo, quantò maior sit distantia, tantò maior differentia æstimandi est in remoto, vel in remotiori, seu remotissimo loco. Vnde ego, quia in præcedente parte tractatus narrare cepi aliqua, quæ in his, & in peregrinatione mea vsque in terram promissionis sanctam vidi, de quibus etiam potest, & poterit constare multum, qui in partibus nostris eadem peregrinatione me præcesserunt, & secuti sunt, procedam

in

in describendo aliqua illorum, quæ vidi & percepi in deambulatione mea, qua peragraui multas alias terras, & perlegi multas vndas, vsque in multorum hoc tempus annorum, & propter insipientes, & discredentes non tacebo. Sed nec propter credentes nec sapientes satis mouebor; tamen vt diuersa Dei opera qui respicere non possunt oculo, saltem legant, vel audiant ex hoc scripto. Pauca vtique vidi horum quæ sunt, sed pauca horum quæ vidi, narrabo.

CAPVT. 25.

De Armenia, Persia, & Amazonia.

DE regionibus quæ Iudææ contiguantur, scilicet Arabia, Aegypto & Syria, statui modicum vltra narrare, relinquens hunc locum narrandi alijs peregrinis. Et festinans ad terras remotiores, Armeniam minorem, non per singulas ciuitates, sed celeriter transiens, viâ à remotis amplum castrum vocatum Del espyer, de quo mihi sustinui dici, quod sit vastum, & à nemine habitatum, nisi à fantastica quadam Domina, seruante in medio maioris aulæ super perticam, volucrem rapacem, quæ dicitur Latine accipiter, vel huiusmodi: quam auem, si aliquis hominum ingrediens se custodire peruigil absq; vlla somnolentia per septem continuos dies & noctes posset, ipsa Domina in fine facti apparens concederet illi quantamcunque faceret petitionem terræ, commedi, vel honoris, sed si obdormiret, periret. Huic tamen dicto parum curati accommodare aures, nisi quod communiter dicebatur, in bene transacto tempore prædicta fuisse tentata per duas personas, vnum Regem, & alterum Pastorem. Et Regi quidem quod indebitam fecit petitionem, vile successit negotium, pastori peroptimè successit negotium.

Mandeuillus
nihil facit has
fabulas.

Artyron ciuitas.
Sibastelle.
Ararath.

In Armenia maiori, est magna & bona ciuitas Artyron ad dietam propè fluuium Euphratem. Et sunt ibi duo montes euecti valdè, vnus Sabissatelle, alter Ararath, quorum vltimus habet per anfractus, & periodos per ascensum viâ, ferè 7. leucas, & quasi omni tempore est plenus niue.

In illo loco fertur quicuisse Arca diluuij, cuius vnicus asser môstratur, in Ecclesia Monachorū ad montis pedè habitantū: attamè nullus hominū pro frigore nimio attere præsumit ascensū.

Landania.
Hany magna
ciuitas.
Tauris ciuitas
famosa.
Zadace ciuitas.
Cassach.
Geth.
Carnaa.

Est autem & ibi ciuitas Landania, de qua nonnulli dicunt quod Noe illam fundauerat, & ciuitas magna Hany, in qua, tempore Christianorum mille habebantur Ecclesiæ.

In illa Armenia sub Imperio Persiæ est famosa ciuitas Tauris, vbi de mercimonijs ponderalibus fit inestimabilis mercatura. Hinc ad decem dietas ad Orientem habetur ciuitas Zadacna, in ea Imperator Persarum moratur, & est in eodem imperio ciuitas valdè magna Cassach, quæ recto itinere dicitur stare ab Hierosolymis 55. dietis. Geth ciuitas imperialis, & melior totius Persiæ in hac terra noscitur esse, cum tamen Carnaa sit satis maior.

* Vel Sinar.
Rumæ antiqua
Babylonia.

Circa fines Persiæ in terra* Sennaar, est illa quæ olim dicebatur Babylonia, nec apparet ibi aliquid, quàm ruine grandis & vetustæ ciuitatis, quæ ab hominibus est deserta, sed à Draconibus inhabitata, & alijs animalibus, & volucris venenosis. Hanc terram tenet Imperator Persarum, vt supra dixi. Etiam intra fines Persiæ, est terra, vbi sanctus Iob patiens morabatur, quæ modò dicitur terra Sues, in cuius montanis inuenitur Manna, quod venditur in Apothecis. Hunc terræ Sues contiguatur Chaldæa, quæ non est magna, quamuis nobiliss regio habeatur. Et ab ista intratur Amazonia.

Manna Apothecarum Chal-
dæa.

Amazonia in-
sula.

Amazonia est modica insula, quam absque viris solæ regunt & inhabitant mulieres: cuius rei prima causa hæc fuit.

Olim cum insula communiter à viris, & mulieribus habitabatur, Rex eius dictus Colopius cum omnibus nobilibus suis in bello contra Regnum Scithiæ occisus fuit. Audientes igitur nobilium vxores ipsius insulæ se viduatas, super his, in doloroso furore animi ad plures congressiones occiderunt & fugauerunt omnes aliarum mulierum maritos, ne scilicet sua ingenuitas subiaceret voluntati, & potestati plebis. Et tandem post reformatam inter se pacem mulieres inito consilio statuerunt se solas absque viris dominari in terra, atque ex tunc sumi sibi regimem per certam electionis formam, quæ robusta, agilis, sapiens, iuuenis, ac valens apparet in armis.

Sciendū tamen est, extra hanc insulam flumen esse, & alias modicas insulas, quarū vna dicitur

qua peragrari
us annorum, &
es nec sapientes
saltem legant,
orum quæ vidi,

ria, statui modi-
stinans ad terras
ransiens, viâ à
quod sit vastum,
dio maioris aulae
di: quam auem,
per septem con-
et illi quantam-
b, periret. Huic
ebatur, in bene
& alterum Pas-
negotium, pastori

fluum Euphra-
quorum vltimus
omni tẽpore est

n Ecclesia Mona-
attẽtare præsmit

m fundauerat, &
lesia.

ercimonijs ponde-
etur ciuitas Zado-
dẽ magna Cassab,
erialis, & melior

onia, nec apparet
est deserta, sed à
e terram tenet Im-
antus lob patiens
na, quod venditur
a, quamuis nobilis

nt mulieres: cuius

s diæti Colopius
Audientes igitur
imi ad plures con-
flicet sua ingenui-
nter se pacem mu-
e ex tunc sumi sibi
nis, ac valens ap-

insulas, quarũ vna
dicitur

dicitur Carmagite, de quibus licitum est ijs accessire viros, & amasios bis in anno, ita vt nulla moram trahat septem dierum naturalium sub pœna indubitata occisionis. Infansem mascula nutrire licet quoadusq; per se comedat & gradiatur, tunc transmittendus est in domũ paternam. Generosæ natæ puellæ aufertur ignito cultro vber sinistrum pro scuto gerendo, de generi dextrum, ad sagittandum de arcu Turco.

Regina cum consiliariis & officialibus suis regit sapienter & bene terram, & seruat omnes sibi sub districta obedientia, per leges, & pœnas, & amendas conscriptas. Et cum circumiacentium insularum Reges contra se ad inuicem preclari solent, tunc Regina Amazonie cum suis Nobilibus ab vna parte pro magno stipendio vocari solet in adiutoriũ, vbi & inuẽtæ sunt sapientes in consilijs, probæ in armis, acres in conflictibus, & in omnibus Curia actibus bene valentes.

CAPVT 26.

De Aethiopia, & Diamantibus, & de infima India.

Aethiopia consistit à terra Chaldeorum in Austrum, quæ distinguitur in Orientalem Aethiopiam, & Meridionalem, quarum prima in illis partibus vocatur Cush, propter hominum nigredinem, altera Mauritania. Et est ibi Regnum Saba, de quo legitur, quod Regi Salomoni Reges Arabum, & Saba, dona & tributa adduxerunt. Eoque Regina Saba venit à finibus, hoc est, à longinquis terræ partibus audire sapientiam Salomonis. Omnes in Aethiopia aquæ in fluuijs & riparijs, & fontibus sapiunt Sal, propter nimium calorem. Est ibi vnus aquæ Plinius. fons ita de nocte calidus, vt nemo in eo sustineat manum, & ita de die frigidus, vt bibi vix possit.

Generaliter isti de Mauritania Aethiopes comedunt parũ, de facili inebriantur, fluxum ventris patiuntur nec diu viuunt.

De Aethiopia intratur in Indiam mediam, nam triplex est, videlicet infima, quæ in quibusdam suis partibus est nimis frigida ad inhabitandum: Media quæ satis temperata est, & superior, quæ nimis calida. In India infima propter continuum & graue frigus generatur cristallum de aqua per gelu, sicut quidam asserunt. Sed certum est ibi haberi rupes christalli, & in illis gigni optimos Diamantes, quos lingua illius vocant Hamefht.

Est autem diamas paruis præciosus lapis, magnæ virtutis, sicut plenius describitur in lapidarijs. Quidam inueniuntur in magnitudine pisi, vel etiam piso minores: alii ad quantitatem fabæ, sed nullus maior auellana, vel nucis. Et dicitur de eo in partibus illis, quod si hic qui portat sit continens, & sobrius reddit illum magnanimum & audacem, & inuat in causis iustis certantem, conseruat substantias corporales, aufert praua somnia, depellit prauorum spirituum illusiones, sortilegia, & incantationes, ac valet contra lunaticam passionem, & daemones obsessionem, & venenosum quod illi appropinquauerit exsudat, & exhumescit.

Optimi Diamantes de India assimilantur in colore multum cristallo, sed sunt aliquantulum magis citrini, & pro sui duritie poliri non possunt. Inueniuntur autem ibi nonnulli subnigri ad colorem violæ: Alii nascuntur in Arabia nigri, & tenuiores prædictis, alii in Macedonia, & quidam in Cypro, sed in mineris auri, dum prima massa in minutias confringitur, interdum reperiuntur. Sciendum enim est, sæpè plures simul crescere, nec non generari, & concipiunt inuicem de rore cœli, quemadmodum & Margaritæ: quod ego pluries tentans, accepi de rupe cespitem cum diamante masculo, & femella, plantans in pratello, & frequentans, facillans madereri de rore Maii. Et ecce in breui, paruulus ex iis gignebatur, nascebatur, & adolesebat ad debitam quantitatem: sunt verò omnes per naturam cum pluribus angulis vt trium vel quatuor, aut quinque laterum, & nonnulli cum lateribus senis. E contra, omnes margaritæ nascuntur in forma spherica, seu rotunda.

Et notandum quòd mercatores, pro diamantibus, frequenter aliud vendunt: Nam solet commixtio fieri de cristallo Crochee, de Saphiro, de Lonpes Citrino, de lapide Yri, & de paruis petris ex murium nidis. Probatio veri diamantis haberi potest his modis.

Primo si ita inuenitur tener, vt se poliri dimittat, non est verus.

Mauritania.
Regnum Saba.

Plinius.

India triplex.

Diamantes.

Experientia
Mandeuilli in
diamantibus.

Diamantum
sophisticatio.
Probatio veri
diamantis.

Item

Item si de eo non potest scindi vitrum cristallum, non est verus.

Item accipe paruum quantitatis lapidem Adamantem, qui solet sibi attrahere acum & ferrum, & pone verum diamantem, super adamantem, tuncque si ministraveris adamanti acum, videbis adamantem operari nihil, vero diamante presente, dum tamen adamas non sit diamante maior.

Item si cultellum laminae tenuis, habentem in manubrio inclusum vel alligatum verum diamantem in mensa vel assere crexeris, protinus ut ipsi venenum appropinquabit, stabit tremulans atque sudans. Et notandum, quod per luxuriosum, seu gulosum qui ferret diamantem amitteret virtutem ad tempus.

Terra Indiae
vnde dicta.
Insula Ormuz.

Terra Indiae appellatur ab Indo ibi corrente fluvio, cuius anguilla inveniuntur quandoque ultra 20. pedes in longitudine. In media India transitur per multas insulas vsque ad mare Oceanum, in insulam Ormuz, vbi Mercatores Venetiae saepe tendunt, sed viri, qui assueti non sunt tantum sustinere calorem, ne exeant perpendiculara de corporibus propè ad genua, ibi se contra hoc debite inuolunt, & ligant, nec audent ibi transire nauibus ferrum continentibus, ne teneantur de rupibus adamantum.

A Balora, per
sinum Persicū
ad Ormuzium
nauigantes,
talibus hodie
vntur nauis-
giis, sine ferre-
is claus.

Ilic in aliquibus Aethiopiae partibus habitant publicè, inhonestorum vtriusque sexus hominum consuetudinem inhonestam gerentes, & in aestu meridiano refrigerandi causa exeunt circa ciuitatem ad riparias iacere, & discurrere nudis prorsus corporibus omni pudore reiecto, ex quo procul dubio inhonesta vitia sequuntur.

Insula Chaua,
vel Chaul
forte.

Est & non longè ab ista insula regio seu insula Caua vel Chaua, quae à primo statu multùm est minorata per mare. Ii sunt infidelissimi Paganorum. Nam quidam adorant Solem, alij Lunam, ignem, aquam, & terram, arborem, vel serpentem, vel cui de manè primò obuiant. Ibi magni mures, quos nos dicimus rattas, sunt in quantitate pariorum canum. Et quoniam per cattos capi non possunt, capiuntur per canes maiores.

Zarke, vel
Zarchia.

Corpora mortuorum non sepeliuntur ibi, nec cadauera quaelibet bestiarum operiuntur, quod ad aeris aestum carnes in breui tempore consumuntur, nam & tota insula consistit sub zona torrida. Inde transiri potest per mare in Indiam superiorem, siue maiorem, videlicet Imperium Presbyteri Ioannis ad portum ciuitatis Zarke, quae est elegans & bona satis. In ea habitant plurimi Catholicae fidei Christiani: & habentur plurimae Abbatiae religiosorum, quas olim Dux Danorum Ogerus constituit, vnde & vsque nunc dicuntur Ecclesiae Dani, atque ex hoc nauigari potest in terram Lombe.

Terra Lombe.

CAPVT 27.

De foresto Piperis, & fonte iuuentutis.

REGIO seu insula dicta Lombe, spatiosa quidem est, continens forestum dictum aliàs Tombar, longū per dietas 18. In orbe vniuerso nō noscimus crescere piper, praeterquam in hoc foresto. In quo & habetur duae ciuitates, vna Flandrina, (& illa ciuitas inhabitata est à Iudaeis, & Christianis, inter quos saepe magna seditio oritur) altera Singlant: quas quondam Danus fertur fundasse Ogerus, vocans vnam Flandrinam, nomine auiae suae ex parte patris sui, alteram Florentam nomine auiae ex parte matris suae, quae mutato nomine nunc vocatur Singlant.

Flandrina.

Singlant.

Piper quomodo
crecat.

Sciendum est autem, piper ibi crescere in hunc modum: sicut nos plantamus vites aut quercus arbores robustas, ut vitis cum fructibus se spargat, ut supportetur per ramos, sic coluntur arbusta piperis ad arbores foresti, & sparguntur per ramos, & dependent fructus ut botri. Et venit in eodem arbusto triplex piper in anno.

Piper longum.

Primum est quod vocatur longum piper, & venit priusquam nascuntur folia in arbustis, quemadmodum nos in arbore videmus corylo in hyme ante folia praecedere quasdam caudulas longas, quo circa initium vindemiato, nascuntur cum folijs botri piperis viridis ad similitudinem paruorum vuarum. Quod quidem circa tempus Iulii in eadem viriditate vindemiatum in aestu feruido siccat ad Solem, ut accipiat nigredinem, & rugarum contractionem.

atrahere acum & traueris adamanti athen adamas non sit

alligatum verum diatrababit, stabit tremu- ui ferret diamantem

eniuntur quandoque sulas vsque ad mare viri, qui assueti non opè ad genua, ibi se errum continentibus,

utriusque sexus horgerandi causa exeunt omni pudore reiecto,

primo statu multùm adorant Solem, alij manè primò obuiant canum. Et quoniam

estiarum operiuntur, a insula consistit sub e maiorem, videlicet & bona satis. In ea e religiosorum, quas lesiæ Dani, atque ex

m dictum aliàs Tom- præterquàm in hoc itas inhabitata est à glant: quas quondam e suæ ex parte patris nomine nunc vocatur

plantamus vites aut tur per ramos, sic co- dependent fructus ut

ntur folia in arbutis, eedere quasdam cau- piperis viridis ad simi- lem viriditate vnde- rugarum contractio-

Posteâ

Posteâ exurgit piper album in granis minoribus, & in abundantia satis minori, quo tan- ^{Piper album.} quam preciosiori vtuntur in partibus illis, & rarò vendunt ad partes istas.

Primum piper appellatur Sorbotyn, secundum Fulful, tertium verò Bauos. Sunt autem per nemus istud fera animalia, & venenosa, sicut partii serpentes, colubri, & huiusmodi, de quibus nescio quis famam distandit per nostras partes, quòd vindemiatores piperis tales vermes fugant per ignem: sed non est ita, imò vngunt brachia, manus, tibias, & pedes cum quodam succo herbæ dictæ Limonse, à quo citò diffugit omne venenum.

In huius foresti capite sub monte Polembo, est ciuitas dicta Bolemba, & sub eodem monte fons qui dicitur luuentutis. ^{Mons Polem- bus. Ciuitas Polem- ba. Fons luuentutis. Nota.} Aqua huius fontis reddit odorem, & saporem quasi de omni gene- re aromatum, nam singulis penè horis immutat odorem, & saporem. Et quisquis per aliquos dies potat ieiuno stomacho sanatur in breui tempore, à quacunque interiori infirmitate, lan- guore duntaxat mortis excepto: & sanè illorum qui propè sunt, & frequenter bibunt apparet per totum vite tempus mira iuuentus. Ego autem ter vel quater bibi, quamobrem & vsque hodiè arbitror potids me corporaliter valere. Putatur enim fons ille immediatè per poros sub- terraneos eliquari de fonte paradisi terrestris, ita quòd nulla via decurrentium super terram fluentium vitietur. In ista etiam regione, & in insulis circumquaque crescit gingiber valdè bonum, vnde & mercatores sæpè ibi tendunt de Venetia pro emendo pipere & gingibere. ^{Gingiber.} Gentes verò huius insulæ peruersæ & stolidissimæ sunt superstitionis adorantes bonem tan- quam animal beatissimum, propter eius simplicitatem mansuetudinem, patientiam, & vti- litatem.

Multitudo cuiuslibet ciuitatis vel villæ vnum specialem nutrit bonem, quem postquam la- borauit in aratro per sex annos immolant manducantes pariter cum maxima solemnitate. Et quicumque inde minimam minutiam comedit, reputat se sanctificatum totum.

Porrò apud Regem tenetur bos singularis, cuius custos diligentissimè vrinam in vase aureo accipit simpliciter, & de fimo in vase consimili: & quotidie venit summus eorum prælatus, quem dicunt Archiprotoplastum, offert personaliter in prædictis preciosis vasis, Domino Regi de bonis vrina & fimo, atque in vrina, quam appellent Gaul, tingens manus, defricat, & perungit Regis pectus & frontem, deinde similiter de fimo in multa cordis attentione, ad finem vt possint assequi quatuor virtutes bonis præfati. ^{Archiprotoplas- tus. Gaul.}

Post regem cum reuerentia accedunt, & vnguntur Barones, principes, & post ipsos cæteri ordinati quicunque attingere possunt, putantes se sanctificari per rem penitus non valentem, imò nimis fetidam, & inhonestam.

Præterea populi isti colunt Idola facta ad medium in forma humana, & ad medium in for- ma bouis. In quibus permissione Dei per eorum perfidiam maligni spiritus habitant dantes de interrogatis responsa. Et hys Idolis offerunt infinita donari aquandoq; & sacrificant inter- dum proprios infantes, ipsorum sanguine Idola respergentes.

Dum hic maritus moritur, vxor comburitur cum marito, nisi de illo habeat sobolem cum ^{Vxor cum ma- rito combusta.} quo viuere solet, & velit. Quæ sibi eligit cum prole superuivere, non habebit de cætero fide digna.

Attamen in simili causa, si vir non vult cremari cum vxore mortua, non minuit ei honorem.

Et forte vinum nascitur ibi: quòd mulieres bibunt, & non viri, vt sic mulieribus crescant barbæ, sed mulieribus raduntur, & viris minimè.

CAPVT. 28.

De Ecclesia & corpore Sancti Thomæ Apostoli.

Illic in Meridiem pluribus exactis Insulis per viam decem dietarum venit in Regnum ^{Regio Mabro vel malaber. Calania, vel Calame, Thomæ Apostoli sepultura.} Mabron. Illic in ciuitate Calania, seruitur in magno templo corpus beatissimi Thomæ Apostoli Domini nostri Iesu Christi in capsâ honorificata. In quo loco & martirizatus fuit, licet dicunt quidam, quod in Edissa ciuitate. Iste populus non est multum tempus transcriptum, quin fuit totus in fidei religionè, sed nunc est ad pessimos Gentilium ritus peruersus, nec at- tendi, nec veneratur reliquijs sancti corporis Apostoli ibidem contentas, quamuis ijs euident, ac vtile, & mirificum præstare solebat beneficium, quod infra narrabo.

VOL. II.

P

Per

Quærendum est
quæ sint istæ
historiæ.

Per certas historias habetur Ducem Danorum Ogerum conquisiuisse has terras, & in exaltatione sanctarum Apostoli relliquiarum fecisse fieri præfatam spectabilem Ecclesiam, ac intra, cum reponi in nobilissimo loculo, gemmis, auro, argenteoque decenter ornato Sanctum corpus, ac deinde post annorum tempus trecentorum Assyrios abstulisse feretrum cum ipso corpore sancto in Edissam ciuitatem Mesopotamiæ, in qua & fuit martyrizatus secundum quosdam, rursusq; post sexaginta & tres annos recuperatū corpus in suam fuisse Ecclesiam restitutum, videlicet in Calamia, atque in eiusdem recuperationis signum certum dimiserunt isti, & dimittunt extra feretri loculum dependere brachium dextrum, cum manu quæ tetigisse creditur pia resurgentis vulnera Christi.

Interæ dum
exiit, Mouschi
suos dolos potuerunt
exercere.

Eadem quoque manus solet vsque hodie suæ veræ prænitentiæ tale manifestare miraculum vt dum partes quælibet litigantes velint vtræque suas causas iuramento confirmare, conscriptis hinc inde causis ponantur ambæ cartulæ in Apostoli manu. Quæ cunctis || exeuntibus Ecclesiam, protinus sub vnius horæ tempore reiecta longius falsitate, veritatem sibi reseruat: sed nunc sicut dicere coepi isti populi huic beneficio Dei ingrati, & diabolica illusione exæcati mirabiliter paganizant.

Idolum in templo
sancti Apostoli
erectum.

Nam & in hac ipsa beati Thomæ Ecclesia statuerunt multa miræ magnitudinis simulachra, ex quibus vnum quod maius est multo alijs apparet sedens homo in alto solio adoperto aureis sericis, & lapidibus præciosis, habensque ad collum suspensa pro ornato multa cinctoria præciosæ gemmis, & auro contexta. Ad hoc autem Idolum adorandum confluunt peregrini à remotis partibus, & propinquis, in satis maiori copia, & valdè feruentiori deuotione quàm Christiani, ad sanctum Iacobum in Galizia, quia multi eorum per totum peregrinationis iter, non audent erigere palpebras oculorum, ne fortè propter hoc deuotio intermitteretur.

Alij de propè venientes superaddunt labori itinerandi, vt ad tertium vel ad quartum passum semper cadant in genibus. Nonnulli quoque demoniaca inspiratione semetipsos per viam peregrinationis lanceolis, & cultellis nunc minoribus, nunc maioribus sauciant vulneribus per singula corporis loca, & dum ante Idolum perueniunt, excisum frustum de carne propria projiciunt ad Idolum pro offerenda, ac plagis durioribus se castigant, & quandoque spontaneè penitus se occidunt: in solemnitatibus verò, sicut in dedicatione, & sicut in thronizatione simulachrorum, fit conuentus populi, quasi totius Regni. Et ducitur cum processione maius Idolum per circuitum ciuitatis, in curru præciosissimo, modis omnibus perornato, & præcedunt in numero magno puellæ cantantes binæ, & binæ ordinatissimè, succeditque pluralitas Musicorum cum instrumentis varijs simphouizantes, quos continuè subsequitur currus, cuius lateribus coniungit se peregrinorum exercitus, qui & venerunt de remotis.

Ibique cernitur miserabilis actus vltra modum. Nam aliqui victi vltra modum diabolica deuotione projiciunt se sub rotis currus præcedentis, vt frangantur sibi crura, brachia, latera, dorsa, nec non & colla in reuerentiam Dei sui (vt dicunt) à quo remunerationem sperant, venire ad Paradisum terrestrem.

Occidunt se in
horem Idoli.

Et post processionem postquam statuerunt Idolum in templo suo loco, multiplicatur eorum simulachris numerus sæpè plangentium, & occidenti vniuersà quam credi sit facile. Ita quod quandoque in illa vnica solemnitate inueniuntur ducenta corpora, vel plura occisorum. Et astantes propinqui amici talium diaboli martyrum, cum magna musicorum melodia decantantes in sua lingua offerunt Idolis corpora, ac demum accenso rogo omnia corpora comburunt in honorem Idolorum, assumentes sibi singuli aliquid de ossibus aut cineribus pro reliquijs, quas putant sibi valituras contra quelibet infortunia, & tempestates. Et habetur ante templum aque lacus, velut scrutorium piscium, in quo proficit populus largissimè suas oblationes, argentâ, aurâ, gemmas, cyphos, & similia, quibus mihi tri certis temporibus exhibentes proudent Ecclesiæ, ac simulachro, ac sibi ipsis abundanter. Quoddam fabulosum scriptum exiit per partes nostras, quod in prædicta processione circumfatur cum pheretro corpus beati Thomæ, qui & in fine processionis populo communicaret proprijs manibus de Eucharistiæ sacramento, sed non est ita, & nunquam fuit.

Reprehendit
bulas vulgi.

CAPVT. 29.

De Iaua, & quibusdam alijs meridionalibus Insulis, & de farina, melle & piscibus Ogeri Ducis Danorum.

INde vterius procedendo in Austrum per multas & mirabiles terras quinquaginta duarum diatarum spacio, habetur magna Insula Lamori. Illic omnes nudi incedūt, & ferè omnia sunt singulis communia, nec vtuntur priuatis clauibus siue seris, imo & omnes mulieres sunt communes omnibus & singulis viris, dummodo violentia non inferatur: sed & peior est ipsa consuetudo, quod libentè comedunt teneras carnes humanas; vnde & negotiatores adferunt eis crassos infantes venales: quod si non satis pingues afferuntur, eos saginant sicut nos vitulum, siue porcum.

Processio, 52.
diatarum in
Austrum.

Humanis carni-
bus vescentes,
seu *disfigurem*
v.

Mandeuillus
vaustralius.

Hic apparet in bona altitudine polus Antarcticus, & incipit modò apparere in alta Lybia, ita quod in alta Æthiopia eleuatur octodecim gradibus, prout ipse probauit Astrolabio.

Ad meridiem terræ Lamori est Insula bona, Sumebor, cuius gentes reputant se nobiliores alijs, signantes se in facie certo cæterio. Isti semper guerras gerunt contra præfatas gentes nudas de Lamory.

Ad modicam indè destantiam habetur Insula Rotonigo abundans in bonis pluribus: sed & in Austrum sequuntur alia plures regiones & Insulæ, de quibus prolixum narrare fuisset.

Insula Rotonigo

Et est valde grandis regio Iaua, habens in circuitu ambitum leucarum duarum millium. Huius rex est valdè potens, & imperans septem insularum vicinarum regibus. Terra ista est populosa valdè, & crescut in ea species, & abundantia gingeris, canella, gariofoli, nuces in muscatæ, & mastix, cum aromatibus multis. Sed & quod ibi nascatur vinum, non habent: aurum & argentum est ibi in copia immensa, quòd patet in regis Iauæ palatio, cuius palatij nobilitas non est facilè scribenda.

Iaua Insula,
grandis.

Multa aromata
in Iaua.

Cuncti gradus ascendentes ad palatij aulas, & aularum cameras, & ad thalamos Camerarum sunt solidi de argento vel auro, sed & omnis stratura pauimentorum in alijs habetur ad similitudinem scaearij, vnam quadratam argenti, alteram auri, laminis valdè crassis, & in ipsis pauimentis, sunt exculpta gesta, & historie diuersæ. In principali verò aula, est plenariè expressa Dani Ducis Ogeri historia, à natiuitate ipsius, quousque in Franciam fantasticè dicatur reuersus, cum tempore Caroli magni regis Franciæ, ipse Ogerus armata manu conquisiuit Christianitati ferè omnes partes transmarinas à Ierosolymis vsque ad arbores solis & Lunæ, ac propè paradisum terrestrem.

Victorie Ogeri
Ducis Dani.

Pro hac Regione Iaua, (que tangit fines Imperij Tartariæ) sibi subiuganda, Imperator Grand Can multoties pugnavit, sed nunquam valuit expugnare. Hinc per mare venit ad regnum Thalamassa, quòd & Panchon dicitur, in quo habetur magnus numerus bonarum ciuitatum. Intra hanc Insulam, quatuor sunt genera arborum, de quarum vna accipitur farina ad panem, de secunda mel, de tertia vinum, & de quarta pessimum venenum. Extrahitur autem farina de suis arboribus isto modo.

Hinc patet quod
Imperij Grand
Can ad Austrum
valdè olim pro-
tendebatur.

Vel Tholo-
massi.

Vel Paten.

Certo tempore anni percutitur stipes arboris vndique propè terram cum securi, & cortex in locis pluribus vulneratur, de quibus recipitur liquor spissus, qui desiccatus ad solis æstum & contritus reddit farinam albam, ac si de frumento esset cõfectus, attamen hic panis non est triticeï saporis, sed alterius valdè boni.

Farina ex arbore.

Simili modo de suis arboribus mel elicitor, & vinum liquitur: excepto quod illa non sicut gramina prima desiccantur. Fertur quòque ibidem, extractionem huius farinæ, mellis, & vini, per Angelum primitus fuisse ostensam prædicto Danorum Duci, illic fame cum suo exercitu laboranti. Contra venenum quod de quarto arboris genere stillat, solum est intoxicato remedium, vt de proprio fimo per puram aquam distemperato bibat.

Et est in hac Insula quoddam mare mortuum, velut lacus fœtidus, cuius in plerisq; locis fundus humano ingenio non valet attingi: micæ magnitudinis arundines crescut super hunc lacum, in altitudine cedrorum aut abietum pedum ducentorum, ita vt viginti socij mecum nequimus vnius caput iacentis arundinis subleuare de terra. Minores etiam arundines nascuntur ad fluuij ripam, habentes in terra radices trecentorum cubitorum aut plu-

Non esse molia
arundines.

Sunt quidam
piscis, qui sangui-
nem sicut: de
quibus etiam
Orosius.

rium. Ad quarum nodos radicem, inueniuntur gemmae preciosae, de quibus expertum est, si quis vnam habuerit in pugno suo, ferrum corpori suo non nocebit: vnde si quis ibi pugnans, petat aduersarium, ac inimicum hac gemma munitum aggreditur eum cum fistibus non ferratis.

¶ Vel Almak.
Elephantes.

De hac intratur in Insulam || Calanoch, magnam & refertam bonorum omnium. Rex eius potens est multum, & licitum est ei, quoadcūque, & quibuslibet in regno vti mulieribus, de quibus interdum magnum numerum tenet puerorum. Mille quadringētos habere solet ad praeliandum elephantes, quos sibi nutriunt villani per regnum. Elephantes vocant verkes.

Experientia
Manducilli.

In littore maris miraculosè veniunt ibi semel in anno, per tres continuos dies, quasi de omni genere piscium marinorum, in maxima abundantia: & praebent se omnibus liberè capiendos ad manum. Nam & ego ipse cepi quamplures. Vnde notandum, quod eodem tempore anni quo super dicta extrahitur farina, mel, & vinum, conueniunt in hoc isti pisces: quae ambo mirabilia fecit vno tempore Deus olim producere suo Ogero, quae & in memoria illius, vsque nunc, singulis annis inueniuntur.

Testudines
grandissimae.

Et sunt in hoc territorio testudines terribilis quantitatis, sitque de maioribus Regi ac nobilibus delicatus ac preciosus cibus: mentior, si non quasdam ibidem viderim testudinum conchas, in quarum vna se tres homines occultarent, sūntque omnes multum albi coloris.

Si hic vir vxoratus moritur, sepelitur & vxor vna cum eo, quatenus, sicut ibi credunt, habeant eam statim sociam in seculo altero.

CAPVT. 30.

De Regnis Cynocephalorum, & alijs Insulis.

¶ Vel Caffica.

PER mare oceanum potest hinc veniri in Insulam || Kassa: quicumque ibi infirmari videtur ad mortem, suspenditur ad arborem, antequam moriatur, ut non ab inmundis terrae vermibus, sed a caeli aëribus, quas reputant Dei Angelos, comedatur.

In alia Insula faciunt suos infirmos ante mortem ab eductis in hoc magnis canibus strangulari, manducantes in conuiuio carnes pro optimo ferculo venationis.

¶ Vel Melke.

Interpositis quoque multis Insulis, de quibus subitico gratia breuitatis, habetur Insula || Mylke, & hij videntur omnium hominum crudelissimi; Nam quilibet particularitè pro leui & modica stimulatione, vulnerat, sauciat, & occidit, proximum, vicinum & amicum: Et si quando dissidentes contigerit concordari, non habebitur pax rata, nisi quisque de alterius sanguine biberit bonum haustum.

¶ Vel Tracoda.

Hinc nauigando per multas & diuersas Insulas, qui in singulas intrare, & moram trahere voluerit, stupenda multa videbit, & poterit venire in Insulam || Tracoda.

Illi sunt homines absque vilo ingenio penitus bestiales, serpentibus, vermibusque vescentes, nec inuicem loquentes, sed conceptus suos signis & indicijs ostendentes. Diligunt preciosos lapides tantummodo pulchritudinis gratia, non causa vitutis: & super omnes vnum diligunt lapidem habentem 60. colorum varietates, qui & Tracoides vocatur propter ipsos.

Insula Nacumora
vel Nacumeram.

Intratur hinc per Oceanum in regionem Niconoram, vel Nacumeram, habentem in circuitu spatium mille leucarum: omnes ibi geniti homines habent capita ad formam canum, vnde & in Graeco Cynocephali dicuntur. Isti etiam incedunt nudis corporibus, excepto parui paniculi operimento, secretiora loca & posteriora retro tegente. Rationabiles tamen multum sunt hij, & plurimum virtuosì, ac de omni frefacto rigidam iustitiam exercentes. Sunt statura elegantes, robusti corpore, in praelijs lanceam cum tergia lata gerentes, virilitèrque, & prudenter pugnantes. Omnes pro deo adorant bouem, vnde & quilibet in fronte argenteam seu auream similitudinem bouis defert, & si quem vitium in praelio ceperint, sine vlla misericordiae manducant.

Bouis ad rures.

¶ Sive cuban-
culum.

Rex multum est diues & potens, ac deuotus in superstitione. Nam circa collum gestat trecētās orientales margaritas, quibus quotidie antè cōmestionem orationes suas colligit, quemadmodum nos colligimus, Pater noster, &c. Ac praeterea periat ad collum || rabetum orientalem, nobilem, purum, pulchrum, resplendentem, & summè preciosum, ad longitudinem pedis humani, quem habet diligentèr seruare, quod dum eo caret non tenetur pro Rege.

Pro

Expertum est, si-
cuti ibi pugnans,
non fastibus non

ium. Rex eius
viti mulieribus,
s habere solet ad
vocat verkes.
tes, quasi de om-
liberè capien-
eodem tempore
scisc: qua ambo
oria illius, vsque

us Regi ac nobi-
testudinum con-
bi coloris.

ibi credunt, ha-

firmari videtur ad
s terræ vermibus,

s canibus strangu-

is, habetur Insula
ticularitèr pro leui
& amicum: Et si
ai-que de alterius

& moram trahere

rimibusque vescen-
tes. Dili-unt pre-
super omnes vinum
or propter ipsos.

abentem in circui-
enam canum, vnde
excepto parui pan-
iles tamen multum
recentes. Sunt sta-
tes, virilitèrque, &
n fronte argenteam
erini, sine vlla mi-

circa collum gestat
suas colligit, quem-
m rubetum orien-
i, ad longitudinem
netur pro Rege. Pro

Pro isto carbunculo Grand Can Imperator, per ingenium, per insidias, per precium, & per præliū sæpè laborauit, sed nihil profecit. Post istam apparet insula Syllan, habens leucas de circuitu 80. quæ paucos habet homines propter multitudinem draconum, serpentum, crocodilorum in ea. Sunt autem crocodilli speciales serpentes, coloris virgulati de croceo & nigro, cum quatuor cruribus, & tibijs & latis pedum vngulis. Aliqui horum habent longitudinem quinque; tarsarum, aut citrà, qui dum tendunt per arenosa relinquunt signum semitæ, acsi sit ibi tractus grandis arboris truncus.

Alia fortè
Zeilan.

Crocodilli.

Item in hac insula habetur mons altus, & in sui vertice satis altus & distentus & magnus aque lacus, de quo & multi homines fabulantur, quòd primi parentes post eiectionem suam, illam aquam primò lacrymauerunt. In huius fundo lacus nascuntur margaritæ, & habentur semper lapides preciosi. Solentque pauperes terræ, accepta à Rege licentia, semel in anno ingredi, ac piscari gemmas, qui intrantes vngunt se succo Lymonsæ, contra hirudines, colubros, & serpentes. Sed & de lacu effluit riuiulus per montis descensum, in quo nonnumquam margaritæ inueniuntur, & gemmæ: dicunt etiam ibi nullum venenatum animal nocere aduentis.

Ibi videntur leones albi in mira magnitudine boum nostrorum, & multæ diuersæ bestia, & aues, bestiole, & auiculae aliarum specierum quàm in partibus istis. Nam ibi & in nonnullis alijs insulis vidi vinum mirum, de quo prius vix credidisse narranti, videlicet anates cum duobus capitibus

Et sciatis quòd tam hic quam alibi mare apparet satis altius suo littore, imò qui a remotis aspiciunt videt suspensum quasi ad nubes. Et de hoc admiratus fuissem, nisi quod scriptum scilicet mirabiles elationes maris.

CAPVT. 31.

De multis alijs Insulis Meridionalibus, de quibus & Plinius, & Munsterus.

Versus meridiem hinc legendo per mare, inuenitur regio speciosa nomine ¶ Doudin: cuius ¶ Vel Doudeia. rex imperat seu principatur 54. regibus in circuitu insularum.

Dum quis hic infirmatur tendit proximus ad Idolum sciscitans an morietur, & si respondit non, addit & dicere medicinam qua curabitur: si autem responderit moriturum, statim conuocatis amicis occiditur, & cum symphonia, & solemnitate comedunt eius carnes, ossa tantummodò sepelientes. In Insulis verò circumiacentibus, habentur increditèr diuersæ gentes. Nam vna habet homines enormis magnitudinis, cum solo in medio frontis oculo, qui absque vllò condimento manducant carnes & pisces.

Monophthal-
moi.

Alia Insula habet homines aspectu deformes, nihil autem colli aut capitibus ostendentes, vnde & Acephali nuncupantur: oculos autem habent ante ad scapulas, & in loco pectoris os apertum ad formam ferri, quo nostri caballi frenantur.

Asiæ.

In alia Insula sunt gentes planis faciebus absque elevatione nasorum, & palpebrarum cum paruis foraminibus oculorum, & scissura modica oris. Et in alia gentes cum superiore oris labio ita lato & amplo, vt, dum velint, totam faciem de illo tegant.

Alia generat homines paruæ stature cum oris feramine sic paruo, vt per fistulas alimentum, & potum sumant, & quoniam carent lingua & dentibus, monstrant per naturalia signa conceptus. Et aliqui sunt homines debite quidem stature, & formæ, nisi quòd habent pedes equinos, quibus ita sunt prepetes, vt sylvestres bestias capiant, quas comedunt, & manducant.

In alia homines sunt toti pilo- & hispidi, vsu simiarum manibus & pedibus ambulantes, & ad arbores reptantes, qui quamuis non loquuntur, apparent rationabiles, quia regem habent, & rect. res.

Et in alia omnes sunt claudi, qui quamuis pedes habeant, tamen ambulant super genua multum ridiculosè, imò miserabiliter, vt de passu in passum videantur casuri in terram. Et in quadam, sexum tam masculinum, quàm femininum habentes, qui dum masculino vtuntur generant, dum feminino, impregnantur & pariunt. Atq; vt in compendio multa concludam, in singulis 54. insularum inueniuntur homines, forma, statura, actibus & moribus singulis ab inuicem

Hemaphroditæ.

Nota. inuicem differentes, de quibus potest fieri descriptio, quam pertranseo gratia breuitatis, & causa incredulitatis fortè quorundam audientium.

Australis latitudo 33. graduum 16. minutum. In istis autem meridionalibus partibus apparebat mihi eleuatio poli Antartetici 33. graduum, cum 16. minutis. Et sciendū quod in Bohemia, similiter & in Anglia eleuatur polus Arcticus 52. gradibus vel citra: Et in partibus magis septentrionalibus, ubi sunt Scoti 62. gradibus cum quatuor minutis. Ex quo patet respiciendo ad latitudinem caeli, quae est de polo ad polum, quod itineratio mea fuit per quartum Horizontis sphaerae terrae & ultra, per quinque gradus, cum 20. minutis. Cum ergo secundum Astrologos, totus terrae circuitus sit 31.500. milliariū, octo stadijs pro milliario computatis, & septingenta stadia respondeant ad vnum gradum, quod patet ad latitudinem terrae, perambulanti 66753. stadia cum vno tertio, quae faciunt 4170. leucas Geometricas cum dimidia vel propè.

Hac erat Eratosthenis computatione.

CAPVT. 32.

¶ Mangi.

De bona Regione ¶ Manchus.

Taxat incredulitatem hominum.

¶ Vel Mangi. Descriptio Mangi uel Chinæ Pauci in China mendicij. Chineses raro pilosi in barbat.

¶ Sicut Latetyn. Chineses dicit Christiani.

Sunt huiusmodi etiam canes in India occidentali, teste Petri Martire in Decadibus. Cansay, vel Quinsay, & eius descriptio.

Vinum Chinesum appellatum Bigon.

Cum igitur tot & talia in istis Insulis vidimus monstra (quae si explicarem scribendo vix à legentibus omnia crederentur) non curauimus vterius procedere sub polo australi, ne in maiora pericula incideremus: sed propter auditam & inuisam nobis famositatem potentiae, nobilitatis, & gloriae Imperatoris Tartarorum, vertebam faciem cum socijs nauigare magis versus Orientem. Cumque per multas dietas sustinuissemus multa pericula maris, peruenimus in Regnum ¶ Manchus, quod est in confinibus superioris Indiae, & legitur ab vna parte Tartariae. Haec Regio Manchus, pro sui quantitate reputatur melior, delectabilior, & omnium bonorum abundantior de cunctis ibi propè Regionibus. Nam & homines, bestiae, & volucres maiores & corpulentiores sunt alijs, & praè vberitate vix inuenirentur in vna ciuitate decem mendicij. Formosi sunt viri, sed feminae formosiores. Sed viri loco barbae, habent perpaucos pilos, rigidos, & longos ab vtraque oris parte, quemadmodum nostros videmus catts habere.

Prima quam ingrediebamur ciuitas est ¶ Lachori, distans vna dieta à mari, & mirabamur, & gauisi sumus nos inuenisse integram ciuitatem Christianae fidei. Nam & maior pars Regni credit in Christum.

Ibi habetur in leui precio copia rerum omnium, & praecipuè victualium: vnum genus est ibi serpentum in abundantia quod manducant ad omnè conuiuium, & nisi pro finali serculo ministraretur de illis serpentibus, conuiuium quàm modicum diceretur.

Suntque per hoc regnum pleraque ciuitates & Ecclesiae, & religiones, quas instituit dux Ogerus, quia hoc est vnum de quindecim regnis quae quaeuit, sicut infra dicitur.

Illic sunt elegantes albae gallinae, quae non vestiuntur plumis vt nostrae, sed optima lana. ¶ Canes aquatici, quos nos luras nominamus, sunt ibi multi edomiti, quod quoties mittuntur in flumen, exportant domino piscem.

Ab hoc loco per aliquas dietas, venit ad huius regionis maximam urbem Cansay, haec est dicere ciuitatem caeli, imo de vniuerso orbe terrarum putatur haec maxima Ciuitatum: nam eius circuitus 50. leucis est mensus, nec est facile dicere, quàm compressè a quamplurimis populis inhabitatur. Haec sedet in lacu maris, quemadmodum, & Venetiae: & habentur in ea plures quàm mille ducenti pontes, & in quolibet turres mirae magnitudinis, ac fortitudinis, munitae permigili custodia, & pro vrbe munda contra Imperatorem Grand Can.

Muli sunt ibi Christiani, & multae Religiones Christianorum, sed & de ordinibus Minorum, & praedicatorum, qui tamen ibi non mendicant; est magna pluralitas ex diuersis nationibus Mercatorum. Per Regionem nascitur vinum valdè bonum, quod appellatur Bigon. Et ad leucā extra ciuitatem, Abbatia magna est, non de religione Christiana sed Pagana: & in ea forrestum, sine hortus magnus vndique circumclusus, consitus arboribus, & arbutis, in cuius etiam medio mons, altus simul & latus, habens hortum ubi solum inhabitant bestiole mirabiles, sicut Simia, marmota, Lanbon, papiones, foreti & huiusmodi ad varia & multa genera, & ad numerum infinitum.

Omni

Omni autem die post refectionem conuentus Abbatia, qui est valde monachosus, deferuntur reliquæ ciborum cum magno additamento, in vasis auro lucentibus ad hunc hortum: & ad sonitum campanæ argentæ, quam Eleemosynarius manu gestat descendentes, & occurrentes de bestiolis duo millia aut plures sese componunt residere ad circulum more pauperum mendicorum, & traditur singulis per seruos aliquid de his cibarijs, ac demum audita campana segregando recurrunt: Cumque nos tanquam redarguentes, diceremus, cur hæc non darentur egenis, responderunt, illic pauperes non habentur, quod si inuenirentur, potius tamen dari deberent bestiolis. Habet enim eorum perfidia, & Paganissimas, animas nobilium hominum post mortem ingredi corpora nobilium bestiarum, & animas ignobilium corpora bestiarum ignobilium & vilium, ad luenda videlicet crimina, donec perfecta penitentia traseant in Paradisum: ideoque nutriunt, prout dicunt, has nobiliores bestias, sicut bestiolas, quod a quibusdam nobilibus fundabatur in principio hæc Abbatia. Multa sunt alia mira in hac ciuitate, de quibus sciatis, quod non omnia vobis recitabo.

Falsa opinio de
animarum trans-
migratione.

CAPVT. 33.

De Pygmæis, & de itinere vsque in prouinciam Cathay.

EVndo per Regionem eandem à dicta ciuitate Cansay, ad sex dietas venit ad nobilem urbem || Tylenso, cuius muri per circuitum tendunt ad spacium 20. || leucarum: & sunt 60. ||

|| Vel Chesolo.
|| Vel Miliarium.

petrini pontes, quibus nullos memini pulchriores. In ista fuit prima sedes regni Mangi, nec immeritò, cum sit munita, delectabilis, & abundans omnibus bonis, ac deinde in predicta Cansay, nunc autem tenetur in quadam alia ciuitate.

Nota, quilibet ignis soluit quolibet anno vnum balis pro tributo, quod valet vnum florenum cum dimidio, sed omnes famuli de domo vna pro vno igne computantur: summa ignium tributalium, octies centum millia. Reliqui verò Christiani mercatores, in isto vico non computantur. Copia est ibi victualium.

Tributum.
Chlensium.
Copia victualium
in China.

Quatuor fratres minores vnum potentem conuertebant apud quem hospitabar, & qui duxit me ad Abbatiam istam, ibi vidi scilicet quod hic narratur.

Hospitium
Mandeuilli in
China.

Ad fines itaque regni Mangi transitur grandis fluvius de || Dylay, maius flumen mundi, vbi strictius est continet septem miliaria. Oleriens: cuius aluicis in loco districtiori continet quatuor leucas. Et ex hoc in breui temporis spacio intratur Imperium Tartarorum, sequendo fluvium vsque in terram Pygmeorum, per cuius medium transit.

|| Vel de Delay.

Hij Pygmei sunt homines statura breues ad longitudinem nostri brachij, seu trium manuum expansarum. Tam mares quam feminae formosæ, & gratiosæ, & viuunt cõmuniter ad annos sex vel septem: si qui pertingunt ad octo, mire putantur senectutis. Ad dimidiam anni ætatem nubere possunt, in secundo anno parturiunt: rationales sunt, & sensati iuxta ætatem pusillam, ac satis ingeniosi ad opera de serico, & de lana arboris. Frequentèr præliantur contra aues grandes patriæ, exercitijs congregatis hinc inde, & fit strages vtrimque. Hæc gens tam parua optimè operatur sericum & bombycem. Isti Pygmei venerunt mihi obuiam chorizado. Non laborant terram, prædia, seu vineas, sed morantur inter eos nostre quantitatis homines, qui eos incolunt, sicut serui, quos & Pygmaei sæpè derident, quia sunt ipsis maiores: & quod ipse non cesso mirari dum dicti homines in illa terra generant vel pariunt, non crescit proles supra Pygmaei staturam: Insula non est protensa, sed fortè 12. ciuitatum. Quarum vna est grandis, & bene munita, & quam Grand Can facit cum fortibus armaturis curiosè seruari, contra regem Mangi.

Miraculum.

Hinc proceditur per Imperium Grand Can, ad multas ciuitates, & villas morum mirabiliter diuersorum, vsque in regnum lamchan, quod est vnum de 12. prouincijs maximis, quibus distinguitur totum Imperium Tartarorum.

Imperium
Tartarorum
duodecim pro-
uincijs distin-
ctum.
lamchan Ciuitas
nobilis.

Nobilis ciuitas huius Regni seu Prouinciæ dicitur lamchan, abundans mercimonijs, & diuitijs tantis, & multa præstans proprio Regi tributa, quoniam sicut illi de ciuitate fateatur, valet annuè regi quinquaginta milia cumana florenorum auri.

Nota. In lamchan ciuitate est conuentus fratrum minorum: in hac sunt tres Ecclesie Monasteriorum:

Omni

nasteriorum: reditus simul ascendit ad 12. cuman. Olericus, Vnus cuman est decem millium. Summa tributi annui, quinquaginta milia millium Florenorum. In illis namque partibus magnas numerorum summas estimat per cuman, numerum 10. millium qui & in Flamingo dicitur laste.

Summa tributi
vnus Cluatus.

Ciuitas Meke.
Maxima nauis.

Ad quinque leucas ab hac ciuitate est alii dicti Mele, in qua fiunt de quodam altissimi genere ligni naues maxime cum aulis & thalams, ac multis adileijs, tanquam Palatium tellure fundatum.

¶ Blue Lantern.
¶ Vel Care-
monon.

Inde per idem regnum ad viam octo dietarum per aquam dulcem, multas per ciuitates, & bonas villas, venimus ¶ Tucherim, (Olericus appellat Leuain,) vrbem formosam opumque magnarum, sitam super flumen magnum ¶ Cucaneram. Ille flumen transit per medium Cathay, cui aqua infert damnum, quando nimis laudat, sicut palus in Ferraria, Mogus in Herbipoli: & illud sequentes intrauimus principalem prouinciam Imperij Tartaric, dictam Cathay Calay: & ista prouincia est multum distenta, ac plena ciuitatibus, & oppidis bonis, & magnis omnibusque repleta mercimonijs, maxime sericosis operibus, & aromaticis speciebus.

Cathay Calay
principalis prou-
incia.

• Engarmago.

Nauigando per dictum flumen versus Orientem, & itinerando per hanc Cathay prouinciam ad multas dietas per plurimas vrbes & villas, venitur in ciuitatem * Sugarnago, abundantiore omnibus in mercimonijs antedictis, quando sericum est hic vilissimum. quadraginta libras habentur ibi pro decem florenis.

Vltras serici.

Vel Cambalock.

Ab hac ciuitate, multis ciuitatibus peregratis versus Orientem, veni ad ciuitatem Cambalu, que est antiqua in prouincia Cathay: Hanc postquam Tartari ceperunt, ad dimidium miliare fecerunt vnam ciuitatem nomine Caydo, & habet duodecim portas, & à p rta in portam duo sunt grossa miliaria Lombardica, spaciū inter medium istarum ciuitatum habitatoribus plenum est, & circuitus cuiuslibet istarum ambit 60. miliaria Lombardica, que faciunt octo Teutonica.

Caydo ciuitas.

In hac ciuitate Cambalu residet Imperator Magnus Can, Rex Regum terrestrium, & Dominus Dominorum terrestrium. Atque inde ulterius in Orientem intratur vetus vrbis Caydo, vbi communiter tenet suam sedem Imperialem Grand Can in suo palatio. Ambitus autem vrbis Caydo, est viginti ferè leucarum, duodecim habens portas à se distantes amplius quam stadia 24.

C A P V T. 34.

De palatio Imperatoris Grand Can.

Palatio Imperatoris
Grand Can
descriptio.

Palatium Imperatoris Grand Can, quod est in Caydo ciuitate, continet in circuitu proprii muralis ultra duas leucas, & sunt in eo aule quam plures, in forma nobiles, & in materia nobiliores. Aula autem sedis, que est maxime ceterarum, habet intrinsecus pro sui sustentatione 24. arcas columnas factas opere fusorio, de auro puro, & omnes parietes ab intus operas pellibus quorundam animalium, que vocantur Pantheres: hæ sanguinei sunt coloris, & ita remicantes, ut Sole desuper relucente, vix oculus valeat humanus sufferre splendorem, tantæque fragantia, ut illi approximare non posset aer infectus, vnde & ista opertura parietum appreciatur super tegmen aurearum laminarum.

Tucherim in in-
credulis.

Namque stultorum aliqui Paganorum huiusmodi adorant animalia propter colorum, odorumque virtutem. Proposui retrahere calamum à describenda nobilitate, gubernatione, & ministrantiū frequentia, atque Imperatoris magnificentia: attamen quia crepi ego, propter incredulos, & uescies, ac incredibile, non dimittam in toto. Quicumque enim nihil credunt, nihil sciunt, neque erudiri possunt, Scriptura testante, si non crederitis non intelligetis. Dico ergo, & verè dico, quod in huius aule capite sit thronus, vel sedes Imperialis, excelsus, & eminentis in ascensu graduum quamplurium, in quo residere solet in plenaria maiestate, in cuius throni toto corpore nihil apparet minus nobile, auro, margaritis, gemmis, & lapidibus preciosis. Singuli gradus sunt de singulis, ac inter se diuersis magnis lapidibus, vix potest primus de Hamatiso, alius de Sordio, & alius de Chrysolito, & sic vsque ad supremum gradum, qui singuli ad formam cuiusque gradus sunt circumfusi, & elusorio opere firmati, auro solido, & nihil

est decem mil-
lis naeque par-
m qui & in Fla-

medum albissimi
quam Palatium

itas per civitates,
fermo-an opum-
osita per medium
erraria, Mogus in
Tartario, dictam
& oppidis bonis,
s, & aromaticis

athay provinciam
rimago, abundan-
um. quadraginte

uitatem Cambalu,
dimidium miliare
eta in portam duo
habitoribus ple-
faciant octo Teu-

est-rius, & Domi-
nus vrbis Caydo, vbi
Ambitus autem
otes amplius quam

in circuitu proprij
& in materia ne-
que pro sui sustenta-
fetes ab inus operi-
ci sunt coloris, &
offere splendorem,
ista apertura parie-

pter colorum, ode-
e, gubernatione, &
cepi ego, propter
enim vbi credunt,
is non intelligitis
Imperialis, excelsus,
lenaria maie-state, in
gemmis, & lapidibus
apidibus, xpotie pre-
supremum gradum,
e firmati, auro solide,
& nihil

& nihilominus per superficiem auri, distinctè seminati, firmiterque inclusi lapilli cari, cum orientalibus Margaritis, summitas autem cum ferculo residentie in nobilitate excisionis, & fabricatura operis tam diuersa est, & mira, vt paruitatem mei ingenij excedat, quamobrem & ei cedo, vteriusque procedo.

Ad Imperatoris sinistram gradu vno bassior, est sedes suae primae coniugis, tota de iaspidibus auro circumfusa, & in superficie aule distinctè gemmulae cum granellis eodè schemate, & similiter de iaspide. Sed adhuc submissior vno gradu est sedes coniugis secundae, nec non & sub illa vxoris tertiae. Nam tres proprias secum habet vxores, Odericus dicit, istas duas concubinas. Itémque resident sub tertia coniuge nobiles mulieres de Imperatoris pro genie, iuxta illustriam vniuersusque.

Et notandum, quòd per totam patriam singulae mulieres maritatae, vt intelligantur maritis subiectae, & vt discernantur à solutis, gestant in capitis summitate similitudinem pedis viri, longitudinis brachij & dimidij, quadam leui materia operatam: videlicet nobiles de sericosis operibus pannorum, seu alijs raris & pulchris pannis, & preciosis lapillis, & ignobiles iuxta statum suum de materia communiori.

Ad dextram verò sedentis Imperatoris vno gradu submissus residet primogenitus eius filius, & sub ipso ordinatè in consimilibus sedibus nobiles proximi de cogitione Imperiali.

Item super thronum & desuper ante ipsius throni locum, tanquam pro celato seu operimento in throno residentium, & eorum ministrantium, est extensa similitudo vitis operata in palmis, & pampinis, de auro puro ad extensionem cubitorum quadraginta, per quadrum, atque per eam dependentes botri vuarum de gemmis, & granellis quinque colorum, quorum albi sunt de christallo & beryllo, & irisceoci de topazio & fuluo christallo, rubei de rubetorum granis, corallo, & albandinis, virides de Smaragdis, pyropis, & chrysolitis, nigri, de onichinis, gagetis, & gerateris.

Tempore prandij in hac aula, Imperator & Imperatrices, & quisq; de praedictis, habet mensam sibi solam, quarum vilior praeualet thesauro grandi.

In solennitatibus ponitur mensa Imperatori de exquisito electro, seu de auro examinato, distincta diamantibus, & nobis ignotis in comparabilibus gemmis, quodòque de christallo perspicuo, seu croceo, circumclusa auro cum gemmis: quodòque de Haematisto, quodòque de ebore candido, vel rubicundo: interdum de ligno artificiosè combinato, quod descendit per flumina de Paradiso. Item dicit Odericus.

His mensis astant Barones, & Principes pro vasallis attentè in suis officijs ministrantes, quorum nec vnus emittere verbum aliqua praesumat audacia, nisi Imperatore annuente, vel ad illum loquente, illis duxat exceptis, qui certis interspatijs canunt, aut recitant de principum gestis.

Et notandum, quando in hoc solio Maie-statis diebus solennibus residet Imperator, subside ad pedes eius notarios quatuor, qui omne quod Dominus loquitur, singuli ponunt in scriptis: nam quodcumque tunc ex ore illius egreditur, necesse est esse, vel effici, nec valet item ipse verbum suum mutare, nec reuocare, nisi magno consilio conuocato.

Vniuersa utensilia quibus in solennitate ad has seruitur mensas, sunt de nobilibus petris auro reclusis, Cyphi de Smaragdis, vel Saphyris, topasijs, pyropis, siue gryophis: & priuatioribus diebus, de auro probato etiam in cameris, & cubiculis, nec reputatur ibi claritas argenti, nisi pro parijs, columnis, gradibus, & pavimentis.

Istius autem ostia aule, dum in ea residet, aut deambulat Imperator, multi Barones ingressum seruant intentè, & ne limen tangatur, quod hoc haberent pro augurio, & hendè verberaretur, quia Imperatore praesente, nemo nisi adductus in quacunq; camera, vel habitatione intronititur, donec interrogatus iusserit Imperator.

Latitudinem huius Basilicae astito ad spatium de meis pedibus centum, & longitudinem vltra quatuor centum. In cubiculo autem Regis dormitorio, constat vnus pillarius, seu columna de auro solido & carbunculus conclusus in illo longitudinis pedis vnus, totum habitaculum de nocte perfundens lumine claro. Hic prout ego notavi, non est plene rubeus, sed subrufus, quasi coloris Haematistini. Porro in vna aularum, circa medium palatii, est alius excelsus ascensus, Odericus dicit pigma, super quem dum placet, stat, vel residet Imperator,

vol. II.

Q

ditissimè

Sedes primae
coniugis Impera-
toris.
Sedes coniugis
secundae.

Signum subiectio-
nis vxorum aui
mariti.

Primogeniti Im-
peratoris filij
sedes.

Manducilium
suis pedibus
mensurauit au-
tum Imperatoris
& Carbunculus
resplendens.

ditissimè etiam operatus, ex auro, gemmis, baccis, margaritis, & lapidibus raris, & in quatuor angulis, imagines quatuor serpentum de auro puro.

Huius per tria latera dependent retia seu cortinae de cordulis sericis, in quibus ad singulos nedos, grossa margarita habetur inhexa, quibus cortinis tegitur officina: in eius concavitate tenetur tumba quadrata, in qua conveniunt conductus omnium potum, qui bibuntur in Curia, & innumera vasorum genera, quibus potus omnibus ministratur.

Præterea, iuxta palatii ambitum, habetur grandis parci spaciamentum, diversi generis arboribus repletum, fructus ferentibus varios, & nobis inuisos, & in parte media, aula super excelsum collem de tam mira & pulchra structura, ut eius nobilitas de facili ad præsens, non possit describi. Et vidique, per collis gyrum aquæ fossatum profundum, & latum ultrà quod pons vnicus ducit ad collem. Atque ex duobus montis lateribus, stagnum cum diuersorum copâ piscium, & volucrum indomitarum, ut aucarum, anatium, cignorum, ciconiarum, ardearum, & collectorum in magna pluralitate, nec non & per parcum, multæ sylvestres bestiae, & besticæ quatenus per aulae fenestras possit Dominus pro solatio respicere volucrum aucupatione, bestiarum venationes, & piscium captiones.

Et hoc præcudubio sciendum, quod in nostris partibus rara sint oppida cum pluribus mansionibus, quàm in isto palatio continentur.

Tota æstate moratur in India terra frigidissima, in hyeme in Cambalu. Olericus. Præter palatium hoc in Caydo, habet Imperator similiter tria: vnum in civitate Sadus, verus Septentrionem, vbi competens est frigus, ibi moratur in æstate. Cambalu, vbi competens calor, ibi moratur hyeme. Tertium in civitate Logh, in quo & in isto Caydo, ut sæpius seruat sedem, eò quod in istis est aer magis temperatus, quatenus semper calidus videtur Nostratibus.

CAPVT. 35.

De quatuor solemnitatibus, quas Magnus Can celebrat in anno.

Sciatis quod ego, meique sodales, pro fama magnificentia huius Imperatoris, tradidimus nos stipendiarios esse in guerris, contra Regem Mangi prænominatum. Et vnum apud ipsum Is, mensibus, & certe inuenimus multò maiorem partem hominum, in mediam partem nobis non fuisse relatum: hominum (exceptis custodiis bestiarum & volucrum,) qui intra palatium certa gerunt ministeria est numerus decem cuman.

Nota. Traxi moram in Cambalu tribus annis: fratres nostri locum habent in Curia sua specialiter, & festis diebus statuti dant benedictionem, Olericus. Et quoniam Imperator habet satù pures quàm decem mille Elephantes edomitos, & velut ultrà numerum alias bestias, (quarum quædam tenentur in caueis, stabulis mirabilibus, vel catenis,) nec nò & aues rapaces, & accipitres, leones, ostrones, gryfandos gentiles, Laueroy, & Satyros, sed & auculas loquentes, & papingos, & similes, aliàsque cantantes: reputatur numerus hominum de istis curam & laborem gerentium, ultrà sex cuman, & præterea iugiter ad Curiam equites cum plenarijs armaturis, quosque cuman, & de peditibus cum prælandi armaturis, cuman decem. Sed & omnes de natione quacunque mundi venientes, qui petunt describi pro Curia recipiuntur. Sic enim iussit Imperator.

Habet & medicos Paganos viginti, & totidem Physicos, atque sine his Medicos Christianos ducentos, & totidem Physicos, quoniam iste Grand Can maiorem gerit confidentiam in Medicis Christianis, quàm in sue propriae nationis medicis.

Hoc erò firmè scias, quod de Curia Regis accipiunt necessaria sua iugiter ultrà triginta cuman hominum, præter expensas animalium & volucrum, cum tamen in festis maioribus sint homines propè in dupl. tanti. Nec valet hæc dominus defectum vllum pati pecunia, eò quod in terra sua non curit in meta de argento, vel auro, aliòque metallo, sed tantum de corio vel pappo: horum enim forma denariorum signo Imperatoris impressorum preciarum minoris aut maioris valoris, secundum diuersitatem impressionis, qui per visitationem, detriti vel rupti, cum ad Regis thesaurarios deferuntur, protinus dantur pro illis noui.

Quater in anno celebrat Imperator festiuitates solennes.

Primum de die propria Natiuitatis.

Secundam

Palatium instar
ma, ut oppidu.

Pro India intel-
lit septem-
mole in auz par-
te in.
Sadus.

Manducillus
per spacium r.g.
mencium multa-
ut Garud. 200
Vixit in Camba-
lu tribus annis.

Sex cuman fa-
miliorum.
Quatuor Cum-
man equitum.
Decem Cuman
peditum.

Medici Christi-
ani 200, in solo
Grand Can.

Vnus Cuman
continet decem
milla, et in
cap. 35.
Moneta de
corio vel pappo.

Quatuor festa.

raris, & in qua-

ibus ad singulos
cius concantate
qui bibantur in

uersi generis ar-
meda, aula super
ad praesens, non
latum vltra quod
cum diuersorum
viconiarum, ar-
multae syluestres
o respicere volu-

um pluribus man-

Oderiens.
in ciuitate Sadus,
umbalu, vbi com-
in isto Caydo, vt
semper calidus vi-

no.

atoris, tradidimus
t rimum apud ip-
in mediam partem
duerum,) qui intra

abent in Curia sua
quoniam Imperator
umerum alias bes-
,) nec no & aues
& Satyros, sed &
numerus hominum
ad Curiam equites
armaturis, euman
nt describi pro Cu-

Medicos Christianos
onfidentiam in Me-

igitè vltra triginta
in festis maioribus
m pati pecunia, eò
sed tantum de co-
orum preciatum mi-
sitationem, detriti
nou.

Secundam

Secundam de die suæ primæ præsentationis in eorum Templo, quod appellant Moseath, vbi & fit ijs, nescio quod genus circumeisionis.

Circumciso
quecum.

Tertiam in thronizatione sui Idoli in Templo.

Quartam de die quo Idolum cepit dare responsum, seu facere diabolica mira. Plures enim in anno non tenet solennitates, nisi si quando nuptias filij aut filia celebrat.

Descriptio pon-
parum solen-
nium.

Itaque in istis solennitatibus est populi multitudo absque numero, omnes tamen in ordine debito, & singuli intendentes proprio ministerio: nam ad hoc ordinandum, & disponendum, electa sunt quatuor Baronum notitium genera, ex quibus nonnulli sunt Reges, & alij Equites potentes, Duces, & Marchiones, omnes induti holosericeis, quibus inserti cū certa disseminatio sunt vbiq; preciosi lapides, miræ virtutis, & auriligia speciosa, vt si quis in his parulis vnus de talibus haberet mutatorijs, dici non posset pauper imò prædiues. Et habet quodlibet millenariorum in his vestibus colorem sibi proprium: primum viridem, secundum vermiculum, tertium croceum, quartum purpureum, seu indicum. Ergo in die solenni, dum de mane Maiestatis thronum conscenderit, veniunt se præsentare hoc modo Regi.

Ante primum millenarium procedit copia symphonia dulcis chordarum, sicut de violis, cytheris, lyris, & psalterijs, non autem de tubis aut tympanis: & præcedunt Barones per transversum Aule coram residente Domino ordinatè bini, & bini sub silentio, ferentes ambas manus ante pectus tabulam de Iaspide, ebore, christallo, pyropo, vel Haematisto, & ante faciem throni inclinant se Imperatori profundè.

Illi-que pertranseuntibus, succedit simili modo millenarius secundus, & tertius, atque quartus, nec audiunt à quoquam vnicum verbum. Hac præsentatione cum debita maturitate perfecta, re-ident in basso à latere throni ad proprias mensas, multi Philosophi, seu Artiste, sicut de Atronomia, Geomania, Pyromantia, Hydromantia, Chiromantia, Necromantia, augurijs, ac aruspicijs, & huiusmodi, tenentes coram instrumenta suæ artis, alij Astrolabium, & Sphæras de auro, alij in aureis vasis arenam, primas ardentes, aquam, vinum, oleum, & calicet mortuum, loquentes & respondentes, nec non de auro horologia ad minus duo: & ad cunctas horas secundum cursum horologiorum innunt Philosophi seruis sibi ad hoc deputatis, vt faciant præstari auditum per aulam, quorum vnus aut duo conscendentes scallum, alta voce proclamant, audite, auscultate, & omnibus intendentibus dicit Philosophorum vnus: Quilibet nunc faciat reuerentiam Imperatori, qui est filius Dei excelsi, Dominus & superior omnium Dominorum Mundi, quia ecce hæc est hora. Et mox singuli in aula inclinato corpore & capite se inclinant maiestatì manètes accliu, donec idem philosophus dicat, leuate. Atque profectus super hoc factum, Musici suis instrumentis, suauem personant melodiam.

Posteà ad aliquantam moram simili modo dicit alius philosophorum, minimus digitus in aure: & ecce hoc omnes faciunt, donec dicat, sufficit: sic in aliam horam, seu moram dicit, manus vestra super os, & postea manus super caput. Atque in hunc modum iuxta temporis cursum imp nunt facienda signa diuersa. Innunt in eis latere magna mysteria, & quodlibet horum factorum melodia terminat Musicorum. Et sciatis me quandoque in tempore opportuno ab eis interrogasse de his signis, qui responderunt quòd inclinare caput Domino ad illius hæc momentum, foret confirmatio omnibus diebus vite suæ, ad obediendum ipsi & fidelitatem obseruandam imperio, nec posse corrumpi promissionibus siue donis, quòdque digitum in auricula imponere, obturatio est auditus contra omnia Imperatori, & Imperio contraria. Et sic de singulis factis singula mysteria confingentes decipiunt audientes: horum itaque fraudulento ingenio, iste Grand Can festinatus, non nisi ad altum iudicium parari permittit cibaria, aut fieri indumenta pro suo corpore.

Maudeuilli in-
terrogatio.

Dum autem est visum Curie gubernatoribus satis de prædictis auditum, faciunt proclamatores silentium imperari, & incipit fieri offerenda Imperatori hoc modo. Intrannt omnes qui sunt de cognatione Imperatoris Barones adornati nobilissimè pro cuiusque decentia balteis, & indumentis, quorum primum cum resonante symphonia præmittit ad oblationem quotquot valet de dextrarijs albis, & inclinans ante thronum pertransit, atque per eundem modum singuli Baronum offerentes aliquid dignum locale inclinans transeuntes, silentio firmè seruato. Post hos intrantes simili modo prælati & Abbates, de iurisdictionibus & religionibus Pagano-

Offerenda impe-
ratori facta.

rum

Benedicite præ-
litu.

rum offerunt singuli pro suo statu se reuerentè inclinantes maiestati, & maior prælatorum benedicit Regi, & suis ac Curiaë quadam suæ legis oratione.

Deinde introducuntur elephantes, leones, pardi, simiæ, marmotæ, & diuersæ bestiaë, quarum ductores singuli transeuntes inclinant reuerenter, & intentè. Postremò afferuntur aquilæ, struthiones, gryphandi, accipitres, & papingi, cum diuersis auiibus & auiculis, nec non serpentes ac pisces, quorum portitores inclinant profundè, quoniam dicunt omnes terrenas creaturas debere adorationem Imperatori Grand Can filio Dei excelsi: & his perlectis,

Musicaë Camenæ persolunt debita plenè.

Deplorat Paga-
norum tenebras.

Nos igitur intendamus hoc loco quæso quomodo veraciter Pagani in tenebris ambulat: diabolica inuolutione mens eorum obtenebrata non videt quomodo, cum Imperator sit homo mortalis nuper natus, & similiter sicut illi infirmitate circumdatus, atque in breui cum ipsis moriturus, quem etiam non dubitant sub Deo, clamant cum non Deum, sed Dei filium, ubi utique prorsus ignorant illum non esse laudandū, nec adorandū, sed eum non intèdunt alium filium, filium increatum & connaturalem, qui & ipsos & eum creauit, solum superlaudabilem in secula.

Insignis Mandeuilii pietas, & desiderium conuersionis Paganorum.

Et hoc alto corde considerantes, laudemus, adoremus, glorificemus, & superexaltemus totis viribus Deum, qui nos filios lucis esse voluit, & salutis, nasci, baptizari, educari, erudiri sub sinceritate fidei Christianaë, excluso schismate & errore, atque sub instituto sacrosanctæ matris Ecclesiæ, in qua sola penè ab omni circumferentia orbis terræ fides, quæ saluat, & per dilectionem operatur nunc remansit.

Et oremus instantèr pro ipsis Paganis, ut agnita veritatis luce videre possint quò ambulat, ut perueniant ad Iesum Christum conualem Dei filium, atque in ipso, & per ipsum laudare & adorare solum vnum verum Deum.

CAPVT. 36.

De ludis & prestigijs in suo festo, & de suo comitatu.

Semel in die co-
medunt.

Celebrato post hoc prandio satis morosè, quia nunquam est ultra semel edendum in die, de quo & eius administratione nunc longum est scribere, adsunt gesticulatores, mira visu, sonantq; auditu pedibus, manibus, brachijs, humeris, capitibus, & toto corpore, ac ad singulos gestus, correspondetes debito vocis sono. Et semper finè horū mirabili cantilena subsequitur musicorū. Ex hoc ioculatores præstò tant, & Magi, qui suis incantationibus præstāt prestigia multa.

Magi imagines.

Inprimis faciunt videri Solem & Lunam, oriendo, descendendo consuetum dici intra Basilicam peragere cursum, cum tanta nimietate splendoris, ut vix se inimicem homines valeant recognoscere præ fulgore, dicentes & mentientes, Solem & Lunam cæli hanc mittere reuerentiam Imperatori.

Ilic pari ludo comparent speciesque puellæ ducere semitas & choreas, nobili gestu nobilissimum ferre poculum lactis equarum in auris vasis, de quo, ponentes se in genibus, tradunt potum dominis & dominabus.

Tunc perstant & milites in equis, & armis quoq; pleni atque parati, qui fermentibus senipeditas se inimicem cupidibus ad fragorem magnum confligentes lanceas comminunt, & fragmenta per mensas, & pavimenta discurrunt. Ac deindè fantasia venatur per aulam, cum canibus & papionibus, ad cernos, lupos, vrsos, & apros, ad lepores, & marnetas. Quæ si gula cum ad horam pascant vana delectatione sensus corporis, miseriam tamen inserunt præ menti, quòd tot & tanti homines, neglecta prorsus animi salute, his diabolicis operationibus se dederunt in toto. Nam certò non ita sine demonum consolatione & familiaritate premissa contingi dicere.

Pulchrum nemus octo dietarum in circuitu.

Nota: à Cambalu ad viginti dietas, est pulchrum nemus girans octo dietas in circuitu, in quo sunt omnia genera animalium: custodes habet circa eum. Triennio vel quadrienio visitat illum Imperator, & cum multa gente nemus circumdat, canes emittuntur & aues, cum multo clamore, & feras congregant in medio nemoris, ad planiciem sibi sitam. Tunc Imperator prius facit quinque sagittas, postea alij: tunc Imperator dicit, Eya, hoc est, in na bestijs, & sicut quilibet capit sagittam suam signatam, percussam, alijs recedentibus ad sua loca. Odericus.

Præterea

S. I. Mandeuil.

Prætercà ante Imperatoris mensam eriguntur lætæ tabulæ aureæ cum sculptis, ac si uiuent, imaginibus gallorum, pautonum ac diuersarum volucrum artificiosè, quas præstigiator facit pro libitu sine apprehensione manus ire, tripudiare, chorizare, tremere, compugnare, bibere, manducare, sed & cantare: quod quidem inter cætera mihi videbatur mirabilis & aspectu delectabilis. Nullus istud plenè intueri potuit, nisi qui erat in throno vel circa: & me oportet hoc loco fateri stultitiam propriam, quòd hæc delectatione tractus, magnam adhibui apud Artistam diligentiam, verbis blandis, & quibuscunque munusculis, ac melioribus promissis, quod de tali mihi traderet artem, qui sagax simul & fallax imprimis, spem mean trahebat sponsonum funibus: sed at vltimum penitèns abseindebat, dicens se vouisse Deo immortalis, ne cuiquam doceret nisi proprio filio seniori, ac per hoc me Deus ab illo malo conseruauit inuitum, & gratias nunc reddentem.

Mandeuilli eue-
riositas.

Certum est illic homines esse subtiles ad quasdam humanas artes, & ingeniosos ad fraudes super omnes, quas noui mundi partes, vnde & inter se dicunt prouerbium, se solos videre duobus oculis, & Christianos vno, cæteros autem homines cæcos: sed mentitur iniquitas sibi, quoniam ipsi vident solo oculo terrena & transitoria, & nos Christiani duobus, quia cum terrenis videmus spiritualia, & mansura: perensit enim * Naas, id est, humani generis hostis cum illis fœdus, vt erueret omnibus oculos dextros, scilicet spirituales.

Hoc eorum dic-
tum in noua
China historia
refertur.
Insingia senten-
tia. r. Sam. 11. 2.

Cùm itaque narrata de præmissis debeant sufficere, quando Imperator Grand Can de vno quatuor palatiorum ad aliud transire velit, vel fortè gratia visitationis aut ardui negotii per Imperium de Regno ad Regnum tendit per comitatus, quatuor exercitibus antè & retrò, & ex ambobus lateribus.

Primus exercitus præcedit personam Regis per vnam de suis dietis, vt semper in hospitium de quo recessit exercitus Rex intret nocte sequenti, & est hic primus comitatus descriptus, & statutus de numero quinquaginta cumque virorum, hoc est, quingentorum millium, semperque præsum, & præsum est, vt inueniant necessaria in locis, vbi habent quiescere, vel tardare siue in hospitiiis, siue in tentoriis.

Secundus & tertius comitatus sunt eiusdem numeri virorum cum primo, quorum vnus ad dextram tendit Imperatoris, alius ad sinistrum in distantia ab ipso ad trium vel duarum leucarum.

Quartus autem qui maior est omnibus, subsequitur Imperatorem quasi ad spatium iactus balistæ. Et ad huc sciendum est, quòd personæ horum comitatum sunt sigillatim, & summam omnes descripte, vt dum vna moritur vel recedit, protinè alia inscribatur, & numerus non minuat. Ipse verò Imperator tendit residens in cella seu camera ædificata super curram grandem forma, fortem robore, nobilem in structura, est cella de ligno Aloes optimi odoris, & parietes cellæ operti in quilibet adam læcis laminis aureis, quæ & ipse distinguuntur gemmis variis, & margaritis.

Cella seu camera
ædificata super
curram.

Est autem currus quatuor rotarum duntaxat, quem trahunt quatuor Elephantes ad hoc curiosè instructi, cum quatuor hippis albis equæ doctis & ipsi cooperti ditissimis tegamentis, ac præter aurigas nobiliter indutos, qui curram cautissimè ducunt, adsunt & quatuor de maioribus palatii Domini, iudè ad vehiculum habentes iugem curam, de minatione eius, & ne vltimo exercitum appropriet infra iactum (vt dixi) sagittæ. Ipse autem interdum pro sodalitate iubet secum ascendere quam vult personam, sed minimè vtrà duos. In celle quoque culmine, quod aperiri valet & claudi, astant in pertica quatuor grifandi, vel ostiones. Odericus duodecim Girfalcoes, vt si fortè Imperator in acre aquilam, vulturum, ardeam, vel collectorem cerneret, citò dimitteret istorum duas aut plures ad aucupandum.

Quatuor Ele-
phantes & qua-
tuor equæ albe
trahentes cur-
rum Impera-
toris.

Nota, per Dromedarios, & cursores, & veloces, qui de hospitio ad hospitium permutantur, scit de remotis noua. Cursor enim appropinquans cornu sonat, & tunc alius præparat, & vltimè currum. Odericus. Sciendūque tam primogenitum Regis, quàm singulas de tribus vxoribus ducere similem apparatus in itinere post ipsum, scilicet cum quatuor comitatibus, antè, & retrò, & à lateribus, sed in valde minori numero personarum pro placito, & in singulis curribus sequentibus se inuicem per vnam dietam.

Hæc hodie vs-
que narrentur
in historijs Chi-
narum.

Præmissa omnia sic fiunt, dum Imperatori tendendum est remotè, aliàs autem minuuntur, & distinguuntur

Prætercà

distinguantur comitatus, iuxta quod decet, ut nonnunquam omnes Imperatores etiam cum filio simul tendant, cum vna comitatuum distinctione. Tran-eunte autem sic Imperatore per ciuitates & villas quilibet ante fores proprias preparato igne iactat puluerem aromata redolentem, stans genibus flexis ad reuerentiam illi. Et sciatis vbi propè transitum illius habentur Christianae Abbatia, quas olim constituit Dux Ogerus, exeunt obuiam illi in processione cum vexillis, & sancta cruce, & aqua benedicta, & thuribulo, hymnum, Veni Creator spiritus, decantantes.

Nota: Ego semel cum Episcopo nostro, & alijs fratribus, iuimus obuiam per duas dietas, & portari thuribulum. Odericus. Quos ipse à remotis videns, consuevit ad se appellare, & ad crucem suam galeatum deponere, ac reuerentèr nudo capite inclinare: & praelatus dicens super eum aliquam orationem signat cruce, & aqua benedicta aspergit. Et quoniam necesse est, ut quisque extraneus ante Regem apparens, offerat ei aliquid, praelatus in disco presentat ei fructus, & poma, vel pyra, & hoc in numero nouenario, (ratio ponitur primo capitulo proximo, quod iste numerus est plus cæteris acceptus,) de quibus Imperator vnum sibi sumens, reliqua tradit Dominis presentibus: quo facto habent religiosi recedere citò, ne opprimantur multitudine populi subsequenti.

Præfatum Domini galeatum, est ita intextum auro, diamantibus, gemmunculis, & orientabilibus margaritis, granellis, & dubletis, & prædius in materia & artificio, ut ei non sit æquandus magni in partibus istis Regis thesaurus. Item sicut hæc fiunt transeunti Imperatori, fiunt & Imperatricibus, & filio seniori.

CAPVT. 37.

Qua de causa dicitur Grand Can.

Si placet audire, dicam cur hic Imperator sit appellatus Grand Can. Audieram ego in partibus Ierosolymorum hunc esse sic dictum, à filio Noe, Cham: sed in terra Cathay accepi & aliam, & meram huius rei veritatem. Nam & scribendo hæc duo nomina habent differentiam, quòd filius Noe Cham scribitur quatuor elementis, quorum vltimum est M. & iste Can tribus tantum, quorum vltimum est N.

Vera ratio huius
nominis Can
Grand Can.

Post annos Christi 1100. illa prima Tartaria (de qua supra scripsi in prima parte, capitulo quinto) fuit nimis oppressa seruitute sub Regibus circumiacentium sibi nationum. Quando autem Deo placuit, maiores illius Tartaria eleuauerunt de seipsis sibi Regem dictum Guis Can, cui & promiserunt subiectissimam obedientiam.

Idem cum esset prudens & strenuus 12. virilis habens filios, debellauit eum ijs & populo suo, & vicit, ac subiecit cunctos in circuitu Reges, quibus terra indebitè diu subiacerat. Quin etiam apparente sibi in visione Angelo Dei velut milite in albo equo, & candidis armis, & hortante se, ut transiret Alpes, per montem *Belium, & per brachium maris, ad terram Cathay, & ad alias illie plurimas regiones transiit, & cepit cum filijs suis aliquas ex illis debellare, & subijcere, Deo in omnibus adiuvante patenti. Et quoniam in equo albo ei Angelus apparuit, qui etiam antè passum prædicti maris nouem orationes Deo facere iussit, idèo successores usq; hodiè diligunt equos albos, & nouenarium numerum habent præ cæteris in gratia. Dumque Guis Can morti præ senio appropinquaret, conuocatos ante se filios hortabatur, & mouebat exemplo 12. telorum in simul colligatorum, quæ à nullo filiorum parièr frangi poterant, sed dissoluta vnumquodque per se facillè frangebatur, sic filij (inquit dilectissimi, si per concordiam vos inuicem dilexeritis, & vixeritis seniori fratri obedientes, confido in Deo iuxta promissionem mihi ab Angelo factam, quòd omnem latissimam istam terram, & optimam illius imperio subijcietis, quod & post patris discessum strenuissimè, ac fidelissimè (Deo sibi prosperante) perfecerunt. Et quia cum proprijs nominibus habebant cognomen Can, primogenitis pro differentia obtinuit nomen Grand Can, id est, Magnus Can, videlicet supra cæteros fratres, qui sibi in omnibus obediebant.

Grand Can.

Ochoto Can.

Guis Can.

Mango Can.

Itaque iste secundus Imperator vocabatur Ochoto Can.

Post quem filius eius regnavit dictus Guican.

Quartus autem, qui Mango Can baptizabatur, permansitque fidelis Christianus, qui etiam

misso magno exercitu cum fratre suo Hallaon in partes Arabiæ & Aegypti mandauit destrui in toto Mahometi superitionem, & terram poni in manibus Christianorum. Et fratre procedente, accepit ruinationem de fratris sui Imperatoris morte inopinata, quaproptèr & redijt negotio imperfecto.

Quintus Cobilacan, qui etiam fuit Christianus, & regnauit 42. annis, & ædificauit magnam ciuitatem long, maiorem satis vrbe Roma, in qua & continetur valdè nobile palatium Imperiale. Hinc vsque hodie omnes successores paganismo fœdantur.

Tempore autem med erat nomē Imperatoris Echiant Can, & primogenitus eius Cosuecan præter quem & alios filios habuit 12. de quorū nominibus conscribendis non est curæ presentis.

Prima vxorum suorum vocabatur Serochan, que & est filia Præsbyteri Ioannis scilicet Imperatoris Indiæ.

Secunda Veruchan.

Tertia Carathican.

Isti duobus Imperatoribus non creditur inueniri maior Dominus sub firmamento Cœli.

In literis que huius Imperatoris Tartariæ scribuntur nomine ponitur semper iste Titulus. Can filius Dei excelsi, omnium vniuersam terram colentium summus Imperator, & Dominus Dominantium omnium.

Circumferentiā magni sui sigilli, continet hoc scriptum.

Deus in Cœlo, Can super terram, eius fortitudo. Omnium hominum Imperatoris sigillum.

Sciendum quoque quod quauis populi ibi dicuntur, & sunt Pagani, tamen & rex & omnes credunt in Deum immortalem, & omnipotentem, & iurant per ipsum appellantes, Yroga, id est, Deum Naturæ. Sed nihilominus colunt & adorant idola, & simulachra aurea, & argentea, lapidea, lignea, filtria, lauca, & lineæ.

CA P V T. 38.

De territorio Cathay, & moribus Tartarorum.

Totum Imperium Imperatoris Grand Can distinctum est in 12. magnas prouincias, iuxta numerum duodecim filiorum primi Genitoris Can, quarum quælibet in se continet circiter 6. millia ciuitatum, præter villas non numeratas quæ sunt velut absque numero. Habent & singule prouinciæ regem principalem, hoc est 12. reges prouinciales, & horum quisque sub se reges Insularum plurimos, alij 30. alij ceteri, alij plures, qui omnes & singuli subiectissimè obediunt Grand Can Imperatori. Harum prouinciarum maior, & nobilior dicitur Cathay, que consistit in Asia profunda. Tres enim sunt Asiæ, scilicet quæ profunda dicitur, & Asia dicta maior que nobis est satis propinquier & tertia minor intra quam est Ephesus beati Ioannis Euangelistæ sepultura, de qua habes in præcedentibus. Audistis statim magnatum & nobilium esse permagnificū, & gloriosum, sed sciat is longè secus esse apud communes & priuatos homines tam in ciuitatibus quam in forensibus totius Tartariæ. In prouincijs autem Cathay habetur tantum de mercimonijs specierum, & de operibus sericosis, quod multis facilius acquirere esset prædictum indumentum, quam camisium de lino. Vnde & quicunq; sunt alicuius honestatis non carent desuper precioso vestimento.

Omnes tam viri quam femine similibus in forma vestibus induuntur, videlicet valdè latis & breuib; vsque ad genua cum apertura in lateribus quam firmant (dum volunt) ansis quibusdam, nam vterque sexus est brachijs seu femerali us plenè tectus. Nunquam vntur toga aut collobio, sed nec caputio, vnde nec per aspectum indumentorum potest haberi differentia inter virum & mulierem inuuptam. Sed nupta (vt supra dictum est) gestat per aliquod tegumentum in capite formam pedis viri.

Nubit illie vir quotquot placet mulieribus, vt nonnulli habeant decem vel duodecim vxores aut plures, Nam quisque maritus iungitur licentèr cuilibet mulieri, exceptis matre,

Cobilacan

Echiant Can, Imperator Tartarorum tempore Mandeuilli. Serochan vxor Grid Can.

Yroga, Deus Naturæ.

12. Prouincia. Chinæ. Numerus ciuitatum.

Cathay.

Abundantia serici in Cathay.

Vestitus Tartarorum.

res etiam cum filio operatore per ciuitatem ad redolentem, & habentur Christianiessione cum vexillor spiritus, decantant

per duas dietas, & se appellare, & ad & prælatus dicens & quoniam necesse in disco presentatur primo capitulatur vnum sibi suldere citò, ne opprimunculis, & orientat ei non sit aquant Imperatori, tunc

dieram ego in parti Cathay accipi & habent differentiam, M. & iste Can tribus

prima parte, capitulatum. Quando em dictum Guis Can,

it cum ijs & populo abidit dno subiacuerat. uo, & candidis armis. um maris, ad terram is aliquas ex illis de equo albo ei Angelus acere iussit, idco succent præ ceteris in grate se filios hortabatur, liorum paritèr fragi (inquit) dilectissimi, ientes, confido in Deum terram, & optimam fidelissimè (Deo sibi gnomen Can, primo idelicet suprâ ceteros

Christianus, qui etiam

matre, & amita, sorore, & filia. Sicut viri equitant, tendunt, & currunt per patriã pro negotijs sic & mulieres, quoniam & ipse operantur omnia serè artificia mechanica sicut pannos & quicquid efficitur de pãno, corio, sericòq; minãntq; carrucas, & vehicula, sed viri fabricant de ferro et de omni metallo, lapidibus atq; ligno, nec vir nec mulier nobilis aut degener comedit ultra semel in die communiter. Multa nutriunt pecora sed nullos porcicos, parum comeditur ibi de pane exceptis magnatibus & diuitibus, sed carnes edunt pecorum, bestiarum, & bestiarum vtpete bouum, ouium, caprarum, equorum, asinorum, canum, cattorum, murium, & rattorum, ius carniùm sorbentes, & omnis generis lac bibentes.

Tartari lac equorum solum. Appellatur Mèdo. Formæ domorum.

Formæ domorum. Tartari Hæmaxony, tam plaustris videntur.

Novilunium in precia. Cereemonie Tartarorum.

Nobiles autè bibunt lac equarũ, seu iumentorũ, pro nobilissimo potu & pauperes aquã bullitã eũ modico mellis, quia nec vini ibi habetur, nec ceruisia cõficitur: & multi ac plurimi fontes cõsulunt in sua siti, per villas, & rura. Domus, & habitacula rotundæ sunt formæ, composite & cõtecte paruis lignis, & flexilibus virgulis, ad modũ cauearũ quas nos facimus pro auculis, habètes rotundam in culmine aperturã prastantem duo beneficia habitationi, quoniam & ignis quem in medio domus cõstituunt fumum emittit, & pro aspiciendo lumen immittit. Intrinsecus sunt parietes vndiq; de filtro, sed & tectum filtrũ est: has domus, dum locum habitandi mutare volunt, vel dum in diutina expeditione procedunt, ducunt secum in plaustris quasi tentoria.

Multas superstitias obseruant ceremonias, quia respiciunt in vanitates & insimias falsas: solem & lunam præcipuè adorant, eisque frequentèr genua curuant, & ad novilunium, quicquid est magni estimant inchoandum.

Nullus omnino vitur calcariibus in equitãdo, sed cogunt equum flagello scorpione, reputantes peccatum non leue, si quis ad hoc flagellum appodiat, aut iumentum percuteret suo freno, plerãq; similia, que parũ aut nihil nocent, poterant vt grauiã, sicut imponere cultellum in igne, os osse confringere, lac seu aliud potabile in terram effundere, nec non & huiusmodi multa.

Mingere intra domum peccatũ capitale.

Sed super hæc, tenet pro grauiori admissio mingere intra domũ que inhabitatur, & qui de tanto crimine proclamaretur asuetus, mitteretur ad mortem. Et de singulis necesse est vt confiteatur peccator Flamini suæ legi, & soluat summã pecuniarũ delicti. Et si peccatũ deturpationis habitaculi venerit in publicum, oportebit reconciliari donũ per sacerdotem, priusquã illus audebit intrare. Insuper & peccatorem necesse erit pertransire ignem, semel bis, aut ter iuxta iudicium Flamini, quatenus per ignis acrimoniam purgetur à tantũ iniquitate peccati.

Neminem hominum prohibent inter se habitare, sed indifferentèr receptant, Iudeos, Christianos, Saracenos, & homines cuiuscũque nationis, vel legis, dicentes se satis putare suum ritum non ita securũ ad salutem, nisi quandòq; traherentur ad ritũ magis salutarem, quem tamen determinate nunc ignorant, imò multi de nobilibus sunt iam in Christianitate baptizati.

Attamen qui illorum sunt curiales Imperatoris non vellent in palatio publicari.

Seu Gubernatorum.

Penè oblitus eram, quod nunc hic dico notandum, quia dum ab extra Imperium, quis veniens nuntius aut legatus cupit tradere proprijs manibus literas Imperatori, vel deponere coram illo mandata, non permittitur, donec prius in puris transeat lineas ad vnũ ad minus regum pro sui purgatione, ne quid forsitan asserat cuius visu, vel odorati seu tactu rex possit grauari.

Arma Tartarorum.

Porrò Tartari in præcincto expeditionis habent singuli duos arcus, cum magna pluralitate telorum: Nam omnes sunt sagittarij ad manum & cum rígida & longa lancea. Nobiles autem in equis preciosè phaleratis ferunt gladios, vel spatia breues, & lata, scindentes pro vno latere, & in capitibus galeas de corio cocto, non altas, sed ad capitis formam depressas.

Quicũq; de suis fugerit de prælio, ipso facto conscriptus est, vt siquãdo inuentus fuerit occidatur. Si castrũ vel ciuitas obsessa se illis reddere voluerit, nullam acceptant cõditionẽ nisi cum morte omnium inimicorum, vel si quis homo singularis se dederit victum nihilominus absque vlla miseratione occidunt, detrucentes illi protinus aures, quas postea coquunt.

quentes, & in aceto (dum habuerint) ponentes mittunt inuicem ad conuiuia pro extremo ^{Tartari retro} ^{agitantes.} ferulo: dumque ipsi in bellis arte figam simulant, periculosum est eos insequi, quoniam iaciunt sagittas à tergo, quibus equos & homines occidere norunt. Et quando in prima acie comparant ad bellandum, mirabiliter sese constringunt, vt media pars numeri eorum vix credatur.

Generalitèr noueritis, omnes Tartaros habere paruos oculos, & modicam vel raram barbam: in proprijs locis rarè inter se litigant, contendunt, aut pugnant, timentes legū pergraves emendas. Et inuenitur ibi rarius vespillo, latro, fur, homicida, iniuriās, adulter, aut fornicarius, quia tales criminatores inuestigatione sollicita requiruntur, & sine redemptione aliqua perimuntur. ^{Tartari habent} ^{paruos oculos &} ^{raram barbam.}

Dū quis decumbit infirmus figitur lancea iuxta illum in terra, & cū appropinquauerit ^{Mors sepulcræ.} morti, nullus remanet iuxta ipsum, cū verò mortuus esse scitur, confestim in campis, & cum lancea sepelitur.

CAPVT. 39.

De sepultura Imperatoris Grand Can, & creatione successoris.

Imperator Grand Can postquam eius cognita fuerit defunctio, desertur mox à paucis viris in parco palatij, ad præuisum locū vbi debeat sepeliri. Et nudato prius toto illo loco à graminibus cum cespite figitur ibi tentorium, in quo velut in solio regali de ligno corpus defuncti residens collocatur, paratq; mensa plena coram eo cibarijs præciosis, & potu de lacte iumentorum. Instabulatur ibi & equa cum suo pullo, sed & ipse albus, nobilitèr phaleratus, & ornatus certo pondere auri & argenti. Et est totum Tentorij pavementum de mundo stramine stratum.

Tuncque effodiunt in circuitu fossam latam valdè, & profundam vt totum tentorium cum omnibus contentis descendat in illam. Eoq; facto ita equalitèr terram planificantes adoperiunt graminibus, vt in omni tempore locus sepulturæ non valeat apparere. Et quoniam ignorantia nubilo turpiter execrati putant in alio seculo homines delectationibus frui, dicunt quòd tentoriū erit ei pro hospitio, cibi ad edendū, lac ad potandum, equus ad equitandum, aurum & argentum ad respiciendū, sed & equa lac sempèr præstabit, & pullos equinos successiue generabit.

Post has itiq; Imperatoris defuncti miseræ exequias, nullus omnino audebit de ipso loqui coram vxoribus & filijs, & propinquis, sed nec nominare, quia per hoc putarent derogari paci, & quieti illius, qua non dubitant eum dominari, in maior: sacis gloria Paradisi quæ hic stetit.

Igitur Imperatore Grand Can sepulto obliuioni tradito, conueniunt quàm citò nobiles de septem tribubus prouincie Cathay, & cui Imperium ex propinquitate competit, dicunt sic.

Ecce volumus, ordinamus, atque precamur, vt sis noster Dominus & Imperator.

Qui respondet.

Si vultis me super vos, sicut & iuris mei est, imperare, oportebit vos fore mihi obediētes tam ad mortem quàm ad vitam.

Et respondentes dicunt.

Nos faciemus quicquid præceperitis.

Tuncque Imperator addit hæc verba: Ergo scitote, quod ex nunc verbum meum acutum & scindens erit vt meus ensis: Pergit quòq; sessum in suo || Philtro nigro super pavementū in conspectu throni expanso, & cum ipso Philtro eleuatur ab omnibus, & infertur Imperij solio, ac coronatur diademate præcedentis Imperatoris. ^{l. cathedra.}

De inde singuli principes, & singulæ ciuitates, oppida, & villæ per vniuersum imperium

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R

perium

perium mittunt ei munera iocalia, vasa, pannos, equos, elephantes, aurum, argentum, & lapides preciosos, quorum, qualium, & quantum vix vel in numero haberi potest æstimatio.

C A P V T. 40.

De multis regionibus Imperio Tartaricæ subiectis.

Revertèr & nunc intendo cursum describere aliquarum magnarum regionum & Insularum Imperij Tartariæ. Et primò illas quæ descendunt à prouincia Cathay per septentrionalem plagam, vsque ad fines Christianitatis Prussicæ, & Russicæ.

Ergò prouincia Cathay descendens in sui oriente à regno Tharsis iungitur ab occidente regno || Turquescen, in quo & sunt plurimæ ciuitates, quarum formosior dicitur Octopar. Ipsum autem Turquescen regnū iungitur ad occidentem sui regno seu Imperio Persicæ, & ad septentrionem regno Corasinæ, quod spicuosum est valde, habens versus orientem sui ultra centum diætas deserti: hoc regnū est multis bonis abundans, & appellatur eius melior ciuitas etiam Corasinæ.

Isti quoq; regno iungitur in occidente versus partes nostras regnum Commanorum, quod & similiter longum est, & latum, sed in paucis sui locis inhabitatum: Nam in quibusdam est frigus nimium, in alijs nimius calor, & in nonnullis nimia muscarum multitudo.

De istis Commanis venit olim fugata quedam pluralitas populi vsque in terram Ægypti quæ ibidem succreta nunc ita inualuit, vt suppressis indigenis videatur regnare: Nam & de seipsis constituerunt hunc, qui modo est Soldanus, Melech Mandibron. Per Commanorum regnum decurrit Grandis fluminis || Fehil, qui omni hyemali tempore in magna spissitudine gelatur: in superiori quoq; parte huius regni inter duo freta Caspicæ, & Oceani, mons sublimis est valde || Chocas. Nota quod à nostris partibus non possit vsque in Indiam superiorem duci magnus exercitus per terras, nisi per tres tantummodo transitus, quorum iste est vnus, qui tamen non valet transiri nisi tempore glaciæ, & hic appellatus est L. dekonr.

Alter per Turquescen, & per Persiam, tamen ibi sunt deserta plurium dietarum, in quibus nisi esset exercitus bene prouisus, posset perire.

Tertius ad primos fines regni Commanorum, transfretando tamen mare vsque in regnum Abchaz: principalis ciuitas Commanorum dicitur Sarach.

Ab hoc regno versus partes nostras inuenitur regio Laton quæ est vltima paganismi, iungitur iste finis terre Christianitatis regno Prussicæ, & Russicæ.

Post potestatem Imperij Tartariæ descendens à prouincia Cathay in Australem plagam venit versus Persiam, Syriam, & Greciam. Versus terram Christianorum possum aliquantulum in summa (quantum conuenit huic scripto) cōnotare. Dixi supra iam prouinciã Cathay iungi regno Turquescen ad occidentem, & illud quoq; iungi regno seu Imperio Persicæ. Ad quod sciendum, quamuis rex Persicæ habet etiam ab olim nomen Imperatoris; quia (cū tenet aliquas terras sui Imperij ab Imperatore Tartarorum) necesse est vt in tanto subiectus sit illi.

Sunt autem in Persia duæ regiones: vna altera Persicæ, quæ à regno Turquescen descendens, iungitur ad occidentem sui flumio || Pyson. In ista habentur renominate ciuitates, quarum meliores duæ dicuntur Bicura & Seonargant, quam aliqui appellant Samarkand: Et altera Regio bassæ Persicæ, descendens à flumine Pyson, qui ad sui occidentem iungitur regno Mediæ, & terræ minoris Armeniæ, & ad Aquilonem mari Caspio, & ad Austrum terræ minoris Indiæ.

In hac bassa Persia tres principales ciuitates sunt || Aessabor, Saphaon, || Sarmasale. In terra autē maioris Armeniæ quorundam habebantur quatuor regna, quæ nunc dicuntur subesse Imperio Persarum, habentque famam terræ nobilis, & ad occidentem sui iungitur Regno Turciæ.

Hec Armenia multas valde bonas continet ciuitates, quarum famosior est Taurisa. Regnū Mediæ quod subest Regi Persarum quamuis non latum est, tamen longū est, & ad occidentem

Turquetan.
Octopar.
Corasinæ.
Regnum Commanorum.

Id est Volga.
¶ Vel Caucasus.

Iter faciendū tempore glaciæ.

Sarach.

Latton, vel Libania.

Id est, Eufrate.
Bicura, vel Behare.
Samarkand.

¶ Seu Nesabū.
¶ Seu Sarmasale.
Maior Armenia.

Taurisa.
Regnum Mediæ.

argentum, & lateri potest æstivari.

am & Insularum septentrionalium

itur ab occidentem Octopar. Ipso Persiæ, & ad orientem sui ultra us melior ciuitas

manarum, quod in quibusdam est udo.

in terram Ægypti anare: Nam & de Per Commanorum magna spissitudine, & Oceanum, usque in Indolo transitus, quos & hic appellatus

dictarum, in quibusque in regnum

na paganismi, iun-

Australi plagam non possum aliquam provinciam Casen Imperio Persiæ Imperatori: quia se est ut in tanto

no Turquescen denominata ciuitates, ant Samarand: Et occidentem iungitur & ad Austrum terra

Saphaon, || Sarmana, quæ nunc diuidentem sui iungitur

est Taurisa. Regnum longum est, & ad occidentem

occidentem sui regno Chaldæm coniunctum. In Media meliores duæ ciuitates sunt, Seras, & Keremen.

Hinc ad occidentem sui, iuncta est regio Georgiæ, quæ modo constat diuisa in duo regna: Nam pars superior, quæ iungitur Mediæ, reseruat sibi nomen Georgiæ, sed inferior pars dicitur regnum Abchaz. Ambo hæc regna, & reges eorû, sunt de fide Christiana, & homines ita denoti ut ad minus semel in hebdomada cõmunicent sacramentis, iuxta ritum Græcorum confectis. Et quidem regnum Georgiæ subiacet imperio Grand Can: sed Abchaz nunquam ab ipso Imperatore Tartaria, neque Persarum, neque Medorum domino subdi potuit, eo quod munitum est aquis & rupibus & alijs prouisionibus contra impugnationes hostiles.

Georgiæ, aliis Abchaz, aliis Alchaz.

Iuxta hoc regnum Abchaz habetur vñ mirum & mirabile, nam magnus est territorij locus dictus Hamson, & continens in circuitu spacium viæ quatuor diætarum: videtur semper opertus tenebris densis ut nemo audeat illic intrare profundè, quoniam si qui presumpserint, non sunt visi reneri. Attamen fatentur vicini sub illis se tenebris audisse nonnunquam clamores hominũ, hincitus, mugitus, rugitus, & boatus pecudum, & bestiarum, sed & cantus gallorum, ut per hæc & alia signa constet ibi habitare gentes: nam & fluius decurrens monstrat signa sæpè certissima in suo exitu ignoratur tamen si tenebre per totum territorium sint eiusdem densitatis, an forte sint in circuitu per aliquod spacium, & intrinsecus plus luminosum.

In parte regni Georgiæ sunt tenebre.

Dicuntur autem tenebræ ista olim per diuinum miraculum aduenisse. Saboere enim Imperatore Persarum, circa annum Gratiæ ducentessimũ quinquagesimũ in persecutione Christianorũ tendente cum pleno exercitu per hunc locum, & Christianis tyrannidem eius fugientibus, contigit ex improviso eos ita arctari, ut se effugere desperarent, quapropter statim ad orationis refugium omnes se sternentes clamauerunt ad Christum auxiliatorem suum: Et deus, qui pro puro corde Christianos ad se orantes semper exaudit, expleuit illic literam vaticinij Isaiæ: quia ecce tenebræ operient terram & caligo populos, monstrans per tenebram terrenam, quam eis superduxit, quas passuri essent inimici aominis Christi tenebras infernales, indicansque per temporalem vitam, quam sibi fidelibus conseruauit, eam quam possessuri sunt viri Christiani vitam perpetuam, & celestem.

Itaq; hoc regnum Abchaz ad occidentem sui iungitur regno Turciæ, quod in longo & lato valde extensum multas cõtinet provincias scilicet Iconiæ, Cappadociæ, Sauræ, Brike, Bessicon, Patan, & Gennoch; hij omnes Turci, cum tota Syria & Arabia vsq; ad Galliziam Hispaniæ, subsunt Imperatori Babylonie Soldano, & sunt in singulis provinciis & regionibus ciuitates magnæ, ac multæ nimis. Consequetèr huic regno Turciæ ad occidentem sui in ciuitate || Cathasa iungitur per mare Greciæ superior pars potestatis Imperatoris Constantinopolitani, & quasi ad Aquilonem contiguatur regno Syriæ: cuius vna provincia est terra promissionis, prout hoc satis dictum est suprâ. Sunt & aliæ terræ, & Insulæ, & patriæ latæ, & spatiosæ, continentes in se multa regna, & reges, & gentes diuersas, de quibus nunc per singula pertractare non est consilij.

|| Vel Sathata.

Ad supradicta Chaldæam iungitur Mesopotamia, & minor Armenia, & velut ad Austrum eius Ethiopia, Mauritania, Lybia alta & bassa, & Nubia. Excepto ergò duntaxat districtu Imperij Persiæ, & potestate Soldani, omnes sæpè pertractatæ terræ, regiones, regna & Insulæ descendendo tam per Aquilonem, quã ad Austrum à provincia Cathay, vsq; ad Christianitatem sunt de Imperio Tartariæ Grand Can. Et notandum de spacio distantie, quod institores de Roma, vel Venetia festinantes tam per terras, quàm per mare, expendunt de tempore 11. menses, & quandoque duodecim, priusquam in Cathay valeant peruenire.

Extensio Imperij Grand. Can.

Distantia à Roma ad Cathayam per fascitorum.

Hij itaq; visis describam saltem aliquas à provincia Cathay in orientem terras Imperij Tartarorum. Illic habetur regio Cadilla spaciosa multũ, simul & speciosa: crescut namq; in ea fructus ad quantitatem magnorũ Cawardorũ, in quibus inuenitur vna bestiola, in carne & sanguine ad formam agnellĩ absq; lana, & manducatur totus fructus cũ bestiola. Sunt & alij plures diuersi fructus, quorũ penes nos non est respectus nec vsus. Nam & sunt ibi

Cadilla Regio orientalis Cathayæ. Angli nostri hanc bestiolam nuper viderunt in Persiæ.

nonnullae speciales vites ferentes botros incredibiliter magnos, quorum vnum vix virilis vir valet in hasta portare.

Et deinde in meridiem per aliquas dietas, potest perueniri ad primas Caspiae alpes, quae descendendo descendunt vsque ad A... insulam mulierū, de qua tractatum est. Inter has Alpes retinetur maxima multitudo Iudeorum decem tribuū Israēl, per Dei voluntatem ita inclusa, vt in copiosa numerositate non possint à nostra parte exire, quamuis aliqui pauci nonnunquam sunt visi transisse. Habent autem competentem exitum circa insulam Amazoniae, sed illum diligenter regina obseruat.

Baccinae Regnum vel Boghannae.

Arbor Laniter.

Gryphores, de quibus Paulus Venitur.

Porrò de regione Cadilla in orientem venitur ad regnum Backariae, in qua mali & multum crudeles habitant homines, nec est securum itinerare per illam, quòd ad modicam occasionem (si Deus non conseruaret) occiderent viatorem & manducarent. Illic sunt arbores ferentes lanam vel olium, ex qua texunt pannos ad vestimenta. Hypocentauri sunt ibi pro media superiori parte in forma humana, & pro inferiori figura equestrum, seu taurorum, venantes in terris, & piscantes in aquis quod comedunt, & super omnia carnes hominu, quoscipere possunt.

Nec non & gryphi illic apparent pro media posteriori parte in forma leonis, pro anteriori in forma aquilae. Sed sciatis, corpus magni gryphi maius esse octo leonibus de partibus istis. Nam postquā equum, bouem vel hominem, etiam asinum occiderit, leuat & asportat pleno volatu: tanqua cornua bouis aut vaccae sunt illi vngulae, de quibus etiam fieri solet tripphi ad bibendum, qui plurimum reputantur preciosi. Funt quòq; de pennis alarum eius arcs rigidi, & fortes, ad faciendum missilia & sagittas. Ad istius regni Baccariae extremitates in Orientem finitur terra potestatis Grand Can: Et inquitur ei terra potestatis magni Imperatoris Indiae, qui semper vocatur Praesbyter Ioannes. Notandum, quòties per pr nuncias totius Imperij Grand Can, quoscumque accedit, quod Imperatore non oportet latere, consensum mittuntur per reges aut barones nuncij in dromedarijs aut equis, qui celerim se finant ad certa hospitia, ad hoc ipsum, velut alique numero per imperium instituta: Isque nuncijs hospitio appropinquans, & cornu resonans, dum auditur paratur nuncijs alter, qui de manu suscipiens literas, per recentem dromedarium festinat ad aliud hospitium, & sic in breui tempore perferuntur rumores ad curiae aures. Similique modo nuncijs pedites perantantur de hospitio in hospitium, vt citius percipiatur negocium huius nuncij: appellantur sua lingua Chidibo.

Cruces, Chidibo Tartaricæ curi. Claritas Mandellæ.

Ergò per præmissa satis elucet magnam esse nobilitatem, potestatem, reuerentiam, & dominationē Imperatoris Tartariae Grand Can de Cathay, & quòd nullus ab ista parte Imperator, nec Persia, nec Babylonia, nec Graecia, sed nec Romae est illi comparandus. Vndè & nullū miserandū est, quia ipse cum toto Imperio nec est fide Catholica illustratus, nec salutari lanachro regeneratus: & hoc oremus vt in breui eueniat, per Iesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Explicit pars secunda huius operis.

Tertia pars.

CAPVT. 41.

De magnificentia Imperatoris Indiae & preciositate Palatii.

Cum in præcedentibus Imperator Indiae dictus sit magnus, restat de illius magnificentia aliquid poni hoc loco: cuius vtiq; gloria, nobilitas, & potestas, dici non habetur minor, quam dicti Imperatoris de Cathay: nam etsi in aliquibus videatur forsitan minor, est tamen in aliquibus satis maior, quia omne aequale nō est idem cum illo cui aequatur: itaq; à finibus regni Bachariae supradicti vbi contiguatur Imperio Indiae, eundo per multas dietas intratur in regnum Pentoxyræ quod est magnae latitudinis, & abundantiae in multis bonis: huius nominatim ciuitas, dicitur Nyse, & in ea habet Imperator palatū Imperiale, in quo residet dum sibi placeat. Imperator iste semper vocatus est Praesbyter Ioannes, cuius nominis causam audieram quondòq; non veram: sed in illis partibus accepi rationem indubitata, quam breuiter hic enarro. Circa annū ab incarnatione Domini octingentesimū, dux Ogerus de Danemarchia,

¶ Scilicet Pentoxyræ ciuitas Nyse.

a vix virilis vir

bie alpes, que
atum est. Iner
i voluntatem ita
uis aliqui pauci
a insulam Ama-

mali & multum
modicam occa-
lie sunt arbores
centauri sunt ibi
o, seu taurorum,
es hominu, quos

is, pro anteriori
de partibus istis.
& asportat pleno
si solet cephi ad
am eius arcus ri-
le extrimitates in
agni Imperatoris
pr uincias totius
& confestim mit-
te tinant ad certa
de nunciis hespi-
qui de manu sus-
sie in breui tem-
perantur de
antur sua lingua

merentiam, & do-
a parte Imperator,
Vnde & noluta
, nec salutari lan-
n Dominum nos-

lius magnificentia
on habetur minor.
minor, est tamen
atur: itaq; a fini-
multas dietas intra-
multis bonis: huius
ale, in quo residet
entius nominis cau-
indubitata, quam
i, dux Ogerus de
Danemarchia,

Danemarchia, cum quindecim cognationis sue baronibus, & armatis viginti milibus transiuit mare Græciæ, & fauente sibi Deo conquistuit Christianitati per multa pœlia penè omnes terras, regiones, & insulas, quas esse de potestate Græd Can prædixi, nec non & omnes, quæ sunt de potestate Imperij huius Imperatoris Indiæ. Erâtq; inter Barones vnus denominatus Ioannes filius Goudebuëf, regis Frisoni: qui dictus Ioânes Deo deuotus fuit, & dū licuit Ecclesiarū lumina inuuit, vnde & barones ei dabant quasi per iocum Præsbyter Ioannes vocabulum. Dum ergo Ogerus dietas regiones expugnatas diuideret in hijs quindecim suis cognatis, & quemlibet eorū in suo loco cōstitueret regem, quatenus Christiana religio in illa orbis superficie semper stabilis permaneret, tradidit isti Præsbytero Ioanni superiorē Indiā, cū 4000. insulis, regionibus, & ipsū præferit Imperatorē super reliquos cognatos, vt ei certa tributa impenderent, & in omnibus obedirent, atq; ex tunc omnes successores Indiæ sunt vocati Præsbyter Ioannes, & vsq; in hodiernū tempus boni māsērunt Christiani, & religionis annulatores. Interim cum causa matrimoniorum aut procurationis filiorum dispersa est primi Imperij integritas, & multe de insulis conuersæ vel potius peruersæ retrocesserunt ad vetustum squalorem paganismi primi. Nota. Recedens à Cambalu versus orientem post 50. dietas ad terram Præsbyteri Ioannis, principalis ciuitas terræ vocatur Cosan, satis parua sicut Vincentia: habet etiā sub se multas alias ciuitates. Ex pacto semper habet in vxorem vnā de filiabus Grand Can.

Per multas peruenitur ad prouinciam Casan, quæ est secunda melior de mundo, vbi subtilior est, habet dietas 50. longior, 60. & est vna de duodecim partibus Imperij Grand Can. Odericus. Vide infra capitulo 49. de Cassan, & de Epulone. Deinde venit in Thebeth prouinciam, quæ Indiæ est confinis. Itaque Rex & Imperator iste tenet spatiosissimum Imperium plenum valdè multis Regionibus & Insulis amplis, diuisum inter quatuor flumina magna de Paradiso terrestri descendente, Pyson, Gyon, Tygrim, & Euphratem. Nam vltra fines orientales eius Imperij, & terrestrem Paradisum, nullus hominum habitat vel dominatur.

Præterea imperat multis alijs regionibus & insulis quæ distinguuntur per brachia maris Oceani, & in quibus singulis continetur grandis numerositas ciuitatum ac villarum, & multitudo innumera populorum præ abundantia & præciositate omnium terrenorum bonorum.

Imperium Indiæ habetur famosum per vniuersum orbem. Sed & famosus haberetur si mercatores mundi communitèr possint & audent adire sicut Cathay. Nostratibus enim perrarus est illic accessus, tam præ longinquitate, quàm præ marinis periculis. Nam exceptis alijs sunt ibi quædam plures Adamantiū colles, ad oram maris, & intra mare, qui sua virtute atque dunt sibi paues ferrum continentes. Quoniam & mihi nauiganti mōstrabatur per nautas à remotis quasi parua Insula in mari, quam asserabant totalitèr ab antiquis temporibus paulatim ibi emulatam de nauibus per Adamantes retentis.

Estimatur autem latitudo huius Imperij per dietas quatuor mensium, sed longitudini non datur estimatio, eo quòd tenditur vsque Paradisum vbi nullus accedit.

Distinctum est Imperium per duodecim prouincias, quibus totidem præsumt reges principales seu prouinciales, & quorum singuli habent sub se Reges, Duces, Marchiones, & Barones, præstantes atque reddentes præbytero Ioanni promptam obedientiam, & certa tributa. Sapius & commitèr tenet Sedem Imperator in palatio vrbs Imperialis Suse. Hoc autem Palatium tale & tantum est, vt per me non credatur debite estimandum. Istud tamen dico audentèr in summa, quòd grandius, nobilius, preciosius, & placidius est, in auro, gemmis, structuris, & schemate supra descripto palatio Grand Can in Cayda.

Et ex speciali sciatis, istius palatij principales portas esse de Sardonico, vndiq; in ebore circumcluso: sed & transversa lineæ sunt omnes Eburneæ, aularum & cubiculorum fenestæ cristallina. Mensuram quædam Smaragdinae, aliq̄uæ Haematistinae, cæterorumq; lapidum preciosorum per aurum sibiimet conuictorum. Et nonnulla in toto aureæ vel gemmunculis disseminata, & vnaquæque de mensis cum stabilimento proprii generis. De throni quòque preciositate, quia nec demonstrationis excellit modū, solummodo dico, singulos ascensionis gradus esse singulorum lapidum preciosorum: Primum onychis, secundum cristalli, tertium iaspidis, quartum hamatisi, quintum sardij, sextum cornelij. Et septimus qui est sub sedentis Imperatoris pedibus, ipse est, chrysolitus, omnes circumfusi, & inclusoria arte formati,

Narratio de rebus grati Ogeri Ducis Danie.

Vnde Præsbyter Ioannes sit dictus.

4000. Insule.

Cosan ciuitas.

Casan.

Thebeth.

Insule Orientales.

Latitudo Imperij præxyteri Ioannis est 4. mensium iter. Duodecim reges prouinciales. Suse sedes Imperialis.

Magnificientia palatij præxyteri Ioannis.

formati auro splēdida relucentes. Sed & ambo throni reclinatoria ex smaragdīs auro combinatis, eoque distincto nobilissimis granis, & gemmis: cuncti pilarij in camera Regis dormitoria cōsistunt de auro fulvo, disseminati bacis, & quampluribus carbunculorum rubetis, totum de nocte habitaculum illustrantibus.

Et nihilominus in ea christallina lampas plena balsamo pistien sed ardens & lucens, tam pro augendo lumine, quā pro corrigendo aere, tamen etiam pro ministrando optimo odore.

Forma lecti Imperatoris compacta est de puris & nobilissimis Saphyris, conclusi utiq; aureis vel eburneis ligaturis, ut virtute lapidū capiat suauem somnū, motūsq; carnis inhonesti stimuli, in eo referentur. Nunquā enim iungitur mulieri nisi soli coningi proprie, sed nec illi nisi quatuor quindenis anni videlicet in capite hyemis, veris, astatīs, & autumnī causa sobolis generandæ.

Utq; breuitē transeam de multa huius palatij nobilitate, mirabile hoc solummodō premisis super addo. Quia circa medium illius in summo apice turris maioris, duo sunt nodi seu pomella de decoctissimī auri metallo miræ magnitudinis, & serenæ respicientiæ, & in ipsis formati duo carbunculi grandes, & lati, sua virtute tenebras elligantes, & velut splendorem plenilunij nocturno tempore mentientes.

CAPVT. 42.

De frequentia palatij & comitatu Imperatoris.

Seruiunt & præsto sunt ingitē Domino Imperatori septem reges, qui in capite singulorum mensiu, alijs septem regibus pro illis palatiū ingredientibus recedunt ad propria, donec reuoluitur eis tempus statutum. Hij curam habent de gubernatione administrationū in aula maioris per subiectos eis 72. duces, & 300. & 63. comites seu barones, quorum vnusquisque optimē nouit & diligentē intendit proprio ministerio.

Nam isti sunt Imperatoris Cubicularij, isti Camerarij, isti seruiunt Regi morsellos: alij de apponendis curam gerunt ferulis & deponendis, deasportandis, alij pincerne, Archimandrita, ostiarij, & sic de singulis.

Nec non absque iam dictis, manducant omni die in aula corā Imperatore, duodecim Archiepiscopi, 220. Episcopi, quibus etiam alij totidem certis temporibus Accedunt per vices. Verumtamen ad quotidianas expensas vsque præmissas, veniunt de Curia 300. millia personarum, sed non ampliūs: sed sicut prædixi de Curia præcedentis Imperatoris sic nullus hic, cuiuscūq; sit status, aut sexus, comedit vtrā semel in die, & hoc ipsum sobriē satis: quoniam prout æstimare possum, expensæ duodecim hominum de nostris communiter compensarent triginta hominum in partibus illis.

Dum Ioannem Presbyterum contingit procedere cum exercitu in plena exhibitione, non deferuntur vexilla, sed tredecim cruces magnæ altitudinis, & gros-titudinis, de auro distincto pretiosissimis petris, in honorem Christi & suorum Apostolorum duodecim. Hæ vectantur in singulis curribus, & singularum ad hoc maximis curribus cum custodia cuiuscūque crucis, decem mille equitum, & centum mille peditum, nec tamen hic numerus auget vel minuit principalem exercitum Paganorum.

Tempore pacis per terras proprias de palatio ad palatium, aut de regno ad regnum, dum tendere ei placet, comitatur utique magna multitudine hominum antè & retrò, & ex stroque laterum.

Tūcque portantur corā eo tria valdè notabilia, quæ tam illi quā omnibus ea dignè notantibus esse possunt salutaria. Præcedit enim eum in spatio circiter octodecim passuum discus onustus velut omni genere pretiosorum vasorum auri & argenti, gemmarum, & inestimabilis artificij. Illūcque discum subsequitur propinquius Imperatori ad spatium centum passuum, alia crux lignea nullo penitēs auro, nullōue colore aut preciositate artificialis operis adornata.

Dehinc ad sex passuum succedit ibidem propinquans Imperatori discus aureus terra nigerima plenus. Sunt enim vdicti comitatus in custodiam & honorem persone Imperatoris, discus vasorum in ostentatione diuinitarum, & maiestatis Imperialis. Crux in recordatione passionis

passionis & mortis, quam in cruce ligni simplicis Christus passus est pro nobis. Et terra nigra in memoriam dicitur mortis, qua caro ipsius Imperatoris, quae terra est, in terram ibit corruptionis.

CAPVT. 43.

De quibusdam miris per regiones Indiae.

licet plurima mira habeantur in terra Imperij Peshyteri Iohannis, ne materia operis nimidum preteletur, multa tegeo silentio: & solum de quibusdam in principalibus Insulis narro. Ergo in primis dico vidisse me magnum mare arenosum, quod de solum minuta arena sine vlla aqua cum lapillorum granellis currit, & fluit per altas eleuationes, & depressiones ad similitudinem maris aquae, nec vquam quiescit: & quod ipse non cesso stupere, inueniuntur pisces ad littus proiecti, qui cum sint alterius formae & speciei, quam de nostro mari, videntur tamen gustui in edendo delicatiores. Nullo tamen humano ingenio videtur hoc mare transuadari, aut nauigari, aut illo piscari, sed nec propter sui longitudinem, & plura impedimenta de propè circūiri.

Magnum mare arenosum.

In orientali India vltimè annuuntur, arenis optis. Finisium auf. fectant.

Item ab hoc latere maris per tres dietas habentur magnae montium alpes, inter quas venit quasi oriens de Paradiso fluius decurrentibus petris, nihil penitus habens aquae, in quibus aestimandae sunt plurimum margarum esse virtutum, quamuis de singulis humanae scientiae constare non potest.

Illic petrarum fluius currit ad intercium tempus, quasi in tribus septimanae diebus, per spatium deserti Indiae plurium dietarum, velut fluius, quousque tandem se perdat in mare arenosum praedictum, atque ex tunc ipsi lapides penitus non comparent. Tempore autem sui cursus nullus appropinquare praesumit, praeter strepitu eius & motu: sed tempore quietis aditur sine periculo vitae.

In Orientem versus fluius originem ad ingressum deserti magni inter quosdam de montibus, cernitur grandis terrae planities tanquam spatiosi campi totaliter arenosi, in quo videtur ad Solis ortum exurgere de arena, & secundum eleuationem Solis excrescere quadam virgulta, atque in feruore meridiei producere fructum. Ac de illo in Solis declino fructus cum arbutulis paulatim minui, & in occu penitus deperire, vnde & nullus hominum audet illorum vtilitatem, ne sit quid fastidium & nocuum.

In huius deserti interioribus, vidi homines in toto syluestres, qui etsi in superioribus formam praetendere videantur humanam, descendunt in subterioribus ad formam bestiae alicuius.

Horum quidam frontes gerunt cornibus asperatis, grinientes vt ferre vel apri: alij nonnulli vt videntur loquela, quam nemo rationalium nouit, & quibusdam signis concepta depromunt. Et est illic pluralitas syluestrium canum, qui dicuntur papiones, quibus postquam edomiti, & ad verandum instructi fuerint, valent capi multae bestiae per desertum. Est & copiositas papingonum auium viridium in colore quas appellant phicake, & quarum diuersa sunt genera, nobiliores habent latas in rostro linguas, & in vtroque pede digitos duos. Et quadam ex istis naturaliter loquuntur verba aut prouerbia, seu salutationes, in patriae idioma, vt euidenter salutes concedant, & reddant viatoribus, & nonnunquam debitum iter errantibus per desertum ostendant. Minus autem nobiles non loquuntur ex natura, sed si latus habent linguas, & non sunt ultra duorum annorum aetatis, possunt per assiduitatem instrui ad loquelam.

Paragala.

Aliae nec loquuntur, nec erudiuntur, sed solum clamitant pro voce milui, & nisi tres digitos habent in pede.

Nota: in quarta orientali Deus dedit fratribus minoribus magnam gratiam, vnde in magna Tartaria ita expellunt ab obsessis daemones, sicut de domo canes: vnde quandoque per decem dietas ad eos adducuntur daemones alligati, & statim fratribus praecipientibus in nomine Iesu Christi, exeunt, & liberati baptizantur, & comburunt idola, & plures credunt, & quandoque exeunt idola de igne, & fratres proieciunt aquam benedictam, & clamat daemon. Vide, de meo habitaculo expellor propter fratres minores. Ita multi credunt, & baptizantur. Ode-ricus.

Item nota: dum recederem de terra Praesbyteri Iohannis versus occidentem, applicui ad con-

Melocorda Rego.

agdis aura combi-
era Regis dormi-
culorum rubetis,

& lucens, tam pro
optimo odore.
conclusi vtiq; au-
; carnis inhonesti
proprie, sed nec
& autumnus causa

lummodò premis-
duo sunt nodi seu
dentis, & in ipsis
velut splendorem

capite singulorum
propria, donec re-
ministratione in aula
torum vniuersisque

i morsellos: alij de
adis, alij pincerum.

ore, duodecim Ar-
necedunt per vices.
00. millia pers. na-
is sic nullus hic, cu-
oriè satis: quantum
miter compensarent

na exhibitione, non
s, de aura distincto
na. Ille vectantur in
insequente crucis, de-
get vel minuit prin-

no ad regnum, dum
petrò, & ex vtroque

manibus ea dignè no-
oct-decim passuum
gemmarum, & inas-
ad spatium centum
ate artificialis operis

areus terra niger-
persone Imperatoris,
trux in recordatione
passionis

* Vel regionis.

tratam vnam, quæ dicitur Melescorde, quæ pulchra est, & multum fertilis: inter montes duos huius * contratæ fecerat quidam murum circumdantem mœtem, & in ea fontes nobilissimos, & omne delectabile. Et hunc locum dicebant paradysum, sicut hic ferè continetur. Ideò Odericus, qui postea narrat de valle infausta in hoc se terminat.

Mischorach.

Ad supradictum India regnum Pentexorinæ satis propè, & lata est & longa Insula, Mischorach, bonis copiisè referta, de qua vnum scribo præteritum vnum.

Ante paucos hos annos, villanus ditissimus, sibi valdè preciosum construxerat palatium, quasi pro Paradiso terrestri, circumdatum, munitum fortalitijs, ac repletum omnibus corporalibus delicijs.

Illic aræ, turres, camerae, cubicula, cum alijs ædificijs, in multo numero, & gloria per-magnifica, ac historiarum picturis, inter quas, nonnunquam prodigioso artificio bestiae & besti-olæ, aues & auiculae discurrebant, volitabant, & per pugnas, garritus, collusiones, mœtiabantur vinere.

Ditosami vil-
los paradysus
incutus.

Illic prata, & pometa, & seruatoria circà deliciosi collis congestum, distincta velut omni genere florum, arborum, & herbarum, cum multis fontibus & riuis, quorum perspicuitas, & fluxus in glaris suauem & auditui præstabant refectionem, & super aliquos fuerunt exceptio-rijs artificij, circumstructi auro, & argento, & gemmis, & tres principales fontes emittentes ad palatium Domini per occultas conductas, riuisos vini, lactis, & mellis.

Copiosus quoque numerus formosorum puerorum, & puellarum, ætatis inter decem & sex decem annos, indutorum torquibus, & cycladibus exauratis, exercentium inter locos cantus & spectacula, ac seruientium suo Domino prope nutum. Audiebantur ex turrim custodibus, nec non videbantur dulcisonæ symphonie, generum diuersorum, vt certissimè putares, non hominum, sed Angelorum: & in istis, ac similibus, deliciebatur iste villanus.

Sed & aurum fluído nil inuit, imò nocet: quia enim hic inuidia & otij facibus super in-gegnitatem mentis omnium generaliter nobilium principum composuerat in corde: (ingenuitas enim, & rusticitas nunquam cohabitât in cordis vno domicilio) Composuerat ista sibi in hunc finem, vt per se singulos aduocaret aliquos vasallos corpore robustos, menteq; audaces, atq; ad omne proteruiam benè proclues: & cuilibet pro placitis muneribus commisit vt illum seu illum principem seu Baronem, quem dicebat sibi aduersariu, clam per insidias vel im-petû occideret, promittens quenquam post factum ad se recepturum perpetuò in hunc locum: sed & velut vaticinans pseudo prædicauit, si quem illorum pro his flagitijs contigeret cor-poraliter tradi morti, nihilominus animam eius in hunc amœnum Paradysum recipi, & viuere in æternum.

Mandeuilur
oculatus testa.

Per hunc igitur modum nonnullis nobilibus occisis, & interfectis, tandem nudabatur eius nequitia tanta, & congregati regionis Bar nes miserum occiderunt, eius opera destruentes. Ipse ego inibi ductus, vidi fontium loca, & multa rei vestigia.

CAPVT. 44.

De loco & dispositione vallis infaustæ.

HVius ad insule extremitate non procul à fluuio Pyson, habetur locus mirabilis pariter & terribilis, vltra omne mandanû, penè & procul: de euentibus, ac laboribus inlinitis, que mihi meisque in tempore itinerationis acciderunt hucusque subiecti, eam iam vnum de maioribus ecce narro.

Et illic in alpidibus vallis infausta, quatuor ferè leucarum: longitudo vallis, quasi ad qua-tuor milliaria Lombardica, appellata vallis incantationis. seu periculosa, seu propiè daem-onia: intrâ quam diebus ac noctibus resonant boatus & tumultus tonitruorum, tempestatum, clamorum, & stridorum, diuersique generis sonituum terribilium, quos illic exercet multi-tudo spirituum malignorum.

Propè ad vallis medium sub vna rupium, apparet omni tempore visibiliter integrû ac maxi-mum caput daemonis vique ad humeros tantum, cuius speciem præ horrore nullus pleno in-tuitu humanus audet diu oculus sustinere: nam respicientes contrâ aspicit trulentèr, agi-tans oculos minacitèr, tanquam ex palpebris eiecturus (quæ & scintillant) flammam in altum.

Tôtumque

Totumque caput sese rotat ad minas, & variat terribiliter modum & continentiam sub repente diuersis mancriebus. Exiitque de illo per totum ignis obscuratus fumo, & fœtor tantus, quod per magnum spatium viæ pessimam vallem infectat.

Ingressi autem volentibus, apparet semper ad introitum vallis, magna copia auri, argenti, vasorum, vestium, & rerum pretiosarum, quas proculdubio ibi dæmones confingunt, quibus & ab olim multi insipientium hominum concupiscentia tracti intrarunt, & vsque nunc intrant pro colligendo thesauro: sed de Infidelibus paucissimi reuertuntur, imò nec de Christianis, qui auaritiæ causa ingrediuntur: per vallis autem semitam, quæ inter montes & monticulos, tortuosa & aspera est, gradientes vident, & audiunt, dæmoniacos spiritus multos volutantes, & imaginibus corporum visibilibus, serpentum, volucrum, vulvarum, lamiarum, & huiusmodi specierum horribilium dentibus minitantes, vngulas erigentes, incognitos sibilos spirantes propè super capita ad aures transgredientium. Sempèrque minuitur lumen aeris, donec ventum fuerit ad terribilissimum locum capitis antedicti.

Si quis autem sincere fidei Christianus per contritionem veram & confessionem, se posuerit in statu saluationis, munitus corporis Christi mysterijs, ac signo crucis, cum intentione ibidem agendi penitentiam de admissis, & cauendi de admittendis, putatur posse hanc transire vallem securus quidem à morte, non tamen liber à laboribus, horroribus, & tormentis, & exire, de omnibus culpis præteritis corruptis, ac de futuris magis solito cautus, sicut scriptum est, territi purgabuntur.

Nota aliud mirabile magnum. Vidi cum irem per vnam vallem positam iuxta flumen quod egreditur de paradiso, vidi in ea multa corpora mortuorum, in qua etiam audiui multa genera Musicorum, qui ibi mirabiliter pulsabant: tantus erat ibi tinnitus Musicorum, quod incussit mihi timorem horribilem.

Est autem longitudo illius vallis quasi ad quatuor milliaria Lombardica, in qua si vnus Infidelis intrat, nunquam egreditur, sed sine mora moritur: Et licet sciui, quod intrantes moriuntur, tamen acceptaui intrare, vt viderem quid ibi esset. Dum intrassem tot humana cadavera ibi vidi, quod nisi quis videret, credere non posset.

In hac valle, ab vno eius latere, vidi faciem hominis valde horribilem, qui tantum horrorem mihi incussit, quod putari me spiritum exhalare, propter quod sæpè repetij verbum vitæ, scilicet, verbum Caro factum est.

Ad illam faciem non audebam accedere, nisi ad distantiam octo passuum: postea iui ad caput vallis, & ascendi super montem arenosum, in quo vndique circumspiciens, nihil videbam, nisi instrumenta musicalia, quæ audiebam fortiter pulsare. Cum fuisset in capite montis, reperi multum argentum congregatum ibi in similitudinem squamarum piscium, vnde posui in gremio, sed quod de ipso non curabam, dimisi illud, & sic illæsus transiui Deo concedente.

Sarraceni cum hoc scirent, reuerbantur me esse baptizatum, & sanctum: mortuos nunc in valle dicebant, homines infernales.

Odericus ad literam hic terminat suum librum: non fuit tot perpressus in valle, sicut ego. Anno Domini 1331. Ianuarij nono, migravit ad Christum, in conuentu Minorum: cuius vitam statim in fine, & vsque nunc claris miraculis diuina prouidentia approbat, & commendat, prout continebatur in quaterno, à quo concordantias hic superseminauit.

CAPVT. 45.

De periculo & tormentis in valle eadem.

Itaque dico vobis, cum ego cum sodalibus, qui simul eram, quatuordecim diuersarum nationum ante ingressum huius tanti periculi peruenissemus, nos tractatu longo, & deliberatione acuta consillabamur, vtrūnam ingredi deberemus, & quidam affirmabant, alii verò negabant. Erāt autem in numero duo deuoti fratres, de religione beati Francisci, natione Lombardi, qui videbantur pro seipsis non multum curare ingressum, nisi quia noluerunt nos animare ad ingressum, dicentes, si qui nostrum per confessionem, & Eucharistiæ susceptionem se ibidem præmunirent, ingrederentur cum illis: quo, ab omnibus mediante debita prouisione,

visione, quam ipsi fratres penes se gerebant peracto, parauimus mentes nostras cum pedibus ad intrandum.

Sed ecce quinque de nobis, duo Græci & tres Hispani, semetipsos ab alijs segregantes, visi sunt alium requirere introitum nos præcedere cupientes, & certè nos illos exinde non vidimus, & quid eis acciderit an periculum subierint, velne ignoramus.

Nos autem nouem per vallem processimus in silentio, & cum cordis ea deuotione, quam quisque sibi potuerit obtinere: & ecce in breui transacto spatio apparuerunt cumuli massarum auri & argenti, & preciosorum copia vasorum. Sed dico vobis pro parte mea, quia nihil horum tetigi, reputans id fallaciam dæmonum confinxisse ad mittendum concupiscentiam in cor nostrum, imò sine intermissione conabar cor meum custodire ad deuotionem inceptam.

Procedentibus igitur nobis lux cæli minuebatur paulatim & augebatur horror, quoniam propè nos vndique etiam sub pedibus nostris apparebant iacere cadauera mortuorum hominum penitè defuncta: alia adhuc spirantia, & nonnulla semiuiua, super quæ dum nos aliquando calcare contingeret, conquerebantur, ac dolorosè submurmurabant.

Et licèt non certum id habebam, æstimauit hoc fieri in parte vel in toto fictione dæmonum, reputans in breui tempore tantam multitudinem hominum spontaneè vallem intrasse, & si à longo tempore in ea periissent putrefactos fuisse.

Ergò in initio nostri processus quasi leucam inuenitur iter sub pedibus satis promptum, sed lumine tanquam ad medium nobis sufficiente, via torquebatur nimis, & asperabatur: & ecce figure dæmonum, circum & supra in aere se ferentium, ad imagines horribilium luporum, leonum, laruarum, megerarum, iuxtà cuiuscumque genus vulturium, rugentium, stridentium, gannientium, hiantes ore, intentantes demibus, rostris, ac vnguibus, nos terrere, mordere, discerpere, deglutire.

Quapropter pro breui interdum soluto silentio nos inuicè hortabamur, ne quis pro pusillanimitate terrori cederet, & tanto deficeret in agone. Hoc igitur modo persecundam leucam expirante nobis vsque ad tenebras lumine, quousque quis vix vmbra proximè agnoscere possit, præter prædicta in aere tormenta, incurrebant nobis ad tibias, & pedes pluralitas quasi porcorum, visorum, & caprarum grinnientium, & impellentium nos ad lapsum, quod vel ad tertium, vel quartum, aut sextum passum solatenus cadebamus in palmas, seu genua, vel prosternebamur in faciem, aut supini.

Ac superuenere præter hoc ventorum turbines, fulgurum coruscationes, tonitruorum boatus, grandinum casus & exundatio pluuiarum, quantas & quales nunquam accepimus in hoc mundo, quibus iactabamur, ruebamur, quassabamur, & periclitati fuimus extrà narrandum.

Interdum quoque sensimus tanquam graues baculorum ictus, per humeros, dorsa, latera, & ad renes, alij quidem grauiores, alij vt puta secundum demeritum vnus-cuiusque. Et certè dum per tanta tormèta, quasi exhaustis totis viribus, iam propè medium locum vallis erat ventum, accidit repentè, sub vnico instanti temporis, quibusdam nostrum expalatio ita dura, vt omnes paritèr collisi, & prostrati iaceremus in extasi per vnam vel duas forsitan horas.

Et isto defectu vidit quilibet suo modo spirituales visionem supermirabilem, & excedentem onne dictum, & scriptum.

Ego verò de visione mea nihil ausus sum scribere, vel loqui, quia & fratres singuli inhiuerunt, nisi de his, quæ corporalitèr intuebamur, & passi sumus.

Gravissimum singuli sustinimus ictum per corporis loca diuersa, vnus in facie, alius in pectore, ad costas, in dorso, vel ad humerum, & mansit cuique signum percussuræ nigerrimum, ad formam virilis manus humanæ:

Mirabilis ictus.

Ictum autem meum in colli ceruice tali ac tanta passione, vt putabam caput abscissum de corpore auolare: & hinc ad octodecimum annum mansit mihi in prima magnitudine signum: sed & vsque nunc variato colore locus ille demonstrat plenissimè cicatricem, donec cum cadauere tota mutabitur in sepulchro: porrò vbi nos ab extasi in his tenebris separauimus singuli per diuinam gratiam respirando, loquendo, palpando, erigendo nos ipsos mutua humanitate, vt potuimus, recollegimus, & cohortabamur, cum subito nobis apparuit sub tenebroso lumine, vel potius fumosa caligine, locus ille spatiosus mediæ vallis, continens antedictum

horribile

horribile caput dæmonis, plenus fetore inæstimabili, & iugi occupatus exercitatione innumerorum spirituum malignorum.

Hunc ergo locum ineptū cū vitare vellemus, in toto nequiuimus extremitatem eius, quocunque girantes, nullus nostrorum perfecto aspectu audebat respicere quæ gerebantur ibidem, quia inuadens tremor statuebat horripilationem extrahebat, sudorem, & pudorem omnes extinguerere videbantur. Nec tamen potuit esse consilium de reuertendo, ne propter immutatum propositum confestim à dæmonibus strangularemur.

Transiuimus, Dei gratia nobis opitulante, sed non sine maximo horrore, sætorisque tormento: rursūque ex tunc procedentes nos apprehendebat tenebrosa, validaque tempestas, ventorum, coruscationum, tonitruum, grandinum, & pluuiarum, cuius quassatione collabebamur in facies, & in dorso dextrorsum, & sinistrorsum, internolente ad tibias, sicut prius multitudine grinientium bestiarum, nec dubito scribere quoque ampliùs, quàm 500. vicibus per hanc vallem quisque nostrum sternebatur ad terram.

Post verò exactam tertiam leucam, cœpit nobis augeri lux aeris, ex quo animosiores effecti, in vno tranquilliori loco nos parùm pausantes, gratias Deo palmis extensis in cælum, reddidimus immensas, & præcipuè quòd nullus decset de nouenario numero sociorum.

Nihilominus tamen spiritus in aere nobis minari non cessabant, pretendentes in derisionem sua pudenda simul, & fœda virilia & posteriora.

Pro certo ergò habeatis de his quæ vidi, & sensi, nullam possum vobis tradere æquipollentiam verborum, cū quia grauisima erant, tum quia singulis ne mihi deuotionem minueret non attendebam, tum etiam, quod præ horrore, labore, & dolore multa memorie non commendabam.

Per quartam autem leucam (ductrice gratia) leuiss transeuntes, sustinuiimus tamen sub pedibus hominum cadauera mortuorum, propè vallis exitum rerum tentamina preciosarum.

Nunc itaque obsecro magno cordis affectu, hæc legentes & audientes ego, qui in illa hora contra me agebat misericordissimi Dei pietas ignorabam, vt velitis pro me, simul & meo peccamenti intimo collandare ipsum Dominum, qui tunc de potestate tenebrarum illarum meum me indignum, & prout confido, à delictis iuuentutis me purgauit, quatenus de postea commissis, & committendis, mihi propitiis fore dignetur, cū iam senior sim effectus. Quoniam etsi ex tunc proposui mores corrigere, ex nunc statuo in melius emendare, per filium eius Iesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Ad hoc, addo breuiter, quòd non auderem hortari quenquam, me consulentem, vt spontaneè ingrederetur hanc vallem infaustam, quamuis ego curiosus intraui. Venientes posthac ad proximas habitationes, necesse fuit nobis intendere ad recreandum corpora cibarijs, & balneis, & ad medendum vulneribus, & quassaturis, donec per aliquod tempus vnusquisque acciperet deliberationem super suo futuro.

CAPVT. 46.

De quibusdam alijs admirandis per Indorum insulas.

VT modò procedam in tractatu. Sciatis ad paucas inde dictas grandem insulam haberi gigantes Anthropophagi. Gigantes Anthropophagi. ad staturam altitudinis viginti quinque pedum nostrorum, de quibus ipse vidi non nullos, sed extrà terram eorum, & audiuius esse intrinsecus quosdam triginta pedum, & vltra: hi operiuntur nos vestibus, sed bestiarum pellibus vtcunq; sibi appensis, comedentes animalium carnes crudas, & lac pro potu sorbentes, atque appetentes super omnem esum carnes humanas.

Istorum non curauit intrare insulam: nam & audiui quòd ad maris littus solent insidiari nauigantibus, nauisque submergere, nisi interdum redimantur tribus aut quatuor per sortem hominibus sibi daris.

Versus Austrum hinc in mari Oceano, habetur inter alias insulas, vna, vbi crudelibus quibusdam mulieribus nascitur in oculis lapis rarus, & malus, quæ si per iram respexerint hominem, more Basilisci intericiunt solo visu. Letiferi specus mulierum.

Et vltra hanc insulam alia maior & populosior, vbi cum multi sint vas nobis insueti, vnum describo.

Insula vbi virgines vitantur antequam nubant.

Dum desponsauerit vir puellam, virginem, mandat hominem incompositum, velut ribaldum, qui sua idonea clauē per expertos super hoc diligentē considerata, si reputatur idonea reseret & vestiget sub nocte vnica virginalē conclaem, pro mercede sibi tradita competenti. Et si postera nocte accedens sponsus ita non inuenerit, poterit, & conueit hominem impetere ad mortis iudicium indeclinabile. Cūque huius moris discere voluissem causam, accepi responsum, pro certis temporibus apud eos, virgines habuisse in matricibus paruos serpentes, quibus nocebantur primi ad illas intrantes.

Ideoque & viri, qui pro mercede tantum subeunt periculum, vocant sua loquela cadibrum, est, stultos desperatos.

Ex hac, apparet Insula in qua inter alios vsus, peruersæ sunt matres contra naturam & scripturā, cum pepererint contristantur, & dum proles moritur iocūdantur. lactantes in magno igne cum conuiuio & exultatione, dumque maritus ante vxorem decedit, patebit vxoris plena dilectio, si cum corpore mariti, quod rogo tradiunt se iactat eremdam, vt quia in isto seculo steterunt amoris vinculo colligati, non sint alio separati.

Nec tamen intelligunt illud seculum, nisi quod sibi confingunt terrestrem Paradisum. Puerum aut minore annis, trahet mater secum si placet, sed ætatis puer perfectæ, eligit pro proprio placito viuere superstes, aut mori iuxta parentes.

Hic etiam non succedunt Reges per generationem sed per electionem, vt assumatur non nobilior, aut fortior, sed morigerator, & iustior, 50 ad minus annorum, nullam habens solem aut vxorem, seruatūque illic iusticiæ rigor in plena censura, in omnibus & contra omnes, etiamsi forefecerit ipse Rex, qui nec eximitur a traditis legibus pro concupiscentia vel contemptione quamlibet personarum.

Veruntamen Rex si peccauerit non occiditur ob reuerentiam, sed quod sub pœna mortis, publicè inhibetur, ne quispiam in Regione ei verbo vel vilo facto communicet, & quoniam sui loco alter rex constituitur, necesse est illi breui vita degere vel perpetuò exulare.

Constat post ipsam, & alia Insula, multis bonis locuples, & hominibus populosa, de qua recoio scribendum, quod nulla occasione comedunt tria genera carniū, gallinarum, leporum, & auarum, quas etsi nutriant in copijs, viuunt duntaxat pellibus aut plumis.

Cæterarum verò bestiarum & animalium licitè vescuntur carnis pro victu, & lacte pro potu. Ibi quisque vir licitè potest coniungi cuique mulieri, quantumcūque propinquet, exceptis progenitoribus, patre & matre. Nam cohabitatio, & commixtio omnium virorum ad singulas mulieres apparet ibi communis, vnde mater natum paruulum suum, adicit pro sui placito cuiuscūque viro, qui circa generationis tempus secum dormierit, nec valet vllus virorum esse certus de proprio generato, quem modum exlegem arbitror & turpem.

Sicut ergò præfatus sum, multa mira videntur per Regiones Indorum, mira quidē nobis, sed illis assueta, quibus si nostra recitarentur assueta, audirent pro miris. Nam & dum quibusdam dixi aucas viuas apud nos nasci in arboribus, admirati sunt satis. In multis locis seminatur singulis annis sementum de || Cothon, quod nos dicimus lanam arboream, exurgunt ei modica arbusta, vel potius arbustula de quibus talis lana habetur: est arbor luni-perus, de cuius ligno desiccato, si carbones viuos sub proprijs cineribus tenueris diligenter opertos, igniti seruahunter ad annum.

Est & genus Nucum incredibilis magnitudinis ad quantitatem magni capitis: & bestia vocata, orallans, vel serfans, corpore in nostrorum altitudine caballorum, & collo in 20 longitudine cubitorum ad propiciendum vltra domos & muros, quorum posteriora apparent vt hinniculi siue lerni.

¶ Vel Cotton.

Descriptio arboris Blumbasum terentis.
Nux Indica.
Orallans bestia.

Camelionca.

Genus est etiam Camelionum ad formam hynaulorum, qui semper patulo tendunt ore, vel nil manducantes. Viuunt de aere, quæ etiam ad suum libitum videntur sibi variare colorem. exceptis (vt dicitur) albo vel rubeo.

Maximi

Maximi quôq; serpentes, inuicem qualitate, & genere differentes atq; colore.

Aliqui cristam in capite gerunt, quidam more hominum ad duos pedes erecti incedunt, & nonnulli qui dicuntur Reguli, venenum per ora distillare non cessant, nec non quam plures cocodrilli, de quibus aliquid in præcedentibus retuli: & apri in nostrorum magnitudine boni, spinosi ericij, in quantitate porcorum, leones albi in altitudine dextrariorum. Louberaus, seu Edonches per Indiam habentur, quod ferarum genus satis est maius nostris communibus equis, gereus in fronte tetri capitis tria longa cornua, ad formam pugionis, ex utraque parte scindentia, vt eis nonnunquam interficiantur Elephantes.

Apri ingentes.
Leones albi.
Louberaus.

Aliæ quôq; bestię cruleles vt vrsi cum capitibus ferè aprorum & habentes pedes senos, qui funduntur latis vngulis bis acutis, & cum caudis leonum siue pardorum.

Et quod vix credetur, mures pro quantitate, 10, aut 12. nostrorum & vespertiones ad modum coruorum.

Sed & aueæ in triplo maiores nostris, plumis indutæ rubris, nisi quod in pectore & collo apparet nigredo.

Et breuiter tam ibi quàm alibi, habentur pisces, bestia, volucres, aut vermes diuersorum generum, aut specierum, de quibus hoc loco, vel inutilis, vel proluxa posset fieri narratio, quod nec illis qui nunquam propria exierunt, credibilis videretur.

CAPVT. 47.

De Braçmannorum & aliorum Insulis.

Braçmannorum Insula quasi ad medium Imperij cõsistit Præsbyteri Ioannis. Hij licet Christiani non sunt, viuunt tamen naturali optimo more. Rudes enim & incomparati, simplices, & inscij omnis artis apparent. Non cupidi, superbi, inuidi, iracundi, gulosi, aut luxuriosi nec iurant, fraudant, aut mentiuntur. Laborant corpore, sed intendunt animo implere quo ad valent naturale mandatum, hoc facias alijs quod tibi vis fieri: credentes & adorantes omnium creatorem Deum, & sperantes ab ipso simpliciter Paradisum.

Sobrij quoque sunt, quapropter & longo tempore viuunt: & si quis ab eorum moribus degenerat, præscribitur perpetuò sine mora, omnibus nulla posita differentia personarum, vnde & in isto Dei iudicio, quòd naturalem exercere iustitiam contendunt, Elementa eis naturaliter obsequuntur, & rarò eos tangit tempestas, aut fames, pestilentia aut gladius.

Magna riparia dicta Chene currit per Insulam, ministrans piscium & aquarum copiam: Istos olim Alexander rex Græcorum debellare cupiens, misit eis literas comminationis, cui inter cætera notabilia remandauerunt, nihil se habere curiosi, quod Rex tantus deberet concupiscere, nihilque ita se timere perdituros sicut pacem bonam, quam factenus habuerunt inconcussam: sicque diuino nutu est actum vt Rex truculentus ad alia se verteret, atque in breui postmodum caderet, quia dissipat Dominus eos, qui bella volunt, & istis manet pax multa diligentibus eam.

Flumen Chene.

Pytan Insula breuis continet paucos & breues habitatores, Pygmæis modico longiores, qui decoris vultibus nullo vnquam cibo vescentes, specialis pomi quod secum portant sustentant odore, quo si carerent ad parum, color in vultu maresceret, & die tertia vita periret.

Discretio & rationalitas ijs adest modica, nec enim habent laborare nisi pro vestitu, quem sibi circa arbusta colligunt: Et conticet vnusquisq; pro 12 annis vite suæ.

Vltra hanc Insulam siluestres, & fortes habentur homines, sed bestiales, vestiti per totum corpus proprijs capillis & pilis, exceptis palmis, & faciebus, qui videntur penitus gubernatione & politia carere: venantur carnes per siluas, & discurrunt piscantes in aquis, omnia eruda vorantes.

Huius ad terræ metas manat fluuius Briemer latitudinis duarum leucarum, & senis, quem nos transire nequimus, nec ausi fuimus. Quoniam illo transmissio instant deserta 15. aut plurium dietarum inhabitata nunc temporis (prout audieramus) diuersis & nobis ignotis generibus bestiarum, serpentum, draconum, gryphiû, aspidum, dysparum, & colubrorû in multitudine tanta, vt centum millia armatorum simul perferre vsquè ad arbores, quæ ibi dicuntur

Flumen Briemer.

cuntur solis & lunæ, vix possent. Attamen suo tempore Alexander magnus scribitur pertigisse, & quadam ab arboribus fictitia successisse responsa.

Balsamum Insularium.

Circa has arbores excolitur Balsamum, cuius liquoris comparatio nusquam scitur contineri sub cælo. Nam ibidem homines, de istarum arborum fructibus & Balsamo videntes dicuntur illorum virtute quadringentis aut pluribus annis viuere.

Taprobana Insula, & eius descriptio.

Peruenit autem & Dux Danus Ogerus, ac manducauit de illis, vnde & nonnulli præ sensus stoliditate vel fidei leuitate putant ipsum adhuc alibi viuere in terris. Ego autem quia tantum pro dilatanda Christianitate laborauit arbitror magis, cum regnare cum Christo in cælis.

Versus Orientales partes Indorum consistit magna regio Taprobane exuberans optimis terrenorum honorum, in quam nauigio intrauimus in octo vel circa diæctis per aquam satis tenuem, haud profundam. Ibi, sicut & in alijs multis Insulis, rex non nascitur sed eligitur per partes terræ: & est hæc vna de quindecim nominatis Regionibus conquisitionis Ogeri. Ista, cum modicum declinet à circulo terræ sub Æquatore, patitur in anno duas æstates, & duas hyemes, si tamen hyems aliqua dici debeat, & non magis æstas, quia nullus hic dies anni caret fructu, flore, germine.

Habitatores sunt discreti, & honesti, vnde & mercatores, de remotis partibus libenter cum ijs communicant: & sparsim per regionem habitant plurimi diuites Christiani.

Orilla, Argita.

Iijs iunguntur duæ insulæ (quas nos vocamus, Orilla, & Argita,) quanquam illa lingua aliter nominentur. In quarum prima sunt multæ mineræ auri, in secunda argenti, & propter quandam crassitudinem aeris continuam, perpauca apparent sydera, præter vnum quod dicunt Canopi, quod æstimo planetam Veneris. Et quod mirum est valdè, de omni lunatione ijs apparet nisi 2. quarta. Cuius rei probabilis ratio effugit etiam Astronomos valdè peritos. Atque per has Insulas quoddam rubrum mare à mari Oceano segregatur.

Hanc locum rotat Gerardus Mercator in sua charta generali.

Itaque in Orilla in locis multis effoditur, colligitur, & conflatur optimum auri metallum, per viros, mulieres, & paruulos in hoc instructos, sed & in nonnullis ibi montibus monstrantur congregationes bestiarum in quantitate nostrorum catulorum, in formicarum forma ac natura totali: qui pro suis viribus effodiunt, purificant, & colligunt cum intenta occupatione auri minutias, eas reponentes, & repositas retrahentes de cauernis & specubus in cauernas & specus. Et in conseruando sunt diligentes & acres, vt nemo audeat de facili propinquare, nisi quod interdum ab illis pausantibus, seu ab æstu se occultantibus, aliqui non sine periculo in dromedarijs & veredarijs rapiunt, vel furantur.

Solet etiam ab eis obtineri, quòd excogitato ingenio super equam quæ nuper factum ediderit, imponentes homines duas de ligno cistulas seu cophinos nouos, vacuos, & apertos à lateribus dependentes propè terram: hanc famelicam dimittunt vt se pascat ad herbas in montem: Quam formice videntes solam, salientes & iocantes, colludunt ad eam & ad eius confines pro nouitate: & quoniam eis est naturale, vt circa se omne vacuum implere conentur comportant certatim autum suum in vasculis suis mundis. Cùmque homines a remotis tempus obseruauerint, emittunt pullum equæ vt videat matrem, cuius aspectu iam diu stetit priuatus, ad cuius hinnitum protinus equa reuertitur onusta de auro. Iijs ergò & similibus modis homines aurum diripiunt à formicis.

CAPVT. 48.

Aliquid de loco Paradisi terrestris per auditum.

A Finibus Imperij Indiæ recta linea in orientem nihil est habitatum vel habitabile, propter raptum, & montium altitudinem, & asperitatem, & propter aeris inter Alpes diuersitatem: nam in multis locis, licet quandoque aer sit serenus, nunc fit spissus nunc fumosus, vel venenosus, & frequenter die medio tenebrosus. Durantque aut potius aggrauescunt huiusmodi difficultates, vsque ad illum amænissimum Paradisi locum, quem protoplausti per inobedientiam sibi & posteris perdidisse noscuntur, quod spacium si metiri posset, est multarum vsique dietarum. Quia iam non vterius processi, nec procedere quini, pauca duntaxat de illo loco referam verisimilia, quas didici per auditum.

Descriptio Paradisi.

Paradisi terrestris dicitur locus spaciosus ad amplitudinem quasi quinque Insularum nostrarum,

scribitur perti-
scitur contineri
vtenites dicuntur

Nulli præ sensus
tem quia tantum
to in cælis.
rans optimis ter-
ræ aquam satis te-
ditur sed eligitur
quisitionis Ogeri.
duas ætates, &
ia nullus hinc dies

bus libenter cum
pi.

quam illa lingua
argenti, & prop-
æter unum quod
se omni lunatione
nos valdè peritos.

n auri metallum,
ontibus monstnan-
aicarum forma ac
tenta occupatione
bus in cavernas &
acili propinquare,
non sine periculo

muiper fœtum edi-
cuos, & apertos à
scat ad herbas in
ad eam & ad eius
in implere concu-
homines a remotis
ectu iam diu stetit
ergò & similibus

habitabile, propter
diuersitatem: nam
y, vel venenosus, &
smodi difficultates,
bedientiam sibi &
uque diaetarum
lo loco referam ve-

q; Insularum nos-
trarum,

trarum, Angliæ, Normanniæ, Hiberniæ, Scotiæ, & Noruegiæ, aut forsàn satis plurium. Cuius situs est pertingens in altitudine ad aeris supremam superficiem, eò quod illic terra vel terræ orbis sit multum spissior quàm alibi per modum excentricum à vero centro mundi, nec valet hoc deinde ab aliquo experto refelli, scriptura veritatis clamante, quòd ibi sit fons irrigans vniuersam superficiem terræ: aquæ enim est natura semper fluere ad ima.

Execunt autem ab illo fonte versus nostri partes hemispherij, hoc est nobis de illo loco in occidentem quatuor flumina, Pyson, Gyon, Tygris, & Euphrates, ab ista dimidia parte terræ circa Equatoris circulum terræ influentes, quapropter & merito credendum videtur, exire de eodem fonte & alia quatuor flumina irrigantia terram oppositam, quæ est circa alteram dimidiam partem circuli Equatoris, quamuis nos eorum fluminum loca, virtutes, & nomina igitur nonamus, quòd homines habitant ab alia parte Equinoctij.

Hoc tamen volo sciri pro vero & auditi, illic terræ faciem inhabitatam in maxima multitudine ciuitatum, vrbiùm, & regionum, quoniam & eorum institores Indiam frequentant, & nunciant sibi inuicem gentes & principes per literas, ac alijs modis destinare sunt visi.

Vnus nostrorum fluminum Pyson currit per Indiam, & per eius deserta quandoque sub terra, sed sæpiùs supra, qui & Ganges illic appellatus est, ab illo vltimo Paganitatis rege, quem Dux Ogerus deuictum cùm baptizari renueret in ipso flumine proiectum submersit.

Ad litus huius reperiuntur multi lapides præciositatis immense & metalli grani carissimi, nec non & auri mineræ, multùmque descendit in eo natans lignum Aloes ex Paradiso, quod rebus miræ virtutis inserit Salomon in Canticis.

Hinc secundus fluvius Gyon, currit per Aethiopiã, vnde dum venit in Ægyptũ, accipit nomen Nilus. Tertius Tygris veniens per Assyriam influit maiorem Armeniam & Persiam: tandèmq; fluij singuli per loca singula se iactant in mare per quod desluunt vsq; ad Nador, id est, ad oppositum diametrum paradisi: Ideòq; merito æstimantur omnes vniuerso orbe aquæ dulces originè capere, à supradicto paradisi fonte, quamuis secundũ distãtiam maiorem vel minorem, & secundum naturas rerum per quas meant diuersos habere inueniuntur sapes, atq; virtutes.

Porrò ipsum Paradisi locum audiri à tribus plagis, orientali, meridionali, & septentrionali, inaccessibleem tam hominibus quàm bestijs, eo quòd apparet ripis perpendiculariter abscissa, tanquam inestimabilis altitudinis. Et ab occidente id est nostra parte tanquam super omnium humanorum intuitum rogus ardès, qui in scripturis rumphea flammea appellatur, vt nulli creaturæ terrenæ accessus in eũ credatur nisi quibusdam volatilibus, prout decreuit iusti iudicij Deus.

Ambulantibus enim illic siue repentibus hominibus obstarent tenebræ imò rupes, aër infestus, bestię, serpentes, frigus, & canua. Nauigare autem contra ictum fluminis nitentes impediret intrinsecus recursus, ac impetuosis & quandòque subterraneus aquæ cursus descendens cum vehementia ab euertissimo, vt dictum est, loco, qui suo quòque strepitu, per petras atq; strictos aliòsque diuersos cadens gurgites, efficeret surdos, & aeris mutatio cæcos, vnde & multi tam nobiles quàm ignobiles, fatua sese audacia in isto ponètes periculo perierunt, alijs excecatis, alijs absurdatis, & nonnullis in ipso accessu subitanea morte peremptis. Ex quo nimirum credi habetur istum Deo displicere conatum.

Quapropter & ego ex illo loco statui animum ad repatriandum, quatenus Deo propitio, Angliã quæ me produxit seculo viuentem, susciperet morientem.

CAPVT. 49.

In reuertendo de Cassan, & Riboth, & de diuite Epulone.

EXhinc de illis quæ in reuertendo vidi scribo cursim pauca, ne modum excedere videatur materia. Reuertebat itaque quasi per Aquilonare latus Imperij Presbyteri Ioannis, & nunc terræ, non mari nos commendantes, transiimus Deo Ductore, multas Insulas in multis diætijs, & peruenimus ad regionem magnam Cassan: hæc cum sit vna de quinderim habens longitudinem diaetarum 60. & latitudinem propè 30. posset esse nominatio omnibus ibi circa prouincijs, si a nostris frequentaretur.

Notandum,

Gentes ad austrum Equatoris.

Ganges fluvius.

Via per quam Manducilus rediit in Angliam.

Cassin.

Notandum. Cassan (secundum Odericum) est melior prouincia de mundo, vbi strictior est, habet diatas 50. vbi longior 60, & est vna de 12. prouincijs Imperij Grand Can. Est ista populosa, distincta ciuitatibus, vt quisque à quacunq; plaga de vna exeat ciuitate nouerit aliam in media diata propinquam. Tenétque istam regionem Cassan rex diues & potens, pro parte de Imperio Præsbyteri Ioannis, & pro parte de Imperio Grand Can.

Sibethi.

De ista in reuersione nostra venimus ad Regnum Riboth, quod similiter est vnum de quindecim, latum, & speciosum, in quo de multis bonis, habetur plena copia. Hoc tenetur in toto de Imperio Tartarorum.

Labassi, summus idolorum pontifex.

Vna est ibi inter & super omnes ciuitas Sacerdotalis, & Regia, in qua Rex habet suum magnificum palatium, & summus Idolorum Pontifex quem Labassi appellant, cui omnes Regni obediunt, & populi sicut Domino Papæ nos Christiani quoniam & iubet, & benedicit, ac confert sacerdotibus beneficia idolorum.

Ciuitatis vndique muri sunt compacti albis & nigris lapidibus conquadris ad modum scakarij, omnesque contractæ simili pavimento sunt strata. Tanta est illic reuerentia sacrificiorum vt si quis vel in modica quantitate, sanguinem hominis, seu immolatiæ pecudis fuisse deprehensus fuerit, nequaquam iudicium mortis euadet. Et inter innumeras superstitiones est illic vna talis.

Hæres cuius pater defungitur, si alicuius vult esse reputationis, mandat cognatos, amicos, Religiosos, & sacerdotes pro posse, qui certo Die conuenientes sub magno Symphonie festo, comportant defuncti cadauer, in montis sublime cacumen. Ibi accedens dignior Prælatorum, funeris caput abscondit, tradens heredi in aureo disco decantanti sub deuotione suas orationes cum suis in propria lingua. Atque interim aues regionis rapaces, & immundæ, vt corui, vultures, & aquilæ, quæ pro consuetudine optimè morem norunt, adiuolant magno numero in aère: Tunque Religiosi cum sacerdotibus detruncant corpus in frusta velut in macello, proiecientes pecias in altum aëtheris, ac decantantes certam ad hoc compositam orationem, tanquam si nostri sacerdotes cantarent. Subuenite sancti Dei. &c.

Et habet eorum oratio, hunc sensum in sua lingua. Respice quàm iustus & sanctus extitit homo iste, quem Angeli Dei conueniunt accipere & in Paradisum deferre. Taliq; diabolico errore delusi, putant filius, & amici, quod defunctus sit in Paradisum translatus, vniat illic sempiternæ beatas, quoniam, vbi plures conuenere voluerim, ibi maiorem lætantur & iactant fuisse numerum Angelorum.

Hinc deinde reuertentes, cum choris, & resonantia Musicorum, filius paratum præstat omnibus conuiuium, in cuius fine pro extremo ferculo, tradit singulis particulam, de patris capite summa cum deuotione. Hanc etiam capitis caluariam filius facit postmodum debite formari & poliri sibi pro cypho, in quo bibit in conuijs, ob recordationem amatissimi patris.

Ab hoc Regno decem diebus per potestatem Imperatoris Grand Can. inuenitur Insula delectabilis, & speciosa satis: cuius Rex est præpotens in gloria, & in diuitijs superabundans, & de multis quæ illic geruntur admirandis vnum recito solum.

Eius Episc.

Quod est ibi homo quidam ditissimus nullius dignitatis nomine honoratus, sed bysso, ac serico adornatus, & splendide omni tempore epulatus: non ergo vult dici princeps, Dux, comes, miles, aut huius-modi, licet superioritatem habeat super marchiones aliquos & barones. Eius possessionis valor æstimatur in anno 30. cuman de assinarijs bladi, & risi, nec quærit nisi delitiosè viuere in isto seculo, vt cum diuite Epulone sepeliatur in inferno. Cum etiam sibi derelictus sit, iste viuendi modus a retrogenitoribus, cum & ipse posteris derelinquet. Hic tanquam Imperiali residet palatio, cuius muri ambitus ad tractum leuca tenditur, continens arbusta, vinea, riuulos, fontes & stagna, aulas, & cubicula auro strata depictaq; mirè, & sculpta artificio-è, ultra quam vales explicare, & inter omnia ad medium palatium in celo vertice atrium amenum, valdè tamen modico, sed cunctis præciosius, ædificio, quasi ad scema nostrarum Ecclesiarum, cum turribus, pilarijs, & columis, in quibus nihil prominet indignius auro. Numquam vel rarè hic exit de suo palatio cum solis pulchris quos sibi conuocat & conuariat paruis pueris & puellis, non excedentibus 16. annos ætatis. Tendit dum libet pedibus, quandoque vectatur equo, interdum ducitur vehiculo, nonnunquam vult ferri gestatorio, vel certè puellaribus brachijs, & visitat sapissimè præfatum præciosius ædificium: atque

hij

undo, vbi strictior
rand Can. Est ista
eat ciuitate nouerit
x dines & potens,
Can.

est vnum de quin-
a. Hoc tenetur in

ia Rex habet suum
ant, cui omnes Reg-
et, & benedicit, ac

tratis ad modum scā-
reuerentia sacrifici-
maticiae pecudis fa-
innumeras supersti-

at cognatos, amicos,
quo Symphonie les-
edens dignior Præla-
sub deuotione suas
res, & immundæ, vt
aduolant magno nu-
n frusta velut in na-
e compositam oratio-
c.

ustus & sanctus exti-
ferre. Taliq; diu-
simum translatus, viuat
maiorum lætantur &

paratum præstat om-
niculam, de patris ca-
ostmodum debitè for-
amantissimi patris.

inuenitur Insula de-
uitijs superabundans,

tratus, sed bysso, ac se-
ci princeps, Dux, co-
es aliquos & barones
i, & risi, nec quarit
inferno. Cum etiam

posterior derelinquet,
leuca tenditur, centi-
trata depictæq; miræ,
ium palatium in celo
dificio, quasi ad scenam
nihil prominet indig-
quos sibi conuocat &

Tendit dum libet pe-
nam vult ferri gestat-
osius ædificium: atque
hij

hij & modis alijs excogitat delectare visum pulchris, auditum suauibus, olfactum redolenti-
bus, tactum lenibus, & gustum pascere delicatis. Electas semper habet præsto 50. puellas
ei, & de proximo exquisitissimè ministrantes tam ad mensam quàm ad cubiculum, & ad omne
libitum.

Hæ ad prandium recumbenti afferunt processionis more pro singulo ferculo semper 5. ge-
nera dapum nobilium cum dulcissime resonantia cantilenæ, quarum aliquæ ei singulos detrun-
cant genu flexo morsellos, aliquæ ponunt in ore, mundis tergentes comedentis labia mappis.

Nam ipse quidem in mensa continet iacentes manus puras & quietas. Post descriptionem
ferculi primi, seruitur pro secundo in 5. alijs dapum generibus modo quo supra, & renouatur
in apponendo cantus suauior melodia.

Ista absque vlla Domini cura per ministros quotidie reparantur, etiam in maiori satis quàm
effor nobilitate, nisi dum ipse pro placito iusserit, quandocumque temperari.

Deliciosius igitur quo vult deducit carnem, non curans animam, sed nec probitatem curans
terrenam, pascit sterilem, & viduæ non benefacit. Et

Quia viuut sicut porcus,
Morientem suscipit orcus.

Porro quod eum dixi manus tenere quietas, noueritis nimirum nil posse manibus capere vel
tenere, propter longitudinem, & recuruitatem vnguium in digitis, qui sibi nullo tempore
præscinduntur. Seruatur enim hoc pro nobili more patriæ, & viri diuites delicati, qui pro-
prios possunt habere ministros nūquam sibi dimitunt vngues resecare, vnde & nonnullis cir-
cūdantur vndique manus, acsi uiderentur armatæ.

Æminarum autem mos est nobilis si habeant paruos pedes, vnde & generosarum in cunis
strictissimè obuoluuntur, vt vix ad medium debitæ quantitatis excrescere possint.

Longitudo
vnguium.
Vtuntur etiam
in Florida
princeps lon-
gia vnguib.

Noua historia
Chinensis
hæc testatur.

CAPVT. 50.

De compositione huius tractatus in nobili ciuitate Leodiensi.

In reuertèdo igitur venitur ab hac insula per prouincias magnas Imperij Tartarorum, in
quibus semper noua, semper mira, imo nonnunquam incredibilia viator potest videre, per-
cipere, & audire.

Et Noueritis, vt prædixi, me pauca eorum vidisse, quæ in terris sunt mirabilium, sed nec
hic scripsisse centessimam partem eorum quæ vidi, quod nec omnia memoriæ commendare
potui, & de commendatis multa subitici, propter modestiam, quam decet omnibus actibus
addi.

Idecirco vt & alijs, qui vel antè me in partibus illis steterunt, vel ituri sunt, maneat locus
narrandi siue scribendi, modum huius pono tractatus, potius decurtans quàm complens, quo-
niam aliàs loquendi non esset finis, nec aures implerentur auditu.

Itaque anno à natiuitate Domini nostri Iesu Christi 1355. in patriando, cum ad nobilem
Legiæ, seu Leodij ciuitatem peruenissem, & præ grandenitate ac artericis guttis illic decum-
berem in vico qui dicitur, Bassanemi, consului causa conualescendi aliquos medicos ciuita-
tis: Et accidit, Dei nutu, vnum intrare physicum super alios ætate simul & canicie veneran-
dum, ac in sua arte euidenter expertum, qui ibidem dicebatur communiter, Magister Ioannes
ad barbam.

Is, dum paritè colloqueremur, interseruit aliquid dictis, per quod tandem nostra inuicem
renouabatur antiqua notitia, quam quondam habueramus in Cayr Aegypti apud Melech Mä-
dibron Soldanum, prout supra tetigi in 7. capitulo libri.

Qui cum in me experientiam artis suæ excellenter monstrasset, adhortabatur ac præcabatur
instanter, vt de hijs quæ videram tempore peregrinationis, & itinerationis meæ per mundum,
aliquid digererem in scriptis ad legendum, & audiendum pro vtilitate.

Sicque tandem illius monitu & adiutorio, compositus est iste tractatus, de quo certè nil scri-
bere proposueram, donec saltem ad partes proprias in Anglia peruenissem. Et credo præmissa
circa me, per prouidentiam & gratiam Dei contigisse, quoniam à tempore quo recessi, duo
reges nostri || Angliæ, & Franciæ, non cessauerunt inuicem exercere destructiones, depæ-
dationes, tertius

Concludit
opus suum.

Edwardus
tertius

dationes, insidias, & interfectiones, inter quas, nisi à Domino custoditus, non transissem sine morte, vel mortis periculo, & sine criminum grandi cumulo. Et ecce nunc egressionis meae anno 33. constitutus in Leodij ciuitate, quae à mari Angliæ distat solum per duas diætas, audio dictas Dominorum inimicitias, per gratiam Dei consopitas: quapropter & spero, ac propono de reliquo secundum maturiorem ætatem me posse in proprijs, intendere corporis quieti, animæq; saluti.

Hic itaque finis sit scripti, in nomine Patris, & Filij, & spiritus sancti, AMEN.

Explicit Itinerarium à terra Angliæ, in partes Hierosolimitanas, & in vltiores transmarinas, editum primò in lingua Gallicana, à Domino Ioanne Mandeuille milite, suo auctore, Anno incarnationis Domini 1355. in Ciuitate Leodiensi: Et Paulò post in eadem ciuitate, translatum in dictam formam Latinam.

Richardi Hakluyti breuis admonitio ad Lectorem.

IOannem Mandeuillum nostratem, eruditum & insigne Authorem (Balæo, Mercatore, Ortelio, & alijs, testibus) ab innumeris Scribarum & Typographorum mendis repurgando, ex multorum, eorumque optimorum exemplarium collatione, quid præstiterim, virorum doctorum, & eorum præcipuè, qui Geographiæ, & Antiquitatis periti sunt, esto iudicium. Quæ autem habet de monstriferis hominum formis itinerarij sui præcedentis capitibus trigessimò, trigessimò primo, trigessimò tertio, & sparsim in sequentibus, quanquam non negem ab illo fortasse quædam eorum alicubi visa fuisse, maiori tamen ex parte, ex Caio Plinio secundo hausta videntur, vt facile patebit ea cum his Plinianis, hic ideo à me appositis, collaturo, quæ idem Plinius, singulis suis authoribus singula refert, in eorum plerisque fidem suam minime obstringens. Vale, atque aut meliora dato, aut his vtere mecum.

Ex libro sexto Naturalis historiæ C. Plinij secundi, Cap. 30.

VNiuersa verò gens Ætheria appellata est, deinde Atlantia, mox à Vulcani filio Æthiopia Æthiopia. Animalium hominumque effigies monstriferas circa extremitates eius gigni minime mirum, artificij ad formanda corpora effigiesque caelandas mobilitate ignea. Ferunt certè ab Orientis parte intima gentes esse sine naribus, æquali totius oris plantiæ. Alias superiore labro orbas, alias sine linguis. Pars etiam cre concreto & naribus carens, vno tantùm foramine spirat, potumque calami aeneæ trahit, & grana eiusdem aeneæ, sponte prouocantis ad vescendum. Quibusdam pro sermone nutus motusque membrorum est. &c.

Ex libro eiusdem Plinij septimo, CAP. 2. cui titulus est, De Scythijs, & aliarum diuersitate gentium.

ESse Scytharum genera, & quidem plura, quæ corporibus humanis vescerentur, indicauimus. Idipsum incredibile fortasse, ni cogitemus in medio orbe terrarum, ac Sicilia & Italia fuisse gentes huius monstri, Cyclopas & Læstrigonas, & nuperrimè trans Alpes hominem immolari gentium earum more solitum: quod paulum à mandendo abest. Sed & iuxta eos, qui sunt ad Septentrionem versi, haud procul ab ipso Aquilonis exortu, specuque eius dicto, quem locum Geselitron appellant, produntur Arimaspi, duos diximus, vno oculo in fronte media insignes: quibus assiduè bellum esse circa metalla cum gryphis, ferarum volueri genere, quale vulgò traditur, eruento ex cuculis aurum, mira cupiditate & feris custodientibus, & Arimaspiis rapientibus, multi, sed maximè illustres Herodotus, & Aristæus Procnæsius scribunt. Super alios autem Anthropophagos Scythas, in quadam conuale magna Imai montis, regio est, que vocatur Abarimon, in qua syluestres viuunt homines, auersis post crura plantis, eximia velocitatis, passim cum feris vagantes. Hos in alio non spirare creò, idèque ad finitimos reges non pertrahi, neque ad Alexandrium magnum pertractos, Beton itinerum eius mensor prodidit. Priores Anthropophagos, quos ad Septentrionem esse diximus decem dierum itinere supra Borysthenem annem, ossibus humanorum capitum bibere, cutibusque cum capillo pro mantelibus ante pectora uti, Isigonus Nicænsis. Idem in Albania gigni quosdam glauca oculorum acie, à pueritia statim canos, qui noctu plusquam interdiu cernant. Idem itinere dierum x. supra Borysthenem, Sauromatas tertio die cibum capere semper. Crates Pergamenus in Hel-

lesponto

transissem sine
gressionis meas
diestas, audio
ero, ac propono
corporis quieti,

rioris transma-
milite, suo au-
Paulò post in

lao, Mercatore,
repurgando, ex
virorum docto-
iudicium. Quar-
ibus trigessimò,
negem ab illo
Plinio secundo
collaturo, qua-
in suam minime

ani filio Æthiope
gigni minime
Ferunt certè ab
Alias superiore
vno tantùm fora-
sonante proueniens
&c.

, & aliarum

erentur, indicam-
ac Sicilia & Italia
pes hominem im-
& iuxta eos, qui
eius dicto, quem
fonte media in-
ueri genere, quale
lientibus, & Ari-
nesius scribunt.
montis, regio est,
ra plantis, eximie
ad finitimos reges
s mensor prodidit.
itinerè supra Bo-
pillo pro manteli-
glauca oculorum
itinerè dierum v.
ergamenus in Hel-
lesponto

lesponto circa Parium, genus hominum fuisse tradit, quos Ophiogenes vocat serpentum ictus
contactu leuare solitos, & manu imposita venena extrahere corpori. Varro etiam nunc esse
paucos ibi, quorum saluum contra ictus serpentum medeantur. Similis & in Africa gens
Psyllorum fuit, vt Agatharchides scribit, à Psyllo rege dicta, cuius sepulchrum in parte Syr-
tium maiorum est. Horum corpori ingenitum fuit virus exitiale serpentibus, vt cuius odore
aspirent eas. Mos verò, liberos genitos protinus obijciendi scruissimis earum, eòque genere
pudicitiam coniugum experiendi, non profugientibus adulterino sanguine natos serpentibus.
Huc gens ipsa quidem prope internicione sublata est à Nasamonibus, qui nunc eas tenent
sedes: genus tamen hominù ex his qui profugerant, aut eùm pugnatum est, abfuerant, ho-
dicque remanent in paucis. Simile & in Italia Marsorum gentis durat, quos à Circes filio ortos
seruant, & ideo inesse ijs vim naturalem eam. Et tamen omnibus hominibus contra serpentes
inest venenum: feruntque ictas salua, vt feruentis aquæ contactù fugere. Quòd si in fauces
penetraverit, etiam mori: sùq; maximè humani ieiuni oris. Supra Nasamonas confinesque
illis Machlyas, Androginos esse vtriusq; naturæ, inter se vicibus coeuntes, Calliphænes tradit.
Aristoteles adijcit, dextram mammam ijs virilem, læuam muliebrem esse. In eadem Africa
familias quasdam effascinantium, Isigonus & Nymphodorus tradunt quarum laudatione in-
tereant probata, arescant arbores, emoriantur infantes. Esse eiusdem generis in Triballis &
Illyrijs, adijcit Isigonus, qui visu quoque effascinent, interimantque quos diutius intueatur.
Iratis præcipuè oculis: quod eorum malum faciliùs sentire puberes. Notabilis esse quòd
pupillas binas in oculis singulis habeant. Huius generis & fœminas in Scythia, quæ vocantur
Bithyæ, prodit Apollonides. Philarchus & in Ponto Thibiorum genus, multosque alios eius-
dem naturæ: quorum notas tradit in altero oculo geminâ pupillam, in altero equi effigiem.
Eosdem præterea non posse mergi, ne veste quidem degrauatos. Haud dissimile ijs genus
Pharmacum in Æthiopia prodidit Damon, quorum sudor tabem còtactis corporibus afferat.
Fœminas quidem omnes vbique visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habeant, Cicero quoque
apud nos autor est. Aded naturæ, eùm ferarum morem vescendi humanis visceribus in
homine genuisset, gignere etiam in toto corpore & in quorundam oculis quoque venena pla-
cuit: ne quid vsquâ mali esset, quod in homine non esset. Haud procul vrbe Roma in Fal-
licorum agro familiæ sunt pauca, quæ vocantur Hirpiæ: quæ sacrificio annuo, quod fit ad
montem Soractem Apollini, super ambustam ligni struem ambulantes non adurunt. Et ob
id perpetuo senatusconsulto militiæ omniumq; aliorù numerum vacationem habent. Quo-
rundam corpore partes nascuntur ad aliqua mirabiles sicut Pyrrho regi pollex in dextero pede:
cuius tactu lienosis medebatur. Hunc cremari cum reliquo corpore non potuisse tradunt,
conditumque loculo in templo. Præcipuè India Æthiopumq; tractus, miraculis scatent.
Maxima in India gignuntur animalia, Iudicio sunt canes grandiores ceteris. Arbores quidem
tantæ proceritatis traditur, vt sagittis superari nequeant. Hæc facit vbertas soli, temperies
cœli, aquarum abundantia (si libeat credere) vt sub vna ficu turmæ condantur equitum.
Arundines verò tantæ proceritatis, vt singula internodia alueo nauigabili ternos interdum ho-
mines ferant. Multos ibi quina cubita constat longitudine excedere: non expuere: non capi-
tatis, aut dentium, aut oculorum vilo dolore affici, rarò aliarum corporis partium: tam mo-
derato Solis vapore durari. Philosophos eorum quos Gymnosophystas vocant, ab exortu ad
Occasum prestare, contentes Solem immobilibus oculis: feruentibus harenis toto die alter-
nis pedibus insistere. In monte cui nomen est Milo, homines esse auersis plantis, octonos
digitos in singulis pedibus habentes, autor est Megasthenes. In multis autem montibus genus
hominum capitibus caninis, ferarum pellibus velari, pro voce latratum edere, vnguibus ar-
matum venatu & aucupio vesci. Horum supra centum viginti millia fuisse prodente se,
Ctesias scribit: & in quadam gente India, fœminas semel in vita parere, genitosque confestim
canescere. Item hominum genus, qui Monosceli vocarentur, singulis cruribus, miræ per-
nicitatis ad saltum: eosdemque Sciopodas vocari, quòd in maiori æstu humi iacentes resu-
pini, vmbra se pedum protegant, non longè eos à Troglodytis abesse. Rursusque ab his Oc-
cidentem versus quasdam sine ceruice, oculos in humeris habentes. Sunt & Satyri subsolanis
Indorum montibus (Cartadulorum dicitur Regio) perniciosissimum animal, tum quadrupes,
tum rectè currentes humana effigie propter velocitatem, nisi senes aut ægri, non capiuntur.
Choromandarum gentem vocat Tauron siluestrem sine voce, stridoris horrendi, hirtis corpori-

bus, oculis glaucis, dentibus caninis. Euloxus in meridianis Indiæ viris plantas esse cubitales, fœminis nedeò paruas, vt Struthopodes appellantur. Megastenes gentem inter Nomadas Indos narium loco foramina tantùm habentem, anguium modo loripedem, vocari Syrictas. Ad extremos fines Indiæ ab Oriente, circa fontem Gangis, Astomorum gentem sine ore, corpore toto hirtam vestiri frondium lanugine, halitu tantùm viuentem, & odore quem naribus trahant: nullum illis cibum, nullùmque potum: tantum radicum florùmque varios odores & syluestrium malorum, quæ secum portant longiore itinere, ne desit olfactus, graniore paulò odore haud difficulter exanimari. Supra hos extrema in parte montium Spithamæi Pygmæi narrantur, ternas spithamas longitudine, hæc est, ternos dodrantes non excedentes, salubri cælo, sempërque vernante, montibus ab Aquilone oppositis, quos à gruibus infestari Homerus quoq; prodidit: Fama est, insidentes arietum, caprarùmque dorsis, armatos sagittis, veris tempore, vniuerso agmine ad mare descendere, & oua, pullòsque eorum alitum consumere, ternis expeditionem eam mensibus confici, aliter futuris gregibus non resisti. Casas eorum luto, pennisque, & ouorum putaminibus construi. Aristoteles in cauernis viuere Pygmæos tradit. Cætera de his, vt reliqui. Cynos Indorum genus Isigonis annis centenis quadragenis viuere. Item Aethiopas Macrobios, & Seras existimat, & qui Athon montem incolant: hos quidem quia viperinis carnibus alantur, itaque nec capiti, nec vestibus eorum noxia corpori inesse animalia. Onesicritus, quibus in locis Indiæ vmbre non sint, corpora hominum cubitorum quinum, & binorum palmorum existere, & viuere annos centum triginta, nec senescere, sed vt medio æuo mori. Crates Pergamenus Indos, qui centenos annos excedant Gymnætas appellat, non pauci Macrobios. Ctesias gentem ex his, quæ appellatur Pandore, in conualibus sitam, annos duccenos viuere, in iuuenta candido capillo, qui in senectute nigrescat. Contra alios quadragenos non excedere annos, iunctos Macrobijs, quorum fœminæ semel pariant: idque & Agatharchides tradit, præterea locustis eos ali, & esse pernices. Mandeorum nomen ijs dedit Clitarchus & Megastenes, trecentòsque eorum vicos annumerat. Fœminas septimo ætatis anno parere, senectam quadragesimo anno accedere. Artemidorus, in Taprobana in-ula longissimam vitam sine vilo corporis languore traduci. Duris, Indorum quosdam cum feris coire, mistòsque & semiferos esse partos. In Calingis eiusdem Indiæ gente quinquennes concipere fœminas, octauum vitæ annum non excedere, & alibi cauda villosa homines nasci pernicitatis eximie, alios auribus totos contegi. Oritas ab Indis Arbis fluius determinat. Si nullum alium cibum nouere, quàm piscium, quos vnguibus dissectos sole torreat, atque ita panem ex his faciunt, vt refert Clitarchus. Troglodytas super Aethiopiam velocius esse equis, Pergamenus Crates. Item Aethiopas octona cubita longitudine excedere. Syrbotas vocari gentem eam Nomadam Aethiopum, secundùm flumen Astapum ad Septentrionem ¶ vregentium. Gens Meniaminorum appellata, abest ab oceano dierum itinere viginti, animalium, quæ Cynocephalos vocamus, lacte viuunt, quorum armenta pascit maribus interemptis, præterquam sobolis causa. In Africæ solitudinibus hominum species obuia subinde fiunt, momentòque euanescent. Hæc atque talia, ex hominum genere ludibria sibi, nobis miracula, ingeniosa fecit natura: & singula quidem, que facit indies, ac propè horas, quis enumerare valeat? Ad detegendam eius potentiam, satis sit inter prodigia posuisse gentes.

¶ vol. vregenti.

This note following, concerning the aide and assistance of the English Marchants, giuen to King Iohn the first of Portugal, for the winning of Ceut in Barbarie, which was the first occasion of all the Portugall discoveries, is taken out of Thomas Walsinghams Latine Chronicle. Anno 1415.

Hoc anno, Ioannes primus Rex Portugallie, fretus auxilio Mercatorum Angliæ quàm maximè, & Alemannorum, vicit Agarenos in terra Regis Betinariorum, multis eorum millibus ad generum Cereris destinatis: cepitque ciuitatem eorum quàm amplissimam supra mare sitam, vocatam Ceut eorum lingua.

1415.

The same in English.

This yere Iohn the first king of Portugal, being principally assisted by the help of the English Marchants, and Almains, ouercame the Moores in the dominion of the King of Barbarie,

as esse cubitales,
r Nomadas Indos
Syrticas. Ad ex-
sine ore, corpore
naribus trahant :
& syluestrium
auld odore haud
narrantur, ternas
culo, sempérque
quoq; prodidit :
empore, vniuerso
nis expeditionem
to, pennisque, &
radit. Cætera de
nis viuere. Item
hos quidem quia
porpi inesse ani-
minum cubitorum
nec senescere, sed
lant Gymnætas ap-
andore, in conual-
senescute nigrescat.
am femine semel
e pernice. Man-
bs annumerat. For-
Artemidorus, in
Duris, Indorum
gis eiusdem Indis
tere, & alibi cauda
ritas ab Indis Arbis
vnguibus dissectos
glodytas super Ae-
tona cubita longitu-
ndum flumen Asta-
abest ab oceano die-
it, quorum armenta
ibus hominum spe-
ex hominum genere
que facit indies, ac
atis sit inter prodigia

lish Marchants,
cut in Barbacie,
ken out of Tho-

torum Anglie quam
nultis eorum milli-
bissimam supra mare

by the help of the
n of the King of Bar-
barie,

barie, putting many thousands of them to the sword, and he tooke their Citie which was very mightie, seated vpon the sea, which is called Ceut in their language.

The voyage of Macham an Englishman, wherein he first of any man, discovered the Iland of Madera, recorded verbatim in the Portugall historie, written by Anthonio Galuano.

IN the yeere 1344. King Peter the fourth of that name, raigning in Arragon, the Chroni-
cles of his age, write, that about this time the Iland of Madera, standing in 32. degrees, was
discovered by an Englishman, which was named Macham, who sayling out of England into
Spaine, with a woman that he had stolne, arlied by tempest in that Iland, and did cast anker in
that hauen or baye, which now is called Machico, after the name of Macham. And because
his Iouer was sea sicke, he went on land with some of his companie, and the shippe with a good
winde made saile away, and the woman died for thought. Macham, which loved her deerely,
built a chappell, or heremitage, to bury her in, calling it by the name of Iesus, and caused
his name and hers to be written or grauen upon the stone of her tombe, and the ascension of their
arriuall there: And afterward he ordained a boate made of one tree (for there be trees of a
great compasse about) and went to sea in it, with those men that he had and were left be-
hinde with him, and came vpon the coast of Affricke, without saile or oare. And the Moores
which sawe it, tooke it to be a marueilous thing, and presented him vnto the King of that
Countrey for a wonder, and that king also sent him and his companions for a miracle vnto the
King of Castile.

Madera first dis-
covered by one
Macham an
Englishman.

Macham made
there a chappell,
naming it Iesus
Chappell.

In the yeere 1395. King Henry the third of that name, raigning in Castile, by the infor-
mation which Macham gaue of this Iland, and also the shippe of his companie, moued many
of France and Castile to goe and to discover it, and also the great Countie, &c.

In the yeere 1417. King Iohn the second, raigning in Castile, and his brother Laue Katherine
being Regent, one Monsieur Ruben of Bracement, which was Admirall of France, des-
maunding the conquest of the Ilands of the Canaries, with the title of King, for a kinsman of
his named Monsieur Iohn Betancourt, after that the Queene had given him them, and helpe
him, he departed from Snyl with a good armie. And they ailmre also, after the principal
cause which moued him to this, was to discover the Iland of Madera, which Macham had
founde, &c. ibidem pag. 2. of Anthonio Galuano.

Confirmatio treugarum inter Regem Anglie Eduardam quartum, & Iohannem secun-
dum Regem Portugallie, datarum in oppido montis Maioris 8. Esbruarij, & apud
Westmonasterium 13. Septembris, 1482. anno regni 22. Regis Eduardi quarti,
lingua Lusitanica ex opere sequenti excerpta.

Libro das obras de Garcia de Resende, que tracta da vida e feitos del Rey dom Iohan
segundo. Embaxada que el Rey mandou a el Rey D Inglaterra. Cap 33.

EDaqui de Monte Mor mandou el Rey por embaixadores, a el rey dom Duarte de Inglaterra
Ruy de Sousa-pessoa principal e de muyt bon saber e credito, de que el Rey muyto se fiaua:
e ho doutor Ioan d'Eluas, e fernam de Pina por secretario. E foram por mar muy honra-
mente cum muy boa companhia: hos quaes foram en nome del vey confirmar as ligas antigas
com Inglaterra, que polia-condiçan dellas ho nouo Rey de hum reyno e do outro era obriga-
do a mandar confirmar: e tambien pera mostrarem ao titolo que el rey tinha no senhorio de
Guinee, pera que depois de visto el rey D'Inglaterra defen lesse era todos seus reynos, que
ninguen armasse nem podesse mandar a Guinee: e assi mandasse de slazer huma armada que
pera laa faziam, per mandado do Duque de Medina Sidora, hum Ioan Tintani e hum Guil-
herme fabiam Ingreses. Com ha qual embaixada el rey D'Inglaterra mostrou receber grande
contentamento: e foy delle commuyta honra recebida, e em tudo lez inteiramente ho que
pellos embaixadores he foy requerido: de que elles trouxeran autenticas escrituras das di-
ligencias que con publicos pregones fiziam: e assi as prouisoens das aprouaçoes que eran
necessarias: e com tudo muyto bem acabado, e ha vontade del rey se vieram.

If there were
writing in the
Tower.

Anthony

Anthony Beck bishop of Durisme was elected Patriarch of Hierusalem, and confirmed by Clement the fifth bishop of Rome: in the 34 yere of Edward the first. Lelandus.

1305. ANTONIUS Beckus episcopus Dunelmensis fuit, regnante Edwardo eius appellationis ab adventu Gulielmi magni in Angliam primo. Electus est in patriarcham Hierosolymitanum anno Christi 1305, & a Clemente quinto Rom. pontifice confirmatus. Splendidus erat supra quàm decebat episcopum. Construxit castrum Achelandæ, quatuor passuum millibus a Dunelmo in ripa Vnduglessi fluvii. Elteshamum etiam vicinum Grenouico, ac Somaridunum castellum Lindianæ provincie, ædificijs illustria reddidit. Deinde & palatium Londini erexit, quod nunc Edwardi principis est. Tandem ex splendore nimio, & potentia conflavit sibi apud nobilitatem ingentem invidiam, quam vivens nunquam extinguere potuit. Sed de Antonio, & eius scriptis fusiùs in opere, cuius titulus de pontificibus Britannicis, dicemus. Obijt Antonius anno a nato in salutem nostram Christo, 1310, Edwardo secundo regnante.

The same in English.

Anthony Beck was bishop of Durisme in the time of the reigue of Edward the first of that name after the invasion of William the great into England. This Anthony was elected patriarch of Ierusalem in the yere of our Lord God 1305, and was confirmed by Clement the fifth, pope of Rome. He was of greater magnificence then for the calling of a bishop. He founded also the castle of Acheland four miles from Durisme, on the shore of a prey river called Vnduglesme. He much beautified with new buildings Eltham mannor nere vnto Greenwich, and the castle Somaridune in the county of Lindsey. And lastly, he built new out of the ground the palace of London, which now is in the possession of prince Edward. Insomuch, that at length, through his ouer great magnificence and power he procured to himselfe great enuy among the nobility, which he could not assuage during the rest of his life. But of this Anthony & of his writings we will speake more at large in our booke intituled of the Britain bishops. This Anthony finished his life in the yere of our Lord God 1310, and in the reigne of king Edward the second.

Incipit Itinerarium fratris Odorici fratrum minorum de mirabilibus Orientalium Tartarorum.

Licet multa & varia de ritibus & conditionibus huius mundi enarrentur a multis, ego tamen frater Odoricus de foro Iulij de portu Vahonis, volens ad partes infidelium transfretare, magna & mira vidi & audiui, que possum veracitèr enarrare. Primò transiens Mare Maius me de Pera iuxta Còstantinopolim transtuli Trapesundam, que antiquitùs Pontus vocabatur: Hæc terra benè situata est, sicut scala quedam Persarum & Medorum, & eorum qui sunt vltra mare. In hac terra vidi mirabile quod mihi placuit, scilicet hominem ducentem secum plusquam 4000 perdicum. Homo autem per terram gradiebat, perdices vero volabant per aëra, quas ipse ad quoddam castrum dictum Zauena duxit, distans à Trapesunda per tres dietas: Hæc perdices illius conditionis erant, cum homo ille quiescere voluit, omnes se aptabant circa ipsum, more pullorum gallinarum, & per illum modum duxit eas vsque ad Trapesundam, & vsque ad palatium imperatoris, qui de illis sumpsit quot voluit, & residuas vir ille ad locum vnde venerat, addaxit. In hac ciuitate requiescit corpus Athanasij supra portam ciuitatis Venerabilis maior. Vltra transiui vsque in Armeniam maiorem, ad quandam ciuitatem que vocatur Azaron, que erat multum opulenta antiquitùs, sed Tartari eam pro magna parte destruxerunt: In ea erat abundantia panis & carniū, & aliorum omniū victualium præterquam vini & fructuum. Hæc ciuitas est multū frigida, & de illa dicitur quòd altius situatur quàm aliqua alia in hoc mundo: hæc optimas habet aquas, nam venæ illarum aquarum oriri videntur & scaturire à flumine magno Euphrate quod per vnā dietā ab ciuitate distat: hæc ciuitas via media eundi Taurisium. Vltra progressus sum ad quandam montem dictum Sobisacalo. In illa contrata est mons ille supra quem requiescit arca Noë; in quem libenter ascendissem, si societas mea me præstolare voluisset: A gente tamen illius contrate dicitur quòd nullus vnquam illum mon-

tem

and con-
ard the first.

pellationis ab ad-
osolymitanum an-
andidus erat supra
um millibus a Du-
ac Somaridunum
um Londini erexit,
conflauit sibi apud
Sed de Antonio,
temus. Obijt An-
gnante.

Edward the first of
Anthony was elected
firmid by Clement
ng of a bishop. He
ere of a pretty riuer
r nere vnto Green-
built new out of the
ard. Insomuch, that
himselfe great enuy
But of this Anthony
the Britain bishops
the reigne of king

orientalium Tar-

a multis, ego tamen
transfretare, magna
Mare Maius me de
tus vocabatur: Hæc
eorum qui sunt vltra
centem secum pluri-
ro volabant per aëra,
nda per tres dietas:
res se aptabant circa
ad Trapesusundam, &
uas vir ille ad locum
pra portam ciuitatis
vocatur Azaron, que
uxerunt: In ea erat
ni & fructuum. Hæc
a alia in hoc mundo:
scaturire ad flumine
a media eundi Tauri.
In illa contrata est
b, si societas mea me
vnuquam illum mon-
tem

tem ascendere potuit, quia vt dicitur, hoc Deo altissimo non placet. Vltra veni Tauris ciuitatem magnam & regalem, quæ antiquitè Sosis dicta est. Hæc ciuitas melior pro mercenarijs reputatur, quàm aliqua quæ sit in mundo, nam nihil comestibile, nec aliquid quod ad mercimonium pertinet, reperitur, quod illic in bona copia non habetur. Hæc ciuitas multum benè situatur: Nam ad eam quasi totus mundus pro mercimonij confluere potest: De hac dicunt Christiani qui ibi sunt, quòd credunt Imperatorem plus de ea accipere, quàm Regem Franciæ de toto regno suo: Iuxta illam ciuitatem est mons salinus præbens sal ciuitati, & de illo sale vnusquisque tantum accipit, quantum vult, nihil soluendo alleui. In hac ciuitate multi Christiani de omni natione commorantur, quibus Saraceni in omnibus dominantur. Vltra iui ^{Sulania.} per decem dietas ad ciuitatem dietam Soldania, in qua imperator Persarum tempore æstiuo commoratur: In hyeme autem vadit ad ciuitatem aliam sitam supra mare vocatam Bakuc: Prædicta autem ciuitas magna est, & frigida, in se habens bonas aquas, ad quam multa mercimonia portantur. Vltra cum quadam societate Carauanorum iui versus Indiam superiorem, ad quam dum transissem per multas dietas perueni ad ciuitatem trium Magorum quæ vocatur Cassan, quæ regia ciuitas est & nobilis, nisi quod Tartari eam in magna parte destruxerunt: ^{Vel Casibili.} hæc abundat pane, vino, & alijs bonis multis. Ab hac ciuitate vsque Ierusalem quo Magi iuerunt miraculosè, sunt L. dietæ, & multa mirabilia sunt in hac ciuitate quæ pertranseo. Indè recessi ad quandam ciuitatem vocatam Gest à qua distat mare arenosum per vnam dietam, ^{Gest.} quod mirè est mirabile & periculosum: In hac ciuitate est abundantia omnium victualium, & ficuum potissimè, & vnarum siccarum & viridium, plus vt credo quàm in alia parte mundi. Hæc est tertia ciuitas melior quam Rex Persarum habet in toto regno suo: De illa dicunt Saraceni, quod in ea nullus Christianus vltra annum viuere vnquam potest. Vltra per multas dietas iui ad quandam ciuitatem dietam Comm quæ maxima ciuitas antiquitè erat, cuius ^{Comm.} ambitus erat ferè L. miliaria, quæ magna damna intulit Romanis antiquis temporibus. In ea sunt palatia integra non habitata, tamen multis victualibus abundat. Vltra per multas terras transiens, perueni ad terram Iob nomine Hus quæ omnium victualium plenissima est, & pulcherrimè situata: iuxta eam sunt montes in quibus sunt pascua multa pro animalibus: Ibi manna in magna copia reperitur. Ibi habentur quatuor pedices pro minori, quàm pro vno grosso: In ea sunt pulcherrimi senes, vbi homines nent & flant, & fæminæ non: hæc terra correspondet Chaldææ versus transmontana.

De moribus Chaldæorum, & de India.

Indè iui in Chaldæam quæ est regnum magnum, & transiui iuxta turrim Babel: Hæc regio suam linguam propriam habet, & ibi sunt homines formosi, & fæminæ turpes: & homines illius regionis vadunt compti crinibus, & ornati, vt hie mulieres, & portant super capita sua fasciola aurea cum geminis, & margaritis; mulieres verò solum vnam vilem camisiam attingentem vsque ad genua, habentem manicas longas & largas, quæ vsque ad terram protenduntur: Et vadunt discalceatæ portantes Serablans vsque ad terram. Triceas non portant, sed capilli earum circumquaque disperguntur: & alia multa & mirabilia sunt ibidem. Indè veni in Indiam quæ infra terram est, quam Tartari multum destruxerunt; & in ea vt plurimum homines tantum dactilos comedunt, quarum xliij. libræ habentur pro minori quam pro vno grosso. Vltra transiui per multas dietas ad mare oceanum, & prima terra, ad quam applicui, vocatur Ormes, quæ est optimè murata, & multa mercimonia ^{Ormes.} & diuitiæ in ea sunt; in ea tantus calor est, quod virilia hominum exeunt corpus, & descendunt vsque ad mediam tibiaram: idèd homines illius terræ volentes viuere, faciunt vinctiorem, & vngunt illa, & sic vincta in quibusdam sacculis ponunt circa se cingentes, & aliter morerentur: In hac terra homines vtuntur nauigio quæ vocatur Iase, sutum sparto. Ego autem ascendi in vnum illorum in quo nullum ferrum potui reperire, & in viginta octo dietis perueni ad ciuitatem Thana, in qua pro fide Christi quatuor de fratribus nostris martyrizati ^{Thana.} sunt. Hæc terra est optimè situata, & in ea abundantia panis & vini, & aliorum victualium. Hæc terra antiquitè fuit valdè magna, & fuit regis Pori, qui cum rege Alexandro præliū magnum commisit. Huius terræ populus Idolatrat, adorans ignem, serpentes, & arbores: Et istam terram regunt Saraceni, qui violenter eam acceperunt, & subiacent imperio regis Daldili.

Daldili. Ibi sunt diuersa genera bestiarum, leones nigri in maxima quantitate: Sunt & ibi simiæ, gatinay mones, & noctuæ magnæ sicut hic habentur columbæ; ibi mures magpi sunt, sicut sunt hic scipi, & idè canes capiunt ibi mures, quia murelegi non valent. Ad hæc, in illa terra quilibet homo habet ante domum suam vnum pedem fasciculorum, ita magnum sicut esset vna columna, & pes ille non desiccatur, dummodò adhibeatur sibi aqua. Multæ nouitates sunt ibi, quas pulcherrimum esset audire.

De martyrio fratrum.

Martyriam autem quatuor fratrum nostrorum in illa ciuitate Thana fuit per istū modum; dum prædicti fratres fuerant in Ornes, fecerunt pactum cum vna nauī vt nauigarent vsque Polumbum, & violentè deportati sunt vsque Thanam vbi sunt 15. domus Christianorum, qui Nestoriani sunt & Schismatici, & cum illic essent, hospitati sunt in domo cuiusdam illorum; contigit dum ibi manerent litem oriri inter virum domus, & vxorem eius, quam serò vir fortitèr verberauit, quæ suo Kadi, i. Episcopo conquesta est; à qua interrogauit Kadi, vtrum hoc probari posset? quæ dixit, quòd sic; quia 4. Franchi, i. viri religiosi erant in domo hoc videntes, ipsos interrogate, qui dicent vobis veritatem: Muliere autem sic dicente, Ecce vnus de Alexandria præsens rogauit Kadi vt mitteret pro eis, dicens eos esse homines maximæ scientiæ & scripturas benè scire, & idè dixit bonum esse cum illis de fide disputare: Qui misit pro illis, & adducti sunt isti quatuor, quorum nomina sunt frater de Tolentino de Marchia, frater Iacobus de Padua, frater Demetrius Laicus, Petrus de Senis. Dimisso autem fratre Petro, vt res suas custodiret, ad Kadi perreuerunt, qui cæpit cum illis de fide nostra disputare; dicens Christum tantum hominem esse & non Deum. E contra frater Thomas rationibus & exemplis Christum verum Deum & hominem esse euidentè ostendit, & in tantum concludit Kadi, & infideles qui cum eo tenerunt, quòd non habuerunt quid rationabiliter contradicere: Tunc videns Kadi se sic confusum, incepit clamare sic; Et quid dicis de Machometo? Respondit frater Thomas: Si tibi probauimus Christum verum Deum & hominem esse, qui legem posuit inter homines, et Machometus è contrario venit, & legem contrariam docet, si sapiens sis optime scire poteris, quid de eo dicendum sit. Iterum Kadi & alij Saraceni clamabant, Et tu quid iterum de Machometo dicis? Tunc frater T. respondit: vos omnes videre potestis, quid dico de eo. Tum ex quo vultis quòd planè loquar de eo, dico quòd Machometus vester filius perditionis est, & in inferno cum Diabolo patre suo. Et non solum ipse, sed omnes ibi erunt qui tenent legem hanc, quia ipsa tota pestifera est, & falsa, & contra Deum, & contra salutem animæ. Hoc audientes Saraceni, cæperunt clamare, moriatur, moriatur ille, qui sic contra Prophetam locutus est. Tunc acceperunt fratres & in sole vrente stare permiserunt, vt ex calore solis adusti, dira morte interirent. Tantus enim est calor solis ibi, quòd si homo in eo per spacium vnus misse persisteret, moreretur: fratres tamen illi sani & hilares à tertia vsque ad nonam laudantes & glorificantes dominum in ardore solis permanserunt, quod videntes Saraceni stupefacti ad fratres venerunt, & dixerunt, volumus ignem accendere copiosum, & in illum vos projicere, & si filius vestra sit vt dicitis, ignis non poterit vos comburere: si autem vos combusserit, patebit quòd fides vestra nulla sit. Responderunt fratres; parati sumus pro fide nostra ignem, carcerem, & vincula, & omnium tormentorum genera tolerare: veruntamen scire debetis, quòd si ignis potestatem habeat comburendi nos hoc non erit propter fidem nostram, sed propter peccata nostra: fides enim nostra perfectissima & verissima est, & non est alia in mundo in qua animæ hominum possunt saluæ fieri. Dum autem ordinaretur quòd fratres cõburerentur, rumor insonuit per totā ciuitatem, de qua omnes senes, & iuuenes, viri & mulieres, qui ire poterant, accurrerunt ad illud spectaculum intuentium. Fratres autem ducti fuerunt ad plateam ciuitatis, vbi accensus est ignis copiosus, in quem frater Thomas voluit se projicere, sed quidam Saracenus cepit eum per caputium, & retraxit, dicens; Non vadas tu cum sis senex, quia carmen aliquod vel experimentum habere posses super te, quare te ignis non posset lædere, sed alium ire in ignem permittas. Tunc 4 Saraceni sumentes fratrem Iacobum, eum in ignem projicere volebant; quibus ille, permittatis me, quia libenter pro fide mea ignem intrabo: Cui Saraceni non adque-scentes eum violentè in ignem proicerunt: ignis autem ita accensus erat, quòd nullus eum videre poterat, vocem ta-

men

itate: Sunt & ibi
sures magni sunt.
valent. Ad hæc.
rum, ita magnum
ibi aqua. Multæ

istis modum; dum
rent vsque Polu-
anorum, qui Nest-
dam illorum; con-
m serò vir fortiter
Kadi, vtrum hoc
nt in domo hoc vi-
ente, Ecce vnus de
s maximæ scientiæ
are: Qui misit pro
de Marchia, frater
em fratre Petro, vt
a disputare; dicens
onibus & exemplis
confudit Kadi, &
contradicere: Tunc
ometo? Respondit
e, qui legem posuit
it, si sapiens sis opi-
ni clamabant, Et tu
idere potestis, quid
ometus vester filius
ipse, sed omnes ibi
Deum, & contra sa-
rioriatur ille, qui sic
e stare permiserunt,
is ibi, quòd si homo
ani & hilares à tercia
manserunt, quod vi-
em accendere copio-
terit vos comburere:
nt fratres; parati su-
genera tolerare: ve-
hoc non erit propter
a & verissima est, &
m autem ordinaretur
nes senes, & iuvenes,
endum. Fratres au-
quem frater Thomas
& retraxit, dicens:
bere posses super te,
Tunc 4 Saraceni su-
permittatis me, quia
cum violentèr in ig-
re poterat, vocem ta-
men

men eius audierunt, inuocantem semper nomen virginis gloriose; Igne autem totalitèr con-
sumpto stetit frater Iacobus super prunas illæsus, & lætus, manibus in modum crucis eleuatis,
in cæli respiciens, & Deū laudans & glorificans, qui sic declararet fidem suam: nihil autem in
eo nec pannus, nec capillus læsus per ignem iacentus est; Quod videns populus vnanimitèr
conclamare cœpit, sancti sunt, sancti sunt, nefas est offendere eos, modò videmus quia fides
eorum bona & sancta est. Tunc clamare cœpit Kadi: sanctus non est ille, quia combustus
non est, quia tunica quam portat est de lana terræ Arabiæ, & idè nudus exspoliatur, & in ig-
nem proiciatur, & videbitur si comburetur vel non. Tunc Saraceni pessimi ad præceptum
Kadi ignem in duplo magis quàm priùs accenderunt, & fratrem Iacobum nudantes, corpus su-
um abluerunt, & oleo abundantissimè vnixerunt, insuper & oleum maximum in struem ligno-
rum ex quibus ignis fieret, fuderunt, & igne accenso fratrem in ipsum proiecerunt. Frater
autem Thomas, & frater Demetrius extra populum in loco separato flexis genibus orantes cum
lachrymis deuotioni se dederunt. Frater autem Iacobus iterum ignem exiuit illæsus sicut
prius fecerat: quod videns omnis populus clamare cœpit, peccatum est, peccatum est, offen-
dere eos, quòd sancti sunt. Hoc autem tantum miraculum videns Melich. i. potestas ciuitatis,
vocaui ad se fratrem Iacobum, & fecit eum ponere indumenta, sua, & dixit, videte fratres, Ite
cum gratia Dei, quia nullum malum patiemini a nobis, modò benè videmus vos sanctos esse,
& fidem vestram bonam ac veram esse; & ideo consulimus vobis, vt de ista terra exeatis,
quàm citiùs poteritis, quia Kadi pro posse suo vobis nocere curabit, quia sic confuditis eum:
Hora autem tunc erat quasi completorij, & dixerunt illi de populo, attoniti, admirati, & stu-
pefacti, tot, & tanta mirabilia vidimus ab istis hominibus, quòd nescimus quid tenere & ob-
seruare debemus. Melich verò fecit duci illos tres fratres vltra vnum paruum brachium maris
in quandam Burgum modicum ab illa ciuitate distantem: ad quem etiam ille in cuius iam do-
mo fuerat hospitauit associauit eos, vbi in domo cuiusdam idolatri recepti sunt. Dùm hæc
agerenter, Kadi iuit ad Melich, dicens quid facimus? Lex Machometi destructa est, veruntamen
hoc scire debes, quòd Machomet præcepit in suo Alcorano, quod si quis vnum Christianum
interficere, tantū loeretur, ac si in Mecha ad ipsum peregrinaretur. Est enim Alcoranus lex
Saracenorum sicut Euangelium, Mecha verò est locus vbi iacet Machomet. Quem locum
ita visitant Saraceni, sicut Christiani sepulchrum Christi. Tunc Melich respondet, vade, &
fac sicut vis: quo dicto statim Kadi accepit quatuor homines armatos vt irent, & illos fratres
interficere, qui cùm aquam transiissent, facta est nox, & illo sero eos non inuenerunt, statim
Melich omnes Christianos in ciuitate capi fecit, & incarcerationi, media autem nocte fra-
tres surrexerunt dicere matutinum, quos illi Saraceni qui missi fuerant, inuenerunt, & extra
burgum, sub quadam arbore adduxerunt, dixerunt eis. Sciat is fratres nos mandatum habere
a Kadi & Melich interficere vos, quod tamen faciemus inuiti, quia vos estis boni homines &
sancti, sed non audemus aliter facere; quia si iussa sua non perficeremus, & nos cum liberis
nostris & vxoribus moreremur. Tunc fratres responderunt, vos qui huc venistis, & tale man-
datum recepistis, vt per mortem temporalem vitam æternam adipiscamur, quod vobis iniunc-
tum est perficite; quia pro amore domini nostri Iesu Christi, qui pro nobis crucifigi & mori
dignatus est, & pro fide nostra, parati sumus omnia tormenta, & etiam mortem libenter sus-
tinere. Christianus autem qui fratres comitabatur, multum cum illis quatuor armatis alter-
catus est dicens, quod si gladium haberet, vel eos à nece tam sanctorum hominum impediret,
vel ipse cum eis interfectus esset. Tunc armati fecerunt fratres se exspoliare, & frater Tho-
mas primus iunctis manibus in modum crucis genu flectens capitis abscissionè suscepit: Fra-
trem verò Iacobum vnus percussit in capite, & cum vsque ad oculos scidit, & alio actu totum
caput abscidit. Frater autem Demetrius primò percussus est cum gladio in pectore, & secundò
caput suum abscissum est: Statim vt fratres suum martyrium compleuerunt, aër ita lucidus
effectus est, quod omnes admirati sunt, & luna maximam claritatem ostendit. Statim quasi
subito tanta tonitrua, & fulgura, & conuersiones, & obscuritas fiebant, quòd omnes mori
crediderunt: Nautis etiam illa quæ illos debuerat deportasse submersa est cum omnibus que
in se habuit, ita quod nunquam de illa postea aliquid scitum est. Facto mane misit Kadi
pro rebus fratrum predictorum nostrorum, & tunc inuentus est frater Petrus de Senis quartus
socius fratrum predictorum, quem ad Kadi duxerunt: Cui Kadi, & alij Saraceni maxima
promittentes

promittentes persuaserunt quòd fidem suam renueret, & legem Machometi confiteretur, & teneret. Frater autem Petrus de illis trullabat, eos multum deridendo, quem de mane usque ad meridiem diuersis pœnarum ac tormentorum generibus afflixerunt ipso semper constantissimè in fide, & in Dei laudibus persistente, & fidem illorum Machometi deridente & destruente. Videntes autem Saraceni eum nò posse a suo proposito euelli, eum super quamdam arborè suspenderunt, in qua de nona usque ad noctem viuus & illæsus pependit: nocte verò ipsum de arbore sumpserunt, & videntes illum letū, viuum, & illæsum per medium suum corpus diuiserunt, mane autè facto nihil de corpore eius inuentum est, vni tamen personæ fide dignæ reuelatum est, quòd Deus corpus eius occultauerat reuelandū in certo tempore, quandò Deo placuerit Sanctorum corpora manifestare. Vt autem Deus estenderet animas suorum martyrum iam in cœlis consistere, & congaudere cum Deo & Angelis & alijs Sanctis eius, die sequenti post martyriū fratrum prædictorū Melich dormitioni se dedit, & ecce apparuerunt sibi isti fratres gloriosi, & sicut Sol, lucidi, singulos enses tenentes in manibus, & supra eum eos sic vibrantes, quòd vt si eum perfoder ac dividere vellent: qui excitatus horribilitè exclamauit, sic, quòd tota familiā terruit: quæ sibi accurrens quæsiuit, quid sibi esset? quibus ille, Illi Raban Franchi quos interficere iussi, venerunt huc ad me cum ensibus, volentes me interficere. Et statim Melich misit pro Kadi, referens sibi visionē, & petens consilium, & consolationem, quia timuit per eos finaliter interire. Tunc Kadi sibi consuluit, vt illis maximas elemosynas faceret, si de manibus interfectorū euadere vellet. Tunc misit pro Christianis quos in carcere intrudi præceperat: A quibus cum ad eum venissent indulgentiam petijt pro facto suo, dicens se esse amodò socium eorū, & confratrem: Præcepit autem & legem statuit, quòd pro tempore suo, si quis aliquē Christianū offenderet, statim moreretur, & sic omnes illæsos, & indennes abire permissit. Pro illis autè quatuor fratribus interfectis quatuor mosquetas. (i.) Ecclesias edificari fecit, quas per Sacerdotes Saracenorum inhabitari fecit. Audiens autem imperator Dodsī istos tres fratres talem sententiam subijsse, misit pro Melich, vt vincetus ad eum duceretur, A quo cum adductus esset, quæsiuit imperator, quare ita crudelitè illos fratres iusserat interficere, respondit, quia subuertere volebant legem nostram, & malum & blasphemiam de propheta nostro dicebant: & imperator ad eum; O crudelissime canis, cum videres quòd Deus omnipotens bis ab igne eoliberauerit, quo modo ausus fuisti illis mortem inferre tam crudelem. Et edicta sententia, ipsum Melich cum tota sua familiā per medium scindi fecit, sicut ipse talem mortem fratri inflixerat. Kadi verò audiens, de terra illa, & etiam de imperatoris illius dominio clam fugit, & sic euasit.

De miraculis quatuor fratrum occisorum.

EST autem consuetudo in terra illa, quòd corpora mortua non traduntur sepultura, sed in campis dimituntur, & ex calore Solis citò resoluntur, & sic consumuntur: Corpora autem triū fratrum prædictorum per 14. dies illic in feruore Solis iacuerunt, & ita recentia & redolentia inuenta fuerunt sicut illa die quandò martirizati erant: quòd videntes Christiani qui in illa terra habitabant, prædicta corpora ceperunt, & honorificè sepelierunt. Ego autem Odoricus audiens factum & martyrium illorū fratrum, iui illic, & corpora eorū effodi, & ossa omnia mecum accepi, & in pulchris towallijs colligauī, & in Indiam superiorem ad vnā locā fratrum nostrorū ea deportaui, habens necum socium, & vnū famulū. Cum autè essemus in via, hospitabamus in domo cuiusdā hospitarij, & ipsa ossa capiti meo suppositi, & dormiui: Et dum dormirem domus illa à Saracenis subito accendebatur, vt me cum domo comburerent. Domo autè sic accensa, socius meus & famulus de domo exierunt, & me solum cum ossibus dimiserunt, qui videns ignem supra me, ossa accepi & cum illis in angulos domus recollegi. Tres autem anguli domus statim còbusti fuerunt, angulo in quo steti cū ossibus saluo remanente: Supra me autè ignis se tenuit in modū aeris lucidi, nec descendit quamdiu ibi persistebam; quàm citò autè cum ossibus exiui, statim tota pars illa sicut alie priores igne consumpta est, & multa alia loca circumadiacentia còbusta sunt. Aliud miraculū contigit, me cum ossibus per mare proficiente ad ciuitatē Polumbrū vbi piper nascitur abundantè, quia nobis ventus totaliter defecit: quapropter venerunt Idolatrae adorantes Deos suos pro vento prospero.

confiteretur, & de mane vsque per constantissimè perferentem & desperantem quandam nocte verò per medium suum tamen personam in certo tempore, ostenderet animas & alij Sanctis & ecce apparuit in manibus, & qui excitatus horrores insuit, quid sibi me cum ensibus, visione, & petens cadere sibi consuluit, ere vellet. Tunc ad eum venissent confratrem: Praesentiam ostenderet, illis autè quatuor fratres talem sententiam adductus esset, respondit, quia sub nostro diebant: & tens bis ab igne condicta sententia, ipsum mortem fratri in domino clam fugit.

ur sepultura, sed in ur: Corpora autem ita recentia & redolentes Christiani qui alierunt. Ego autem a cori effodi, & ossa periorum ad unum locum.

Cum autè essemus approposui, & dormivi: a domo comburent. me solum cum ossibus & pullos domus recollecti. ossibus salvo remanedit quamdiu ibi per alie priores igne comburunt miracula contigit, me citur abundanter, quia s Deos suos pro ventu prospero

prospero, què tamen nõ obtinuerunt: Tunc Saraceni suas invocationes, & adorationes laboriose fecerunt, sed nihil profecerunt; Et præceptum est mihi & socio meo vt orationes fundemus Deo nostro: Et dixit rector nauis in Armenico mihi, quod alij nõ intelligerent: quòd nisi possemus ventum prosperum à Deo nostro impetrare, nos cum ossibus in mare projiceret: Tunc ego & socius fecimus orationes, vouentes multas missas de beata virgine celebrare, sic quòd ventum placeret sibi nobis impetrare. Cum autè tēpus transiret, & ventus non veniret, accepi unum de ossibus, & dedi famulo, vt ad caput nauis iret, & clam in mare projiceret; quo proiecto statim affluit ventus prosperus qui nunquã nobis defecit, vsquequòd peruenimus ad portum, meritis istorum martyrum cum salute. Deinde ascendimus aliam nauem vt in Indiam superiorem iremus; Et venimus ad quandam ciuitatem vocatã Carchan in qua sunt duo loca fratrum nostrorum, & ibi reponere istas reliquias volebamus. In nauis autem illa erant plus 700. mercatores & alij: Nunc illi Idolatræ istam consuetudinem habebant, quòd semper antequam ad portum applicuerint, totam nauem perquirent, si isti aliqua ossa mortuorum animalium inuenirent, qui reperta statim in mare projicerent, & per hoc bonum portum attingere, & mortis periculum euadere crederent. Cùm autem frequenter perquirent, & illa ossa frequenter tangerent, semper oculi delusi fuerunt, sic quòd illa non perpenderunt; & sic ad locum fratrum deportauimus cum omni reuerentia, vbi in pace requiescunt; vbi etiã inter idolatræ Deus continèd miracula operatur. Cum enim aliquo morbo grauantur, in terra illa vbi fratres passi sunt ipsi vadunt; & de terra vbi corpora sanguinolenta iacuerunt sumunt quam ablunt, & abluionem bibunt, & sic ab infirmitatibus suis liberantur.

Quo modo habetur Piper, & vbi nascitur.

VT autem videatur quo modo habetur piper, sciendum quòd in quodam imperio ad quod applicui, nomine * Minibar, nascitur, & in nulla parte mundi tantum, quantum ibi; Nemus enim in quo nascitur, continet octodecim dietas, & in ipso nemore sunt duæ ciuitates vna nomine Flandrini, alia nomine Cyncitium: In Flandrina habitant Iudæi aliqui & aliqui Christiani, inter quos est bellum frequenter, sed Christiani vincunt Iudæos semper: In isto nemore habetur piper per istum modum. Nam primò nascitur in folijs olerum, quæ iuxta magnas arbores plantantur, sicut nos ponimus vites; & producent fructum, sicut racemi nostri producent vvas; sed quòd maturescunt sunt viridis coloris, & sic vindemiantur vt inter nos vindemiatur vvas, & ponuntur grana ad solem vt desiccantur: quæ desiccata reponuntur in vasis terreis, & sic fit piper, & custoditur. In isto autè nemore sunt flumina multa in quibus sunt Crocodili multi, & multi alij serpentes sunt in illo nemore, quos homines per stupam & paleas comburant, & sic ad colligendum piper securè accedunt. A capite illius nemoris versus meridiem est ciuitas Polumbrum in qua maxima mercimonia cuiuscunque generis reperiuntur. Omnes autem de terra illa bouem viuum sicut Deum suum adorant, quem 6. annis faciunt laborare, & in septimo faciunt ipsum quiescere ab omni opere; ponentes ipsum in loco solemnè, & communi, & dicentes ipsum esse animal sanctum. Hunc autem ritum obseruat: quolibet mane accipiunt duas pelues de auro, vel de argento, & vnam submittunt vrinæ bouis, & aliam stercorei, de vrina lauant sibi faciem & oculos, & omnes sensus: de stercore verò ponunt in vitroque oculo, postea liniunt summitates genarum, & tertio pectus, & ex tunc dicunt se sanctificatos pro toto die illo: & sicut facit populus, ita etiam facit rex & regina. Isti etiam aliud idolum mortuum adorant, quod in medietate vna superior est homo, & in alia est bos, & illud idolum dat eis responsa, & aliquotiens pro stipendio petit sanguinem, 40. virginum: & ideo homines illius regionis ita vouent filias suas & filios, sicut Christiani aliqui alicui religioni, vel sancto in cælis. Et per istum modum immolant filios & filias, & multi homines per istum ritum moriuntur ante idolum illud, & multa alia abominabilia facit populus iste bestialis, & multa mirabilia vidi inter eos quæ nolui hic inserere. Aliam consuetudinem vilissimam habet gens illa: Nam quòd homo moritur, comburant ipsum mortuum, & si vxorè habet, ipsam comburant vnam, quia dicunt quòd ipsa ibi in aratura, & cultura cum viro suo in alio mundo: Si autem vxor illa habeat liberos ex viro suo, potest manere cum eis si velit sine verecundia & improperio, communiter tamen omnes præcligunt comburi cum marito; si autem vxor præmoriatur viro, lex illa non obligat

Malabar.

Polumbrum ciuitas. Adoratio bouis.

Combustio mortuorum.

Mobar regnum
vel Mallapor.

virum, sed potest aliā vxorem ducere. Aliam consuetudinem habet gens illa, quòd scēminæ ibi bibunt vinum, & homines non: scēminæ etiā faciunt sibi radi cilia, & supercilia, & barbam, & homines non: & sic de multis alijs vilibus contra naturam sexus eorum. Ab isto regno iui decem dietas ad aliud regnum dictum Mobar, quod habet in se multas ciuitates, & in illo requiescit in vna ecclesia corpus beati Thomæ Apostoli, & est ecclesia illa plena idolis, & in circuitu ecclesie simul Canonici viuunt in 15. domibus Nestoriani, id est, mali Christiani, & schismatici.

De quodam idolo mirabili, & de quibusdam ritibus eorum.

Crudelissima Sa-
tane tyrannus, &
vandalicita.

IN hoc regno est vnum Idolum mirabile, quod omnes Indi reuerentur: & est statura hominis ita magni, sicut noster Christophorus depictus, & est totum de auro purissimo & splendidissimo, & circa collum habet vnam chordulam sericam cum lapidibus pretiosissimis, quorū aliquis valet plus quàm vnum regnum: Domus idoli est tota de auro, scilicet in tecto, & pavimento, & superficie parietum interius & exterius. Ad illud idolum peregrinantur Indi, sicut nos ad S. Petrum: Alij veniunt cum chorda ad collum, alij cum manibus retrò ligatis, alij cum cultello in brachio vel tibia defixo, & si post peregrinationē fiat brachium marcidum, illum reputant sanctum, & benè cum Deo suo. Iuxta ecclesiam illius idoli est lacus vnus manufactus, & manifestus, in quem peregrini proijciunt aurum & argentum, & lapides pretiosos in honorem idoli, & ad edificationem ecclesie sue, & ideò quando aliquid debet ornari, vel reparari, vadunt homines ad hunc lacum, & proiecta extrahunt: die autem annua constructionis illius idoli, rex & regina cum toto populo & omnibus peregrinis accedunt, & ponunt illud idolum in vno curru pretiosissimo ipsum de ecclesia eductes cum Canticis, & omni genere musicorum, & multe virgines antecedunt ipsum binæ & binæ, processionaliter combinatè modulantes: Peregrini etiam multi ponunt se sub curru, vt transeat Deus supra eos; & omnes super quos currus transit, comminuit, & per medium scindit, & interficit, & per hoc reputant se mori pro deo suo sanetè & securè: & in omni anno hoc modo moriuntur in via sub idolo plusquam 500 homines, quorum corpora comburuntur, & cineres sicut reliquæ custodiuntur, quia sic pro Deo suo moriuntur. Alium ritum habent, quando aliquis homo offert se mori pro deo suo, conueniunt omnes amici eius & parentes cum histrionibus multis, facientes sibi festum magnum, & post festum appendunt collo eius 5 cultellos acutissimos ducentes eum ante idolum, quòd cum peruenerit, sumit vnus ex cultellis, & clamat alta voce, pro deo meo incido mihi de carne mea, & frustum incisum proijcit in faciem idoli: vltima verò incisione per quam seipsum interficit, dicit, me mori pro deo meo permitto, quo mortuo corpus eius comburitur, & sanctum fore ab omnibus creditur. Rex illius regionis est ditissimus in auro & argento, & gemmis pretiosis; ibi etiam sunt margaritæ pulchriores de mundo. Indè transiens iui per mare oceanum versus meridiem per 20 dietas ad vnā terram vocatam Lammori, in qua ex immensitate caleris, tam viri quam scēminæ omnes incedunt nudi in toto corpore: Qui videntes me vestitum, deridebant me, dicentes Deum, Adam & Eua fecisse nudos. In illa regione omnes mulieres sunt communes, ita quòd nullus potest dicere, hæc est vxor mea, & cum mulier aliqua parit filium vel filiam dat eui vult de hijs qui concubuerunt: Tota etiam terra illius regionis habetur in communi, ita quòd non meum & tuum in diuisione terrarū, domos tamen habent speciale: Carnes humane quando homo est pinguis ita benè comeduntur, sicut inter nos bouinæ: & licet gens sit pestifera, tamen terra optima est, & abundat in omnibus bonis, carnibus, bladis, riso, auro, argento, & lignis Aloe, canfari, & multis alijs. Mercatores autem cum accedunt ad hanc regionem ducunt secum homines pingues vendentes illos genti illius regionis, sicut nos vendimus porcos, qui statim occidunt eos & comedunt. In hac insula versus meridiem est aliud regnum vocatū Symolera, in quo tam viri quam mulieres signant se ferro calido in facie, in 12. partibus, Et hij semper bellant cum hominibus nudis in alia regione. Ultra transiui ad aliam insulam quæ vocatur Iaua cuius ambitus per mare est trium milliū milliariū, & rex illius insule habet sub se 7. reges coronatos, & hæc insula optimè inhabitatur, & melior secunda de mundo reputatur. In ea nascitur in copia garyophylli, cubibez, & nucæ muscate: & breuiter omnes species

Platonica
sentia.

Simolera vel
Samotta.

Iaua.

quod fœminæ
perçilia, & bar-
orum. Ab isto
tas ciuitates, &
illa plena idolis,
est, mali Chris-

est statura ho-
ro purissimo &
us pretiosissimis,
scilicet in tecto,
m peregrinantur
in manibus retrò
onè fiat brachium
m illius idoli est
n & argentum, &
ò quando aliquid
ahunt: die autem
peregrinis accer-
educentes cum
binæ & binæ, pro-
ru, vt transeat Deus
n scindit, & interi-
ni anno hoc modo
iruntur, & cineres
n habent, quando
parentes cum his-
t collo eius 5 cul-
vnum ex cultellis,
neisum proicit in
mori pro deo meo
creditor. Rex illius
n sunt margarite
diem per 30 dietas
viri quam fœminæ
ebant me, dicentes
unt communes, ita
rit filium vel filiam
betur in communi.
speciale: Carnes
& bouinæ: & licet
s, carnibus, bladis,
i autem cum accer-
illos genti illius
comedunt. In hac
m viri quam mu-
mper bellant cum
quæ vocatur lana
insula: habet sub se
a de mundo reputa-
& breuiter omnes
species

species ibi sunt, & maxima abundantia omnium victualium præterquam vini. Rex illius terræ habet palatium nobilissimum inter omnia quæ vidi altissimè stat, & gradus & scalas habet altissimos, quorum semper vnus gradus est aureus, alius argenteus; Pavimentum verò vnum laterem habet de auro, aliud de argèto. Parietes verò omnes interius sunt laminati laminis aureis, in quibus sculpti sunt Equites de auro habentes circa caput circulum aureum plenum lapidibus pretiosis: Tectum est de auro puro. Cum isto rege ille magnus Canis de Katay frequenter fuit in bello: Quem tamen semper ille Rex vicit & superauit.

De arboribus dantibus farinam, & mel, & venenum.

IVxta istam Insulam est alia contrata vocata Panten, vel alio nomine Tathalamasim, & Rex illius contrate multas insulas habet sub se. In illa terra sunt arbores dantes farinam, & mel, & vinum, & etiam venenum periculosius quod sit in mundo, quia contra illud non est remedium, nisi vnum solum, & est illud. Si aliquis illud venenum sumpsisset, si velit liberari, sumat stercus hominis & cum aqua temperet, & in bona quantitate bibat, & statim fugat venenum faciens exire per inferiores partes. Farinam autem faciunt arbores hoc modo, sunt magnæ & bassæ, & quando inciduntur cum securi propè terram, exit de stipite liquor quidam sicut gumme, quem accipiunt homines & ponunt in sacculis de folijs factis, & per quindecim dies in sole dimitunt, & in fine decimi quinti diei ex isto liquore desiccato fit farina, quæ primò ponunt in aqua maris, postea lauant eam cum aqua dulci, & fit pasta valdè bono & odorifera, de qua faciunt cibos vel panes sicut placet eis. De quibus panibus ego comedi, & est panis exterius pulcher, sed interius aliquantulum niger. In hac contrata est mare mortuum quod semper currit versus meridiem, in quod si homo ceciderit, nunquam postea comparet. In contrata illa inueniuntur Cannæ longissimæ plures passus habentes quam 60 & sunt magnæ vt arbores. Aliæ etiã Cannæ sunt ibi quæ vocantur Cassan quæ per terram diriguntur vt gramin, & in quolibet nodo earum ramuli producuntur qui etiam prolongantur super terram per vnum miliare ferè: in his Cannis reperiuntur lapides, quorum si quis vnum super se portauerit, non poterit incidi aliquo ferro, & ideo communiter homines illius contrate portant illos lapides super: Multi etiam faciunt pueros suos dum sunt parui incidere in vno brachio, & in vulnere ponunt vnum de illis lapidibus, & faciunt vulnus recludere se per vnum puluerem de quodam pisce, cuius nomen ignoro, qui puluis statim vulnus consolidat & sanat: & virtute illorum lapidum communiter isti homines triumphant in bellis, & in mari, nec possent isti homines ledi per aliqua arma ferra: Vnum tamen remedium est, quod aduersarij illius gentis scientes virtutem lapidum, prouident sibi propugnacula ferrea contra spicula illorum, & arma venenata de veneno arborum, & in manu portant palos ligneos acutissimos & ita duos in extremitate sicut esset ferrum: Similiter sagittant cum sagittis sine ferro, & sic confundit aliquos & perforant inermes ex lapidum securitate. De istis etiam Canis Cassan faciunt sibi vela pro suis nauibus & domunculas paruas, & multa sibi necessaria. Inde recessi per multas dietas ad aliud regnum vocatum Campa, pulcherrimum, & opulentissimum in omnibus victualibus. Cuius rex quãdo fui ibi tot habuit uxores, & alias mulieres, quod de illis 300. filios & filias habuit. Iste rex habet decies millesies & quatuor elephantum domesticorum, quos ita facit custodiri sicut inter nos custodiant boues, vel greges in pascuis.

De multitudine Piscium, qui se proiciunt in aridam.

IN hac contrata vni mirabile valdè reperitur, quod vnaquasque generatio piscium in mari ad istam contratam venit in tanta quantitate, quod per magnam spatium maris nil videtur nisi dorsa piscium, & super aridam se proiciunt quando propè ripam sunt, & permittat homines per tres dies venire, & de illis sumere quantum placuerit, & tunc redit ad mare: Post illa speciem per illum modum venit alia species, & offert se, & sic de omnibus speciebus, semel tamen tantum hoc faciunt in anno. Et quæsiui à gente illa quomodo & qualiter hoc possit fieri? responderunt quod hoc modo pisces per naturam docentur venire, & imperatorem suum reuereri. Ibi etiam sunt testudines ita magnæ sicut est vnus furvus, & multa alia vidi

Vel Malami.

Mare quod semper currit versus meridiem.

Vela ex arundinibus facta.

Campa.

Testudines magnæ.

quæ incredibilia forent, nisi homo illa vidisset. In illa etiã contrata homo mortuus cõburi-
tur, & vxor viua cum eo, sicut superius de alia cõtrata dictũ est, quia dicunt homines illi
quod illa vadit ad alium mundum ad morandum cum eo, ne ibi alium vxorẽ accipiat. Ultra
transiui per mare Oceanum versus meridiem, & transiui per multas contratas & insulas, qua-
rum vna vocatur Moumoran, & habet in circuito 2000. millia, in qua homines portãt fa-
cies caninas & mulieres similiter, & vnũ bouem adorant pro Deo suo, & ideò quilibet vnũ
bouẽ aureum vel argenteũ in fronte portat: Homines illius cõtratae & mulieres vadunt tota-
liter nudi, nisi quod vnũ pannum lincum portant ante verenda sua. Homines illius
regionis sunt maximi & fortissimi, & quia vadunt nulli, quando debent bellare, portant
vnũ scutum de ferro, quod cooperit eos à capite vsq; ad pedes, & si contingat eos aliquem
de aduersarijs capere in bello qui pecunia non possit redimi, statim comedunt eum; si au-
tem possit se redimere pecunia, illum abire permittunt: Rex eorum portat 300. margaritas
ad collum summ̃ maximas & pulcherrimas, & 300. orationes omni die dicit Deo suo: Ille
etiã portat in digito suo vnũ lapidem longitudinis vnus spanse, & dum habet illũ vide-
tur ab alijs quasi vna flamma ignis, & ideò nullus audet sibi appropinquare, & dicitur
quod non est lapis in mundo pretiosior illo. Magnus autem imperator Tartarorum de
Katai, nunquam vi, nec pecunia, nec ingenio illum obtinere potuit, cum tamen circa hoc
laboraucrit.

De Insula Ceilan, & de monte vbi Adam plauxit Abel filium suum.

Transiui per aliam insulam vocatam Ceilan, quæ habet in ambitu plusquã duo millia mil-
liaria, in qua sunt serpentes quasi infiniti, & maxima multitudo leonum, vsarum, & om-
nium animalium rapacium, & siluestrium, & potissimè elepãtũ. In illa contrata est
mons maximus, in quo dicunt gentes illius regionis quod Adam plauxit Abel filium suum
500. annis. In medio illius montis est planicies pulcherrima, in qua est lacus paruum mul-
tum habens de aqua, & homines illi dicunt illam lacum fuisse de lachrymis Adæ & Eue,
sed probant hoc falsum esse, quia vidi aquam in lacu scaturire: hæc aqua plena est hirudi-
nibus & sanguisugis, & lapidibus pretiosis; istos lapides rex non accipit sibi, sed semel
vel bis in anno permittit pauperes sub aqua ire pro lapidibus, & omnes quot possunt colli-
gere illis concedit, vt orent pro anima sua. Vt autè possint sub aqua ire accipiunt lymones,
& cum illis vngunt se valdè benè, & sic nudos se in aquam submergunt, & sanguisuga
illis nocere non possunt. Ab isto lacu aqua exit & currit vsq; ad mare, & in transitu
quandò retrahit se, fodiuntur Rubiæ, & adamantes, & margaritæ, & aliæ gemmæ pretiosæ: vndè
opinio est quod rex ille magis abundat lapidibus pretiosis, quàm aliquis in mundo. In con-
trata illa sunt quasi omnia genera animalium & auium; & dixerunt mihi gentes illæ, quod
animalia illa nullũ forensem inuadunt, nec offendunt, sed tantũ homines illius regionis.
Vidi in illa insula anes ita magnas sicut sunt hic anseres, habentes duo capita, & alia mira-
bilia quæ non scribo. Ultra versus meridiem transiui, & applicui, ad insulam quandam
quæ vocatur Bodin, quod idem est quod immundum in lingua nostra. In ea moratur pessimi
homines, qui comedunt carnes cudas, & omnem immunditiã faciunt quæ quasi excogitari
nõ poterit; nam pater comedit filium, & filius patrẽ, & maritus vxorem, & è con-
trario, & hoc per hunc modum: si pater alicuius infirmetur, filius vadit ad Astrologum
sacerdotem, scz. rogans eum quod consulat Deum suum, si pater de tali infirmitate euadet,
vel non. Tunc ambo vadunt ad idolum aureum, vel argenteum, faciẽtes orationes in hæc
forma. Domine, tu es Deus noster, te adoramus, & rogamus vt nobis respondeas, de-
betnè talis à tali infirmitate mori vel liberari? Tunc Daemon respõdet, & si dicat, viuet, fi-
lius vadit & ministrat illi vsq; ad plenã conualescentiã: Si autè dicat, morietur, Sacerdos
ibit ad eum, & vnũ pannum super os eius ponet, & suffocabit eum, & ipsum mortuum
incidit in frusta, & inuitabuntur omnes amici, & parentes eius ad comedendum eum cum
canticis, & omni letitia, ossa tamen eius honorificè sepelient. Cum autè ego eos de tali
ritu reprehendi, quærens causam: Respondit vnus mihi, hoc facimus ne vermes carnes eius
comedant, tunc eius anima magnã penam sustineret, nec poteram euellere eos ab isto er-
rore: & multæ aliæ nouitates sunt ibi, quas nõ crederent, nisi qui viderent. Ego autem
coram

mortuus cōburi-
unt homines illi
accipiat. Ultra
& insulas, qua-
omines portat fa-
ledō quilibet vñū
eres vadunt tota-

Homines illius
bellare, portant
ingrat eos aliquem
dunt eum; si au-
t 300. margaritas
cit Deo suo: Hic
n habet illū vide-
quare, & dicitur
or Tartarorum de
n tamen circa hoc

suum.

quā duo millia mil-
vrsarum, & om-
illa contrata est
Abel filium suum
lacus parvus mul-
ymis Adæ & Eue,
a plena est hirudi-
pit sibi, sed semel
quot possunt colli-
accipiunt lymones,
unt, & sanguisuge
nare, & in transitu
māe pretiosæ: vñdē
in mundo. In con-
gentes illæ, quōd
ines illius regionis.
rapita, & alia mira-
d insulam quandam
n ea moratur pess-
unt quæ quasi exco-
vixorem, & è con-
adit ad Astrologum
in infirmitate euadet,
etes orationes in hac
& si dicat, vincit, fi-
moriatur, Sacerdos
& ipsum mortuum
cedendum eum cum
autē ego eos de tali
vermes carnes eius
ellere eos ab isto er-
iderent. Ego autem
ceram

coram Deo nihil hīc refero, nisi illud de quo certus sum sicut homo certificari poterit. De ista insula inquisiui à multis expertis, qui omnes vno ore responderunt mihi, dicentes, quod ista India 4400. insulas continet sub se, sicut in se, in qua etiam sunt 64. reges coronati, & etiam dicunt quod maior pars illius insule benè inhabitatur. Et hīc istius Indiæ factio finem.

De India superiori, & de Prouincia Mancī.

Inprimis refero, quōd cum transirem per mare Oceanum per multas dietas versus Orientem, perueni ad illam magnā prouinciā Mancī, quæ India vocatur à Latinis. De ista India superiori inquisiui à Christianis, Saracenis, idolatris, & omnibus, qui officiales sunt domini Canis magni, qui omnes vno ore responderunt, quōd hæc prouincia Mancī habet plusquam 2000. magnarū ciuitatum, & in ipsa est maxima copia omnium victualium, puta, panis, vini, risi, cornū, pisciū, &c. Omnes homines istius prouinciæ sunt artifices & mercatores, qui pro quacunq; penuria, dummodo proprijs manibus inuare se possent per labores, nunquā ab aliquo elemosinā peterent. Viri istius prouinciæ sunt satis formosi, sed pallidi, & raras & paruas barbas habentes; fæminæ verò sunt pulcherrimæ inter omnes de mundo. Prima ciuitas ad quam veni de ista India vocatur Ceuskalon, & distat à mari per vñā dietam, positāq; est super flumen, cuius aqua propè mare cum contiguatur, ascendit super terram per 12. dietas. Totus populus illius Indiæ idolatrat. Ista autem ciuitas tantum nauigiū habet, quod incredibile foret nisi videntī. In hac ciuitate vidi quod 300. libræ de bono & recentī zinzibero habentur pro minori quā pro vno grosso: Ibi sunt anseres grossiores & pulchriores, & maius forū de illis, quā sit in mundo, vt credo, & sunt albiissimi sicut lac, & habent vnum os super caput quantum titatis oui, & habet colorem sanguineū, sub gula habent vñā pellem pendentem semipedalem. Pinguissimi sunt, & optimi fori: & ita est de anatibus, & gallinis, quæ magis sunt valde in illa terra plusquam duæ de nostris. Ibi sunt serpentes maximi, & capiuntur & à gente illa comeduntur: vnde qui faceret festū solemne, & non daret serpētes, nihil reputaret se facere: breuitē in hac ciuitate sunt omnia victualia in maxima abundantia. Inde transiui per ciuitates multas, & veni ad ciuitatē nomine Kaitan, in qua fratres Minores habent duo loca, ad quæ portauit de ossibus fratrum nostrorum pro fide Christi interfectorum, de quibus supra. In hac est copia omnium victualium pro leuissimo foro, hæc ciuitas ita magna est, sicut bis Bononia, & in ea multa monasteria religiosorum, qui omnes idolis seruiūt. In vno autem istorū monasteriorum ego fui, & dictum est mihi quōd inerat 3000. religiosorum habentū 11000. idolorum, & vnum illorum, quod quasi parū inter cætera mihi videbatur, est ita magnū sicut Christopherus noster. Isti religiosi omni die pascunt Deos suos, vnde semel iui ad videndū comestionem illam, & vidi quōd illa quæ detulerunt sibi comestibilia sunt, & calidissima, & multū fumigātia, ita quōd fumus ascendit ad idola, & dixerūt Deos illo fumo recreari. Totum autē cibum illi reportauerūt & comederūt, & sic de fumo tantū Deos suos paucierunt.

De Ciuitate Fuko.

Ultra versus Orientem veni ad ciuitatem quæ vocatur Fuko, cuius circuitus cōtinet 30. miliaria, in qua sunt Galli maximi & pulcherrimi, & gallinæ omnes ita albæ sicut nix, lanam solum pro pennis habentes sicut pecudes. Hæc ciuitas pulcherrima est, & sita supra mare. Ultra iui per 18. dietas, & pertransij multas terras & ciuitates, & in transitu veni ad quandam montem magnum, & vidi quōd in vno latere montis omnia animalia erant nigra vt carbo, & homines & mulieres diuersum modum viuendi habent: ab alio autem latere omnia animalia erant alba sicut nix, & homines totaliter diuersè ab alijs vixerunt. Ibi omnes fæminæ quæ sunt desponsatæ portant in signum quōd habent maritos vnum magnum barile de cornu in capite. Inde transiui per 18. dietas alias, & veni ad quoddam magnum flumen, & intraui ciuitatem vñā, quæ transuersum illius fluminis habet pontem maximū, & hospitabar in domo vnius hospitarij, qui volens mihi complacere, dixit mihi: si velis videre piscari, veni mecum: & duxit me super pontem, & vidi in brachijs suis mergos ligatos super perticas, ad quorum gulā vbi ille ligauit vñū filum, ne illi capientes pisces, comederent eos: Postea in brachio vno posuit 3. cistas magnas, & tunc dissoluit mergos de perticis, qui statim in aquā intrane-
runt,

Vel Ceusela.

Ibi sunt alca-
tarsi vel ono-
cratoli.

Vel Zaitoa.

Vel Foquea.

Magnum
flumen.

Alibi Canai,
vel Quissai.

runt, & pisces ceperunt, & cistas illas repleuerunt in parua hora, quibus repletis vir ille dissoluit fila à collis eorū, & ipsi reintrantes flumen se de piscibus recreauerūt, & recreati ad perticas redierunt, & se ligari sicut prius permiserunt: Ego autē de illis piscibus comedi, & optimi mihi videbātur. Inde transiens per multas dictas veni ad vnā ciuitatem quæ vocatur * Kanasia, quæ sonat in lingua nostra ciuitas cæli: Nunquam ita magnā ciuitatem vidi, Circuitus enim eius cōtinet 100. miliaria, nec in ea vidi spatia quin benè inhabitaretur; Imò vidi multas domus habentes 10. vel 12. solaria vnū supra aliud: hæc habet suburbia maxima continentia maiore populum quàm ipsa ciuitas contineat. 12. portas habet principales, & in via de qualibet illarū portarum ad 8. miliaria sunt ciuitates fortè maiores vt æstimo, quàm est ciuitas Venetiārū, & Padua. Hæc ciuitas sita est in aquis quæ semper stant, & nec fluunt, nec refluunt, vallum tamē habet propter ventum sicut ciuitas Venetiārum. In ea sunt plus decem mille & 2. pontium, quorum multos numeravi & transiui, & in quolibet ponte stant custodes ciuitatis continē custodientes ciuitatem pro magno Cane imperatore Catai. Vnum mandatum dicunt gentes illius ciuitatis a domino se recepisse. Nam quilibet ignis soluit vnū balis, i. b. cartas bombicis, qui vnum florenū cum dimidio valent, & 10. vel 12. supellectiles faciunt vnum ignem, & sic pro vno igne soluent. Isti ignes sunt benè 85. Thuman, eum alijs 4. Saracenorum quæ faciunt 89. Thuma verò vnum decem milia ignium faciunt, reliqui autem de populo ciuitatis sunt alij Christiani, alij mercatores, & alij transeuntis per terram, vidē maxime sui miratus quo modo tot corpora hominū poterant simul habitare: In ea est maxima copia victualium, scz. panis & vini, & carniū de porco præcipuè cum alijs necessarijs.

De monasterio vbi sunt multa animalia diuersa in quodam monte.

IN illa ciuitate 4. fratres nostri conuerterant vnum potentem ad fidē Christi, in cuius hospitio continē habitabā, dum fui ibi, qui semel dixit mihi, Ara. i. pater, vis tu venire & videre ciuitatem istā; & dixi quòd sic, & ascendimus vnā barcham, & iunius ad vnū monasterium maximū, de quo vocauit vnū religiosum sibi notū, & dixit sibi de me. Iste Ithab Fræcus, i. religiosus venit de indē vbi sol occidit, & nunc vadit Cambaleth, vt deprecetur vitā pro magno Cane, & idē ostendas sibi aliquid, quòd si reuertatur ad contratas suas possit referre quòd tale quid nouū vidi in Canasia ciuitate: tunc sumpsit ille religiosus duos mastellos magnos repletos reliquijs quæ supererant de mensa, & duxit me ad vnā perclusam parauā, quam aperuit cum claue, & aparuit viridarium gratiosum & magnū in quod intrauimus, & in illo viridario stat vnus monticulus sicut vnū campanile, repletus amœnis herbis & arboribus, & dum staremus ibi, ipse sumpsit cymbalū, & incepit percutere ipsum sicut percutitur quandō monachi intrant refectoriū, ad cuius sonitū multa animalia diuersa descenderunt de monte illo, aliqua vt simiæ, aliqua vt Cani, Mayn ones, & aliqua faciem hominis habentia, & dum sic stare congregauerunt se circa ipsum, 4000. de illis animalibus, & se in ordinibus collocauerunt, coram quibus posuit paropsidem & dabat eis comedere, & cum comedissent iterum cymbalum percussit, & omnia ad loca propria redierunt. Tunc admiratus inquisiui quæ essent animalia ista? Et respondit mihi quòd sunt animæ nobilium virorū, quas nos hic pascimus amore Dei, qui regit orbē, & sicut vnus homo fuit nobilis, ita anima eius post mortem in corpus nobilis animalis intrat. Animæ verò simpliciu & rusticorū, corpora vilium animalia intrant. Incepi istā abusione improbare, sed nihil valuit sibi, nō enim poterat credere, quòd aliqua anima posset sine corpore manere. Inde transiui ad quandam ciuitatem nomine Chilense, cuius muri per 40. miliaria circueunt. In ista ciuitate sunt 360. portes lapide pulchriores quàm vnquam viderim, & benè inhabitatur, & nauigiū maximum habet, & copia omnium victualiu, & aliorum honorū. Inde inī ad quoddā flumen dictū Thalay, quod vbi est strictius habet in latitudine 7. miliaria, & illud flumen per medium terræ Pygnæorum transit, quorum ciuitas vocatur Kakam, quæ de pulchrioribus ciuitatibus modi est. Isti Pygnæi habent longitudinē trium sparsarum mearū, & faciunt maiora & meliora gotou, & bombicinā quàm aliqui homines in mundo. Inde per illud flumen transiens, veni ad vnam ciuitatē Ianzū, in qua est vnus locus fratrum nostrorū, & sunt in ea tres ecclesie Nestorianorū: hæc ciuitas nobilis est, & magna, habens in se 48. Thuman ignium, & in ea omnia victualia, & animalia in

Pythagorica
Pitragorica

Chilense.

Thalay.

Kakam.

letis vir ille dis-
 , & recreati ad
 ibus comedi, &
 em quæ vocatur
 tatem vidi, Cir-
 abitaretur; Imò
 suburbia maxima
 principales, & in
 et æstimo, quàm
 ant, & nec fluunt,
 In ea sunt plus
 libet ponte stant
 ore Catai. Vnum
 libet ignis soluit
 10. vel 12. supel-
 endè 85. Thuman,
 ignium facit, rej-
 transeuntes per
 simul habitare: In
 præcipuè cum alijs

ente.

risti, in cuius hos-
 tis in venire & vi-
 dendi vni monasterium
 te Raban Fræcus, i-
 tur vitâ pro magno
 ossit referre quòd
 mastellos magnos
 am paruam, quam
 nimus, & in illo vi-
 bis & arboribus, &
 percussit quando
 euderunt de monte
 habentia, & dum
 se in ordinibus cel-
 & cum comedissent
 admiratus inquisiit
 rora, quas nos hic
 nima eius post mor-
 corpora vilium ani-
 nim poterat credere,
 in ciuitatem nomie
 360. pontes lapidei
 mum habet, & copia
 Thalay, quod vbi est
 Pygnæorum transit,
 Isti Pygnæi habent
 & bombicinâ quàm
 in ciuitatè Lanzu, in
 rianorù: hæc ciuitas
 victualia, & animalia
 in

in magna copia, de quo Christiani viuunt: Dominus istius ciuitatis solum de sale habet in redditibus 50. Thuman Balisi, & valet balisus vnum florenù cum dimidio: Ita quòd vnum Thuman facit 15. millia florenorum, vnâ tamen gratiam facit dominus populo, quia dimittit ei, ne sit caristia in eo, 200. Thuman. Habet hæc ciuitas consuetudinem, quòd quando vnus vult facere conuiuium amicis suis, ad hoc sunt hospitia deputata, & vbi ille circuit per hospites, dicens sibi tales amicos meos habebis, quos festabis nomine meo, & tãtum in festo volo expendere, & per illum modum meliùs conuiuant amici in pluribus hospitij quam facerent in vno. Per 10. milliaria ab ista ciuitate in capite fluminis Thalay est vna ciuitas vocata Montu, quæ maius nauigium habet, quàm viderim in toto mundo; Et omnes naues ibi sicut albe sicut nix, & in ipsis sunt hospitia, & multa alia quæ nullus homo crederet nisi viderentur.

De ciuitate Cambaleth.

Indè transiui per 8. dietas per multas terras & ciuitates, & veni tandem per aquam dulcem ad quãdam ciuitatem nomine Leneyn, quæ est posita super flumen vocatum Caramoran, quod per medium Catai transit, & magnum damnum sibi infert, quando erumpit. Indè transiens per flumen versus Orientem per multas dietas & ciuitates, veni ad vnã ciuitatem nomine Sumacoto, quæ maiorem copiam habet de serico, quàm aliqua ciuitas in mundo; Quando enim est maior caristia Serici, ibi 40. libræ habentur pro minori quàm pro 8. grossis. In ea est copia omnium mercimoniorù, & omnium victualium, panis, vini, carniùm, piscium, & omnium specierum electarum. Inde transiui versus Orientem per multas ciuitates, & veni ad illam nobilem, & nominatam Cambaleth quæ est ciuitas multum antiqua, & est in prouincia Catai, & eam ceperunt Tartari: Et iuxta eam ad dimidium miliare aliam ciuitatem fecerunt, quæ vocatur Caido & hæc 12. portas habet, & semper inter vnã & aliam sunt duo millaria, & medium inter illas ciuitates benè inhabitatur, ita quòd faciunt quasi vnã ciuitatem; Et ambitus istarum duarum ciuitatum est plusquàm 40. milliaria. In hac ciuitate magnus imperator Canis habet sedem suam principalem, & suum magnum palatium, cuius muri benè 4. milliaria continent; & infra illud palatium sunt multa alia palatia dominorum de familia sua. In palatio etiam illo est vnus mons pulcherrimus cõsitus arboribus, propter quod mons viridis nominatur, & in monte palatium amœnissimum in quo communiter Canis residet: A latere autem montis est vnus lacus magnus, supra quem pons pulcherrimus est factus, & in illo lacu est magna copia anserum & anatum, & omnium auium aquaticarum; & in silua montis copia omnium auium & ferarum siluestrium, & ideò quando dominus Canis vult venari non oportet eum exire palatium suum. Palatium verò principale, in quo sedes sua est, est magnum valdè, & habet interius 14. columnas, aureas, & omnes muri eius cooperti sunt pellibus rubeis quæ dicuntur nobiliores pelles de mundo: Et in medio palatij est vna pigna altitudinis duorum passuum, quæ tota est de vno lapide pretioso nomine merdochas; & est tota circumligata auro, & in quolibet angulo eius est vnus serpens de auro qui verberatos fortissimè: Habet etiam hæc pignaretia de margaritis, & per istam pignam defertur potus per meatus & conductus qui in curia regis habetur; & iuxta eam pendunt multa vasa aurea cum quibus volentes bibere possunt. In hoc autem palatio sunt multi pauones de auro; & cum aliquis Tartarus facit festum domino suo, tunc quando coniuantes collidunt manus suas præ gaudio & læticia, pauones emittunt alas suas, & expandunt caudas, & videntur tripudare; Et hoc credo facti arte Magica, vel aliqua cautela subterranea.

De gloria magni Canis.

Quando autem magnus ille Imperator Canis in sede sua imperiali residet, tunc a sinistro latere sedet Regina, & per vnum gradum inferius duo mulieres quas ipse tenet pro se; quando non potest ad Reginam accedere: In infimo autem gradu resident omnes domine de sua parentela. Omnes autem mulieres nuptæ portant supra caput suum vnum pedem hominis, longitudinis vnus brachij cum dimidio; & subter illum pedem sunt pennæ gruis, & toties ille pes ornatur maximis margaritis. A latere verò dextro ipsius Canis residet filius eius primogenitus, regnaturus post ipsum, & inferius ipso omnes qui sunt de sanguine regio: Ibi

etiam sunt 4. scriptores scribentes omnia verba quæ dicit rex; Ante cuius conspectum sunt Barones sui, & multi alij nobiles cum sua gente maxima, quorum nullus audet loqui nisi à domino licentia petatur exceptis fatuis & histrionibus, qui suum dominum consolari habent; Illi etiam nihil audent facere, nisi secundum quod Dominus voluerit eis legem imponere. Ante portam palatij sunt Barones custodientes, nè aliquis limen portæ tangat. Cùm autem ille Canis voluerit facere conuiuium, habet secum 14000. Barones portantes circulos, & coronulas in capite, & domino suo seruientes; Et quilibet portat vnã vestem de auro & margaritis tot quot valent plus quàm decies millies florenorum. Curia eius optime ordinatur per denarios, centenarios, & millenarios, & talitèr quòd quilibet in suo ordine peragit officium sibi deputatum, nec aliquis defectus reperitur. Ego frater Odoricus fui ibi per tres annos, & multoties in istis festis suis fui, quia nos fratres minores in sua curia habemus locum nobis deputatum, & oportet nos sempèr ire, & dare sibi nostram benedictionem; Et inquisiui ab illis de curia, de numero illorum qui sunt in curia domini, & responderunt mihi quòd de histrionibus sunt bene 19. Thuman; Custodes autem canum & bestiarum, & animum sunt 15. Thuman; Medici verò pro corpore Regis sunt 400. Christiani autem 8. & vnus Saracenus. Et ego quando fui ibi, hij omnes omnia necessaria tam ad victum, quam ad vestitum habebant de Curia domini Canis. Quando autè vult equitare de via terra ad aliam, habet 4. exercitus equitum, & vnus per vnã dietam ipsum antecedit, secundus aliam, & tertius similitèr, & quartus; ita quòd semper ipse se tenet in medio in modum crucis; & ita omnes exercitus habent omnes dietas suas ordinatas, quòd inueniunt omnia victualia parata sine defectu. Illèmet autem dominus Canis per illum modum vadit; Sedet in curru cum duabus rotis in quo facta est pulcherrima sella tota de lignis Aloe, & auro ornata, & margaritis maximis, & lapidibus pretiosis; & 4. Elephantes bene ordinati ducunt istum currum, quos precedunt 4. equi altissimi optimè cooperiti. Iuxta currum à lateribus sunt 4. Barones tenentes currum, nè aliquis appropinquet domino suo. Supra currum sedent duo Gersalcones albisimi, & alium videt aues quos vult capere, dimittit Falcones volare, & capiunt eas; Et sic habet solatium suum equitando, & per iactum vnus lapidis nullus audet appropinquare curru nisi populus assignatus: vnde incredibile esset homini qui non vidisset de numero gentis suæ, & reginæ, & primogeniti sui. Ista Dominus Canis imperium suum diuisit in 12. partes, & vna habet sub se 200. magnarum ciuitatum: vnde ita latum & longum est suum imperium, quòd ad quamcumq; partem iret, satis haberes facere in sex mensibus, exceptis insulis, quæ sunt bene 5000.

De hospitij paratis per totum imperium pro transeuntibus.

Iste Dominus, vt transeuntes habeant omnia necessaria sua per totum suum imperium, fecit hospitia preparari vbique per vias; in quibus sunt omnia parata quæ ad victualia pertinent: Cum autem aliqua nouitas oritur in imperio suo, tunc si distat, ambassatores super equos vel dromedarios festinant, & cùm lassantur in cursu, pulsant cornu, & proximum hospitium parat vnũ similiter equum, qui quando alius venit fessus accipit literam, & currit ad hospitium, & sic per hospitia, & per diuersos cursores rumor per 30. dietas, vno die naturali venit ad imperatorem; & idè nihil ponderis potest fieri in imperio suo, quin statim scitur ab eo. Cum autem ipse Canis vult ire venatum; istum modum habet. Extra Cambaleth ad 20. dietas, est vna foresta quæ 6. dietas continet in ambitu; in qua sunt tot genera animalium & animum quòd mirabile est dicere: Ad illud nemus vadit in fine trium annorum vel quatuor cum tota gente, cum qua ipsum circum, & carnes intrare permittit, qui animalia, scilicet leones, ceruus, & alia animalia reducunt ad vnã plantitiem pulcherrimam in medio nemoris, quia ex clamoribus canum maximè tremunt omnes bestie syluæ. Tunc accedit magnus Canis super tres elephantas & 5. sagittas mittit in totam multitudinem animalium, & post ipsum omnes Barones, & post ipsos alij de familia sua emittunt sagittas suas; & omnes sagitte sunt signate certis signis & diuersis: Tunc vadit ad animalia interfecta, dimittens vna nemus retrahere; vt alias habeat ex eis venationem suam, & quilibet illud animal habebit in cuius corpore inuenit sagittam suam quam faciebat.

De quatuor festis quæ tenet in anno Canis in curia.

Quatuor magna festa in anno facit Dominus Canis, scilicet festum natiuitatis, festum circumcissionis, coronationis, & desponsationis suæ; & ad ista festa conuocat omnes Barones, & histriones, & omnes de parentela sua. Tunc domino Cane in suo throno sedente, accedunt Barones cum circulis & coronis in capite, vestiti vario modo, quia aliqui de viridi, scilicet primi, secundi de sanguineo, & tertij de croceo, & tenent in manibus vnâ tabulam eburneam de dentibus Elephantum, & cinguntur cingulis aureis vno semisse latis, & stant pedibus silentium tenentes. Circa illos stant histriones cum suis instrumentis: In vno autem angulo cuiusdâ magni palatij resident Philosophi omnes ad certas horas, & puncta attendentes; & cùm deuenitur ad punctû & horam petitam à philosopho, vnus præco clamat valentè. Inclinetis vos omnes imperatori vestro: tunc omnes Barones cadunt ad terram; & iterum clamant, Surgite omnes, & illi statim surgunt. Iterum Philosophi ad aliud punctum attendunt, & cùm peruentum fuerit, iterum præco clamat; ponite digitum in aurem, & statim dicit, extrahite ipsum; iterum ad aliud punctum clamat, Buratate facinam; & multa alia faciunt, quæ omnia dicunt certam significationem habere, quæ scribere nolui, nec curavi, quia vana sunt & risu digna. Cùm autem peruentum fuerit ad horam histrionum, tunc Philosophi dicunt, facite festum domino, & omnes pulsant instrumenta sua, & faciunt maximum sonitum; & statim alius clamat; Taceant omnes, & omnes tacent: Tunc accedunt histrionatrices ante domum dulciter modulantes, quod mihi plus placuit. Tunc veniunt leones, & faciunt reuerentiam domino Cani; Et tunc histriones faciunt citharas aureas plenas volare per aërem, & ad ora hominum se applicare vt bibant. Hæc & multa alia mirabilia in curia illius Canis vidi, quæ nullus crederet nisi videret; & ideò dimitto ea. De alio mirabili audiuim à fide dignis, quòd in vno regno istius Canis in quo sunt montes Kapsai (& dicitur illud regnum Kalor) nascuntur pepones maximi, qui quando sunt maturi aperiantur, & intus inuenitur vna bestiola similis vni agnello: sicut audiui quòd in mari Hybernico stant arbores supra ripam & portant fructum sicut essent cucurbitæ, quæ certo tempore cadunt in aquam & fiunt aues vocatæ Bernacles, & illud est verum.

De diuersis Prouincijs & ciuitatibus.

DE isto imperio Katay recessi post tres annos, & transiui 50. dietas versus Occidentem; & tandem veni ad terram Pretegoani, cuius ciuitas principalis Kosan vocatur, quæ multas habet sub se ciuitates. Ultra per multas dietas iui, & perueni ad vnâ prouinciam vocatam Kasan; & hæc est secunda melior prouincia mundi, vt dicitur, & est optimè habitata: Sic quod quando exiit à porta vnus ciuitatis, videntur portæ alterius ciuitatis, sicut egomet vidi de multis. Latitudo Prouinciæ est 50. dietarum, & longitudo plusquam 60. In ea est maxima copia omnium victualium, & maximè castaneorum; & hæc est vna de 12. prouincijs magni Canis. Ultra veni ad vnum regnum vocatum Tibek quod est subiectum Cani, in quo est maior copia panis & vini, quam sit in toto mundo vt credo. Gens illius terræ moratur communiter in tentorijs factis ex feltris nigris: Principalis ciuitas sua murata est pulcherrimè ex lapidibus albis, & nigerrimis interseculariter dispositis & curiosè compositis, & omnes vite eius optimè pauatæ. In ista contrata nullus audeat effundere sanguinem hominis, nec alicuius animalis, ob reuerentiam vnus Idoli. In ista ciuitate moratur Abassi i. Papa eorum, qui est caput & princeps omnium Idolatarum; quibus dat & distribuit beneficia secundum morem eorum; sicut noster Papa Romanus est caput omnium Christianorum. Fæminæ in hoc regno portant plusquam centum tricas, & habent duos dentes in ore ita longos sicut apri. Quando etiam pater alicuius moritur, tunc filius conuocat omnes sacerdotes & histriones, & dicit se velle patrem suum honorare, & facit eum ad campum duci sequentibus parentibus omnibus, amicis, & vicinis, vbi sacerdotes cum magna solemnitate amputant caput suum, dantes illud filio suo, & tunc totum corpus in frusta concidunt, & ibi dimitunt, cum orationibus cum eo redeuntes; Tunc veniunt vultures, de monte assuefacti ad huiusmodi, & carnes omnes asportant: Et ex tunc currit fama de eo quòd sanctus est, quia angeli domini ipsum portant in paradisum: Et iste est maximus honor, quem reputat filius posse fieri patri

Casan.

Tibet regio abas
Tibet Guilielmi
de Rubricis.Eadem historia
de eodem populo
apud Guiliel-
mum de Rubricis
810

suo mortuo : Tunc filius sumit caput patris, & coquit ipsum, & comedit, de testa eius faciens cippum in quo ipse cum omnibus de domo & cognatione eius bibunt cum solemnitate & lætitia in memoria patris comesti. Et multa vilia & abominabilia facit gens illa quæ non scribo, quia non valent, nec homines crederent nisi viderent.

De diuite qui pascitur à 50. Virginibus.

DVM fui in pronincia Manzi transiui iuxta palatium vnus hominis popularis, qui habuit 50. domicellas virgines sibi continuè ministrantes, in omnibus pascentes cum sicut auis ancillas, & habe, semper 5. sercula triplicata; & quando pascent eum, continuè cantant dulcissimè: Iste habet in redditibus Tagaris risi 30. Thuman, quorū quodlibet decies millies facit: vnū autem Tagar pondus est asini. Palatium suum duo millaria tenet in ambitu; cuius pavementum semper vnum laterem habet aureum, alium argenteum: Iuxta ambitum istius palatij est vnus monticulus artificialis de auro & argento, super quo stant Monasteria, & campanilia, & alia delectabilia pro solatio illius popularis; Et dictum fuit mihi, quòd quatuor tales homines sunt in regno illo. Nobilitas virorum est longos habere vngues in digitis,

Mulierum parui pedes.

Maestorie.

præcipuè pollicis quibus circueunt sibi manus: Nobilitas autem & pulchritudo mulierum est paruos habere pedes: Et idè matres quandò filia suæ sunt tenelle ligant pedes earum, & non dimitunt crescere. Ultra transiens versus meridiem applicui ad quandam contratam, quæ vocatur Milestorite, quæ pulchra est valdè & fertilis; Et in ista cōtrata erat vnus vocatus Ser x de monte, qui inter duos montes fecerat sibi vnum murum circumueutum istos montes. Iste murum erant fontes pulcherrimi de mundo; Et iuxta fontes erant pulcherrime virgines in maximo numero, & equi pulcherrimi, & omne illud quod ad suauitatem, & delectationem corporis fieri poterit, & idè illum locum vocant homines illius contrata Paradisum. Iste senex cum viderit aliquè iuuenem formosum & robustum, posuit eum in illo paradiso; Per quosdam autem conductus descendere facit vinum & lac abundantè. Iste Senex cum voluerit se vindicare, vel interficere regem aliquem vel Baronem, dicit illi qui præerat illi paradiso vt aliquem de notis illius regis, vel Baronis introduceret in paradisum illum, & illum delicijs frui permetteret, & tunc daret sibi potionem vnam, quæ ipsum sopiebat in tantum, quòd insensibilem redderet, & ipsum sic dormientem faceret extra paradisum deportari: qui excitus & se extra paradisum conspiciens, in tanta tristitia positus foret, quòd neciret quid faceret: Tunc ad illum senem iret, rogans eum, vt iterum in paradisum introduceretur; qui sibi dicit, tu illic introduci non poteris, nisi talem vel talem interficias; & siue interfeceris, siue non, reponam te in paradiso, & ibidem poteris semper manere: Tunc ille sic faceret, & omnes seni odiosos interficeret; Et idè omnes reges orientales illum senem timerunt, & sibi tributum magnum dederunt.

De morte Senis de monte.

CVM autem Tartari magnam partem mundi cepissent, venerunt ad istum Senem, & dominium illius Paradisi ab eo abstulerunt, qui multos sicarios de Paradiso illo emisit, & nobiliores Tartarorum interfici fecit. Tartari autem hoc videntes ciuitatem, in qua erat senex obsederunt, eum ceperunt, & pessima morte interfecerunt. Hanc gratiam habent fratres ibidem, quòd citissimè per virtutem nominis Christi Iesu, & in virtute illius sanguinis pretiosi, quem effudit in cruce pro salute generis humani, demonia ab obsessis corporibus expellunt; Et quia multi ibidem sunt obsessi, dicuntur per decem dietas ad fratres ligati, qui liberati statim credunt in Christum, qui liberauit eos habentes ipsum pro Deo suo, & baptizati sunt, & idola sua, & pecorum suorum statim dant fratribus, quæ sunt communiter de feltro, & de crinibus mulierum: & fratres ignem in communi loco faciunt ad quem populus confluit, vt videat Deos vicinorum suorum comburi, & fratres coram populo idola in ignem proiciunt; Et prima vice de igne exierunt; Tunc fratres ignem cum aqua benedicta consperserunt, & iterum idola in ignem proiecerunt, & demones in effugie fumi nigerrimi fugerunt, & idola remanserunt, & combusta sunt. Postea auditur clamor per aerem talis, vide, vide, quo modo de habitatione mea expulsus sum. Et per istum modum fratres maximam multitudinem baptizant, qui citò recidiant ad idola pecorum: qui fratres continuò quasi

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stent cum illis, & illos informent. Aliud terribile fuit quod ego vidi ibi. Nam cum irem per vnã vallem, quæ sita est iuxta fluium deliciarum, multa corpora mortua vidi, & in illa valle audiui sonos musicos dulces & diuersos, & maximè de cytharis, vnde multum timui. Hæc vallis habet longitudinem septem, vel octo milliarum ad plus, in quam si quis intrat, moritur, & nunquam viuus potest transire per medium illius vallis, & idè omnes de contrata declinat à latere: Et tentatus eram intrare, & videre, quid hoc esset. Tandem orans & Deo me recommendans, & cruce signans, in nomine Iesu intraui, & vidi tot corpora mortua ibi, quòd nullus crederet nisi videret. In hac valle ab vno eius latere, in vno saxo vnã faciem hominis vidi, quæ ita terribiliter me respexit, quòd omninò credidi ibi fuisse mortuus: Sed semper hoc verbum (verbum caro factum est & habitauit in nobis) protuli, & cruce me signaui, nec propiàs quàm per 7. passus, vel 8. accedere capiti ausus fui: Iui autem fugiens ad aliud caput vallis, & super vnum monticulum arenosum ascendi, in quo vndique circumspectans nihil vidi nisi cytharas illas, quas per se (vt mihi videbatur) pulsari & resonare mirabiliter audiu. Cum verò fui in cacumine montis, inueni ibi argentum in maxima quantitate, quasi fuisset squamæ piscium. Congregans autem inde in gremio meo pro mirabili ostendendo, sed ductus conscientia, in terram proteci, nihil mecum reseruans, & sic per gratiam Dei liber exiui. Cum autem homines illius contrate sciuerunt me viuum exisse, reueriebantur me multum, dicentes me baptizatum & sanctum: & corpora illa fuisse dæmonum infernalium qui pulsant cytharas vt homines alliciant intrare, & interficiant. Hæc de visis certudinaliter ego frater Odoricus hic inscripsi; & multa mirabilia omisi ponere, quia homines non credidissent nisi vidissent.

De honore & reuerentia factis Domino Cane.

VNUM tantum referam de magno Cane quod vidi. Consuetudo est in partibus illis quòd quando prædictus dominus per aliquam contratam transit, homines ante ostia sua accendunt ignem & apponunt aromata, ac faciunt fumum, vt dominus transiens suauem sentiat odorem, & multum obuiam sibi vadunt. Dum autem semel veniret in Cambeleth, & fama vndique divulgaretur de suo aduentu, vnus noster Episcopus, & aliqui nostri minores fratres & ego iniimus obuiam sibi benè per duas dietas: Et dum appropinquarem ad eum, posuimus crucem super lignum, & ego habebam mecum in manu thuribulum, & incepimus cantare alta voce dicentes: Veni creator spiritus: Et dum sic cantaremus audiuit voces nostras, fecitque nos vocari, ac iussit nos ad eum accedere: cum vt suprà dictum est, nullus audeat appropinquare curru suo ad factum lapidis, nisi vocatus, exceptis illis qui currum custodiunt. Et dum iuissemus ad eum, ipse deposuit galerum suum, siue capellum inestimabilis quasi valoris, & fecit reuerentiam Cruci: & statim incensum posui in thuribulo; Episcopus noster accepit thuribulum, & thurificauit eum; ac sibi prædictus Episcopus dedit benedictionem suam. Accedentes verò ad prædictum dominum, semper sibi aliquid offerendum deferunt; secum illam antiquam legem obseruantes; Non apparebis in conspectu meo vacuus; Ideirò portauimus nobiscum poma, & ea sibi super vnum incisorium reuerentèr obtulimus; & ipse duo accepit, & de vno aliquantulum comedit: Et tunc fecit nobis signum quòd recederemus, ne equi venientes in aliquo nos offenderent; statimque ab eo discessimus, atque diuertimus, & iniimus ad aliquos Barones per fratres nostri ordinis ad fidem conuersos, qui in exercitu eius erant, & eis obtulimus de pomis prædictis, qui cum maximo gaudio ipsa accipientes ita videbantur letari, ac si præbuissemus eis familiaritèr magnum munus. Hæc prædicta frater Guilelmus de Solagna in scriptis redegit, sicut prædictus frater Odoricus ore tenus exprimebat. Anno Domini 1330. mense Maij in loco Sancti Antonij de Padua; Nec curauit de latino dillicili, & stilo ornato; Sed sicut ipse narrabat ad hoc vt homines faciliùs intelligerent quæ dicuntur. Ego frater Odoricus de Foro Iulij de quadam terra quæ dicitur Portus Vahonis de ordine minorum testiflor, & testimonium perhibeo reuerendo patri Guidoto ministro prouincie Sancti Antonij in Marchia Truisana, cum ab eo fuerim per obedientiam requisitus, quòd hæc omnia quæ superiùs scripta sunt, aut proprijs oculis ego vidi, aut a fide dignis audiui: Communis etiam loquutio illarum terrarum illa quæ nec vidi testatur esse; Multa etiam alia ego dimissem, nisi illa proprijs oculis conspexissem. Ego autem de die in

in diem me propono contratas seu terras accedere, in quibus mori, & viuere me dispono, si placuerit Deo meo.

De morte fratris Odorici.

ANno igitur Domini 1331. disponente se prædicto fratre Odorico ad perficiendum iter suæ peregrinationis, prout mente conceperat, & etiam vt via & labor esset sibi magis ad meritum, decreuit primò præsentiam adire Domini & patris omnium summi Pontificis Domini Ioannis Papæ 22. cuius benedictione obedientique recepta cum societate fratrum secum ire volentium ad partes infidelium se transferret: Cùmque sic eundo versus summum Pontificem, non multum distaret à ciuitate Pisana, in quadam via occurrit sibi quidam senex in habitu peregrini eum salutans ex nomine, Aue (inquiens) frater Odorice: Et cùm frater quæreret quo modo ipsius haberet noticiam? Respondit, Dum eras in India non te, tùmque noui sanctum propositum; Sed & tu modò ad conuentum vndè venisti reuertere, quia die sequenti decimo ex hoc mundo migrabis. Verbis igitur senis attonitus & stupefactus, præsertim cùm Senex ille statim post dictum ab eius aspectu disparuit; reuertit decreuit; Et reuersus est in bona prosperitate nullam sentiens grauedinem corporis, seu aliquam infirmitatem; Cùmque esset in conuentu suo Vticensi. N. in prouincia Padaana decimo die, prout facti sibi fuit reuelatio, accepta communionem, ipsèque ad Deum disponente, etiam corpore existens incolumis in Domino fœlicitè requieuit: Cuius sacer obitus Domino summo Pontifici præfato sub manu Notarij publici transmittitur; qui sic scribit.

Anno Domini 1331. decima quarta die mensis Ianuarij obiit in Christo Beatus Odoricus ordinis fratrum Minorum, cuius precibus omnipotens Deus multa, & varia miracula demonstrauit; quæ ego Guetelus notarius communis Vtini, filius domini Damiani de portu Gruario, de mandato & voluntate nobilis viri Domini Conradi de Buardligio Castaldionis, & consilij Vtini, scripsi, sicut potui, bona fide, & fratribus Minoribus exemplum dedi; sed non de omnibus, quæ sunt innumerabilia, & mihi difficilia ad scribendum.

Here beginneth the iournall of Frier Odoricus, one of the order of the Minorites, concerning strange things which hee sawe among the Tartars of the East.

Albeit many and sundry things are reported by diuers authors concerning the fashions and conditions of this world: notwithstanding I frier Odoricus of Friuli, de portu Vahonis being desirous to trauel vnto the foreign and remote nations of infidels, sawe and heard great and miraculous things, which I am able truly to auouch. First of al therefore sayling from Pera by Constantinople, I arriued at Trapesunda. This place is right commodiously situate, as being an haven for the Persians and Medes, and other countreis beyonde the sea. In this lande I behelde with great delight a very strange spectacle, namely a certaine man leading about with him more then foure thousande partridges. The man himselfe walked vpon the ground, and the partridges flew in the aire, which he ledde vnto a certaine castle called Zaucena, being three dayes iourney distant from Trapesunda. The saide partridges were so tame, that when the man was desirous to lie downe and rest, they would all come flocking about him like chickens. And so hee led them vnto Trapesunda, and vnto the palace of the Emperour, who tooke as many of them as he pleased, and the rest the saide man carried vnto the place from whence he came. In this citie lyeth the body of Athanasius, vpon the gate of the citie. And then I passed on further vnto Armenia maior, to a certaine citie called Azaron, which had bene very rich in olde time, but nowe the Tartars haue almost layde it waste. In the saide citie there was abundance of bread and flesh, and of all other victuals except wine and fruites. This citie also is very colde, and is reported to be higher situated, then any other city in the world. It hath most wholesome and sweete waters about it: for the veines of the said waters seeme to spring and flow from the mighty riuier of Euphrates, which is but a dayes iourney from the saide city. Also, the said citie stands directly in the way to Tauris. And I passed on vnto a certaine mountaine called Sobissacalo. In the foresaide countrey there is the very same mountaine whereupon the Arke of Noah rested: vnto the which I would willingly haue ascended, if my company would haue stayed for me. Howbeit the people of that countrey report, that no man could euer ascend

Pera.
Trapesunda.

The citie of
Azaron in Ar-
menia maior.

Sobissacalo.

the

me dispono, si

endum iter suæ
gis ad meritum,
Domini Ioannis
cum ire volenti
Pontificem, non
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lumis in Domino
sub manu Notarij

Beatus Odoricus
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the said mo^untaine, because (say they) it pleaseth not the highest God. And I trauielled on fur-
ther vnto ^{Tauris a citie of}auris that great and royal city, which was in old time called Suisis. This city is
accepted for traffique of marchandize the chiefe city of the world: for there is no kinde of
victuals, nor any thing else belonging vnto merchandize, which is not to be had there in great
abundance. This city stands very commodiously: for vnto it all the nations of the whole worlde
in a maner may resort for traffique. Concerning the saide citie, the Christians in those parts
are of opinion, that the Persian Emperour receiues more tribute out of it, then the King of
France out of all his dominions. Neare vnto the said city there is a salt-hill yeelding salt
vnto the city: and of that salt ech man may take what pleaseth him, not paying ought to any
man therefore. In this city many Christians of all nations do inhabite, ouer whom the Saraecns
beare rule in all things. Then I traueiled on further vnto a city called *Soldania, wherein the
Persian Emperour lieth all Sommer time: but in winter hee takes his progresse vnto another
city standing vpon the Sea called *Baku. Also the foresaid city is very great and colde, hauing
good and wholesome waters therein, vnto the which also store of marchandize is brought.
Moreouer I trauelled with a certaine company of Carauans toward vpper India: and in the way,
after many days journey, I came vnto the citie of the three wise men called *Cassan, which
is a noble and renowned city, sauing that the Tartars haue destroyed a great part thereof, and
it aboundeth with bread, wine, and many other commodities. From this city vnto Ieru-
salem (whither the three foresaid wisemen were miraculously led) it is fiftie days journey.
There be many wonders in this citie also, which, for breuities sake, I omit. From thence I
departed vnto a certaine city called *Geste, whence the Sea of Sand is distant, one dayes
journey, which is a most wonderful and dangerous thing. In this city there is abundance of
all kinds of victuals, and especially of figs, reisis, and grapes; more (as I suppose) then in
any part of the whole world besides. This is one of the three principall cities in all the Persian
Empire. Of this city the Saracens report, that no Christian can by any meanes liue therein
aboue a yeere. Then passing many dayes journey on forward, I came vnto a certaine citie
called *Comum, which was an huge and mightie citie in olde time, conteyning well nigh fiftie
miles in circuite, and hath done in times past great damage vnto the Romanes. In it there
are stately palaces altogether destitute of inhabitants, notwithstanding it aboundeth with great
store of victuals. From hence traueiling through many countreys, at length I came vnto the
land of Iob named Hus, which is full of all kinde of victuals, and ver^y pleasantly situated.
Thereabouts are certaine mountaines hauing good pastures for cattell vpon them. Here also
Manna is found in great abundance. Four partridges are here solde for lesse then a groat. In
this countrey there are most comely olde men. Here also the men spin and card, and not the
women. This land bordereth vpon the North part of Chaldaea.

Of the maners of the Chaldaeans, and of India.

From thence I traueiled into Chaldaea, which is a great kingdome, and I passed by the tower of
Babel. This region hath a language peculiar vnto it selfe, and there are beautifull men, and
deformed women. The men of the same countrey vse to haue their haire kempt, and trimmed
like vnto our women: and they weare golden turbants vpon their heades richly set with pearle,
and pretious stones. The women are clad in a course smock onely reaching to their knees,
and hauing long sleeves hanging downe to the ground. And they goe bare-footed, wearing
breeches which reach to the ground also. They weare no attire vpon their heads, but their
haire hangs disheauled about their eares: and there be many other strange things also.
From thence I came into the lower India, which the Tartars ouerran and wasted. And in
this countrey the people eat dates for the most part, whereof 42. li. are there sold for lesse then
a groat. I passed further also many dayes journey vnto the Ocean sea, and the first land where
I arriued, is called *Ormes, being well fortified, and hauing great store of marchandize and
treasure therein. Such and so extreme is the heat in that countrey, that the priuities of men
come out of their bodies and hang downe euen vnto their mid-legs. And therefore the in-
habitants of the same place, to preserue their owne liues, do make a certaine ointment, and anoint-
ing their priue members therewith, do lap them vp in certaine bags fastened vnto their bodies,
for

for otherwise they must needs die. Here also they vse a kinde of Bark or shippe called Iase being compact together onely with hempe. And I went on board into one of them, wherein I could not finde any yron at all, and in the space of 28. dayes I arriued at the city of Thana, where-
 not finde any yron at all, and in the space of 28. dayes I arriued at the city of Thana, where-
 in foure of our friers were martyred for the faith of Christ. This country is well situate,
 hauing abundance of bread and wine, and of other victuals therein. This kingd. me in olde
 time was very large and vnder the dominion of king Porus, who fought a great battell with
 Alexander the great. The people of this country are idolaters worshipping fire, serpents
 and trees. And ouer all this land the Saracens do beare rule, who tooke it by maine force,
 and they themselves are in subjection unto King Daldilus. There be diuers kinds of beasts,
 as namely blacke lyons in great abundance, and apes also, and monkeis, and battes as bigge
 as our dones. Also there are mise as bigge as our country dogs, and therefore they are hunt-
 ed with dogs, because cats are not able to encounter them. Moreouer in the same country
 euery man hath a bundle of great boughs standing in a water-pot before his doore, which
 bundle is as great as a pillar, and it will not wither, so long as water is applied thereunto:
 with many other nouelties and strange things, the relation whereof would breed great delight.

Thana, whereof
 Frederick Cesar
 maketh men-
 tion.

How peper is had: and where it groweth.

MOreouer, that it may be manifest how peper is had, it is to be vnderstood that it groweth
 in a certaine kingdome whereat I my selfe arriued, being called * Minibar, and it is not so
 plentifull in any other part of the worlde as it is there. For the wood wherein it grows con-
 teineth in circuit 18. dayes iourney. And in the said wood or Forrest there are two citie,
 one called * Flandrina, and the other Cyncilim. In Flandrina both Iewes and Christians doe
 inhabite, betweene whom there is often contention and warre: howbeit the Christians ouer-
 come the Iewes at all times. In the foresaid wood peper is had after this maner: first it grow-
 eth in leaues like vnto pot-hearbs, which they plant neere vnto great trees as we do our vines,
 and they bring forth peper in clusters, as our vines doe yeeld grapes, but being ripe, they
 are of a greene colour, and are gathered as we gather grapes, and then the graines are layed
 in the Sunne to be dried, and being dried are put into earthen vessels: and thus is peper
 made and kept. Now, in the same wood there be many riuers, wherein are great store of
 Crocodiles, and of other serpents, which the inhabitants thereabout do burne vp with straw
 and with other dry fewel, and so they go to gather their peper without danger. At the South
 end of the said Forrest stands the city of Polumbrum, which aboundeth with marchandize of
 all kinds. All the inhabitants of that country do wor-hip a liuing oxe, as their god, whom
 they put to labour for sixe yeres, and in the seuenth yere they cause him to rest from al his
 worke, placing him in a solemne and publike place, and calling him an holy beast. More-
 ouer they vse this foolish ceremonie: Euery morning they take two basons, either of siluer,
 or of gold, and with one they receiue the vrine of the oxe, and with the other his dung.
 With the vrine they wash their face, their eyes, and all their fine senses. Of the dung they
 put into both their eyes, then they annoint the bals of their cheeks therewith, and thirdly
 their breast: and then they say that they are sanctified for all that day: And as the people
 doe, euen so doe their King and Queene. This people worshippeth also a dead idole, which
 from the nauel vpward, resembleth a man, and from the nauel downward an oxe. The very
 same Idol deliuers oracles vnto them, and sometimes requireth the b'ood of fourie virgins
 for his hire. And therefore the men of that region do consecrate their daughters and their
 sonnes vnto their idols, euen as Christians do their children vnto some Religion or Saint in
 heauen. Likewise they sacrifice their sonnes and their daughters, and so much people is put
 to death before the said Idol by reason of that accursed ceremony. Also, many other haines
 and abominable villanies doerth that brutish beastly people commit: and I sawe many me
 strange things among them which I meane not here to insert. Another most vile custome
 the foresaide nation doeth retaine: for when any man dieth they burie his dead corps in
 ashes: and if his wife suruineth him, her they binne quicke, because (say they) she shall
 accompany her husband in his tilthe and husbandry, when he is come into a new world
 Howbeit the said wife hauing children by her husband, may if she will, remaine still alie
 with

Malabar.

Or, Alandrina.

Polumbrum.

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 of their dead.

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with them, without shame or reproch: notwithstanding, for the most part, they all of them make choice to be burnt wth their husbands. Now, albeit the wife dieth before her husband, that law bindeth not the husband to any such incouenience, but he may mary another wife also. Likewise, y^e said nation hath another strange custome, in that their women drink wine, but their men do not. Also the women haue the lids & brows of their eyes & beards shauen, but the men haue not: with many other base & filthy fashions which the said women do vse contrary to the nature of their sexe. Fro^m that kingdom I traueiled 10. daies journey vnto another kingdome called Mobar, which containeth many cities. Within a certaine church of the same countrey, the body of S. Thomas the Apostle is interred, the very same church being full of idols: and in 15. houses round about the said Church, there dwell certaine priests who are Nestorians, that is to say, false, and bad Christians, and schismaticques.

Mobar, or
Malapoor.

Of a strange and vncouth idole: and of certaine customes and ceremonies.

IN the said kingdome of Mobar there is a wonderfull strang idole, being made after the shape and resemblance of a man, as big as the image of our Christopher, & consisting all of most pure and glittering gold. And about the neck thereof hangeth a silke riband, ful of most rich & precious stones, some one of which is of more value then a whole kingdome. The house of this idol is all of beaten gold, namely the roofe, the pauement, and the seling of the wall within and without. Vnto this idol the Indians go on pilgrimage, as we do vnto S. Peter. Some go with halters about their necks, some with their hands bound behind them, some other with kniues sticking on their armes or legs: and if after their peregrination, the flesh of their wounded arme festereth or corrupteth, they esteeme that limme to be holy, & thinke that their God is wel pleased with them. Neare vnto the temple of that idol is a lake made by the hands of men in an open & common place, whereinto the pilgrimes cast gold, siluer, & precious stones, for the honour of the idol and the repairing of his temple. And therefore when any thing is to be adorned or mended, they go vnto this lake taking vp the treasure which was cast in. Moreover at euery yerele feast of the making or repairing of the said idol, the king and queene, with the whole multitude of the people, & all the pilgrimes assemble themselves, & placing the said idol in a most stately & rich chariot, they carry him out of their temple with songs, & with all kind of musicial harmonie, & a great company of virgins go procession-wise two and two in a rank singing before him. Many pilgrims also put themselves vnder the chariot wheelles, to the end that their false god may go ouer them: and al they ouer whom the chariot runneth, are crushed in pieces, & diuided asunder in the midst, and slaine right out. Yea, & in doing this, they think themselves to die most holily & securely, in the seruice of their god. And by this meanes euery yere, there die vnder the said filthy idol, mo then 500. persons, whose carcases are burned, and their ashes are kept for reliques, because they died in that sort for their god. Moreover they haue another detestable ceremony. For when any man offers to die in the seruice of his false god, his parents, & all his friends assemble themselves together with a consort of musicians, making him a great & solemne feast: which feast being ended, they hang 5. sharpe kniues about his neck carrying him before the idol, & so soone as he is come thither, he taketh one of his kniues crying with a loud voice, For the worship of my god do I cut this my flesh, and then he casteth the morsel which is cut, at y^e face of his idol: but at the very last wound wherewith he murdereth himselfe, he vttereth these words: Now do I yeeld my self to death in the behalfe of my god, and being dead, his body is burned, & is esteemed by al men to be holy. The king of the said region is most rich in gold, siluer, and precious stones, & there be the fairest viions in al the world. Traueling from thence by the Ocean sea 50. daies journey southward, I came vnto a certain land named Lammori, where, in regard of extreme heat, the people both men and women go stark-naked from top to toe: who seeing me apparelled scolloed at me, saying that God made Adam & Eue naked. In this countrey al women are common, so that no man can say, this is my wife. Also when any of the said women heareth a son or a daughter, she bestowes it vpon any one that hath lien with her, who she pleaseth. Likewise al the land of

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that region is possessed in comon, so that there is not mine & thine, or any propriety of possession in the diuision of lands: howbeit euery man hath is owne house peculiar vnto himselfe. Mans flesh, if it be fat, is eaten as ordinarily there, as beefe in our country. And albeit the people are most lewd, yet the coutry is exceeding good, abounding with al comodities, as flesh, corne, rise, siluer, gold, wood of aloes, Campheir, and many other things. Marchants comming vnto this region for traffique do vsually bring w̄ them fat men, selling them vnto the inhabitants as we sel hogs, who immediatly kil & eat them. In this island towards the south, there is another Kingdome called Simoltra, where both men and women marke themselves with red-hot yron in 12. sundry spots of their faces: and this nation is at cotinual warre with certaine naked people in another region. Then I traueled further vnto another island called Iaua, the compasse whereof by sea is 3000. miles. The king of this land hath 7. other crowned kings vnder his iurisdiction. The said Island is thoroughly inhabited, & is thought to be one of the principall lands of ȳ whole world. In the same land there groweth great plenty of cloves, cubibez, and nutmegs, and in a word all kinds of spices are there to be had, and great abundance of all victuals except wine. The king of the said land of Iaua hath a most braue and sumptuous pallace, the most loftily built, that euer I saw any, & it hath most high greeses & stayers to ascend vp to the roomes therein contained, one stayre being of siluer, & another of gold, throughout the whole building. Also the lower roomes were paved all ouer with one square plate of siluer, & another of gold. All the wals vpon the inner side were seeled ouer with plates of beaten gold, wherupon were ingrauen ȳ pictures of knights, hauing about their temples, ech of them a wreath of golde, adorned with precious stones. The roofof the palace was of pure gold. With this king of Iaua the great Can of Catay hath had many conflicts in war: whom notwithstanding the said king hath alwayes ouercome & vanquished.

Of certaine trees yeelding meale, honey, and poyson.

NEere vnto the said land is another countrey called Panten, or Tathalamin. And the king of the same country hath many lands vnder his dominion. In this land there are trees yeelding meale, honey, & wine, & the most deadly poison in all ȳ whole world: for against it there is but one only remedy: & that is this: if any man hath taken of ȳ poyson, & would be deliuered from the danger thereof, let him temper the dung of a man in water, & so drinke a good quantitie thereof, & it expels the poyson immediatly, making it to auoid at the fundament. Meale is produced out of the said trees after this maner. They be mighty huge trees, and when they are cut with an axe by the ground, there issueth out of the stocke a certain licour like vnto gumme, which they take and put into bags made of leaues, laying them for 15 daies together abroad in the sun, & at the end of these 15 daies, when the said licour is thoroughly parched, it becometh meale. Then they steepe it first in sea water, washing it afterwards with fresh water, and so it is made very good & sanorie paste, whereof they make either meat or bread, as they thinke good. Of which bread I my selfe did eate, & it is layrer without & somewhat browne within. By this countrey is the sea called Mare mortuu, which runneth continually Southward, into ȳ which whosoouer falleth is neuer scene after. In this countrey also are found canes of an incredible length, namely of 60 paces high or more, & they are as bigge as trees. Other canes there be also called Cassan, which ouer-pretend the earth like grasse, & out of euery knot of them spring forth certaine branches, which are continued vpon the ground almost for the space of a mile. In the sayd canes there are found certaine stones, one of which stones, whosoouer carryeth about with him, cannot be wounded with any yron: & therefore the men of that countrey for the most part, carry such stones with them, whithers euer they goe. Many also cause one of the armes of their children, while they are young, to be bound, putting one of the said stones into the wound, healing also, and closing vp the said wound with the powder of a certaine fish (the name whereof I do not know) which powder doth immediatly consolidate and cure the said wound. And by the vertue of these stones, the people aforesaid doe for the most part triumph both on sea and land. Howbeit there is one kind of stratagem, which the enemies of this nation, knowing

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the vertue of the sayd stones, doe practise against them: namely, they provide themselves armour of yron or steele against their arrowes, & weapons also poisoned with the poyson of trees, & they carry in their hands wooden stakes most sharpe & hard-pointed, as if they were yron: likewise they shoot arrowes without yron heads, and so they confound & slay some of their vnarmed foes trusting too securely vnto the vertue of their stones. Also of the foresayd canes called Cassin they make sayles for their ships, and litle houses, and many other neces-^{Sayles made of reedes.} saries. From thence after many dayes trauell, I arriued at another kingdome called Campa,^{Campa.} a most beautiful and rich countrey, & abounding with all kind of victuals: the king wherof, at my being there, had so many wiues & concubines, that he had 300 sonnes & daughters by the. This king hath 10004 tame Elephants, which are kept euen as we keepe droues of oxen, or flocks of sheepe in pasture.

Of the abundance of fishes, which cast theselues vpon the shore.

IN this countrey there is one strange thing to be obserued, & every seuerall kind of fishes in those seas come swimming towards the said countrey in such abundance, that, for a great distance into the sea, nothing can be scene but f backs of fishes: which, casting theselues vpon the shore when they come neere vnto it, do suffer men, for the space of 3. daies, to come & to take as many of the as they please, & then they returne againe vnto the sea. After that kind of fishes comes another kind, offering it selfe after the same maner, and so in like sort all other kinds whatsoever: notwithstanding they do this but once in a yere. And I demaunded of the inhabitants there, how, or by what means this strange accident could come to passe: They answered, that fishes were taught, euen by nature, to come & to do homage vnto their Emperour. There be Tortoises also as bigge as an ouen. Many other things I saw which are incredible, vnlesse a man should see them with his own eyes. In this country also dead men are burned, & their wiues are burned aliue with them, as in the city of Polumbrum about mentioned: for the men of that country say that she goeth to accompany him in another world, that he should take none other wife in marriage. Moreouer I traueled on further by the ocean-sea towards the south, & passed through many countries and islands, wherof one is called Meumoran, & it cōtaineth in compasse ii. M. miles, wherin men & women haue ^{Mourmoran.} daga faces, and worship an oxe for their god: and therefore euery one of them carry the image of an oxe of gold or silver vpon their foreheads. The men and the women of this country go all naked, sauing that they hang a lincn cloth before their priuities. The men of the said country are very tall and mighty, and by reason that they goe naked, when they are to make battell, they carry yron or steele-targets before them, which do couer and defend their bodies from top to toe: and whomsoeuer of their foes they take in battel not being able to ransom himselfe for money, they presently deuoure him: but if he be able to redeme himselfe for money, they let him go free. Their king weareth about his necke 300. great and most beautifull vnions, and saith euery day 300. prayers vnto his god. He weareth vpon his finger also a stone of a span long, which seemeth to be a flame of fire, and therefore when he weareth it, no man dare once approach vnto him: and they say that there is not any stone in the whole world of more value then it. Neither could at any time the great Tartarian Emperour of Katay either by force, money, or policie obtaine it at his hands: notwithstanding that he hath done the utmost of his indencour for this purpose.

Of the Island of Sylan: and of the mountaine where Adam mourned for his sonne Abel.

I Passed also by another island called Sylan, which containeth in cōpasse about ii. M. miles: wherin are an infinit number of serpents, & great store of lions, beares, & al kinds of rauening & wild beasts, and especially of elephants. In the said country there is an huge mountaine, whereupon the inhabitants of that regio do report that Adam mourned for his son Abel f space of 50.0. yeres. In the midst of this mountaine there is a most beautiful plain, wherin is a litle lake cōtaining great plēty of water, which water f inhabitants report to haue proceeded frō the fources of Adam & Eue: howbeit I proued that to be false, because I saw the water flow in

the lake. This water is ful of hors-leeches, & blood-suckers, & of precious stones also: which precious stones the king taketh not vnto his owne vse, but once or twice euery yere he permiteth certaine poore people to diue vnder the water for y^e said stones, & al that they can get he bestoweth vpon them, to the end they may pray for his soule. But y^e they may with lesse danger diue vnder the water, they take limons which they pil, anointing themselues thoroughly with the iuice thereof, & so they may diue naked vnder y^e water, the hors-leeches not being able to hurt them. From this lake the water runneth euen vnto the sea, and at a low ebbe the inhabitants dig rubies, diamonds, pearls, & other pretious stones out of the shore: wherupon it is thought, that y^e king of this island hath greater abundance of pretious stones, then any other monarch in the whole earth besides. In the said country there be al kinds of beasts and foules: & the people told me, that those beasts would not invade nor hurt any stranger, but only the natural inhabitants. I saw in this island fouls as big as our countrey geese, hauing two heads, and other miraculous things, which I will not here write off. Traueling on further toward the south, I arriued at a certain island called Bodin, which signifeth in our language vnclean. In this island there do inhabit most wicked persons, who deuour & eat raw flesh comitting al kinds of vncleannes & abominations in such sort, as it is incredible. For the father eateth his son, & the son his father, the husband his owne wife, & the wife her husband: and that after this maner. If any mans father be sick, the son straight goes vnto the sooth-saying or prognosticating priest, requesting him to demand of his god, whether his father shall recouer of that infirmity or no: Then both of them go vnto an idol of gold or of siluer, making their praiers vnto it in maner following: Lord, thou art our god, & thee we do adore, beseeching thee to resolu vs, whether such a man must die, or recouer of such an infirmity or no: Then the diuel answereth out of y^e foresaid idol: if he saith (he shal liue) then returneth his son and ministret^h things necessary vnto him, til he hath attained vnto his former health: but if he saith (he shal die) then goes y^e priest vnto him, & putting a cloth into his mouth doth strangle him therewith: which being done, he cuts his dead body into morsel, & al his friends and kinsfolks are inuited vnto the eating thereof, with musique and all kinde of mirth: howbeit his bones are solemnly buried. And when I found fault with that custome demanding a reason thereof, one of them gaue me this answer: this we doe, leas^t the wormes should eat his flesh, for then his soule should suffer great torments, neither could I by any meanes remooue them from that errour. Many other nouelties and strange things there bee in this countrey, which no man would credite, vntill he saw them with his owne eyes. Howbeit, I (before almighty God) do here make relation of nothing but of that only, whereof I am as sure, as a man may be sure. Concerning the foresaid islands I inquired of diuers wel experienced persons, who al of them, as it were with one consent, answered me saying, That this India contained 4100. islands vnder it, or within it: in which islands there are sixte and foure crowned kings: and they say moreover, that the greater part of those islands are wel inhabited. And here I conclude concerning that part of India.

Or, Char.

Of the vpper India: and of the prouince of Mancy.

First of al therefore, hauing traueled many dayes iourney vpo the Ocean-sea toward the East, at length I arriued at a certaine great prouince called Mancy, being in Latine named India. Concerning this India I inquired of Christians, of Saracens, & of Idolaters, and of al such as bare any office vnder the great Can. Who all of them with one consent answered, that this prouince of Mancy hath mo then 2000. great cities within the precincts thereof, & that it aboundeth with all plenty of victuals, as namely with bread, wine, rise, flesh, and fish. All the men of this prouince be artificers & marchants, who, though they be in neuer so extreme penurie, so long as they can helpe themselues by the labor of their hands, wil neuer beg almes of any man. The men of this prouince are of a faire and comely personage, but somewhat pale, hauing their heads shauen but a litle: but the women are the most beautiful vnder the sunne. The first city of y^e said India which I came vnto, is called Ceuskalon, which being a daies iourney distant fro the sea, stands vpon a riuer, the water whereof, nere vnto the mouth, where it exonerateth it selfe into the sea, doth ouerflow the land for the space of

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12. daies journey. All the inhabitants of this India are worshippers of idols. The foresaid city of Ceuskalon hath such an huge navy belonging thereunto, that no man would beleue it vnlesse he should see it. In this city I saw 300.li. of good & new ginger sold for lesse then a groat. There are the greatest, and the fairest geese, & most plenty of them to be sold in all the whole world, as I suppose: they are as white as milke, and haue a bone vpon the crowne of their heads as bigge as an egge, being of the colour of blood: vnder their throat they haue a skin or bag hanging downe halfe a foot. They are exceeding fat & wel sold. Also they haue ducks and hens in that country, one as big as two of ours. There be monstrous great serpents likewise, which are taken by the inhabitants & eaten: whereupon a solemne feast among them without serpents is not set by: and to be briefe, in this city there are all kinds of victuals in great abundance. From thence I passed by many cities & at length I came vnto a city named Caitan, wherin § friers Minorites haue two places of aboad, vnto the which I transported the bones of the dead friers, which suffred martyrdom for the faith of Christ, as it is aboue mentioned. In this city there is abundance of all kind of victuals very cheape. The said city is as big as two of Bononia, & in it are many monasteries of religious persons, all which do worship idols. I my selfe was in one of those Monasteries, & it was told me, that there were in it iii. M. religious men, hauing xi. M. idols: and one of § said idols which seemed vnto me but litle in regard of the rest, was as big as our Christopher. These religious men euery day do feed their idol-gods: wherupon at a certaine time I went to behold the banquet: and indeed those things which they brought vnto them were good to eat, & fuming hote, insomuch that the steame of the smoke thereof ascended vp vnto their idols, & they said that their gods were refreshed with the smoke: howbeit all the meat they conueyed away, eating it vp their owne selues, and so they fed their dumb gods with the smoke onely.

Of the cite Fuco.

Traueling more eastward, I came vnto a city named Fuco, which containeth 30. miles in circuit, wherin be exceeding great & faire cocks, and all their hens are as white as the very snow, hauing wol in stead of feathers, like vnto sheep. It is a most stately & beautiful city & standeth vpon the sea. Then I went 18. daies journey on further, & passed by many prouinces & cities, and in the way I went ouer a certain great mountaine, vpon § one side whereof I beheld all liuing creatures to be as black as a cole, & the men and women on that side differed somewhat in manner of liuing frō others: howbeit, on the other side of the said hill euery liuing thing was snow-white, & the inhabitants in their maner of liuing, were altogether vnlike vnto others. There, all married women carry in token that they haue husbands, a great trunk of horne vpon their heads. From thence I traueiled 18. dayes journey further, and came vnto a certaine great river, and entered also into a city, whereunto belongeth a mighty bridge to passe the said river. And mine hoste with whom I sojourned, being desirous to shew me some sport, said vnto me: Sir, if you will see any fish taken, goe with me. Then hee led me vnto the foresaid bridge, carying in his armes with him certaine diue-doppers or water-foules, bound vnto a company of poles, and about euery one of their necks he tied a threed, least they should eat the fish as fast as they tooke them: and he caried 3. great baskets with him also: then loosed he the diue doppers from the poles, which presently went into the water, & within lesse then the space of one houre, caught as many fishes as filled the 3. baskets: which being full, mine hoste vntyed the threeds from about their neckes, and entering the second time into the river they led themselves with fish, and being satisfied they returned and suffered themselves to be bound vnto the saide poles as they were before. And when I did eate of those fishes, me thought they were exceeding good. Trauailing thence many dayes journeys, at length I arriued at another city called * Canasia, which signifieth in our language, the city of heauen. Neuer in all my life did I see so great a cite: for it containeth in circuit an hundredth miles: neither sawe I any plot thereof, which was not thoroughly inhabited: yea, I sawe many houses of tenne or twelue stories high, one aboue another. It hath mightie large suburbs containing more people then the cite it selfe. Also it hath

He messeth
Pellis ans, which
the Spaniards
cal Alcatraz.

Or, Zaiton.

A great river.

Foules catching
fish.

Or Canas, or
Quinnan.

hath

The Italian copy
in Ramusius,
hath 11000.
bridges.

hath twelue principall gates: and about the distance of eight miles, in the high way vnto euery one of the saide gates standeth a city as big by estimation as Venice, and Padua. The foresaid city of Canasia is situated in waters or marshes, which alwayes stand still neither ebbing nor flowing: howbeit it hath a defence for the winde like vnto Venice. In this citie there are mo then 10002. bridges, many whereof I numbred and passed ouer them: and vpon euery of those bridges stand certaine watchmen of the citie, keeping continuall watch and ward about the said city, for the great Can the Emperour of Catay. The people of this countrey say, that they haue one duetic inioyned vnto them by their lord: for euery fire payeth one Balis in regard of tribute: and a Balis is fise papers or pieces of silke, which are worth one floren and an halfe of our coine. Tenne or twelue housholds are accounted for one fire, and so pay tribute but for one fire onely. Al those tributary fires amount vnto the number of 85. Thuman, with other saure Thuman of the Saracens, which make 89. in al; And one Thuman consisteth of 10000. fires. The residue of the people of the city are some of them Christians, some marchants, and some traueilers through the countrey: whereupon I marueiled much howe such an infinite number of persons could inhabite and liue together. There is great abundance of victuals in this citie, as namely of bread and wine, and especially of hoggs-flesh, with other necessaries.

Of a Monastery where many strange beastes of diners kindes doe liue vpon an hill.

IN the foresaide citie foure of our friers had conuerted a mighty and riche man vnto the faith of Christ, at whose house I continually abode, for so long time as I remained in the citie. Who vpon a certaine time saide vnto me: Ara, that is to say, Father, will you goe and beholde the citie? And I said, yea. Then imbarqued we our selues, and directed our course vnto a certaine great Monastery: where being arriued, he called a religious person with whom he was acquainted, saying vnto him concerning me: this Raban Francus, that is to say, this religious Frenchman commeth from the Western parts of the world, and is now going to the city of Cambaleth to pray for the life of the great Can, and therefore you must shew him some rare thing, that when hee returnes into his owne countrey, he may say, this strange sight or nouelty haue I seene in the city of Canasia. Then the said religious man tooke two great baskets full of broken reliques which remained of the table, and led me vnto a little walled parke, the doore whereof he vnelocked with his key, and there appeared vnto vs a pleasant faire green plot, in to the which we entred. In the said greene stands a litle mount in forme of a steeple, repleni-hed with fragrant herbes, and fine shady trees. And while we stood there, he tooke a cymball or bell, and rang therewith, as they vse to ring to dinner or beuoir in cloisters, at the sound whereof many creatures of diners kindes came downe from the mount, some like apes, some like cats, some like monkeys, and some hauing faces like men. And while I stood beholding of them, they gathered themselues together about him, to the number of 4200. of those creatures, putting themselues in good order, before whom he set a platter, and gaue them the said fragments to eate. And when they had eaten he rang vpon his cymbal the second time, and they al returned vnto their former places. Then, wondring greatly at the matter, I demanded what kind of creatures those might be? They are (quoth he) the soules of noble men which we do here feed, for the loue of God who governeth the world: and as a man was honorable or noble in this life, so his soule after death, entreth into the body of some excellent beast or other, but the soules of simple and rusticall people do possesse the bodies of more vile and brutish creatures. Then I began to refute that foule error: howbeit my speach did nothing at all preuaile with him: for hee could not be perswaded that any soule might remaine without a body. From thence I departed vnto a certaine citie named Chilensio, the walls whereof contained 40. miles in circuit. In this city there are 360. bridges of stone, the fairest that euer I saw: and it is wel inhabited, hauing a great naue belonging thereunto, & abounding with all kinds of victuals and other commodities. And thence I went vnto a certaine riuer called Thalay, which where it is most narrow, is 7. miles broad: and it runneth through the midst of the land of Pygmæi, whose chiefe city is called Cakam, and is one of the goodliest cities in the world. These

Chilensio.

Thalay.

Cakam.

the high way vnto
and Padua. The
land still neither
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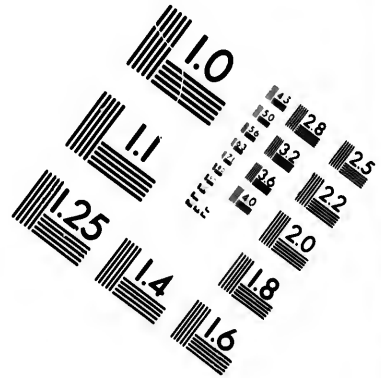
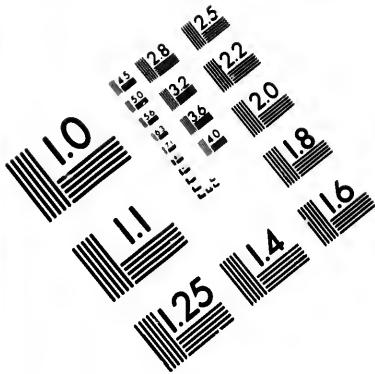
riche man vnto the
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a religious person
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said greene stands a
nd fine shady trees
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ures of diuers kind
monkeys, and some
hered themselues to
y themselues in good
to eate. And when
turned vnto their for-
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to here feed, for the
noble in this life, so
ther, but the soules of
ish creatures. Then I
preuaile with him: for
body. From thence
ntained 40. miles in
er I saw: and it is wel
th all kinds of victuals
d Thalay, which where
of the land of Pyg-
st cities in the world.
These

These Pigmans are three of my spans high, and they make larger and better cloth of cot-ten and silke, then any other nation vnder the sunne. And coasting along by the saide riuier, I came vnto a certaine cite named lanzu, in which cite there is one receptacle for the Friers ^{lanzu} of our order, and there be also three Churches of the Nestorians. This lanzu is a noble and great cite, containing 48 Thuman of trihutarie fiers, and in it are all kindes of victuals, and great plenty of such beastes, foules and fishes, as Christians doe vsually liue vpon. The lord of the same cite hath in yeerely reuenues for salt onely, fiftie Thuman of Balis, and one balis is worth a floren and a halfe of our coyne: insomuch that one Thuman of balis amounteth vnto the value of fifteene thousand florens. Howbeit the sayd lord fauoureth his people in one respect, for sometimes he forgiueth them freely two hundred Thuman, least there should be any scarcity or dearth among them. There is a custome in this cite, that when any man is determined to banquet his friends, going about vnto certaine tauernes or cookes houses appointed for the same purpose, he sayth vnto euery particular hoste, you shall haue such, and such of my friendes, whom you must intertaine in my name, and so much I will bestowe vpon the banquet. And by that meanes his friendes are better feasted at diuerse places, then they should haue bene at one. Tenne miles from the sayde cite, about the head of the foresayd riuier of Thalay, there is a certaine other cite called Montu, which hath the greatest navy that I saw in the whole world. All their ships are as white as snow, and they haue banqueting houses in them, and many other rare things also, which no man would beleue, vnlesse he had seene them with his owne eyes.

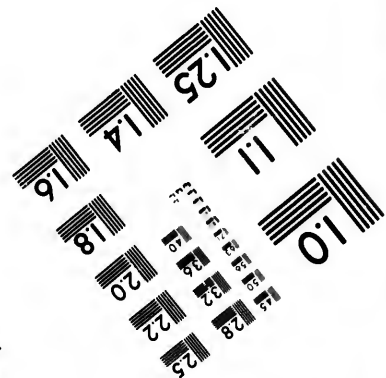
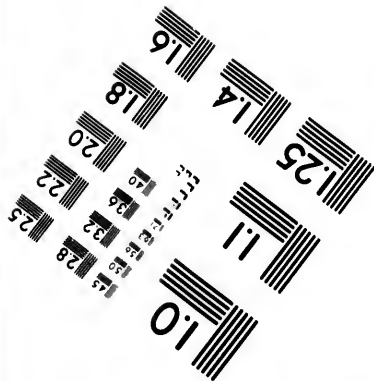
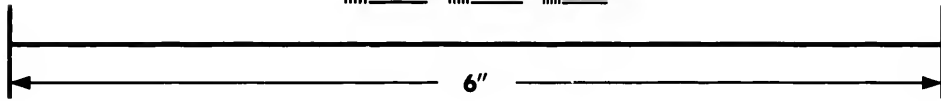
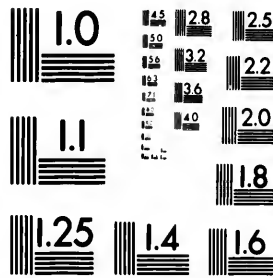
Of the cite of Cambaleth.

Traueiling eight dayes journey further by diuers territories and cities, at length I came by fresh water vnto a certaine cite named Lencyn, standing vpon the riuier of * Karatoran, ^{Katamoron} which runneth through the midst of Cataie, and doeth great harme in the country when it ouerfloweth the bankes, or breaketh forth of the chanell. From thence passing along the riuier Eastward, after many dayes trauell, and the sight of diuers cities, I arriued at a cite called * Sumakoto, which aboundeth more with silke then any other cite in the world: for ^{Sumakoto} when there is great scarcitie of silke, fortie pound is sold for lesse then eight groates. In this cite there is abundance of all merchandize, and of all kindes of victuals also, as of bread, wine, flesh, fish, with all choise and delicate spices. Then traueiling on still towards the East by many cities, I came vnto the noble and renowned cite of Cambaleth, which is of great antiquitie, being situate in the prouince of Cataie. This cite the Tartars tooke, and nere vnto it within the space of halfe a mile, they built another cite called Caido. The cite of Caido hath twelue gates, being each of them two miles distant from another. Also the space lying in the midst betwene the two foresayd cities is very well and thoroughly inhabited, so that they make as it were but one cite betwene them both. The whole compasse or circuit of both cities together, is 40. miles. In this cite the great emperour Can hath his principall seat, and his Imperiall palace, the wals of which palace containe foure miles in circuit: and nere vnto this his palace are many other palaces and houses of his nobles which belong vnto his court. Within the precincts of the sayd palace Imperiall, there is a most beautifull mount, set and replenished with trees, for which cause it is called the Greene mount, hauing a most royall and sumptuous palace standing thereupon, in which, for the most part, the great Can is resident. Vpon the one side of the sayd mount there is a great lake, whereupon a most stately bridge is built, in which lake is great abundance of geese, ducks, and all kindes of water foules: and in the wood growing vpon the mount there is great store of all birds, and wilde beastes. And therefore when the great Can will solace himselfe with hunting or hauking, he needs not so much as once to step forth of his palace. Moreouer, the principall palace, wherein he maketh his abode, is vety large, hauing within it 14 pillars of golde, and all the walles thereof are hanged with red skinned, which are sayd to be the most costly skinned in all the world. In the midst of the palace standes a cisterne of two yards high, which consisteth of a pretious stone called Merdochas, and is wreathed about with golde, & at ech corner thereof is the golden image of a serpent, as it were, furiously





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riously shaking and casting forth his head. This cisterne also hath a kind of networke of pearle wrought about it. Likewise by the sayd cisterne there is drinke conueyed throw certaine pipes and conducts, such as vseth to be drunke in the emperors court, vpon the which also there hang many vessels of golde, wherein, whosoever will may drinke of the sayd liquor. In the foresayd palace there are many peacocks of golde: & when any Tartar maketh a banquet vnto his lord, if the guests chance to clap their hands for ioy and mirth, the sayd golden peacocks also will spread abroad their wings, and lift vp their traines, seeming as if they danced: and this I suppose to be done by arte magike or by some secret engine vnder the ground.

Of the glory and magnificence of the great Can.

MOREouer, when the great emperor Can sitteth in his imperiall throne of estate, on his left hand sitteth his queene or empresse, and vpon another inferior seate there sit two other women, which are to accompany the emperor, when his spouse is absent, but in the lowest place of all, there sit all the ladies of his kinred. All the married women weare vpon their heads a kind of ornament in shape like vnto a mans foote, of a cubite and a halfe in length, and the lower part of the sayd foote is adorned with cranes feathers, and is all ouer thicke set with great and orient pearles. Vpon the right hand of the great Can sitteth his first begotten sonne and heire apparent vnto his empire, and vnder him sit all the nobles of the blood royall. There bee also foure Secretaries, which put all things in writing that the emperor speaketh. In whose presence likewise stand his Barons and diuers others of his nobilitie, with great traines of folowers after them, of whom none dare speake so much as one word, vnlesse they haue obtained licence of the emperor so to doe, except his iesters and stage-players, who are appointed of purpose to solace their lord. Neither yet dare they attempt to doe ought, but onely according to the pleasure of their emperor, and as hee enioineth them by lawe. About the palace gate stand certaine Barons to keepe all men from treading vpon the threshold of the sayd gate. When it pleaseth the great Can to solemnize a feast, he hath about him 14000. Barons, caryng wreathes & litle crownes vpon their heads, and giuing attendance vpon their lord, and euery one of them weareth a garment of gold and precious stones, which is woorth ten thousand Florens. His court is kept in very good order, by gouernours of tens, gouernours of hundreds, and gouernours of thousands, insomuch that euery one in his place performeth his duetie committed vnto him, neither is there any defect to bee found. I Frier Odoricus was there present in person for the space of three yeeres, and was often at the sayd banquets; for we friers Minorites haue a place of aboad appointed out for vs in the emperors court, and are enioined to goe and to bestow our blessing vpon him. And I enquired of certaine Courtiers concerning the number of persons pertaining to the emperors court? And they answered mee, that of stage-players, musicians, and such like, there were eighteene Thuman at the least, and that the keepers of dogs, beasts and foules were fiftene Thuman, and the physicians for the emperours body were foure hundred; the Christians also were eight in number, together with one Saracen. At my being there, all the foresayd number of persons had all kind of necessaries both for apparell and victuals out of the emperors court. MOREouer, when he will make his progresse from one countrey to another, hee hath foure troupes of horsemen, one being appointed to goe a dayes iourney before, and another to come a dayes iourney after him, the third to march on his right hand, and the fourth on his left, in the manner of a crosse, he himselfe being in the midst, and so euery particular troupe haue their daily iourneys limited vnto them, to the ende they may prouide sufficient victuals without defect. Nowe the great Can himselfe is caried in maner following; hee rideth in a chariot with two wheeles, vpon which a maiestical throne is built of the wood of Aloe, being adorned with gold and great pearles, and precious stones, and foure elephants brauely furnished doe drawe the sayd chariot, before which elephants foure great horses richly trapped and couered doe lead the way. Hard by the chariot on both sides thereof, are foure Barons laying hold and attending thereupon, to keepe all persons from approaching neere vnto their emperour. Vpon the chariot also two milke-white ter-falcons doe sit,

networke of
thorow cer-
n the which
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sit, and seeing any game which hee would take, hee letteth them flie, and so they take it, and after this maner doeth hee solace himselfe as hee rideth. Moreouer, no man dare come within a stones cast of the chariot, but such as are appointed. The number of his owne followers, of his wiues attendants, and of the traine of his first begotten sonne and heire apparant, would seeme incredible vnto any man, vnlesse hee had seene it with his owne eyes. The foresayd great Can hath deuided his Empire into twelue partes or Prouinces, and one of the sayd prouinces hath two thousand great cities within the precincts thereof. Whereupon his empire is of that length and breadth, that vnto whatsoever part thereof he intendeth his iourney, he hath space enough for six moneths continual progresse, except his Islands which are at the least 5000.

Of certaine Innes or hospitals appointed for traualers throughout the whole empire.

The foresayd Emperour (to the end that traualers may haue all things necessary throughout his whole empire) hath caused certaine Innes to be prouided in sundry places vpon the high wayes, where all things pertaining vnto victuals are in a continuall readinesse. And when any alteration or newes happen in any part of his Empire, if he chance to be farre absent from that part, his ambassadors vpon horses or dromedaries ride post vnto him, and when themselves and their beasts are weary, they blow their horne, at the noise whereof, the next Inne likewise prouideth a horse and a man, who takes the letter of him that is weary, and runneth vnto another Inne: and so by diuers Innes, and diuers postes, the report, which ordinarily could skarce come in 30. dayes, is in one naturall day brought vnto the emperor: and therefore no matter of any moment can be done in his empire, but straightway he hath intelligence thereof. Moreouer, when the great Can himselfe will go on hunting, he vseth this custome. Some twenty dayes iourney from the cite of Kambaleth there is a Forrest containing sixe dayes iourney in circuit, in which Forrest there are so many kinds of beasts and birds, as it is incredible to report. Vnto this Forrest, at the ende of euery third or fourth yeere, himselfe with his whole traine resorteth, and they all of them together enuiron the sayd Forrest, sending dogs into the same, which by hunting do bring foorth the beasts: namely, lions and stags, and other creatures, vnto a most beautiful plaine in the midst of the Forrest, because all the beasts of the Forrest doe tremble, especially at the cry of hounds. Then cometh the great Can himselfe, being caried vpon three elephants, and shooteth fife arrowes into the whole herd of beasts, and after him all his Barons, and after them the rest of his courtiers and family doe all in like maner discharge their arrowes also, and euery mans arrow hath a sundry marke. Then they all goe vnto the beasts which are slaine (suffering the liuing beasts to returne into the wood that they may haue more sport with them another time) and euery man enioyeth that beast as his owne, wherein he findeth his arrow sticking.

Of the foure feasts which the great Can solemnizeth euery yeere in his Court.

FOure great feasts in a yeere doeth the emperor Can celebrate: namely the feast of his birth, the feast of his circumcision, the feast of his coronation, and the feast of his mariage. And vnto these feasts he inuitheth all his Barons, his stage-players, and all such as are of his kindred. Then the great Can sitting in his throne, all his Barons present themselves before him, with wreaths and crownes vpon their heads, being diuersly attired, for some of them are in greene, namely, the principall: the second are in red, and the third in yellow, and they hold each man in his hand a little luorie table of elephants tooth, and they are girt with golden girdles of halfe a foote broad, and they stand vpon their feete keeping silence. About them stand the stage-players or musicians with their instruments. And in one of the corners of a certaine great pallace, all the Philosophers or Magicians remaine for certaine howers, and doe attend vpon points or characters: and when the point and hower which the sayd Philosophers expected for, is come, a certaine crier crieth out with a loud voyce, saying, Incline or bowe your selues before your Emperour: with that all the Barons fall flat vpon the earth. Then hee crieth out againe; Arise all, and immediately they all arise. Likewise the Philosophers attend vpon a point or character the second time, and when it is

fulfilled, the crier crieth out amaine; Put your fingers in your eares: and forthwith againe he saith; Plucke them out. Againe, at the third point he crieth, Boul't this meale. Many other circumstances also doe they performe, all which they say haue some certaine signification: howbeit, neither would I write them, nor giue any heed vnto them, because they are vaine and ridiculous. And when the musicians hower is come, then the Philosophers say, Solemnize a feast vnto your Lord: with that all of them sound their instruments, making a great and a melodious noyse. And immediately another crieth, Peace, peace, and they are all whist. Then come the women-musicians and sing sweetly before the Emperour, which musike was more delightfull vnto me. After them come in the lions and doe their obeisance vnto the great Can. Then the inglers cause golden cups full of wine to flie vp and downe in the ayre, and to apply themselves vnto mens mouthes that they may drinke of them. These and many other strange things I sawe in the court of the great Can, which no man would beleue vnlesse he had seen them with his owne eyes, and therefore I omit to speake of them. I was informed also by certaine credible persons, of another miraculous thing, namely, that in a certaine kingdome of the sayd Can, wherein stand the mountains called Kapsei (the kingdome name is Kalor) there growe great Gourds or Pompions, which being ripe, doe open at the tops, and within them is found a little beast like vnto a yong lambe, euen as I my selfe haue heard reported, that there stand certaine trees vpon the shore of the Irish sea, bearing fruit like vnto a gourd, which, at a certaine time of the yeere doe fall into the water, and become birds called Bernacles, and this is most true.

A lambe in a
gourd.

Of diuers prouinces and cities.

His returne
Westward.

AND after three yeeres I departed out of the empire of Cataic, traouailing fiftie dayes iourney towards the West. And at length I came vnto the empire of Pretegoani, whose principall citie is Kosan, which hath many other cities vnder it. From thence passing many dayes trauell, I came vnto a prouince called Casan, which is for good commodities, one of the onely prouinces vnder the Sunne, and is very well inhabited, insomuch that when we depart out of the gates of one city we may beholde the gates of another city, as I my selfe saw in diuers of them. The breadth of the sayd prouince is fifty dayes iourney, & the length aboute sixty. In it there is great plenty of all victuals, and especially of chesnuts, and it is one of the twelue prouinces of the great Can. Going on further, I came vnto a certaine kingdome called ¶ Tebek, which is in subiection vnto the great Can also, wherein I thinke there is more plenty of bread & wine then in any other part of the world besides. The people of the sayd countrey do, for the most part, inhabit in tents made of blacke felt. Their principall city is inuironed with faire and beautifull walles, being built of most white and blacke stones, which are disposed chekerwise one by another, and curiously compiled together: likewise all the high wayes in this countrey are exceedingly well paved. In the sayd countrey none dare shed the bloud of a man, or of any beast, for the reuerence of a certaine idole. In the foresayd city their Abassi, that is to say, their Pope is resident, being the head and prince of all idolaters (vpon whom he bestoweth and distributeth gifts after his maner) euen as our pope of Rome accounts himselfe to be the head of all Christians. The women of this countrey weare aboute an hundred tricks and trifles about them, and they haue two teeth in their mouthes as long as the tusshes of a boare. When any mans father deceaseth among them, his sonne assembleth together all the priests and musicians that he can get, saying that he is determined to honour his father: then causeth he him to be caried into the field (all his kinsfolks, friends, and neighbours, accompanying him in the sayd action) where the priests with great solemnity cut off the fathers head, giuing it vnto his sonne, which being done, they diuide the whole body into morsels, and so leaue it behinde them, returning home with prayers in the company of the sayd some. So soone as they are departed, certaine vultures, which are accustomed to such bankets, come flying from the mountaines, and eary away all the sayd morsels of flesh: and from thenceforth a fame is spread abroad, that the sayd party deceased was holy, because the angels of God carried him into

Casan.

¶ Or, Thebet.

into paradise. And this is the greatest and highest honour, that the sonne can deuise to performe vnto his deceased father. Then the sayd sonne taketh his fathers head, seething it and eating the flesh thereof, but of the skull he makes a drinking cup, wherein himselfe with all his family and kinred do drinke with great solemnity and mirth, in the remembrance of his dead and deuoured father. Many other vile and abominable things doth the sayd nation commit, which I meane not to write, because men neither can nor will beleue, except they should haue the sight of them.

Of a certaine rich man, who is fed and nourished by fiftie virgins.

While I was in the prouince of Maney, I passed by the palace of a certaine famous man, which hath fiftie virgin damosels continually attending vpon him, feeding him euery meale, as a bird feeds her yoong ones. Also he hath sundry kindes of meat serued in at his table, and three dishes of eech kinde: and when the sayd virgins feed him, they sing most sweetly. This man hath in yeerely reuenues thirty thuman of tagars of rise, euery of which thuman yeeldeth tenne thousand tagars, and one tagar is the burthen of an asse. His palace is two miles in circuit, the pavement whereof is one plate of golde, and another of siluer. Neere vnto the wall of the sayd palace there is a mount artificially wrought with golde and siluer, whereupon stand turrets and steeples and other delectable things for the solace and recreation of the foresayd great man. And it was tolde me that there were foure such men in the sayd kingdome. It is accounted a great grace for the men of that countrey to haue long nailes vpon their fingers, and especially vpon their thumbs, which nailes they may folde about their hands: but the grace and beauty of their women is to haue small and slender feet: and therefore the mothers when their daughters are yoong, do binde vp their feet, that they may not grow great. Trauelling on further towards the South, I arriued at a certaine countrey called Melistorie, which is a pleasant and fertile place. And in this countrey there was a certaine aged man called Senex de monte, who round about two mountaines had built a wall to inclose the sayd mountaines. Within this wall there were the fairest and most chrystall fountaines in the whole world: and about the sayd fountaines there were most beautifull virgins in great number, and goodly horses also, and in a word, euery thing that could be deuised for bodily solace and delight, and therefore the inhabitants of the countrey call the same place by the name of Paradise.

The sayd olde Senex, when he saw any proper and valiant yoong man, he would admit him into his paradise. Moreouer by certaine conducts he makes wine and milke to flow abundantly. This Senex, when he hath a minde to reuenge himselfe or to slay any king or baron, commandeth him that is gouernor of the sayd paradise, to bring thereunto some of the acquaintance of the sayd king or baron, permitting him a while to take his pleasure therein, and then to giue him a certaine potion being of force, to cast him into such a slumber as should make him quite voide of all sense, and so being in a profound sleepe to conuey him out of his paradise: who being awaked, & seeing himselfe thrust out of the paradise would become so sorrowfull, that he could not in the world deuise what to do, or whither to turne him. Then would he goe vnto the foresaid old man, beseeching him that he might be admitted againe into his paradise: who saith vnto him, You cannot be admitted thither, vnlesse you will slay such or such a man for my sake, and if you will giue the attempt onely, whether you kill him or no, I will place you againe in paradise, that there you may remaine alwayes: then would the party without faile put the same in execution, endeavouring to murder all those against whom the sayd olde man had conceiued any hatred. And therefore all the kings of the east stood in awe of the sayd olde man, and gaue vnto him great tribute.

Of the death of Senex de monte.

And when the Tartars had subdued a great part of the world, they came vnto the sayd olde man, and tooke from him the custody of his paradise: who being incensed thereat, sent abroad diuers desperate and resolute persons out of his forenamed paradise, and caused many

The same story concerning the very same people is in William de Rubricis.

Long aslet.

Melistorie.

of the Tartarian nobles to be slaine. The Tartars seeing this, went and besteged the city wherein the said olde man was, tooke him, and put him to a most cruell and ignominious death. The friers in that place haue this speciall gift and prerogatiue: namely, that by the vertue of the name of Christ Iesu, and in the vertue of his pretious bloud, which he shedde vpon the crosse for the saluation of mankinde, they doe cast fourth deuils out of them that are possessed. And because there are many possessed men in those parts, they are bound and brought ten dayes iourney vnto the sayd friers, who being dispossessed of the vncleane spirits, do presently beleene in Christ who deliuered them, accounting him for their God, and being baptised in his name, and also deliuering immediatly vnto the friers all their idols, and the idols of their cattell, which are commonly made of felt or of womens haire: then the sayd friers kinde a fire in a publike place (wherunto the people resort, that they may see the false gods of their neighbors burnt) and cast the sayd idols thereinto: howbeit at the first those idols came out of the fire againe. Then the friers sprinkled the sayd fire with holy water, casting the idols into it the second time, and with that the deuils fled in the likenesse of blacke smoake, and the idols still remained till they were consumed vnto ashes. Afterward, this noise & outcry was heard in the ayre: Beholde and see how I am expelled out of my habitation. And by these meanes the friers doe baptise great multitudes, who presently reuolt againe vnto their idols: insomuch that the sayd friers must oftsoones, as it were, vnderprop them, and informe them anew. There was another terrible thing which I saw there: for passing by a certaine valley, which is situate beside a pleasant riuer, I saw many dead bodies, and in the sayd valley also I heard diuers sweet sounds and harmonies of musike, especially the noise of citherns, wherent I was greatly amazed. This valley containeth in length seuen or eight miles at the least, into the which whosoever entreteth, dieth presently, and can by no meanes passe aline thorow the midst thereof: for which cause all the inhabitants thereabout decline vnto the one side. Moreover, I was tempted to go in, and to see what it was. At length, making my prayers, and recommending my selfe to God in the name of Iesu, I entred, and saw such swarmes of dead bodies there, as no man would beleue vlesse he were an eye witness thereof. At the one side of the foresayd valley vpon a certaine stone, I saw the visage of a man, which beheld me with such a terrible aspect, that I thought verily I should haue died in the same place. But alwayes this sentence, the word became flesh, and dwelt amongst vs, I ceased not to pronounce, signing my selfe with the signe of the crosse, and neerer then seuen or eight pases I durst not approach vnto the said head: but I departed & fled vnto another place in the sayd valley, ascending vp into a little sande mountaine, where looking round about, I saw nothing but the sayd citherns, which me thought I heard miraculously sounding and playing by themselves without the helpe of musicians. And being vpon the toppe of the mountaine, I found siluer there like the scales of fishes in great abundance: and I gathered some part thereof into my bosome to shew for a wonder, but my conscience rebuking me, I cast it vpon the earth, reseruing no whit at all vnto my selfe, and so, by Gods grace I departed without danger. And when the men of the countrey knew that I was returned out of the valley aline, they reuerenced me much, saying that I was baptised and holy, and that the foresayd bodies were men subiect vnto the deuils infernall, who vsed to play vpon citherns, to the end they might allure people to enter, and so murder them. Thus much concerning those things which I beheld most certainly with mine eyes, I frier Odoricus haue heere written: many strange things also I haue of purpose omitted, because men will not beleene them vlesse they should see them.

Of the honour and reuerence done vnto the great Can.

I Will report one thing more, which I saw, concerning the great Can. It is an vsual custome in those parts, that when the foresayd Can traueleth thorow any countrey, his subiects kinde fires before their doores, casting spices thereinto to make a perfume, that their lord passing by may smell the sweet and delectable odours thereof, and much people come forth to meet him. And vpon a certaine time when he was comming towards Cambaleth, the fame of his approach being published, a bishop of ours with certaine of our minorite friers and my selfe went

went two dayes journey to meet him : and being come nigh vnto him, we put a crosse vpon wood, I my selfe having a censer in my hand, and began to sing with a loud voice: *Veni creator spiritus*. And as we were singing on this wise, he caused vs to be called, commanding vs to come vnto him: notwithstanding (as it is aboue mentioned) that no man dare approach within a stones cast of his chariot, vnlesse he be called, but such onely as keepe his chariot. And when we came neere vnto him, he vailed his hat or bonet being of an inestimable price, doing reuerence vnto the crosse. And immediatly I put incense into the censer, and our bishop taking the censer perfumed him, and gaue him his benediction. Moreover, they that come before the sayd Can do alwayes bring some oblation to present vnto him, obseruing the antient law: Thou shalt not appeare in my presence with an empty hand. And for that cause we carried apples with vs, and offered them in a platter with reuerence vnto him: and taking out two of them he did eat some part of one. And then he signified vnto vs, that we should go apart, least the horses comming on might in ought offend vs. With that we departed from him, and turned aside, going vnto certaine of his barons, which had bene conuerted to the faith by certaine friers of our order, being at the same time in his army: and we offered vnto them of the foresayd apples, who receiued them at our hands with great ioy, seeming vnto vs to be as glad, as if we had giuen them some great gift.

All the premisses abouewritten frier William de Solanga hath put downe in writing euen as the foresayd frier Odoricus vttered them by word of mouth, in the yeere of our Lord 1330. in the month of May, and in the place of S. Anthony of Padua. Neither did he regard to write them in difficult Latine or in an eloquent stile, but euen as Odoricus himselfe rehearsed them, to the end that men might the more easily vnderstand the things reported. I frier Odoricus of Friuli, of a certaine territory called Portus Vahonis, and of the order of the minorites, do testifie and beare witnesse vnto the reuerend father Godotus minister of the prouince of S. Anthony, in the marquesate of Treviso (being by him required vpon mine obedience so to doe) that all the premisses aboue written, either I saw with mine owne eyes, or heard the same reported by credible and substantiall persons. The common report also of the countreyes where I was, testifieth those things, which I saw, to be true. Many other things I haue omitted, because I beheld them not with mine owne eyes. Howbeit from day to day I purpose with my selfe to trauell countreyes or lands, in which action I dispose my selfe to die or to liue, as it shall please my God.

Of the death of frier Odoricus.

IN the yeere therefore of our Lord 1331 the foresayd frier Odoricus preparing himselfe for the performance of his intended iourney, that his trauel and labour might be to greater purpose, he determined to present himselfe vnto Pope Iohn the two and twentieth, whose benediction and obedience being receiued, he with a certaine number of friers willing to beare him company, might conuey himselfe vnto all the countreyes of infidels. And as he was traueiling towards the pope, and not farre distant from the city of Pisa, there meets him by the way a certaine olde man, in the habit and attire of a pilgrime, saluting him by name, and saying: All haile frier Odoricus. And when the frier demaunded how he had knowledge of him: he answered: Whilst you were in India I knew you full well, yea, and I knew your holy purpose also: but see that you returne immediatly vnto the couen from whence you came, for tenne dayes hence you shall depart out of this present world. Wherefore being astonished and amazed at these wordes (especially the olde man vanishing out of his sight, presently after he had spoken them) he determined to returne. And so he returned in perfect health, feeling no crazednesse nor infirmity of body. And being in his couen at Vdenc in the prouince of Padua, the tenth day after the foresayd vision, hauing receiued the Communion, and preparing himselfe vnto God, yea, being strong and sound of body, hee happily rested in the Lord; whose sacred departure was signified vnto the Pope aforesaid, vnder the hand of the publique notary in these words following.

In the yeere of our Lord 1331, the 14. day of Ianuarie, Beatus Odoricus a Frier minorite deceased

deceased in Christ, at whose prayers God shewed many and sundry miracles, which I Gue-telus publike notarie of Vtina, sonne of M. Damianus de Porto Gruaro, at the commande-ment and direction of the honorable Conradus of the Borough of Gastaldion, and one of the Councell of Vtina, haue written as faithfully as I cnuId, and haue deliuered a copie thereof vnto the Friers minorites: howbeit not of all, because they are innumerable, and too difficult for me to write.

The voyage of Matthew Gourney, a most valiant English Knight, against the Moores of Algier in Barbarie and Spaine. M. Camden pag. 159.

Nec tacendum Mattheum Gourney in oppido quodam, vulgari lingua Stoke vnder Hamden in comitatu Somersetensi appellato, sepultum esse, virum bellicosissimum regnante Edwardo tertio: qui 96. ætatis anno diem obiit, cum (vt ex inscriptione videre licuit) obsidioni d' Algizer contra Saracenos, prælijs Benamazin, Schlusensi, Cressiaco, Ingenos, Pictautensi, & Nazaran in Hispania dimicasset.

The same in English.

IT is by no meanes to be passed ouer in silence, that Matthew Gourney, being a most va-
In the reign
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400.
liant warrior in the reigne of Edward the third, lyeth buried at a certaine towne, in the countie of Somerset, commonly called Stoke vnder Hamden: who deceased in the 96. yeare of his age: and that (as it is manifest by the inscription of his monument) after he had valiantly behaued himselfe at the siege of Algizer against the Sarazens, and at the battailes of Benama-zin, of Sluce, of Cressie, of Ingenos, of Poitou, and of Nazaran in Spaine.

The coming of Lyon King of Armenia into England, in the yeere 1386, and in the ninth yeere of Richard the second, in trust to finde some meanes of peace or good agreement betweene the King of England and the French king. Iohn Froysart lib. 3. cap. 56.

THus in abiding for the Duke of Berrie, and for the Constable, who were behind, then king Lyon of Armenia, who was in France, and had assigned him by the king, sixe thousande frankes by the yeare to maintaine his estate, tooke vpon him for a good intent to goe into England to speake with the king there and his Councell, to see if he might finde any matter of peace to be had, betweene the two Realmes, England and France: And so he departed from his lodging of Saint Albeyne beside Saint Denice, alonely with his owne company, and with no great apparell. So he rode to Boloine, and there he tooke a shippe, and so sayled forth till he came to Douer; and there he found the Earle of Cambridge, and the Earle of Bucking-ham, and moe then a hundred men of armes, and a two thousand Archers, who lay there to keepe that passage, for the brute ran, that the Frenchmen should lande there or at Sandwich, and the king lay at London, and part of his Councell with him, and daily heard tydings from all the Portes of England. When the king of Arrenia was arriued in Douer, he had there good cheere, because he was a stranger, and so he came to the kings vnctes there, who sweetly receiued him, and at a time conuenient, they demanded of him from whence he came and whither he would. The king answered and sayd, that in trust of goodnesse he was come thi-ther to see the king of England, and his Councell, to treat of peace betweene England and France, for he saide that he thought the warre was not meete: for he sayd, by reason of warre betweene these two Realmes, which hath indured so long, the Saracens, Iewes & Turkes are waxed proude, for there is none that make them any warre, and by occasion thereof I haue lost my land and Realme, and am not like to recouer them againe without there were firme peace in all Christendome: & I would gladly shew the matter that toucheth all Christendome to the king of England, and to his Councell, as I haue done to the French king. Then the kings Vnctes demanded of him if the French king sent him thither or no; he answered and sayd, no: there is no man that sent mee, but I am come hither by mine owne motion to see if the king of England & his Councel would any thing leane to any treaty of peace, then was he demanded where the French king was, he answered I beleuec he be at Sluce, I sawe not him

him sithence I tooke my leaue of him at Senlize. Then he was demaunded, howe he could make any treatie of peace, and had no charge so to doe, and Sir, if yee be conueyed to the King our Nephew and to his Counsell, and the French king in the meane season enter with his puissance into England; yee may happe thereby to receiue great blame, and your person to be in great ieeperly with them of the Countrey. Then the King answered and said, I am in suretie of the French king, for I haue sent to him, desiring him till I returne againe, not to remoue from Sluce, and I repute him so noble and so well aduised, that he will graunt my desire, and that hee will not enter into the sea, till I come againe to him. Wherefore, sirs, I pray you in the instance of loue and peace, to conuey me to speake with the King, for I desire greatly to see him: or else yee that be his Vncles, if ye haue authoritie, to giue me answer to all my demaunds. Then the Earle of Buckingham sayd, syr king of Armenia, we be ordayned here to keepe and defend this passage, and the frontiers of England, by the King and his Counsell, and wee haue no charge to meddle any further with the businesse of the Realme, without we be otherwise commanded by the King. But sith ye be come for a good intent into this Countrey, ye be right welcome; but sir, as for any firme answer ye can haue none of vs, for as now we be not of the Councell, but we shall conuey you to the king without perill or danger. The king thanked them, and said: I desire nothing else but to see the king and to speake with him.

How the King of Armenia returned out of England, and of the answer that was made to him.

When the king of Armenia was refreshed at Douer a day, and had spoken with the kings Vncles at good leasure, then he departed towards London, with a good conduct that the Lords appointed to him, for feare of any recouters: so long he rode that he came to London, and in his ryding through London he was well regarded, because he was a stranger, and he had good cheare made him, and so was brought to the king, who lay at the Royall at the Queenes wardrobe, and his Counsell were in London at their lodgings: The Londoners were sore frettyng of their citie. When the comming of the king of Armenia was knowen, the kings Counsell drew to the King to heare what tydings the King brought in that troublous season: When the king of Armenia was come into the kings presence, he made his salutation and then beganne his processe to the states, how he was come out of France principally to see the king of England whō he had neuer scene before, & said, how he was right ioyous to be in his presence, trusting that some goodnesse might come thereby. And there he shewed by his words, that to withstande the great pestilence that was likely to be in England; therefore he was come of his owne good will to doe good therein if he might, not sent from the French king, willing to set some accorde and peace betweene the two Realmes England and France. Many faire pleasant words the king of Armenia spake to the king of England, and to his Counsell, then he was shortly answered thus: Syr king, ye be welcome into this Realme, for the king our Soueraigne lord, and all we are glad to see you here, but sir, we say that the king hath not here all his Counsell, but shortly they shall be here, and then ye shall be answered. The king of Armenia was content therewith, and so returned to his lodging. Within foure dayes after the king was counselled (and I thinke he had sent to his Vncles to know their intents, but they were not present at the answer giuing) to goe to the pallace at Westminster and his Counsell with him, such as were about him, and to send for the king of Armenia to come thither. And when he was come into the presence of the king of England and his Counsell, the king sate downe, and the king of Armenia by him, and then the Prelates and other of his Counsell. There the king of Armenia rehearsed againe his requestes that he made, and also shewed wisely how all Christendome was sore decayed and feebled by occasion of the warres betweene England and France. And how that all the knights and Squires of both Realmes entended nothing else, but alwayes to be on the one part or of the other: whereby the Empire of Constantinople leeseth, and is like to leese; for before this warre the Knights and Squires were wont to aduenture themselves. And also the king of Armenia shewed that by occasion of this warre he had lost his Realme of Armenia, therefore he desired

sired for Gods sake that there might be some treaty of peace had betweene the two Realmes England and France. To these wordes answered the Archbishop of Canterburie, for he had charge so to doe; And he sayd, Sir king of Armenia, it is not the manner nor neuer was scene betweene two such enemies as the king of England and the French king, that the King my Soueraigne lorde should be required of peace, and he to enter his land with a puissant army, wherefore sir, we say to you, that if it please you, ye may returne to the French king, and cause him and all his puissance to returne backe into their owne countreys. And when euery man be at home, then if it please you ye may returne againe hither, and then we shall gladly intende to your treatie.

This was all the answer the king of Armenia could get there, and so he dined with the king of England, and had as great honour as could bee deuised, and the king offered him many great gifts of golde and siluer, but he would take none though he had neede thereof, but alonely a ring to the value of a hundreth Frankes. After dinner he tooke his leaue and returned vnto his lodging, and the next day departed, and was two days at Douer, and there he tooke his leaue of such lords as were there, and so tooke the sea in a passager, and arriued at Calais and from thence went to Sluce, and there he spake with the French king and with his Vncles, and shewed them how he had bene in England, and what answer he had: the French king and his Vncles tooke no regard of his saying, but sent him backe againe into France, for their full intention was to enter into England as soone as they might haue winde and weather, and the Duke of Berrie and the Constable came to them: The winde was sore contrary to them, for therewith they could neuer enter into England but the winde was good to goe into Scotland.

The voyage of Henric Earle of Derby, after Duke of Hereford, and lastly Henry the fourth king of England, to Tunis in Barbarie, with an army of Englishmen written by Polidore Virgill. pag. 1389.

Franci interim per inducias nacti ocium, ac simul Genuensium precibus defatigati, bellum in Afros, qui omnem oram insulasque Italiae latrocinij infestas reddebant, suscipiunt. Richardus quoque rex Angliae rogatus auxilium, mittit Henricum comitem Derbiensem cum electa Angliae pubis manu ad id bellum faciendum. Igitur Franci Anglique viribus & animis consociatis in Africa traieciunt, qui vbi litus attingere, eatenus à Barbaris descensione prohibiti sunt, quoad Anglorum sagittariorum virtute factum est, vt aditus pateret: in terram egressi recta Tunetam urbem regiam petunt, ac obsident. Barbari timore affecti de pace ad eos legatos mittunt, quam nostris dare placuit, vt soluta certa pecuniae summa ab omni deinceps Italia, Galliaeque ora manus abstinerent. Ita peractis rebus post paucos menses, quam eorum erat, domum repeditum est.

The same in English.

The French in the meane season hauing gotten some leasure by means of their truce, and being sollicit and vrged by the intreaties of the Genuois vnderooke to wage warre against the Moores, who robbed and spoyled all the coasts of Italy, and of the Landes adjacent. Likewise Richard the second, king of England, being sued vnto for ayde, sent Henry the Earle of Derby with a choise armie of English souldiers vnto the same warfare. Wherefore the English and French, with forces and mindes vnited, sayled ouer into Africa, who when they approached vnto the shore were repelled by the Barbarians from landing, vntill such time as they had passage made them by the valour of the English archers. Thus hauing lauded their forces, they forthwith marched vnto the royall citie of Tunis, and besieged it. Whereat the Barbarians being dismayed, sent Ambassadors vnto our Christian Chieftaines to treat of peace, which our men graunted vnto them, vpon condition that they should pay a certaine summe of money, and that they should from thenceforth abstaine from piracies vpon all the coasts of Italy and France. And so hauing dispatched their businesse, within a fewe moneths after their departure they returned home.

This

This Historie is somewhat otherwise recorded by Froysard and Holenshed in manner following, pag. 473.

IN the thirteenth yeere of the reigne of king Richard the second, the Christians tooke in hand a iourney against the Saracens of Barbarie through sute of the Genouois, so that there went a great number of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of France and England, the Duke of Burbon being their Generall. Out of England there went Iohn de Beaufort bastarde sonne to the Duke of Lancaster (as Froysard hath noted) also Sir Iohn Russell, Sir Iohn Butler, Sir Iohn Harecourt and others. They set forwarde in the latter ende of the thirteenth yeere of the Kings reigne, and came to Genoa, where they remayned not verie long, but that the gallies and other vessels of the Genouois were ready to passe them ouer into Barbarie. And so about midsomer in the begining of the foureteenth yere of this kings reigne the whole army being embarked, sailed forth to the coast of Barbary, where neere to the city of Africa they landed: at which instant the English archers (as the Chronicles of Genoa write) stood all the company in good stead with their long bowes, beating backe the enemies from the shore, which came downe to resist their landing. After they had got to land, they inuironed the city of Africa (called by the Moores Mahdia) with a strong siege: but at length, constrained with the intemperancy of the scalding ayre in that hot cuntry, breeding in the army sundry diseases, they fell to a composition vpon certaine articles to be performed in the behalfe of the Saracens: and so 61 dayes after their arriall there they tooke the seas againe, and returned home, as in the histories of France and Genoa is likewise expressed. Where, by Polidore Virgil it may seeme, that the lord Henry of Lancaster earle of Derby should be generall of the English men, that (as before you heard) went into Barbary with the French men and Genouois.

The Chronicles
of Genoa.

The memorable victories in diuers parts of Italie of Iohn Hawkwood English man in the reigne of Richard the second, briefly recorded by M. Camden, pag. 339.

AD alteram ripam fluuij Colne oppositus est Sibble Heningham, locus natalis, vt accipi, Iohannis Hawkwoodi (Itali Aucuthum corruptè vocant) quem illi tantopere ob virtutem militarem suspexerunt, vt Senatus Florentinus propter insignia merita equestri statua & tumuli honore in eximia fortitudinis, fideſque testimonium ornauit. Res eius gestas Itali pleno ore prædicant; Et Paulus Iouius in elogijs celebrat: sat mihi sit Iulij Feroldi tetrastichon adjicere.
Hawkwoode Anglorum decus, & decus addite genti
Italice, Italico presidium; solo,
Vt tumuli quondam Florentia, sic simulachri
Virtutem Iouius donat honore tuam.

William Thomas in his Historie of the common wealthes of Italy, maketh honorable mention of him twice, to wit, in the commonwealth of Florentia and Ferrara.

The voyage of the Lord Iohn of Holland, Earle of Huntington, brother by the mothers side to King Richard the second, to Ierusalem and Saint Katherins mount.

The Lord Iohn of Holland, Earle of Huntington, was as then on his way to Ierusalem, and to Saint Katherins mount, and purposed to returne by the Realme of Hungarie. For as he passed through France (where he had great cheere of the King, and of his brother and vncles) hee heard how the king of Hungary and the great Turke should haue battell together: therefore he thought surely to be at that iourney.

The voiage of Thomas lord Moubray duke of Norfolk to Ierusalem, in the yeere of our Lord 1399. written by Holinshed, pag. 1233.

Thomas lord Moubray, second sonne of Elizabeth Segrave and Iohn lord Moubray her husband, was advanced to the dukedome of Norfolk in the 21. yeere of ſ reigne of Richard the 2. Shortly after which, hee was appealed by Henry earle of Bullingbroke of treason; and caried to the castle of Windsore, where he was strongly & safely garded, hauing a time of combate granted to determine the cause betweene the two dukes, the 16. day of September,

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in the 22. of the sayd king, being the yeere of our redemption 1398. But in the end the matter was so ordered, that this duke of Norfolk was banished for euer: whereupon taking his journey to Ierusalem, he died at Venice in his returne from the said citie of Ierusalem, in the first yeere of King Henry the 4. about the yeere of our redemption, 1399.

The coming of the Emperor of Constantinople into England, to desire the aide of Henry the 4. against the Turkes, 1400.

Thomas Walsingham.

SVb eodem tempore Imperator Constantinopolitanus venit in Angliam, postulaturus subsidium contra Turcas. Cui occurrit rex cum apparatu nobili ad le Blackheath, die Sancti Thomae Apostolo, susceptique, prout decuit, tantum Heroem, duxitq; Londonias, & per multos dies exhibuit gloriosè, pro expensis hospitij sui soluens, & cum respiciens tanto fastigio donatiuis. Et paulò post: His auditis rumoribus, Imperator laetior recessit ab Anglis, honoratus à rege donarijs preciosis.

The same in English.

About the same time the emperor of Constantinople came into England, to seeke ayde against the Turkes: whom y king accompanied with his nobilitie, met withall vpon Blackheath vpon the day of saint Thomas the Apostle, and receiued him as besecmed so great a prince, and brought him to London, and roially entertained him for a long season, defraying the charges of his diet, and giuing him many honorable presents. And a litle afterward: Vpon the hearing of these newes, the emperor departed with great ioy out of England, whom the king honoured with many precious gifts.

The Voiage of the bishop of Winchester to Ierusalem, in the sixt yeere of the reigne of Henry the lift, which was the yeere of our Lord, 1417. Thomas Walsing.

Vltimo die mensis Octobris, episcopus Wintoniensis accessit ad concilium Constanciense, peregrinaturus Hierosolymam post electione summi pontificis celebratam. ubi tantum valuit eius facunda persuasio, vt & excitaret dominos Cardinales ad concordiam, & ad electionem summi pontificis se ocyus prepararent.

The same in English.

The last day of October the bishop of Winchester came to the Councell of Constance, which after the chusing of the Pope determined to take his iourney to Ierusalem: where his eloquent perswasion so much preuailed, that he both perswaded my lords the Cardinals to vnity and concord, and also moued them to proceed more speedily to the election of the Pope.

A preparation of a voyage of King Henrie the fourth to the Holy land against the infidels in the yere 1413, being the last yere of his reigne: wherein he was preuented by death: written by Walsingham, Fabian, Polydore Virgile, and Holenshed.

Order taken for building of ships and galleys.

IN this foureteenth and last yere of king Henries reigne a councell was holden in the White friers in London, at the which among other things, order was taken for ships and galleys to be builded and made ready, and all other things necessary to be prouided for a voyage, which he meant to make into the Holy land, there to recouer the city of Ierusalem from the infidels: for it grieued him to consider the great malice of Christian princes, that were bent vpon a mischieuous purpose to destroy one another, to the perill of their owne soules, rather then to make warre against the enemies of the Christian faith, as in conscience, it seemed to him, they were bound. We finde, sayeth Fabian in his Chronicle, that he was taken with his last sickennesse, while he was making his prayers at Saint Edwards shrine, there as it were, to take his leaue, and so to proceede foorth on his iourney. He was so suddenly and grieuously taken, that such as were about him feared least he would haue died presently:

mently: wherefore to relieue him, if it were possible, they bare him into a chamber that was next at hand, belonging to the Abbot of Westminster, where they layd him on a pallet before the fire, and vsed all remedies to reuiue him. At length he recouered his speech, and perceiuing himselfe in a strange place which he knew not, he willed to knowe if the chamber had any particular name, whereunto answere was made, that it was called Ierusalem. Then sayde the king, Laudes be giuen to the father of heauen: for now I knowe that I shall die here in this chamber, according to the prophesie of mee declared, that I should depart this life in Ierusalem.

Of this intended voyage Polydore Virgile writeth in manner following:

POst hac Henricus Rex memor nihil homini debere esse antiquius, quam ad officium iustitie, que ad hominum vtilitatem pertinet, omne suum studium conferre, protinus omisso ciuili bello, quo pudebat videre Christianos omni tempore turpiter occupari, de republica Anglica bene gubernanda, de bello in hostes communes sumendo, de Hierosolymis tandem aliquando recipiendis plura destinabat, classemque iam parabat, cum ei talia agenti atque meditantis casus mortem attulit: subito enim morbo tentatus, nulla medicina subleuari potuit. Mortuus est apud Westmonasterium, annum agens quadagesimum sextum, qui fuit annus salutis humane, 1413.

The same in English.

AFTERWARD, King Henry calling to minde, that nothing ought to be more highly esteemed by any man, then to doe the utmost of his indeuour for the performance of iustice, which tendeth to the good and benefite of mankind; altogether abandoning ciuill warre (where-with he was ashamed to see, how Christians at all times were dishonourably busied) entered into a more deepe consideration of well gouerning his Realme of England, of waging warre against the common enemy, and of recouering, in processe of time, the citie of Ierusalem, yea, and was prouiding a nauie for the same purpose, whenas in the very midst of this his heroicall action and enterprise, he was surprised with death: for falling into a sudden disease, he could not be cured by any kinde of physicke. He deceased at Westminster in the 46 yeare of his age, which was in the yeere of our Lord, 1413.

A briefe relation of the siege and taking of the Citie of Rhodes, by Sultan Soliman the great Turke, translated out of French into English at the motion of the Reuerend Lord Thomas Dockwray, great Prior of the order of Ierusalem in England, in the yeere, 1524.

Willing faithfully to write and reduce in veritie Historiall, the great siege, cruel oppugnation, and piteous taking of the noble and renowned citie of Rhodes, the key of Christendome, the hope of many poore Christian men, withholden in Turkie to saue and keepe them in their faith: the rest and yeerely solace of noble pilgrimes of the holy sepulchre of Iesu Christ and other holy places: the refuge and refreshing of all Christian people: hauing course of marchandise in the parties of Leuant, I promise to all estates that shall see this present booke, that I haue left nothing for feare of any person, nor preferred it for fauour. And first I shall shewe the occasions that moued this cruell bloodshedder, enemy of our holy Christian faith, Sultan Soliman, now being great Turke, to come with a great hostie by sea and by lande, to besiege and assaile the space of sixe moneths, night and day, the noble and mightie citie of Rhodes, The yere of the incarnation of our Lord Iesu Christ, 1522.

The occasions why the great Turke came to besiege the Citie of Rhodes.

The first and principall cause was that he did consider and sawe by experience, that there was none other Towne nor place in Leuant that warred against him nor kept him in doubt, but this poore rocke of Rhodes. And hearing that continuall complaintes of his subiectes as

well of Syria, as of Turkie, for the domages and prizes dayly done of their bodies and goods by Christian men of warre receiued into Rhodes: And also of the shippes and gallees of the religion, he tooke conclusion in himselfe, that if he might put the sayde Towne in his power and subiection, that then he should be peaceable lord of all the parties of Leuant, and that his subiects should complaine no more to him.

The second, that he might followe the doings of his noble predecessours, and shewe himselfe very heire of the mightie and victorious lord Sultan Selim his father, willing to put in execution the enterprise by him left the yeere one thousand five hundred twentie and one. The which Selim the great Turke put in all redinesse his armie to the number of three hundredth sayles purposing for to send them against Rhodes, if mortalitie had not happened in his host, and he afterwarde by the will of our lorde was surprised and taken with death: wherefore he being in the latter ende of his dayes, (as some Turkes and false christian men that were at this siege shewed me) did charge by his testament, or caused to charge his sonne now being great Turke, that after his death hee should make his two first enterprises, the one against Bellegrado in Hungarie, and the other against Rhodes, for to get him honour, and to set his Countries and subiectes in rest and suretie. The which fatherly motion easilie entered into him and was imprinted in the heart and yong will of the sayde Solyman, his sonne, the which soone after the death of his father put in effect the first enterprise, and raised an huge hoste both by water and by land, and went himselfe in person

*The taking of
Belgrade.*

against Bellegrado, a right strong place in Hungarie. And after that hee had besieged it the space of two moneths or thereabout, for fault of ordinance and vitales, it was yielded to him by composition the eight day of September, in the yeere of our lord, one thousand five hundred twentie and one. The sayd Solyman hauing this victory, being swollen and raised in pride and vaine glory, turned his heart agaynst Rhodes. Neuerthelesse, he not ignorant of the strength of it, and considering the qualities of the people that were within it, of whom he should be well receiued as his predecessours had bene aforesayd, doubted much, and knew not how to furnish his enterprise. For his capitaines and Bashes turned him from it as much as they might by many reasons, they knowing the force of it, saue onely Mustofa Basha his brother in lawe, the which counselled and put him in minde to goe thither. Finally, hee purposed entirely to haue it by treason or by force. And also for the same cause and purpose, his father in his dayes had sent a lewe physician into Rhodes as a spie, to haue the better knowledge of it: the sayd Solyman was informed that he was there yet, wherefore he sent him worde that he should abide there still for the same cause. And gaue in charge to one of the chiefe men in Sio, to send vnto the sayd lewe all things needefull to maintaine him. And the same lewe wrote to him of Sio, vnder priuie wordes, all that was done in Rhodes to giue knowledge thereof to the great Turke: and the better to hide his treason, the sayd lewe made himselfe to be baptised. And to be the more named to be expert in Physike, he did some faire cures to such as were diseased, whereby he began to be well trusted, and came in fauour with many substantiall folkes of the towne. Among all other things whereof hee aduertised the great Turke, one was of a wall that was taken downe for to be new builded at the bulwarke of Auergue, certifying him that if hee came hastely with his hoste, hee might easilie and at vnwares surprise the towne in such estate as it was at that time. Many other aduertisements and warnings hee shewed the Turke, which shall be declared hereafter. But beside his aduertisement, the sayd great Turke stirred and prouoked by a false traitour, a Portingale knight of ours, that time Chancellor of the sayd holy Religion, a man of great authoritie, dignitie, and vnderstanding, and one of the principall lordes of the counsell of the same, named Sir Andrew de Merall, by little and little was moued and kindled to the sayd enterprise of treason, whereof was no maruell, for it was a great hope and comfort to haue such a person for him, that knew all the estate and rule of the religion and of the towne. And for to declare the occasions of the cursed and vnhappy will of the said traitor that had bene occasion of so great losse and damage, and shall be more at the length, if the diuine power set not to his hand.

*Forren physicians
become some
spies aforesayd.*

*A Portingale
traitor.*

And

And here it is manifestly to be understood of all men, that after the death of the noble and right prudent lord, Fabrico of Cacetto, great master of Rhodes, the sayd Sir Andrew enflamed with ambition and covetousnesse to be great master, and seeing himselfe deceiued of his hope, by the election made the two and twentieth day of January, of the right reuerend and illustre lord, Philip de Villiers Lisleadam, before him: from that time hee tooke so great enuie and desperation, enmitie and euil will, not onely against the sayde lord, but against all the holy religion, that hee set all his studie and purpose, to betray and sell his religion and the citie of Rhodet to the cursed misbeleeuers, forgetting the great honours and goodnesse that hee hath had of the religion, and hoped to receiue, with many other particular pleasures that the sayd lord master had done to him. But the deuill, vnkindnesse, and wickednesse had so blinded the eyes of his thought, that hee in no wise could refraine him, but at euery purpose that was spoken afore him, hee was short and might not dissemble. And one day among other hee sayde before many knights, that hee would that his soule were at the deuill, and that Rhodes and the religion were lost. And many other foolish and dishonest purposes, and wordes hee vttered, wherent none tooke heed, nor thought that hee had the courage to doe that thing that hee hath done. Howbeit, obstinate as Iudas, hee put in execution his cursed will: for soone after that the tidings of the election was sent Westward to the sayde noble lord, the sayd de Merall did send a Turke prisoner of his to Constantinople, vnder shadowe to fetch his ransome. By whom hee aduertised the great Turke and his counsell, of the maner and degree of Rhodes, and in what state and condicon the towne was in of all maner of things at that time, and what might happen of it, prouoking and stirring him to come with a great hoste to besiege the towne. And after the comming of the sayd reuerend lord great master, he gaue other aduise to the great Turke, shewing him that hee could neuer haue better time to come, seeing that the great master was new come, and part of the wall taken downe, and that all Rhodes was in trouble by occasion of some Italian knights, rebels agaynst the lord great master: of the which rebellion he was censer, the better to bring his cursed mind to passe: and also gaue the sayde great Turke knowledge that all Christian princes were busie, warring each vpon other, and that he should not doubt but if the rebellion lasted among them, the towne should be his without faile, as it is seene by experience. And for lacke of succours of euery part, and especially of such as might easily haue holpen vs beyng our neighbours, with their gallies and men of warre, wherefore it is now in the handes of the enemies of the christian faith. The which monitions and reasons of the false traitor being vnderstood and pondered by the great Turke and his counsell, it was considered of them not to loose so good occasion and time. Wherefore hee made most extreme diligence to rigge and apparell many ships & vessels of diuers sorts, as galliasses, gallies, palandres, fustes, and brigantines, to the number of 350. sailes and moe.

When the prisoner that the sayd de Merall did send into Turkie had done his commission, hee returned into Rhodes, whereof euery man had maruell. And many folkes deemed euil of his comming againe, as of a thing vnaccustomed, but none durst say any thing, seeing the sayd de Merall of so great authoritie and dignitie, and he cherished the sayd prisoner more then he was wont to doe. Therefore belike hee had well done his message, and had brought good tidings to the damnable and shamefull mind of the sayd traitor de Merall.

How the great Turke caused the passages to be kept, that none should beare tidings of his hoste to Rhodes.

THE great Turke intending with great diligence to make readie his hoste both by sea and by land, the better to come to his purpose, and to take the towne vnawarly as hee was aduertised, thought to keepe his doings as secret as hee might, and commaunded that none of his subiects should goe to Rhodes for any maner of thing. And likewise he tooke all the barkes and brigantines out of the hauens and portes in those coastes, because they should giue no knowledge of his armie. And also hee made the passages by land to be kept, that none should passe. Howbeit, so great apparell of an armie could not be long kept close: for the spies which the lord great master had sent into Turkie, brought tidings to the castle of saint Peter, and

to Rhodes, of all that was sayd and done in Turkie. Neuerthelesse, the sayd lord gaue no great credence to all that was brought and told, because that many yeeres before, the predecessors of the great Turke had made great armies: and alway it was sayd that they went to Rhodes, the which came to none effect. And it was holden for a mocke and a by-word in many places, that the Turke would goe to besiege Rhodes. And for this reason doubt was had of this last armie, and some thought that it should haue gone into Cyprus or to Cataro, a land of the lordship of Venice. Howbeit the great master not willing to bee taken vnwarly, but the meane while as carefull and diligent for the wealth of his towne, & his people, vnderstanding these tidings of the Turkes armie, did all his diligence to repaire and strengthen the towne. Amongst all other things to build vp, and raise the bulwarke of Auuerigne, and to cleause and make deeper the ditches. And the more to cause the workemen to haste them in their businesse, the sayd lord ouersawe them wise or thrise every day.

How the lord great master counselled with the lordes for prouision for the towne.

Then the sayd reuerend lord thought to furnish and store the towne with more vitales for the sustenance thereof, and for the same many times hee spake with the lordes that had the handling and rule of the treasurie, and of the expenses thereof in his absence, and since his comming: That is to wit, with the great Commander Gabriel de pommerrolles, lieutenant of the sayd lord: The Turcoplier Sir Iohn Bourgh of the English nation: and the Chancellor Sir Andrew de Meral, of whom is spoken afore, and of his vntruth agaynst his religion. The which three lordes sayd, that hee should take no thought for it, for the towne was well stored with vitales for a great while, and that there was wheate ynough till new came in: Notwithstanding it were good to haue more, or the siege were laied afore the towne, and therefore it were behouefull to send for wheate and other necessaries into the West for succours of the towne, and at that time to puruey for every thing.

Sir Iohn Bourgh
the English
Turcoplier.

Of the prouision for vitales and ordinance of warre.

AS touching the store and ordinance of warre, the sayd lordes affirmed that there was ynough for a yeere and more, whereof the contrary was found, for it failed a moneth or the citie was yeelded. It is of truth that there was great store, and to haue lasted longer then it did. But it was needful to spend largely at the first comming of the enemies to keepe them from comming neere, and from bringing earth to the ditches sides as they did. And moreouer you are to consider the great number of them, and their power that was spread round about the towne, giuing vs so many assaults and skirmishes in so many places as they did, and by the space of sixe whole moneths day and night assailing vs, that much ordinance and store was wasted to withstand them in all points. And if it failed, it was no maruell. Howbeit the noble lord great master provided speedily for it, and sent Brigantines to Lango, to the castle of saint Peter, and to the castels of his isle Feraclous and Lyndo, for to bring powder and saltpeter to strength the towne, but it sufficed not.

And for to speake of the puruiance of vitales, it was aduised by the lord great master and his three lords, that it was time to send some ships for wheat to places thereabout, before the Turks hoste were come thither. And for this purpose was appointed a ship named the Galliege, whose captaine hight Brambois, otherwise called Wolfe, of the Almaine nation, an expert man of the sea, the which made so good diligence, that within a moneth he performed his voiage, and brought good store of wheat from Naples and Romania, which did vs great comfort.

How a Brigantine was sent to Candie for wine, and of diuers ships that came to helpe the towne.

After this, a motion was made to make prouision of wine for the towne, for the men of Candie durst not saile for to bring wine to Rhodes as they were wont to doe for feare of the Turkes hoste: and also they of the towne would send no ship into Candie, fearing to be taken and enclosed with the sayd hoste by the way. Howbeit some merchants of the towne,

were

were willing to haue adventured themselves in a good ship of the religion, named the Mary, for to haue laden her with wine in Candie. But they could not agree with the three lordes of the treasure, and their let was but for a little thing: and all the cause came of the sayd traitour de Merall, faining the wealth of the treasure: for he intended another thing, and brake this good and profitable enterprise and will of the sayd merchants, seeing that it was hurtfull to the Turke, whose part the said traitour held in his diuinish heart: that notwithstanding, the reuerend lord great master, that in all things from the beginning to the ende, hath alway shewed his good will, and with all diligence and right that might bee requisite to a soueraigne capitaine and head of warre, found other expedience, and sent a Brigantine into Candie, in the which he sent a brother sergeant named Anthonie of Bosus, a well sprighted man and wise, that by his wisdome wrought so well, that within a small time he brought fifteene vessels called Gripes, laden with wine, and with them men of warre the which came vnder shadow of those wines, because the gouernours of Candie durst let none of their men goe to the succour of Rhodes for feare of the Turke. And beside those fifteene Gripes came a good ship whose capitaine and owner was a rich yong gentleman Venetian, Messire Iohn Antonio de Bonaldi, which of his good will came with his ship laden with 700. butts of wine to succour the towne with his person and folkes, whose good and lowable will I leaue to the consideration of the readers of this present booke. For hee being purposed to haue had his wines to Constantinople, or he was enforced of the busines of Rhodes, and was in the porte du Castell in Candie, would not beare his vitailles to the enemies of the faith, but came out and returned his way toward Rhodes, forgetting all particular profite and aduantage. He being arriued at Rhodes, dispatched and sold his wine, which was a great encrease and comfort for the towne. And when he had so done, he presented his person, his ship, and his folke, to the reuerend great master, the which retained him, and set him in wages of the Religion. And during the siege, the sayd capitaine behaued him woorthily in his person, and put himselfe in such places as woorthy men ought to be, spending his goods largely without demanding any payment or recompense for his doing, of the Religion.

How the corne was shorne downe halfe ripe and brought into the towne for feare of the Turkes hoste.

During these things, the reuerend lord great master carefull and busie to haue euery thing necessary, as men and other strengths, sent vessels called brigantines, for to cause the wafters of the sea to come vnto Rhodes for the keeping and fortifying of the towne, the which at the first sending came and presented their persons and ships to the seruice of the religion.

After that the sayd lord caused to shere downe the Rie of his isle, and caused it to bee brought into the towne, which was done in Aprill: and then in May in some places, he made to shere the wheate halfe ripe, howbeit the most part was left in the fields, because the Turkes hoste was come out of the streights of Constantinople. And doubting that any number of ships should come before to take the people of the sayd Isle vnawares, the sayd lord made them to leaue shering of wheate, and caused the people of the furthest part of the Isle to come into the towne.

Haruest in
April and May.

While that the great master prouided for all things after the course of time and tidings that hee had, there arriued a Carak of Genoa laden with spicerie from Alexandria, the which passed before the port of Rhodes the eight day of Aprill, and rid at anker at the Fosse, 7. or 8. miles from the towne, for to know and heare tidings of the Turkish hoste. Then the lord willing to furnish him with people as most behoouefull for the towne, sent a knight of Prouence named sir Anastase de sancta Camilla, commander de la Tronquiere to the capitaine of the Carak, praying him to come into the hauen with his ship for the defence of the towne, profering him what he would, assuring him his ship. The capitaine excused him, saying, that the merchandisc was not his owne, but belonged to diuers merchants to whom he must yeeld account. Howbeit at the last after many words and promises to him made, hee came into the hauen, the which capitaine was named messire Domingo de Fournati, and hee in his person behaued him valiauntly in the time of the sayd siege.

How

How the great master caused generall musters to be made, and sent a vessell to the Turkes naue, of whom he received a letter.

After the moneth of April the lord master seeing that the Turkes hoste drew neere, and that he had the most part of the wasters within the towne, he caused generall musters of men of armes to be made. And began at the knights, the which vpon holy Rood day in May made their musters before the Commissioners ordained by the sayd lord in places deputed to each of them called Aulberge. The which Commissioners made report to the lordes that they had found the knights in good order of harnesse & other things necessary for warre, & their arae laire & proper, with crosses on them. When the muster of the knights was done, the lord master thought to make the musters of them of the towne, and strangers together: but his wisdom perceived that harme should come thereby, rather then good, doubting that the number of people should not bee so great as he would, or needed to haue, whereof the great Turke might haue knowledge by goers and commers into Rhodes, and therefore he caused them of the towne to make their musters scuerall by bandes and companies, and the strangers also by themselves, to the end that the number should not bee knowne, notwithstanding that there was good quantitie of good men and well willing to defend themselves. And the more to hearten and giue them courage and good will, some knights of the Crosse, decked their men with colours and deuises, and tooke with them men of the towne and strangers, and with great noyse of trumpets and timbrels, they made many musters, as enuying each other which should keepe best aray and order, and haue the fairest company. It was a great pleasure to see them all so well agree, and so well willing.

The number of the men of the towne amounted and were esteemed, three or foure thousand, beside men of the villages, that might be 1500. or 2000.

The eight day of the same moneth, the Turkes hearing of those tidings, made a fire for a token in a place called le Fisco, in the maine land right against Rhodes. And certaine dayes afore they had made another, that is to weete, when the ship of a knight named Menetow went thither, and had with him the clarke of the gallies named Ieques truchman, the which vnder shadow to speake with him, was withholden of the Turkes. For the great Turke had commanded to take him or some other man of the Rhodes to haue perfect knowledge in what estate the towne was then in euery thing. And they of the towne weening that the second fire was for to deliuer Iaques, the reuerend lord great master sent one of his galliasses, whose patron was called messire Boniface of Prouence, to know the cause thereof. And when hee arrived at the sayd place of le Fisco, he demaunded of the Turkes wherefore they had made the token of fire. And they said that it was because their lord had sent a letter to the great master, but as yet it was not come, and desired him to tary till it were brought. The patron as warie & wise in the businesse of the sea, thought in himselfe that the Turkes made such prolonging to some euill intent, or to surprise his vessell being alone, wherefore hee bade them giue him the letter speedily, or els he would goe his way, and neither tary for letter nor other thing: and told them of the euill and dishonest deed that they had done the dayes afore, to withhold the clarke vnder their words and safeconduct: and therewith he turned his galliasse to haue gone away. The Turkes seeing that, gaue him the letter, the which he tooke, and when he was arrived at Rhodes, he presented it to the lord great master, which assembled the lordes of his counsell, and made it to be red: The tenor whereof was such as foloweth.

The copie of the letter that the great Turke sent to the lord great master, and to the people of the Rhodes.

SVltan Solyman Basha by the grace of God, right mightie emperor of Constantinople, and of himselfe holding both the lauds of Persia, Arabia, Syria, Mecha, and Ierusalem; of Asia, Europe, Ægypt, and of all the Sea, lord and possessor: To the reuerend father lord Philip, great master of Rhodes, to his counsailors, and to all the other citizens great and small, greeting. Sending conuenient and worthy salutations to your reuerences, wee giue you to weete, that

that we haue receiued your letters sent vnto our imperiall maiestic by George your seruaut, the tenor whereof we doe well vnderstand; and for this occasion we send vnto you this our present commaundement, to the end that we will that ye know surely how by our sentence we will haue that Isle of Rhodes for many damages and euill dzeds which we haue, and heare from day to day of the sayd place done to vs and our subiects, and ye with your good will shall hold it of vs & doe vs obeisance, and giue the citie to mine imperiall maiestic. And we sweare by God that made heauen and earth, and by 26000. of our prophets, and by the 4. Misafi that fell from the skies, and by our first prophet Mahomet, that if ye doe vs homage, and yeeld you with good will vpon these othes, all you that will abide in the sayd place, great and small, shall not need to feare perill nor damage of mine imperiall maiestic, neither you, your goods, nor your men: and who so will goe to any other place with his goods and household, may so doe, and who so will dwell and inhabite in any other places vnder mine Imperiall maiestic, may remaine where they like best, without feare of any person. And if there bee any of the principals and worthy men among you that is so disposed, wee shall giue him wages and prouision greater then hee hath had. And if any of you will abide in the sayd isle, yee may so doe after your auncient vsages and customes, and much better. And therefore if that yee will accept these our othes and intreatings, send vnto vs a man with your letters to mine Imperiall maiestic, or els know yee that wee will come vpon you with all prouisions of warre, and thereof shall come as it pleaseth God. And this wee doe, to the end that ye may know, and that ye may not say, but we haue giuen you warning. And if ye doe not thus with your good will, wee shall vault and vndermine your foundations in such maner, that they shalbe torne ypside downe, and shall make you slaues, and cause you to die, by the grace of God, as we haue done many, and hereof haue ye no doubt. Written in our court at Constantinople the first day of the moneth of Iune.

How the Turkes came to land in the Isle of Lango, and were driuen to their ships againe by the Prior of S. Giles.

When the lord great master and his counsell had heard the tenor of the letter, they would giue none answer to the great Turke, but that he should be receiued with good strokes of artillerie. So that to a foolish demand bechooued none answer. And it was very like that he would haue nothing. For sixe dayes after, that was the 14. day of the said moneth of Iune, the Brigantines that went toward Sio to know of the said armie, came againe and sayd, that of a trueth the said armie was coming, and that nigh to Lango an Isle of the religion, and 160. mile from Rhodes, they had scene and told 30. sailes that were most part gallies and fustes: the which vessels set men on land in y^e isle of Lango. The the prior of S. Giles, Messire pre Iohn de Bidoux commander of the sayd place, taried not long from horsebacke with his knights and people of the isle, and he met so well with the Turkes, that he droue them to their ships, and slew a certaine number of them: and of the side of Pre Iohn some were hurt, and his horse was slaine. When the enemies were entered into their gallies, they went to a place called castle Iudeo on the maine land, betweene the sayd isle of Lango and the castle of S. Peter.

How part of the nauie and armie of the great Turke came before the citie of Rhodes.

The 18. day of the said moneth of Iune, these 30. gallies went from the sayd place, and passed by the Cape of Crion, entering the gulfe of Epimes beside Rhodes, and were discovered from the shade of the hill of Salaco, a castle in the isle of Rhodes. On the morow they came out of the gulfe by plaine day, and sailing along by the coasts, they entered into a haven on maine land called Malfata, where they abode three dayes. Then they went from thence, and returned to the gulfe of Epimes, where they abode two dayes and two nights.

The 24 day of the same moneth they issued out of Epimes, and trauersing the chanel, they came to the yle of Rhodes in a place before a castle called Fanes, and they went to land, and burnt a great field of corne the same day, which was the feast of S. Iohn Baptist our patron. The guard of a castle named Absito in the yle of Rhodes discovered and spied the

great hoste, and in great haste brought word to the lord master, and sayd that the sayd hoste, that was in so great number of sailes that they might not be numbred, was entered into the gulfe of Epimes. The 30 sailes that lay in the yle arose in the night, and went to the sayd hoste in the gulfe.

The 26 day of Iune the sayd great hoste arose and went out of Epimes an houre after the sun rising, & trauersing the chanell, they came to a place called the Fosse, eight miles from the towne. And the 30 first sailes turned backe toward the cape of S. Martin and other places to watch for ships of Christian men, if any passed by to Rhodes. The great hoste abode still till noone or one of the clocke, and then arose, not all, but about 80 or 100 ships, as gallies, galliasses, and fusts: and passed one after another before the towne and hauen of Rhodes three miles off, and came to shore in a place nigh to land, called Perambolin, sixe miles from the towne. In the which place the sayd hoste abode from that time to the end of that vnhappy siege.

The number and names of the vessels that came to besiege Rhodes.

The number of the ships were these: 30 galliasses, 103 gallies, aswell bastards as subtile mahonnets, 15 taffours, 20 fusts, 64 great ships, sixe or seuen gallions, & 30 galleres, beside the navy that waited for Christian men, if any came to succour vs. These were the vessels that came at the first to lay the siege. And sith that the sayd host came out of Perambolin, there came from Syria 20 other sailes, aswell gallies as fusts. And many other ships came sith, and ioyned with the sayd army in the time of the sayd siege. And it was sayd that there were 400 sailes and moe.

The same day that part of the host came to the sayd place, the reuerend lord great master ordeined a great brigandine to send into the West, to certifie our holy father the pope, and the Christian princes how the Turks army was afore Rhodes. And in the sayd vessel he sent two knights, one a French man named Sir Claude Dansouville called Villiers, and Sir Loys de Sidonia a Spaniard: and they went to the pope and to the emperour.

After the comming of the Turks navy into the sayd place, it was 14 or 15 dayes or they set any ordinance on land, great or small, or any quantity of men came on shore, whereof we maruailed. And it was tolde vs by some that came out of the campe, and also by the spies that the lord great master had sent abroad arayed as Turks, that they abode the commandement of their great lord, vntill the hoste by land were come into the campe. Howbeit there came some number for to view the towne, but they went priuily, for the ordinance of the towne shot without cease.

All this while the gallies and galliasses went and came to land, bringing vitaille and people. At the which ships passing nigh the town, were shot many strokes with bombards, which made some slaughter of our enemies: and when the most part of them was past, they began to set ordinance on the land with great diligence. Then the lord great master departed from his palace, and lodged him nigh a church called The victory, because that place was most to be doubted: and also that at the other siege the great businesse and assault was there.

How the lord great master made his petition before the image of S. Iohn, and offered him the keyes of the towne.

The day before were made many predications and sermons, and the last was in the church of S. Iohn Baptist. When the sermon was done, a pontificall Masse was celebrate with all solemnities, and all the reliques taken downe, and the lord great master and all his knights with great deuotions and reuerence heard it. And when the Masse was ended, the lord great master made a pitious oration or prayer before Saint Iohn Baptist his protectour: and aboue all other words, which were too long to tell, he besought him meekly that it would please him to take the keyes of that miserable city. The which keyes he presented and layed vpon the altar before the image, beseeching S. Iohn to take the keeping and protection thereof, and of all the religion, as by his grace he had giuen to him vnworthy, the gouerning vnto that day:

day: and by his holy grace to defend them from the great power of the enemies that had besieged them.

How the women slaues would haue set fire in the towne.

THE eight day of Iuly it was known that the Turkish women being slaues and seruaunts in many houses of the towne, had appointed to set fire in their masters houses at the first assault that should be made, to the end that the men should leaue their posterns & defenses to go and saue their houses and goods. And it was found that a woman of Marchopota being a slaue, was first mouer thereof, the which was taken and put to execution.

The same day some of our men went out for to skirnish with the Turkes, and many of them were slaine with shot of our artillerie, and of our men but one.

How the Turkes layd their artillerie about the towne, and of the maner and quantitie of their pieces and gunshot.

THE 18. day of Iuly, for the beginning and first day they set vp a mantellet, vnder the which they put three or foure meane pieces, as sacres, wherewith they shot against the posterns of England and Prouence. But the mantellet was soone broken and cast downe, and their pieces destroyed with the shot of the wall, and they that shot them were most part slaine. As this first mantellet was broken, by the great and innumerable people that they had they set all their ordinance on land, and caried it to the places where it should be bent, or nigh thereby.

And the 29. day of the same moneth, they set vp two other mantellets. One beside a church of saine Cosme and Damian, and another toward the West. And from these mantellets they shot great pieces, as Culierings, double gunnes, and great bombardes agaynst the wals of England and Spaine, to the which mantellets the ordinance of the towne gaue many great strokes, and often brake them. And the more to grieue the towne and to feare vs, they set vp many other mantellets in diuers places, almost round about the towne, and they were reckoned foure score: the which number was well lessened by the great quantitie of strokes of artillerie shot out of the towne from many places.

The artillerie of the Turkes was such as followeth.

FIRST there were sixe great gunnes, cannons perriers of brasse, that shot a stone of three foote and a halfe: also there were 15. pieces of iron that shot stones of fite or sixe spannes about. Also there were 14. great bombardes that shot stones of eleuen spans about. Also there were twelue basiliskes, wherof they shot but with 8. that is to weete, foure shot agaynst the posterns of England and Spaine, and two agaynst the gate of Italy: the other two shot sometime agaynst Saint Nicholas tower. Also there were 15. double gunnes casting bullets as basiliskes. The meane shot, as sacres and pasnolans, were in great number. The handgunshot was innumerable and incredible. Also there were twelue potgunnes of brasse that shot upward, wherof eight were set behind the church of S. Cosme and Damian, and two at saint Iohn de la Fontaine toward the port of Italy, and the other two afore the gate of Auergue, the which were shot night and day: and there were three sorts of them, wherof the greatest were of sixe or seuen spannes about. And the sayd stones were cast into the towne to make murder of people, which is a thing very inhumane and fearefull, which maner of shooting is little used amongst christian men. Howbeit by euident myracle, thanked be God, the sayd pieces did no great harme, and slew not past 24. or 25. persons, and the most part women and children, and they began to shoot with the said pieces from the 19. day of the same moneth, vnto the end of August, & it was accounted that they shot 2000. times more or lesse.

Then the enemies were warned by the lewe that wrote letters to them of all that was done and sayd in the towne, that the sayd potgunnes did no harme: wherfore they were angry, for they thought that they had slaine the third part of our people: and they were counselled by him to leaue that shooting, for it was but time lost, and powder wasted, and then they

shot no more with them. It is of a trueth that they shot with the sayd potgunnes 12. or 15. times with bullets of brasse or copper, full of wild fire, and when they were in the ayre, they flamed forth, and in falling on the ground, they brake, and the fire came out and did some harme. But at the last wee knew the malice thereof, and the people was warie from comming neere to them, and therefore they did hurt no more folke.

How the captaine Gabriel Martiningo came to the succor of Rhodes, and all the slaues were in danger to be slaine.

THE 24. day of the same moneth a brigantine arriued that was sent afore into Candie, wherein came a worthy captaine named Gabriel Martiningo with two other captains. And there went to receiue him messieur prou Iohn prior of S. Giles, and the prior of Nauarre. Then after his honourable receiuing as to him well appertained, they brought him before the lord great master, that louingly receiued him, and he was gladly scene and welcommed of the people, as a man that was named very wise and ingenious in feats of warre. Then came a Spaniard renegado from the host, that gaue vs warning of all that was done in the field, and of the approaching by the trenches that our enemies made.

And in likewise there arose a great noise in the towne, that the slaue Turks that wrought for vs in the ditches had slaine their keepers, and would haue fled, which was not so. Neuerthelesse, the rumour was great, and they rang alarme: wherefore the sayd slaues comming to prison, as it was ordeined in al the alarmes, were met of the people, which in great anger put them to death: so that there were slain an hundred & moe the same day. And if the lord great master had not commanded that none should hurt them, they had bene all slaine, and there were fiftene hundreth of them: which slaues did great seruice in time of the siege: for they laboured dayly to make our defences, and to cast earth out of the ditches, and in all works they were necessary at our needs.

How the great Turke arriued in person before Rhodes.

THE 25 day of the sayd moneth many of our men went out for to skirmish in the field and made great murder of Turks, and in likewise did our artillery. And it is to be noted that the 28 day of the same moneth the great Turke in person passed le Fisco a hauen in the maine land with a galley and a fust, and arriued about noone, where his army lay, the which day may be called vnhappie for Rhodes. For his comming, his presence and continuall abiding in the field is and hath bene cause of the victorie that he hath had. When the gallie that he came in was arriued, all the other shippes of the hoste hainged banners aloft in their toppes and on their sayle yerdes.

Soone after that the Turke was arriued, he went to land, and mounted on his horse, and rode to his pavilion which was in a high place called Megalandra, foure or five miles fro the towne out of the danger of the gunne shot. And on the morow, as it was reported to vs, hee came to a Church nigh the towne called Saint Steuen, for to viewe the Towne and fortresses, whereas they had set vp mantellets for to lay their ordinance.

The last day of Iuly, one of our brigandines went out with a good company of men arayed as Turkes, and some of them could speake Turkish, and went by right to lande through the Turkes hoste, and demanded if there were any that would passe ouer into Turkie, that they should haste them to come. The Turkes weening that they had bene of Turkie, there entred a 12. persons, the which were carried to Rhodes, by whom we knew what they did in the campe.

The first day of August the Captaine Gabriel Martiningo was made knight of the order of the religion by the lord great Master, and was made the first auuncient of the Italian nation, of the first baliage or priorie that should be vacant. And in the meane season the religion should giue him twelue hundred ducates for pension euery yeere, and the same day he was received to the Councell in the roome of a baylife.

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The fift day of the sayd moneth our master gunner was slaine with a gunne, which was great losse for vs at that time.

The 15. day of the sayd moneth was knowen and taken for a traitor, Messire Iohn Baptista, the physician aforesayd, which confessed his euill and diuelish doings, and had his head stricken of.

Of the marueilous mounts that the Turks made afore the towne, and how the capitaines were ordered in the trenches.

After the coming of the great Turke, the enemies began to shoote with ordinance of another sort then they did before, and specially with harquebushes and handguns, and also to make their trenches and approaches. And also they did more diligence then afore, to bring y^e earth nigh the towne with spades and pickaxes. And it is to weet, that they moued the earth from halfe a mile off, and there were shot out of the towne innumerable strokes with ordinance against the sayd earth, and innumerable quantitie of people hid behind the sayd earth, were slaine. Neuerthelesse they neuer left working till they had brought it to the brimmes of the ditches: and when it was there, they raised it higher and higher in strengthening it behind. And in conclusion the sayd earth was higher then the wals of the towne by 10. or 12. foote, and it seemed a hill. And it was agaynst the gate of Auerngne and Spaine, and beat our men that were at the gates & bulwarks, in such wise, that none durst be seene till certaine defences and repaires were made of planks and boards to couer our people and keepe them from the shot. And at the gate of Italy was made such another heape, and in none other part.

When the trenches were thus made to the ditches, the enemies made holes in the wals of the ditch onward: where thorow they shot infinitely with handgannes at our men aswell on the walles as on the bulwarks, and slew many of them. Then the bashas and capitaines entred into the trenches, ech to his place after their order and dignity: that is to wit, Mustafa Basha as chiefe captaine entred the trench direct to the bulwarke of England with his people & capitaines vnder him. Pery Basha went to the trenches against the gate of Italy with his folkes and capitaines vnder him. Acemek Basha was in the trenches of Auerngne and Spaine with the Aga of the Ianizaires and the Beglarby of Romany with him. The Beglarby of Natolia was in the trenches of Pronence. Allibey was with his company against the gardins of saint Anthony on the North side, and diuers other capitaines with him, and set his ordinance against the wall of the gate of Almaine, which was but weake, and set vp seuen mantellets by the milles toward the West: and by the space of eight or nine dayes they beat vpon the same wall; which put vs in great feare, if they had continued. Howbeit the noble lord great master forthwith caused repaires to be made within, and planks & tables to be set to fortifie the sayd weake wall: and abode there from the morning til night, to cause it to be the more hasted. The artillery of the gate of Almaine, and the Massif of the gate of the campe and of the palais beat so sore and so often vpon the sayd mantellets that it wearied the enemies to make and repaire them so often: and they tooke vp the pierces, and bare them away. And also they could not well beat the sayd wall because the brimmes of the ditch without were almost as hie as the wall that they beat. But or they bare the artillery away, they beat the steeple of S. Iohns church so, that the most part was broken and cast downe. The foresayd mantellets were appointed to beat S. Nicholas tower, and by the space of ten or twelue dayes they shot sore against it: but they had so sharpe and vigorous answer, that there was not one mantellet that abode whole an houere. The captaine of the sayd tower and his folke did such diligence and businesse in shooting off their pierces, that the enemies durst set vp no more mantellets by day, nor shoot no more but onely by night, while the Moone did shine, which is a thing worthy of memory, of maruaile, and of praise. At the last when they had beaten against the sayd tower a certaine time, seeing that it furthered nothing, they tooke their ordinance fro thence, and bare it where they thought best.

During the shot in the sayd place, the other capitaines were not idle nor in a sleepe, but with-

out cease night and day they beat the wall of England and Spaine, and set foureteeen mantellets against it, shooting great bombardes, whereof some of the stones were fite or sixe spannes about, and some other of nine or ten: and within a moneth and lesse they cast downe the wall almost euen smooth with the Barbican. And when the sayd wall was so beaten, they set to beat the bulwarke of Spaine for to raise the defences: and in their trenches they set three great bombardes, which shot stones of eleuen spannes in compasse, and with the sayd pieces they beat the sayd bulwarke and wall in such wise, that they made great bracks, and the stones and earth that fell, serued the enemies for ladders, so that they might come vpon the plaine ground. In like sort they raised the defences from the height of the hulwarke at the posterne of Pronence, and set three great pieces on the brimme of the ditch, which shot stones of eleuen spannes against the wall, and within a while they made a breach as at the posterne of Spaine. The artillery of the towne did shoot without cease against the mantellets, and brake many of them, but they made other as it is sayd in the nights. For they had all things that belonged to them, & needed. And out of the posterne of England was shot a gunne that brake downe one of the sayd mantellets, and hit vpon one of the pieces, and slew foure or fise men, and bare away both the legs of the master of the ordinance, which died soone after: whereof the great Turke was very ill content, and sayd that he had rather haue lost one of his basshas or captaines then the sayd master. Also it is to knowen that there were three or foure mantellets addressed against the plain ground of Italy, and by continuall beating of shot that they made, there was also a breach, and by the earth and stones that were fallen, they might come vp to it.

Of the politike repaires and defences that the ingenious capitaine Gabriel Martiningo, made within the towne against the breaches in the walles.

The capitaine Gabriel Martiningo, prompt, diligent, and expert to giue remedies to the needfull places, forthwith caused to make the traueses vpon the wall whereas the breach was, with good repaires, and gunnes small and great which were set in the sayd traueses, the which shot not onely at the breaches but to the trenches, and made great murder of enemies aswell at the assaults that they made as otherwhiles. And beside the traueses, the sayd capitaine planted small artillery, as harquebushes, and handgunnes vpon certaine houses within the towne, that stood open against the breach, with good repaires: and from that place great slaughter of Turks was made at the assaults. Also it is of trueth that beside the sayd mantellets that shot against the wall of England and Spaine with great bombardes, were two mantellets in an hie place toward the way to the garden of Maupas, in the which were certaine double gunnes, as basilisks with holow stones and wilde fire in them, which shot against the wall into the towne at all auentures for to make murder of people: howbeit, thanked be God, they did no great harme but to the houses.

After these great & terrible beatings, and that the enemies had way to mount vpon the towne walles, and come to hand with vs by trauersing of their trenches to the fallen earth within the breach more surely, and without hurt of our gunshot, shooting thorow holes that they made in the walles of the ditch without, they cast vp much stone and earth, because it should couer them from the shot of the bulwarke of Auerngne. And also they shot feruently against the bulwarke of Spaine, for to raise the defences, of the which at the last they raised the most part, reseruing only a few gunners below in the mine of the sayd bulwarke, which litle or nothing damaged them. And this is touching the gunshot, whereof I say not the third part, because it is a thing incredible to them that haue not seene it. For some dayes they shot with those great bombardes that were on the brimme of the ditch, and from the mantellets bent against the wall of England and Spaine 20 or 30 times and more. And I beleene verily that since the creation of the world such artillery, and so great quantity was neuer bent and layed before any towne as hath bene against Rhodes at this siege. Wherefore it is no maruell if the walles be and haue bene beaten downe, and if there be breaches and cliffs in many places.

Of the mines that the Turks made: and how they ouerthrew part of the bulwarke of England.

AND because as it is sayd before, that the greatest hope that the enemies had to get the towne of Rhodes, was by mining, therefore now after that I haue spoken of the gunshot and beatings, I shall shew of the mines that the Turks made, the which were in so great quantity, and in so many places, that I beleue the third part of the towne was mined: and it is found by account made, that there were about 60 mines, howbeit, thanked be God, many of them came not to effect, by occasion of the countermines that they within made, and also trenches that the right prudent lord the great master caused to be made deepe within the ditches, vnto two or three foot of water. The which trenches and certaine pits that he had caused in the sayd ditches to be wrought, or the host arriued, serued right well since: for night and day there were men in them to watch and hearken when the enemies mined, for to meet them and cut their way, as was done many times.

And for to speake of the mines that had effect, and damaged vs, it is to wit, that the fourth day of September, about foure houres after noone, the enemies put fire in two mines, one was betweene the posterne of Spaine and Auueigne, which did no hurt but to the Barbican. The other was at the bulwarke of England, which was so fell and strong, that it caused most part of the towne to shake, and cast down a great part of the sayd bulwarke at the spring of the day: and by the earth and stones that fell into the ditches, the enemies came vpon the bulwarke with their banners, and fought sore and mightily with our men, not with hands, but with shot of handgunnes. The lord great master that was come 15 dayes or more with his succours to the sayd bulwarke, went with his company to helpe them that fought. After that they had fought the space of two or three houres, the enemies repelled and driuen backe by our men from the sayd bulwarke, and beaten with ordinance on euery side, withdrew them with their losse, shame, and damage. And this was the first victory that our lord gaue vs, and there abode of our enemies a thousand and more.

When this assault was done, they made another at the breach in the wall of Spaine, and mounted vpon it, but the ordinance of the trauseres of the walles and of the houses made so faire a riddance, that they were very willing to withdraw themselues: for at the retreat, and also at their comming the sayd ordinance of the bulwarke did them great damage, albeit that they had made some repaire of earth. Of our men died that day 25 or thereabout, as well knights as other. And the same day in the morning departed out of this world Gabriel de Pomerolles lieutenant to the lord master, which on a certaine day before fell from the wall as he went to see the trenches in the ditches, and hurt his breast, and for fault of good attendance he fell into a feuer, whereof he died.

How the Turks assailed the bulwarke of England, and how they were driuen away.

THE ninth day of the sayd moneth, at seuen in the morning the enemies put fire in two mines: one at the posterne of Pronence, which had none effect: the other was at the bulwarke of England, which felled another piece nigh to that that was cast downe afore. And the sayd mine was as fierce as the other, or more, for it seemed that all the bulwarke went downe, and almost all they that were in it ranne away. And when the stander of the religion came into the sayd bulwarke, the enemies were at the breach ready to haue entered: but when they saw the sayd stander, as people lost and ouercome, they went downe againe. Then the artillery of the bulwarke of Quosquino, and of other places, found them well enough, and slew many of them. Howbeit, their captaines made them to returne with great strokes of swordes and other weapons, and to remount vpon the earth fallen from the sayd bulwarke, and pight seuen banners nigh to our repaire. Then our men fought with morispikes and fixed speares against them the space of three whole houres, till at the last they being well beaten with great ordinance and small on euery side, withdrew themselues. And of their banners our men gaue one, for it was not possible to get any more: for assoone as any of our men went vp on our repaires,

A thousand & more Turkes slaine before the English bulwarke.

Two thousand
Turks slaine at
the English bul-
warke.

repaires, he was slaine with small gunnes of the trenches, and holes made in the walles of our ditches. And there was slaine of our enemies that day at the assault 2000 of meane men, and three persons of estate, which lay dead along in the ditch, with faire and rich harnesses. And it was reported to vs from the campe, they were three *santiaebels*, that is to say, great seneshalles or stuards. And of Christian men of our part abode about thirty persons. And this was the second victory giuen to vs by the grace diuine.

How Sir Iohn Bourgh Turcoplier of England was slaine at an assault of the English bulwarke.

The 17 day of the same moneth, about midday, the enemy came againe to giue another assault to the sayd bulwarke, at the same place aforesayd, without setting of fire in mines, and brought five banners with them, nigh to the repaires. Then was strong fighting on both parts, and there were gotten two of their banners, of the which sir Christopher Valdenare, that time Castelaine of Rhodes, gate one: the other was in the hands of sir Iohn Bourgh Turcoplier of England, chiefe captaine of the succours of the sayd posterne of England, a valiant man & hardy: and in holding of it he was slaine with the stroke of a hand-gunne, which was great damage. The sayd banner was recovered by one of our men. And after long fighting on both sides, the enemies seeing that they got nothing but stripes, returned into their trenches. At the sayd fray the lord prior of S. Giles pre Iohn was hurt thorow the necke with a handgun, and was in great danger of death, but he escaped and was made whole. The same day, and the same houre of the sayd assault, the enemies mounted to the breach in the wall of Spaine, and came to the repaires to the haules of our men, and fought a great while: but the great quantity of artillery that was shot so busily and so sharply from our traucerses on ech side, and out of the bulwarks of Auergne and Spaine, skirmished them so well, that there abode as many at that assault as at the other of England, well nere to the number of 5000. And they withdrew themselves with their great losse and confusion, which was the third time that they were chased and overcome: thanked be our Lord, which gaue vs the force and power so to doe, for they were by estimation a hundred against one.

Also the 22 day of the same moneth of September they fired a mine betwene Italy and Pronence, which did no harme.

Of the terrible mine at the posterne of Auergne.

AND the 23 day of the same moneth they fired two mines, one at the posterne of Spaine, and the other by the bulwarke of Auergne, the which mine by Auergne was so terrible, that it made all the towne to shake, and made the wall to open from above to beneath vnto the plaine ground: howbeit, it fell not, for the mine had vent or breath in two places, by one of the countermines, and by a rocke vnder the Barbican, the which did cleaue, and by that cleft the fury and might of the mine had issue. And if the sayd two vents had not bene, the wall had bene turned vpside downe. And for truth, as it was reported to vs out of the campe, the enemies had great hope in the sayd mine, thinking that the wall should haue bene overthrowen, and then they might haue entered into the towne at their pleasures: but when they saw the contrary, they were very ill pleased. And the captaines determined to giue assault at foure places at once, to make vs the more adoo, and to haue an entrance into the towne by one of the foure. And the sayd day and night they ceased not to shoot artillery: and there came in hope of the mine threescore thousand men and moe into the trenches.

How the bulwarke of Spaine was lost, and woone againe.

The 24 day of the same moneth, a little before day, they gaue assault at the breach of Spaine, to the bulwarke of England, to the posterne of Pronence, and at the plaine ground of Italy, all at one houre & one time. The first that mounted to the breach of Spaine, was the Aga of the Iamissaries, a valiant man, and of great courage with his company, and bare three score or three score and tenne banners and signes, and pight them in the earth of the breach, and then fought with our men, and mounted on our repaires, making other manner of fray

and

and more rigorous then the other that were passed, and the sayd skirmish lasted about sixe houres. And forthwith, as the assault was giuen, a great sort of Turkes entred into the bulwarke of Spaine, and set vp eight or nine signes or banners vpon it, and droue our men out, I can not tell how, vnuares or otherwise. And they were lords of it three houres and more. Howbeit there were of our men beneath in the mine of the sayd bulwarke, the which bulwarke so lost, gaue vs euill hope. But incontinently the lord great master being at the defence of the posterne of England, hauing knowledge of the sayd losse, and that there was great fighting and resistance on both sides at the breach of Spaine, marched thither with the banner of the crucifix, leauing the charge of the sayd bulwarke in the hands of the bailiffe de la Moree messieur Mery Combant. And the lord mounted on the wall of Spaine, whereas then began a great skirmish, and euery man layed his handes to worke, as well to put the enemies out of the breach, as to recouer the bulwarke that was lost. And the sayde lord sent a company of men into the bulwarke by the gate of the mine, or by the Barbican, the which entred at the sayd gate, and went vp, where they found but few Turkes. For the artillery of the posterne of England, right against the bulwarke of Spaine, had so well met and scattered them, that within a while our men had slaine all them that were left. And thus the sayde bulwarke was gotten and recouered againe, and with all diligence were made new repaires and strengths to the sayd place. And in like sort, the enemies were put from the breach, and few of them escaped, and all their banners and signes were left with vs. Surely it may be sayd, that after the grace of God (the traueserses of Spaine and Auerngne, and the small artillery set on the houses right against the sayd breaches, as it is sayd, with the comming and presence of the lord great master) hath giuen vs this dayes victory.

As touching the murder of the people, done by the artillery of the bulwarkes of England and Spaine, the quantity was such that a man could not perceiue nor see any ground of the ditches. And the stench of the mastifs carions was so grieuous, that we might not suffer it seven or eight dayes after. And at the last, they that might saue themselves did so, and withdrew themselves to the trenches: and the reuerend lord great master abode victorious of the sayd place, and in like sort of the other three assaults, the which were but little lesse then that of Spaine, for they fought long. But in conclusion, the enemies heaten on all sides, and in so many sorts, with artillery were put backe, and vanquished, that there died that day at all the foure places fiftene or sixteene thousand. And the slaughter was so great at the plaine Italy, of the cursed enemies, that the sea was made redde with their blood. And on our side also died to the number of an hundred men or more. And of men of dignity in the towne, hauing charge, died Sir Francis de Frenolz commander of Romania, which Sir Francis was chiefe captaine of the great ship of Rhodes, and he was slaine at the plaine of Italy, wounded with two strokes of barquebushes: it was great dammage of his death, for he was a worthy man, perfect, and full of vertues. There died also messieur Nastasy de sancta Camilla aforesaid, hauing two hundred men vnder him of the lord great masters succours. There died also diuers other worthy men that day, and many were maimed. Among all other that lost any member, messieur Iohn de le Touz called Pradines, being at the sayd bulwarke, with a stroke of artillery had his arme smitten away, in great danger to haue lost his life; howbeit by the helpe of God he died not. In like sort the same day was hurt Sir William Weston abovesayd, captaine of the posterne of England, and had one of his fingers stricken away with an harquebush: which knight behaued himselfe right woorthily at all the assaults. Of the Turkes part, of great men, were two principall captaines slaine vnder the Aga of the lanissaries, and another captaine that was come out of Surey to the campe certaine dayes before, with sixe hundred Mamelukes, and two or three thousand Moores. And of them that were hurt of great men the Beglarby of Natolia had a stroke with an arrow as he was in the trench of Prouence. And many other were wounded, whose names be not rehearsed here, because of shortnesse.

Sir Will. Weston captaine of the English posterne hurt.

How the great Turke for anger that he could not get the towne, would haue put his chiefe captaine to death, and how they made 11 mines vnder the bulwarke of England.

DVring this assault, the great Turke was by his pauillion in a place that he had caused to be made, and saw all the businesse, and how his people were so sharply put backe, and the victory lost on his side, & was very sore displeas'd, and halfe in despaire: and he sent for Mustafa Basha with whom he was angry, and chid him bitterly, saying that he had caused him to come thither, and had made him to beleuee that he should take the towne in fifteene dayes, or a moneth at the furthest: and he had bene there already three moneths with his army, and yet they had done nothing. And after these wordes he was purpos'd to put him to death in the campe: but the other Bashas shewed him that he ought not to do iustice in the land of his enemies, for it would cōfort them and giue them courage. Whereby he did moderate his anger, and left him for that time, and thought to send him to Cairo, least the people there would rebell, by occasion of the captaine of Cairo which died a few dayes before. Howbeit he departed not so suddenly, and or he went he thought to assay if he might do some thing for to please the Turke, aswell for his honour as for to saue his person, and was maruellous diligent to make mines at the bulwarke of England for to ouerthrow it. And by account were made 11 mines aswell to the sayd bulwarke as elsewhere, beside them spoken of before, and that they had fired. But the most part of the sayd mines came to no prooffe though they put fire in them, and many were met with countermines, and broken by our men by the good diligence and sollicitude of sir Gabriel Du-chef steward of the house of the lord great master, which had the charge of the sayd countermines at the same bulwarke. In the which businesse he behaued himselfe well and worthily, and spared not his goods to cause the people to worke and trauell, but spent thereof largely.

How the Turks were minded to haue gone their way, and of the traitours within the towne, and of many great assaults.

The Turks seeing that by mining they were nothing furthered, nor might not come to their intentions, and hauing but small store of gunpowder, were in deliberation and mnde to haue raised the siege, and gone their way. And in deed some of them bare their carriages toward the shippes: and also certaine number of people went out of the trenches with their standards straight to the ships. And it was written vnto vs from the campe how the Janissaries and other of the host would fight no more: and that they were almost all of one opinion for to go away, saue some of the captaines of the foresayd Mustafa Bassha or Acemek Bassha. And in the meane scason the false traitours that were in the towne wrote letters to the campe, giuing them knowledge of all that was sayd and done among vs. And also an Albanese fled to the enemies campe, and warned them not to go, for the gunshot was nigh wasted, and that the most part of the knights and people should be theirs shortly.

In like sort then wrote the abouesayd Chauceller Sir Andrew de Merall, whose treason as then was not known: but when it commeth to the effect of his treason, I shall shew the knowledge that he gaue to the enemies at diuers times.

When the bashas and captaines of the hoste vnderstood the sayd warnings, they all purpos'd for to tary, and caused those tidings of the towne to be knowne ouer all the army. And beganne againe to shoot artillery faster then euer they did, for new shot was come into the campe. Then Mustafa Bassha being in despaire that he could do nothing by mines, by gunshot, nor by assaults, he being ready to depart for to goe into Surey by the great Turkes commandement, before his departing hee thought once againe to assay his aduerture, and made three assaults three dayes together. The first was on a Saturday the fourth day of October an houre before night. The other on Sunday in the morning. And the third on Munday after dinner. And the sayd three assaults were made to the bulwarke of England. And it was assailed but with stones and bagges full of artificiall fire. And at these three assaults many of our men were hurt with the sayd fire, and with the stones that came as thicke as raine or haile.

haile. But in the end the enemies got nothing but strokes, and returned into their trenches enill contented, and miramuring, and sware by their Mahomet that Mustafa Bassha shoulde not make them to mount any more to the sayd bulwarke. And that it was great folly for them to cause them to be slaine at the will and fantasie of one man. These wordes sayd in Greeke by some of the enemies were heard of our men as they went downe from the bulwarke. And because (as it is sayd) that the enemies at the assaults that were made, came vp by the earth and stones that fell from the breaches, some of our men aduised to clense the barbican, and take the earth out of the ditch, to the end that the enemies should not easily come vpon the wall. And in effect weening that it were well and behoonefull to be done, by great diligence night and day by mines they voided the barbican, and the most part of the earth that lay in the ditch was brought into the towne, the which was hurtfull afterward, and was cause that the enemies got the foot of the wall. Notwithstanding, they had it but scarsely. But this cleansing furthered the time, and caused them to get it sooner then they should haue done if the earth had lien still: but their finall intent was to raise the defence of the bulwarks, and then passe at their pleasure, and enter into the barbican, as they haue done: for the enemies seeing that the barbican was clensed, thought to get into it by trenches, and so they did, howbeit they were certaine dayes letted by our handgun shot. The enemies seeing that they might not come nere it, couered their trenches with tables to saue themselues: and then they made a mine whereby they might goe to the barbican. So by these two meanes, afterward they were repaired with earth and with a certaine wall that they made for to eschew the shot of the bulwarks of Auvergne and Spaine: and in the mine they found but two gunners, which they slew by force of men. By this maner they being couered on all parts and without any danger, passed thorow and lept into the barbican, and got the foot of the wall; which was the 17 day of October, an vnhappy day for the poore towne, and occasion of the ruine thereof, and winning of the same.

At this point they slept not, but lightly and with great delight they began to picke and hew the wall. And weening to make remedy therefore, and to finde meanes to driue them from the sayde barbican with engins of fire and barrells of gunpowder, wee slew many of them, but it auailed nothing: for the quantitie and multitude of people that trauelled there was so great, that they cared not for losse of them. And if we had had men enow within the towne, there might haue bene remedy to haue raised them from thence: but considering that our force and totall hope was in people, wee left to doe many things that might haue bene done, and that should haue bene good then and other times also, for fault of men of warre. At the last it was pondred by Sir Gabriel Martiningo, that there was no remedy but to hew the wall for to meet them, and beat them with ordinance and with engins of fire to burne and vndoe them. Then our men began to hew the wall, and made some holes to shoot at the enemies that slept not, but did as wee did, and shot at vs, and indeed they slew & hurt many of our men. Then Sir Gabriel Martiningo ordeined to make repaires within the towne at the front where they did cut the wall, to the end that after the walles were cut, the enemies should know with whom to meet. The traueses were made on each side with good artillery great and small: and the sayd traueses and repaires were of the length that the enemies had cut the wall, and beganne at the massife of Spaine made by the reuerend lord great master Mery d'Amboise, & ended at the church of S. Saluador. The which traueses and repaires the vulgar people call the Mandra, that is to say, the field.

The meane time that the repaires and traueses were made with all diligence, Sir Gabriel Martiningo neuer ceased going to euery place to puruey for all things: and he being on the bulwarke of Spaine to ordeine all things that were needfull, there came a stroke of a handgun from the trenches that smote out his eye, and put him in danger of his life, but thanked be God, he recouered his health within a moneth and a halfe. His hurt came ill to passe, for the need that we had of him that time in all things, and specially to the repaires of the breaches. Neuertheles the lord priour of S. Giles (not ignorant in all such things) with other men expert in warre, attended to the sayd repaires and traueses, there and elswhere. The enemies

on the other side night and day without rest (for the great number of labourers that they had hourly and newly ready) hewed and vndermined the sayd wall.

And the 20 day of October they put fire in the vndermines, weening to haue cast downe the wall, but they could not: then they would haue pulled it downe with great ropes and aneres, but the artillery of the bulwarke of Auergne brake their ropes, and sent them away lightly.

At the last they made a mine vnder the sayd wall and breach: and the 26 day of the same moneth they did put fire to the same mine, weening to haue ouerthrowen the wall, which it did not, but raised it, and made it to fall almost straight vpright, which was more disadvantage to the enemies then profit. Then they shot artillery at it, which in fewe dayes beat it downe, and they had opening and way to come into the Towne. Neuerthelesse it was not necessary for them as then to enter: for the artillery of our repaires beat them in the forepart, and the artillery lying at the two milles at the posterne of Quosquino, and in that of England, whereas was a basilike that beat right vpon the breach with other pieces: and therefore the enemies sought other meanes, and beganne to raise the earth betweene our two walles, drawing toward the bulwarke of England on the one side, and toward Auergne on the other side, and would haue cut the wall further then our traueses were for to come in vbeaten of our artillery. Then were the repaires enlarged and made greater with the wall that was cut, of the height of twelue, & 16 foot in bredth: and so the enemies might goe no further forward, but shot great artillery against our repaires, for to breake and cast them downe, and also they made trenches for to come right to the breach, and vnto the repaires: and certainly we looked day by day, and houre by houre for to haue some assault. The reuerend lord great master, the which, as it is sayd, had left the bulwarke of England the day that the great assault was made, and since that time he moued not from thence while they hewed the wall, & where as the breach was, because that they were most dangerous & most vnquiet places. And continually the sayd lord kept him behinde the sayd repaires with his knights and men of succours, intentiely ready and prepared to liue and die, and to receive his enemies as they ought to bee received. And he abode three or foure dayes at the sayd breach, continuing since it was made, vnto the end, fighting with his enemies euery day in great perill of his body: for oftentimes hee put himselfe further in the prease then needed for the danger of his person, but he did it for to hearten and strengthen the courage of his people, being so well willing to defend and die for the faith.

How the enemies assailed the posterne of Prouence and Italy, and how they were driuen away.

BY the will of our Lord, the enemies alway in feare and dread, would giue none assault, but continually shot against our repaires, and made trenches for to passe forward into the towne: by the which trenches they shot infinitely with harquebushes and handgunnes, and slew many of our folke, and specially of them that wrought and made the repaires that were broken and crased. And they put vs in such extremity, that we had almost no more slaues nor other labouring people for to repaire that which they brake night and day, which was a great hinderance for us, and the beginning of our perdition. And if we had much to doe in that place, there was not lesse at the gate of Prouence, and at the plaine of Italy: for dayly they were doing either with assault or skirmish, and most at the plaine of Italy. Howbeit by the helpe of our Lord with the good conducting of the captaine of succours of the same place, the priour of Nauarre, that was prompt and intentine, and could well encourage his men, the enemies had alway the worst, and were driuen from the sayde plaine, and from the breach of Prouence.

How the treason of Sir Andrew de Merall was knowen, and of the maruellous assaults that the Turkes made.

Vpon these termes and assaults, the treason of the chancellour Sir Andrew de Merall, of whom I spake before, was perceived: for a seruaunt of his, named Blasic, was found shooting a quarrell of a crossebow with a letter, whereof he was accused to the lord great master, which

which commanded to take him and examine him by justice, and he confessed the shot of that letter & of other before, at the commandement of his master: and sayd that he had great acquaintance with the Turks bashas, and that it was not long since he had written a letter to them, warning them that they should not go, for gunshot began to faile. and the men were wasted by slaying and hurting at the assaults in great quantity: and if they abode still and gaue no more assaults, at the last the towne should be theirs. And diuers other things the seruant sayd of his master, of the which I haue spoken part before at the beginning, and of the warning that he gaue to the great Turke for to come.

But to returne to the plaine of Italy. After many battels and assaults done in the sayd place, by continuall shot of seuentene great gunnes that beat the sayde plaine, the repaires and traueses were almost broken and lost. And by trenches the enemies were come ioining to the breach, and neuer ceased to grate the earth and scrape the earth to cause the repaires & traueses to fall: and at the last the most part fell downe, & our men were constrained to leaue the sayd plaine, saue a cantell that was toward the sea, as it were the third part thereof. Certaine dayes afore the enemies came to the foot of the plaine, and did cut it and rased the earth, & at the last they passed thorow vnto the towne wall: and anon began to hew and cut as they did at that of Spaine. The lord great master seeing that, anon cast down a part of the church of our Lady de la Victoria, and of an other church of S. Panthalion. And within they began to make the repaires and traueses as at the place of Spaine, whereto was made extreme diligence, but not such as the lord would, and as was needfull, because there were no labourers for to helpe. After that the enemies had woon the most part of the bulwarke of England & the plaine of Italy, they purposed to make assault to the sayde plaine, and to the breach of Spaine, and to enter into our repaires to winne them for to make an end of vs. And for euer to affeeble the repaires and for to abash vs, the 28. day of Nouember all along the day and night they ceased not to shoot great artillery both from the brimmes of the ditches with those great peeces, casting stones of nine & eleuen foot about, and from the mantellets without. And as it was reckoned, they shot the same day and night 150 times or more against our repaires and traueses of the wall.

And in the morning the 29 day of the same moneth, the vigill of S. Andrew at the spring of the day, the enemies went thorow the breach with their banners, and entred into the repaires with greater number of people then they did at the great battell in September, hardily and furiously for to fight with vs. But at their comming in, the artillery of the traueses, and the handgunnes, and the gunshot of the milles found them so well and so sharply, that he that came in, was anon dispatched and ouerthrowen, and there abode about 2000 of the Turks slaine. The other that came after seeing their fellowes so euill welcomed, as people that were astonied and lost, they turned againe to their trenches: at whome the artillery of the milles shot victoriously, and hasted them to go apace: and by report from the campe there died sixe thousand or mo that day: the which day might be called very happy, and well fortunate for vs, thanked be God, for there was none that thought to escape that day, but to haue died all, and lost the towne: howbeit, the pleasure of our Lord was by euident miracle to haue it otherwise, and the enemies were chased and overcome. And it is to be noted that the same day the raine was so great and so strong, that it made the earth to sincke a great deal that they had cast into the ditches, for to couer them from the shot of Amuergne. And the sayd earth being so suncken, the artillery of the sayde bulwarke (vnuares to them) smote them going and comming, and made great murder of the sayd dogges. The sayd day also the enemies came to the plaine of Italy for to assault it; but when they vnderstood that their fellowes had bene put backe so rudely, and with so great slaughter, they were afrayd, and so they returned againe to their trenches.

How the Turks got the plaine ground of Spaine.

And that done, Acmek Basha seeing their businesse euery day goe from woorse to woorse, and that at the assaults were but losse of people, without doing of any good, and that there was no man that willingly would go to it any more, he intended to giue no more assaults but

to follow his trenches, and by them enter couertly without losse of a man from the breach to the other end of the towne. Semblably he intended for to winne the plaine earth beside Spaine: the which to get, he came at pleasure to the foot of the wall, & began to beat downe the plaine ground, and to giue many skirmishes and conflicts to our folke that kept it. And there were slaine many good men. And at the last, for default of more helpe and of gunshot, it was left and giuen vp of our men, and so lost. That done, the enemies came thither as in other places. And this is the third place were they came nere to the foot of the wall. And whoso wel considereth in what estate the poore towne was at that time, seeing their enemies haue so great aduantage, might well say, and iudge, that at length it should be taken, and a lost towne.

How a Genouois came to the gate of the towne for to speake for a treaty and deliuerance of the same.

A Few dayes after the saide journey a Christian man that was in the campe, the which by his speech was a Genouois or Siotis, came to the gate of Auuergne, and demanded to parle, and after that he was demanded what he would haue, he said that he had maruell of vs why we would not yeeld our selues, seeing the pitious estate the towne was in: and he as a Christian man counselled vs to yeeld our selues with some agreement; and that if we would looke thereto, that some should be found expedient to do somewhat for our safegard. And it is very like that he sayd not such words, nor spake so farforth in the matter, without commission frō some of the chiefe of the campe, or of the great Turke himselfe. To the which Siotis was answered, that he should go away with an euill hap, and that it neede not to speake of appointment: and that though the enemies had great aduantage, there was yet enough wherewith to receiue and feast them, if they made any assault. These words heard, he went away: and two days after he came again, and demanded to speak with a marchant Genouois of the towne named Mathew de Vra, and he was answered that he which he demanded was sicke, and might not come, but that he should deliuer the letter, and it should be giuen to him. The sayd Siotis sayd nay, and that he would giue it himselfe, and speake with him: and sayd that he had also a letter of the Grand signior, for the lord master. Vpon this he was bidden to go his way: and to set him packing, they shot after him a peece of artillery. The next day after Ballantis Albanese that was fled thorow the breach of Spaine to the campe, came from the sayd Genouois proposing such words, or like as the other had said, saying likewise that the Grand signior had sent a letter to the lord master. To whom no words were spoken nor answered, for the lord great master as wise and prudent considering that a towne that will heare intreatings is halfe lost, defended vpon the paine of death sith that Siotis had spoken these two times, that none should be so hardly to speak nor answer them of the campe, without his knowledge & commandement: but seeing they were such ambassadors, they reported the words of the sayd Albanese, or euer the sayd lord had knowledge of the words of the Siotis. The which words spread thorow the towne put many folke in thought, and would haue vndone that that the Siotis said: the which is no maruell whereas is much people, for with good will and most often they regard sooner to saue the liues of them and their children, then they doe to the honour of the residue. Howbeit not one durst speake a word openly of that businesse, but all secretly: and some came and spake to certaine lords of the great crosse for to speake to the lord great master. And in effect some lords spake thereof to him, perswading him that it should be good to thinke thereon, seeing that the towne went to losse. To whom the sayd lord shewed many things for his honour and the Religion: and that no such things ought to be done or thought for any thing in the world, but rather he and they to die. The lords hearing this answeere, went their wayes and then returned againe to the sayd lord, aduising him more to thinke well on all things, and to the saluation of his towne and of his religion. And they said moreouer, that they doubted that the people would rather haue a peace then to die themselves, their wiues and children. The lord seeing that such words were as things enforced, as who should say, if thou do it not, we shall do it as wise men and prudent, willing to make remedies of needfull things by counsell, called the lords of his Councell for to haue aduise

advise in these doings, and other. And when they were assembled, the lord proposed the words that were to him denounced, and said: With these termes and wordes came two or three marchants and citizens of the towne that knocked at the doore of the Councell, and presented a supplication to the great master, and lords of the Councel, whereby they required and besought meckely the sayd reuerend lord to haue respect to them and their poore households, and to make some appointment with the great Turke, seeing that the sayd matter was already forward in purpose, that he would do it; and that it would please him to consider the pitious & sorrowful estate that the towne was in; & that there was no remedy to saue it: and at the lest way, if the lord would not make appointment, to giue them leaue (of his goodnesse) to haue their wiues and their children out of the Rodes to saue them, for they would not haue them slaine nor made slaues to the enemies. And the conclusion was, that if the sayd lord would not puruey therefore, they would puruey for it themselues. And there was written in the said request the names of eight or ten of the richest of the towne. Which words of the sayd supplication being heard, the sayd lord and his councell were abashed and ill content as reason would, seeing that it was but a course game, and thought on many things to make answere to the sayd citizens, for to content and appease them: and also to see if they should intend to the appointment, as they required, and after as the Genouoy had reported: and the better to make the sayd answere, and to know more plainly in what estate the towne was in all things: that is to wit, first of gunpowder, and then of men of warre, and of the batteries. Also were demanded and asked the lord S. Giles pre Iohn, which had the charge of the gunpowder, and then the capitaine Sir Gabriel Martiningo, for being ouer their men of warre (as it is said) as to him that knew the truth; if the towne might holde or not, or there were any meanes to saue it. The sayd lord of S. Giles arose, saying and affirming vpon his honour and his conscience that almost all the slaues and labourers were dead and hurt, and that scantly there were folke enow to remoue a piece of artillery from one place to another, and that it was vnposible without folke any more to make or set up the repaires the which euery day were broken and crushed by the great, furious, and continuall shot of the enemies artillery. As for gunpowder the sayd lord said, that all that was for store in the towne, was spent long ago, and that which was newly brought, was not to serue & furnish two assaults. And he seeing the great aduantage of the enemies being so farre within the towne, without power to put or chase them away, for default of men, was of the opinion that the towne would be lost, and that there was no meanes to saue it. The words of the sayd lord finished, the capitaine Gabriel Martiningo for his discharge sayd and declared to the reuerend lord and them of the Councell, that seeing and considering the great beatings of the shot that the towne had suffered, and after seeing the entring which the enemies had so large, and that they were within the towne by their trenches both endlong and ouerthwart; seeing also that in two other places they were at the foot of the wall, and that the most part of our knights and men of warre and other were slaine and hurt, and the gunpowder wasted, and that it was vnposible for them to resist their enemies any more, that without doubt the towne was lost if there came no succors for to helpe and resist the siege. The which opinions and reasons of these two woorthy men and expert in such feats, vnderstood and pondered by the lord great master and the lords of the Councell, they were most part aduised for to accept and take treaty if it were offered, for the sauegard of the common people, and of the holy reliques of the church, as part of the holy crosse, the holy throne, the hand of S. Iohn, and part of his head, and diuers other reliques. Howbeit the lord great master to whom the businesse belonged very neere, and that tooke it most heauily, and was more sorrowfull then any of the other, as reason required, was alway stedfast in his first purpose, rather willing to die then to consent to such a thing, and sayd againe to the lordes of the Councell: Advise you, and thinke well on euery thing, and of the end that may happen, and he proposed to them two points: that is to wit, Whether it is better for vs to die all, or to saue the people and the holy reliques. The which two points and donbts were long time disputed, and there were diuers opinions: neuertheless, at the last they sayd all, that howbeit that it were well and safely done to die for the faith, and most honor for vs, notwithstanding seeing and considering that there is no remedy

to resist against our enemies, and meanes to saue the towne; and on the other part, that the great Turke would not oppress vs to forsake our faith, but only would haue the towne, it were much better then, and tending to greater wealth to saue all the iewels abouesayde, that should be defiled and lost if they came in the handes of the enemies of the faith. And also to keepe so much small people, as women and children, that they would torment and cut some in pieces, other take, and perforce cause them to forsake their faith, with innumerable violences, and shamefull sinnes that should be committed and done, if the towne were put to the sword, as was done at Modon, and lately at Bellegrado. Whereby they did conclude, that it were better, and more agreeable to God, for to take the treaty, if it were proffered, then for to die as people desperate, and without hope.

How the great Turke sent two of his men to the towne, to haue it by intreating.

And how the lord great master sent two knights to him, to know his assurance.

Vpon these consultations and words almighty God that saue them which trust in him, and that would not that so many euils and cruelties should come to the poore city & inhabitants of it, and also that the great Turke might not arise in ouer great pride and vainglory, put him in minde to seeke to haue the sayd towne by treaty, which he ought not to haue done for his honour, nor by reason, for the towne was in a maner his. And in like sort he ought not to haue let vs goe as he did, seeing that we were his mortall enemies euer, and shall be still in the time coming, considering the great slaughter of his people that we haue made in this siege. Howbeit, the eternall goodnesse hath blinded him, and hath pleased that these things should be thus, for some cause vnknewen of vs. And for conclusion, the great Turke sent to haue a communication and parle in following the words of the Genouese aforesayd. Then was a signe set vpon the churche of the abbey without the towne, to the which was made answeere with another at the milles of Quosquino. And forthwith came two Turkes to speake with them of the towne. Then the lord great master sent the Priour of S. Giles prelohn, and the capitaine Gabriel Martiningo to know the cause of their coming. And when they came to them, without holding of long speech, the two Turkes deliuered them a letter for to beare to the lord great master from the great Turke, and then returned safely into their tents. When the two lords had receiued it, they bare & presented it to the reuerend lord great master, which caused it to be read. By the which the great Turke demanded of the lord great master to yeeld the towne to him, and in so doing he was content to let him goe & all his knights, and all the other people of what condition soeuer they were, with all their goods & iewels safe without feare of any harme or displeasure of his folks. And also he sware and promised on his faith so to do. The sayd letter was sealed with his signet that he vseth, that is as it were gilded. And he sayde afterward, that if the lord great master would not accept the sayde treaty, that none of the city, of what estate soeuer he were, should thinke to escape, but that they all vnto the cats should passe by the edge of the sword, and that they should send him an answeere forthwith, either yea or nay. After the sight of the contents of the sayd letter of so great weight, and the time so short for to giue so great an answeere, and with demand, the sayd lord great master and all the lords of the Councell were in great thought, howbeit they determined to giue an answeere, seeing the estate of the towne so ill that it could be no worse. Hearing the report and opinions a day or two before of the two lords ordeined to view the defects of the towne, saying that the towne was lost without remedy: considering also that the principales of the towne would haue appointment. And in likewise, at the other counsell all the lordes had already willed and declared, that it were better to saue the towne for respect of the poore people, then to put it all whole to the furie of the enemies, whereupon they agreed and concluded to take the foresayd treatie. After the conclusion taken, answeere was made readily for a good respect; that was to weete, to take the Turke at his worde, to the ende that he should not repent him of it, nor change his opinion. For euery houre his people wanne and entered further and further into the towne. And for to goe vnto the great Turke were ordeined these two knights,

knight, sir Passin afore named, and he bare the token of the White crosse: and another of the towne named Robert de Perruse iudge Ordinarie.

When these two ambassadours had made them readie, they went out at the gate of Quosquino, and went to the tent of Acmek basha, capitaine generall. And because it was late, and that they might not goe that day to the great Turke, on the next day in the morning the foresaid capitaine Acmek led and conueied our sayd ambassadours to the great Turkes pauillion, that they might haue the more knowledge plainly, and for to heare his will as touching the wordes which were reported to the reuerend lord great master, and after, the contents of his letter and writings.

When the sayd two ambassadours were departed out of the towne, there did enter two men of authoritie of the campe; one was nephew or kinsman of the sayd Acmek, the other was the great Turkes truchman, which the lord master caused to be well receiued, and they were lodged nigh the sayd gate of Quosquino. And then truce was taken for 3. dayes, and the enemies came to our repaires, and spake with our folke and dranke one with another.

How the ambassadours of Rhodes spake with the great Turke, and what answer they had.

When our ambassadours had made reuerence to the great Turke, they sayd that the lord great master of Rhodes had sent them to his Imperiall maiestie to know what he requested, and desired that they might talke together, and how the great master had receiued his letter. The great Turke answered them by his truchman, that of demanding to speake together, nor writing of letter to the great master he knew nothing. Howbeit, sith the great master had sent to him for to know his will, he bade say to them that the great master should yeeld him the towne. And in so doing he promised by his faith for to let him goe with all his knights, and all other that would goe with their goods, without receiuing any displeasure of his people of the campe. And if he accepted not the sayd treatie, to certifie him that he would neuer depart from Rhodes till he had taken it, and that all his might of Turkie should die there, rather then hee would faile of it, and that there should neither great nor litle escape, but vnto the cats they should be all cut in pieces, and sayd that within 3. dayes they should giue him an answer, for hee would not that his people should loose time, and that during the sayd truce they should make no repaires nor defences within the towne.

When the great Turke had ended his wordes, our ambassadours tooke their leaue of him, and returned to the towne, and there was giuen to each of them a rich garment of branched veluet, with cloth of gold of the Turkish fashion. Then Acmek basha tooke sir Passin, and led him to his pauillion, and intreating him right well, caused him to abide all that day and night: and in eating and drinking they had many discourses of things done at the siege, questioning each with other. And among all other things our ambassadour demanded of Acmek, and prayed him to tell for truth how many men died of the campe while the siege was laied. The said Basha sware vpon his faith and certified, that there were dead of the campe of violent death, that is to say, of gunshot and other wayes, 64000. men or more, beside them that died of sickness, which were about 40. or 50. thousand.

64000. Turks
slaine at the siege
of Rhodes.

How one of the ambassadours made answer of his message, and how the Commons would not agree to yeeld the towne.

RETURN we now to our purpose and to the answer that our ambassadours brought to the lord great master. The sayd Robert Perruse made the answer, and told what the great Turke had sayd, certifying that he would haue an answer quickly either yea or nay. The which answer after the demaund of the great Turke hath bene purposed and concluded by the whole counsel, and his offer & treatie accepted, howbeit the sayd ambassadours had it not to do so soone nor the first time that they went for good reasons, but yet they would not deferre it, for feare least he should repent him. And vpon these determinations that they would haue sent the sayd Perruse to beare the answer, came some of the common people

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of the towne to the lord great master, that was with the lordes of the counsell, and sayd that they were aduertised of the appointment that he had made with the great Turke, and that he would yeeld the towne with couenants by him taken, which, they supposed ought not to be done without calling of them. And because they were not called to it, they sayd that they would not agree thereto, and that it were better for them to die, for the great Turke by some way would put them all to death, as was done in Bellegrado in Hungarie.

How the lord great master sent two ambassadors for the Commons to the great Turke.

When the reuerend lord great master had heard their wordes, he sayd graciously to them, that as touching the acceptation of the great Turkes offer, it was needful so to do in the degree that the towne was, and the causes wherefore he had done it the counsell had scene and discussed, and that it was a thing that might not, nor ought not to be sayd nor published in common, for reporting of it to the enemies by traitours, but be kept still and secret. And moreouer, that it was concluded to make an answer shortly, for to take the great Turke at his word, least he repented him. For if they had bene called, or the answer had bene giuen, it had bene ouerlong businesse, and in the meane time the Turke might haue changed his mind, and that that he had done and concluded with the great Turke, the lordes of the counsell had well regarded and considered in all things, and for their profite and aduantage, as much or more as for that of the Religion. And that they would send to the great Turke againe other ambassadors, the better to know his will, and to be surer of his promise. Then the lord great master ordained two other ambassadors for to goe to the great Turke, which were two Spaniardes, the one named sir Raimon Market, and the other messire Lopez, at whose issuing entered Sir Passin the first ambassador, and the other two went to the tent of Acmek basha, for to leade them to the great Turke. And when they were within the Turkes pauillion, and had done him reuerence as appertained, our ambassadors sayd that the great master had heard and seen his demand to yeeld the towne. And for y^e it is a thing of great weight, and that he had to doe and say with many men of diuers nations, and because the time of answer was so short, hee might not doe that that hee demanded so soone. Howbeit hee would speake with his people, and then hee would giue him an answer.

How the Turke began the assault, and how the Commons agreed to yeeld the towne.

When the great Turke heard the answer of our ambassadors, he sayd nothing, but commaunded his Bashas that they should begin the battell againe to the towne, the which was done, and then the truce was broken, and the shot of the enemies was sharper then it was afore. And on the other side nothing, or very litle for fault of powder: for that that there was left, was kept for some great assault or neede. Howbeit the sayd Amek Basha kept one of the ambassadors, and messire Lopez onely entered. The great master seeing the warre begun, and the shot thicker then it was afore, and the enemies entred hourelly by their trenches further into the towne, called them that before had sayde to him, that they would not the towne should be yeilded, but had rather for to die. And therefore the sayd lord sayd that he was content for to die with them, and that they should dispose them to defend themselves well, or to doe their endeuour better then they had done in times past. And to the ende that each one of them should haue knowledge of his will (for as then he spake but to foure or fiue of them that gainesayd him) he made a cry through all the towne, that all they that were holden to be at the posternes or gates should giue attendance, and not to come away day nor night on payne of death: for afore, the Rhodians came but litle there. And that the other that were not of the posternes, or that were of his succours, should goe to the breach of Spaine where the sayd lord was continually, and not to goe away day nor night on the aboue sayd payne. The sayd cry made, each one were obedient for a day or twaine, howbeit a young Rhodian left his posterne and went to his house, which on the next day

day was hanged for breaking of the lordes commaundement. Notwithstanding that, by litle and litle the people annoyed them, and their heartes failed, and left the posternes and breaches: in such wise, that the enemies might come in without finding great resistance, but of a fewe that the lord master caused to abide there (that is to weete) knightes of his succours. And in the night he sought out moe people for to keepe f watch at the said breach, and paid to them as much as they would. The sayd lord seeing himself thus abandoned and left of his people, he sent to aske them againe wherefore they did not their endeavour, and why they came not to day, as they sayd before. Which made answer that they sawe and knew well that the towne was lost for certaine reasons that were told them: by occasion whereof they had gainesaid the ordinance of the sayd lord, and sayd that they had bene wrong enforced of diuers things. and on the other side, that they feared that the Turke would not hold his word. But sithens they sawe that there was none other remedie but to abide the aduerture and fortune, they sayd that they put all to the sayd lord to doe what he thought good, and that hee would see what were best for them. And required the lord to doe them so much fauour as to let them choose one or two among them for to goe to the great Turke with his ambassadours for to haue suretie of him. The which was granted, and two ordinarie ambassadours were chosen for them; one Nicholas Vergotie, and the other Piero of saint Cretice, and the foresayd Passin should returne with them for to make the sayd answer. Then the great master or they departed (prolonging the time as much as he might) aduised to send a letter to the great Turke, the which his grandfather had written or caused to be written. In the which letter he gaue his malediction or curse to his children and successours, if they enterprised to besiege Rhodes. The sayd Robert Perruse bare the sayd letter, and as he was accustomed, he went to Acemek Basha for to cause him to haue audience, and to present the sayd letter. And the Basha sayd hee would see the letter: for it is the guise in the great Turkes court, that none may speake to him nor giue him a letter, but he be aduertised first what shall be said, or what shall be written. When the Basha had seene the wordes written in the said letter, he brake it and cast it on the ground, and did tread vpon it, saying many iniurious and villanous wordes to the sayd iudge. And bade him returne apace to his great master, and bid him to thinke on his businesse, and to make answer to the great lord (as he had sent and commaunded) or els it should not be long or he sawe his dolorous and wofull ende. And that same day were taken two men of ours that bare earth toward the bulwarke of England. Of whom the sayd Acemek caused an officer to cut off their noses, fingers, and eares, and gaue them a letter to beare to the lord great master, wherein were great wordes and threatnings. After the sayd Perruse was returned, messire Passin was sent againe to the sayde Basha, for to know of him if the great Turke would be content with any summe of money for his costes and expenses, that he had made for his armie. The which answered that such wordes or offers of siluer were not to bee sayd nor presented to the great lord on paine of life, and that hee set more by honour then by siluer. And therefore hee bade him returne and say to the great master that hee should make answer to the great lord after his demanda, to yeeld or not yeeld the towne. The sayd Passin made relation of the wordes of the Basha to the great master: the which for the great sorrow that hee had deferred alwayes, saw himselfe in such pitious estate. Notwithstanding, the sayd lord putting all to the wil of our lord, & considering that there was no remedie to do otherwise, nor to resist any more his enemies: and being constrained on all sides to make the appointment, with great heauinesse, inestimable dolours and bewailings, at the last gaue his voyce to yeeld the towne (with the treatise or offers to him presented) which was the 20. day of December, the yeere of our lord a thousand fiue hundredh and two and twentie.

An answer to such as will make question for the deliuerance of the citie of Rhodes.

And if by any it were demanded wherefore the sayde lord great master hath yeelded the towne to the great Turke, requesting it with treatie and couenants, which was a signe that he feared and would no more fight, but goe his way. To this I answer: Notwithstanding that

that the great Turke was advertised by some traitours, and by other that fled into the campe, that the powder almost failed, and that there were but few men of warre within the towne, yet he beleueed not, nor gaue credence of all that was reported to him, but thought verily that wee had ynough for a great while, and considered that hee must tary till they were wasted and spent, whereto behooued time. And seeing all his estate entered into strange places, and into the lands of his enemies, and had hence there already sixe moneths, (and not without great danger of his owne person) thinking on the other side, that taking the towne by assault, he should lose many of his folke; and yet when hee had overcome and wonne the towne, they should fall each vpon other in departing of the bootie or pillage, doubting finally the hazard of warre. For these reasons and other that may be alleaged, the great Turke had much rather to haue the towne by composition and treatie, then otherwise. And it suffised him to drine his olde enemies out of the countreys of Leuant, and set the subjects of his countreys in rest and suretie. And we of the towne that knew our weakness, & that we might do no more, it seemed better to saue so much small people, then we and they to fall into the furie of our enemies, for otherwise could we not haue done, but tempt God, and died as in dispaire.

How the citie of Rhodes was yeelded to the great Turke, and of the euill behaviour of certaine Turkes.

But to returne to our principall: After that the reuerend great master had giuen his voyce to the yeelding of the towne, he sent the said Passin againe for to heare it to the great Turke. And with him went the two men that were chosen of the Commons, and they went all three together to the tent of Aemek Basha. To whom the sayd Passin first made this pitious answer and conclusion to yeeld the towne. Notwithstanding, he sayd the people had ordained two men among them for to goe to the great Turke, to speake of their particular doings, and to haue some suretie of their persons, wities, and children, to the ende that it were not done to them, as to those of Bellegrado. The sayd Aemek led the three ambassadours toward the great Turke. And when they were entered into the pauilion, the sayde messire Passin made the report of his ambassade to the sayd lord, and sayd that the great master yeelded him the towne vnder the promise made by his Imperiall maiestie, with the treatie promised. Of the which promise hee held him sure and certaine, and that hee would doe no lesse: howbeit, the people had required him to giue them licence to goe to his maiestie for to aske some request of him. Then the two citizens besought the great Turke that he would for suretie remooue his campe from the towne, to the ende that they should haue no manner of harme to their bodies nor goods, and that they that would goe, should goe, and that they that would abide still, might be well entreated. The great Turke answered by his interpreter to messire Passin, that hee accepted the towne, and promised agayne vpon his faith, and on his honour to the lord great master, that he would performe that he had promised, and sent to him by the same Passin that he should not doubt of the contrary: and if he had not ships ynough for to carie his people and their goods, that hee would let them haue of his, and that he would deliuer the artillerie that was wont to be in the ships of his Religion. And as touching the request of the people, he sayd that he would remooue the campe, and that they that would abide, might abide, and they should bee well entreated, and should pay no tribute in five yeeres, and their children should not be touched, and who so would goe within the sayd space of five yeeres, they should goe in good time. These wordes ended, our ambassadours tooke leaue of him, & when they were departed, they spake agayne with the saide Aemek Basha for to haue a letter of the contents of the promise of the sayd lord. And by his commandement the sayd letter was made, whereby he promised to let goe the great master with all his knights, strangers and men of the towne that would go with their goods, without hauing displeasure of any of his people of the campe, or by the wayes. When the letter was made, it was deliuered to messire Passin. And as touching withdrawing of the campe, the sayd Basha promised agayne that he would do it, since the great lord would so: howbeit he remooued but from the trenches, and some of his people

went

went a way off. And the sayd Basha demanded in the Turkes behalfe, that they should send to him in hostage foure and twentie knights, whereof two should bee of the great Crosse, and two and twentie citizens. And the sayd lord should send onely a capitaine with three or foure hundred lanissaries, for to keepe the towne when the campe were withdrawn. And so it was done; and beside this hee gaue twelue dayes respite to the lord great master, to prepare him and depart out of Rhodes. And in conclusion all this done, our ambassadours returned and made the report to the reuerend great master of all that they had done and practised with the great Turke, and the sayd Basha, and gaue him the letter for to goe surely. Then the great master with his counsell ordained the foure and twentie persons, and other of the towne. When they were readie, they went to the campe, where they were well intreated foure dayes. During this time, Ferras Basha passed fro the maine land to the campe, with foure and twentie or flue and twentie thousand lanissaries, which by the commaundement of the great Turke was gone vpon the borders of the countreis of the Sophie. For the Turke seeing the people of the campe discouraged and willing no more to goe to the assaults, sent to the sayde Basha to come to Rhodes with his people, which would haue withstood vs sore, as fresh men. And it was the worke of God and a wonderfull myracle, that they came after that the appointment was made; for if they had come afore, it is to be supposed that the deed had gone otherwise, and there had bene many strokes giuen: but I beleue that the ende should haue bene pitious for vs, but God would not that the Turke should haue victory vpon vs as hee might haue had, seeing the great aduantage that he had in all things, but he blinded him and would not that he should know his might. And on the other part it may be sayd and marueiled how it was possible alway to haue overcome our enemies in all assaults & skirmishes, and at the end to loose the towne, it was the will of God that so hath pleased for some cause to vs vnknown. It is to bee thought, that lacke of men and gunshot, and the enemies so farre within the towne, and ready to enter at other places, with the treasons haue caused the towne to be lost. Two or three dayes after the comming of the sayd Basha, his lanissaries and other of the campe entred into the Towne, which was on Christmas day, within the time giuen to vs, and then the Turkes word was broken, if it were his will or not, I cannot tell. Neuertheless there was no sword drawn, and in that respect promise was kept. But they made pillage, and entered by force into the houses of the castle, and tooke all that they might and would. After that they had ransacked the houses, they entered into the churches, and pilld all that they found, and brake the images. And there was no crucifix, nor figure of our lady, nor of other saints, that were left whole. Then with great inhumanitie they went into the hospitall of poore and sicke folke, called the Fernorie, and tooke all the siluer vessel that the sicke folke were serued with, and raised them out of their beds, and droue them away, some with great strokes and staues, and some were cast downe from the galleries. When these hounds had done that acte, they went to the church of saint Iohn and tooke downe the tombes of the great masters, and sought if there were any treasure hid in them, and they forced certaine women and maidens. And all they that were christened and had bene Turkes afore, were they men, women or children, and children that the sayd men had made christians, they led into Turkie, which thing is of greater importance then any of the other. The morrow after Christmas day, the reuerend lord great master went to the great Turkes paillion for to visite him, and to be better assured of his promise, the which lord he made to be wel & graciously receiued. And he signified vnto him by his interpreter, that the case so happened to him was a thing vsall and common; as to loose townes and lordships, and that hee should not take ouermuch thought for it: and as for his promise, he had that he should not doubt in any thing, and that he should not feare any displeasure to his person, and that he should goe with his people without feare. With these wordes the sayd lord thanked him, and tooke his leaue and departed.

FINIS.

¶ Lemoy of the Translator.

GOE little booke, and waefull Tragedie,
 OF the Rhodian feareful oppugnation,
 To all estates complaining ruthfully
 OF thine estate, and sudden transmutation:
 Excusing me if in thy translation
 Ought be amisse in language or in werke,
 I me submit with their supportation,
 To be correct, that am so small a clerke.

An ambassage from Don Ferdinando, brother to the emperor Charles the 5. vnto King Henry the 8. in the yeere 1527. desiring his aide against Solyman the great Turke. Holinshed. pag. 894.

ON the 14. day of March, 1527. were conuicied from London to Greenwich by the earle of Rutland and others, the lord Gabriel de Salamaeca, earle of Ottonburge, Iohn Burgraue of Syluerberge, and Iohn Faber a famous clerke, after bishop of Vien, as ambassadours from Don Ferdinando, brother to Charles the emperor, newly elect king of Hungarie and Beame, after the death of his brother in law king Lewes, which was slaine by Solyman the Turke the last Sommer. This company was welcommed of the high officers, and after brought into the kings presence, all the nobilitie being present; and there after great reuerence made, M. Faber made a notable oration, taking his ground out of the Gospell, Exijt seminar seminare semen suum: and of that hee declared how Christ and his disciples went forth to sowe, and how their seed was good that fel into the good ground, and brought forth good fruit, which was the Christian faith. And then he declared how contrary to that sowing, Mahomet had sowed seed, which brought forth euill fruit. He also shewed from the beginning, how the Turkes haue increased in power, what realmes they had conquered, what people they had subdued euen to that day. He declared further what actes the great Turke then liuing had done; and in especiall, he noted the getting of Belgrade and of the Rhodes, and the slaying of the king of Hungarie, to the great rebuke (as he sayd) of all the kings christened. Hee set forth also what power the Turke had, what diuersities of companies, what capitaines he had, so that he thought, that without a marueilous great number of people, he could not be ouerthrowen. Wherefore he most humbly besought the king as S. Georges knight, and defender of the faith, to assist the king his master in that godly warre and vertuous purpose.

He weareth the
 Emperor & the
 Turkish king.

To this oration the king by the mouth of Sir Thomas Moore answered; that much hee lamented the losse that happened in Hungarie, and if it were not for the warres which were betwene the two great princes, he thought that the Turke would not haue enterprised that acte: wherefore he with all his studie would take paine, first, to set an vnitie and peace throughout all Christendome, and after that, both with money and men he would be readie to helpe toward that glorious warre, as much as any other prince in Christendome. After this done, the ambassadours were well cherished, and diuers times resorted to the court, and had great cheere and good rewards, and so the third day of May next following, they tooke their leaue & departed homeward.

The antiquitie of the trade with English ships into the Levant.

IN the yeeres of our Lord, 1511. 1512. &c. till the yeere 1534. diuers tall ships of London, namely, The Christopher Campion, wherein was Factor one Roger Whitcome; the Mary George, wherein was Factor William Gresham; the great Mary Grace, the Owner whereof, was William Gunson, and the master one Iohn Hely; the Trinitie Fitz-williams, whereof was master Laurence Arkey; the Mathew of London, whereof was master William Capling, with certaine other ships of Southampton and Bristow, had an ordinarie and vsuall trade to Sicilia, Candie, Chio, and somewhiles to Cyprus, as also to Tripolis and Barutti in Syria.

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The commodities which they carried thither were *fine Kermies* of diuers colours, *course Kermies*, white *Western* *dozens*, *Cottons*, certain cloths called *Statutes*, and others called *Cardinal-whites*, and *Calueskins* which were well sold in *Sicilie*, &c. The commodities which they returned lacke were *Silks*, *Chamlets*, *Rubarbe*, *Malmesies*, *Muskadels* and other wines, *sweete oyles*, *cotten wool*, *Turkie carpets*, *Galles*, *Pepper*, *Cinamon*, and some other spices, &c. Besides the naturall inhabitants of the foresayd places, they had, euen in those dayes, *traffique* with *Iewes*, *Turkes*, and other *forreiners*. Neither did our merchants onely employ their owne English shipping before mentioned, but *sundry strangers* also: as namely *Candiots*, *Raguseans*, *Sicilians*, *Genouezes*, *Venetian galliases*, *Spanish* and *Portugale ships*. All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine auicent *Ligier Bookes* of the R. W. Sir *William Locke Mercer* of London, of Sir *William Bowyer Alderman* of London, of master *Iohn Gresham*, and of others; which I *Richard Hakluyt* haue diligently perused and copied out. And here for authorities sake I doe annexe, as a thing not impertinent to this purpose, a letter of king *Henry the eight*, vnto *Don Iohn the third*, king of *Portugale*.

A letter of the king of England *Henry the eight*, to *Iohn king of Portugale*, for a *Portingale ship* with the goods of *Iohn Gresham* and *Wil. Locke* with others, vnto *Iohn king of Portugale* from *Chio*.

Serenissimo Principi, domino Ioanni Dei gratia Regi Portugallie, & Algarbiorum citra & vltra mare in Africa, ac domino Guineæ, & conquistæ, nauigationis, & commercij Æthiopiæ, Arabiæ, Persiæ, atque Indiæ, &c. Fratri, & amico nostro charissimo.

Henricus Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, & Franciæ, fidelis defensor, ac dominus Hiberniæ, Serenissimo Principi; domino Ioanni eadem gratia Regi Portugallie, & Algarbiorum citra & vltra mare in Africa, ac domino Guineæ, & conquistæ nauigationis, & cõmercij Æthiopiæ, Arabiæ, Persiæ, atq; Indiæ &c. Fratri, & amico nostro charissimo, salutē. Tanto libentius, promptiusq; iustas omnes causas vestræ Serenitati commendandas suscipimus, quanto apertiori indici nostrorū, qui in eiusdem vestræ Serenitatis regno ac ditone negotiantur, subditorum testimonio cognoscimus, ipsam ex optimi principis officio ita accuratè, exacteq; ius suum cuiq; præbere, vt ad eā nemo iustitiæ consequendæ gratia frustra vnquam confugiat. Cū itaque dilectus ac fidelis subditus noster Ioannes Gresham mercator Londoniensis nuper nobis humiliter exposuerit, quod quidā Willielmus Heith ipsius Factor, & negotiorum gestor nauim quandam Portugallensem, cui nomen erat Sancto Antonio, præeratq; Diego Peres Portugallensis superioribus mensibus in Candia conduxerit, cum nauisq; præfecto conuenerit, vt in insulam Chium ad quadam diuersi generis merces onerandas primò nauigaret, in Candianque mox aliarum mercium onerandarum gratia rediret, omnes quidem in hoc nostrum regnum postmodum aduecturus ad valorem circiter duodecim millium ducatorum, quemadmodum ex pactionis, conuentionisque instrumento apertius constat, accidit, vt præfatus Diego vestræ Serenitatis subditus, dictis susceptis mercibus, & iam in itinere parū fidelitèr, & longè præter initas conuentiones, grauissimo certe nostrorum subditorum detrimento, vbi in Portugallie portum diuertisset, sententia huc nauigandi mutata, in eodem portu commoretur, nostrorūque etiam subditorum merces defineat: quam iniuriam (quum subditis nostris in vestræ Serenitatis regno, & ab eius subdito illata sit) ex æquitate, ac iustitia ab ipsa corrigi, emendarique confidimus, nostro quoque potissimum intuitu, qui vestræ Serenitatis ipsiusque subditorum causas, mercesque, si quando in hoc nostrum regnum appulerint, semper commendatissimas habemus, id quod superiori anno testati sumus: proinde ipsam vehementer rogamus, vt Ioannem Ratliffe præsentium latorem, & dicti Ioannis Gresham nouum constitutum procuratorem, huius rei causa istuc venientem, velit in suis agendis, in dictisque bonis recuperandis, impunèque asportandis remittendisque vectigalibus (quod nos in vestros subditos fecimus) quum per nauis præfectum fraude, ac dolo istuc merces fuerint aduectæ, nisi istic vendantur, ac toto denique ex æquitate conficiendo negotio, sic commendatum suscipere, sicque ad suos, quos opus fore intellexerit magistratus missis literis rem omnem inuare, & expedire, vt perspiciamus ex hac nostra commendatione fuisse nostrorum subditorum iuri, & indemnitati quàm maximè consultum. Quod nobis gratissimum est futurum

tarum. & in re consimili, aut grauiori vestra Serenitas nos sibi gratificandi cupidissimos experietur, quae feliciter valeat. Ex Regia nostra de Waltham, Die 15. Octobr. 1531.

The same in English.

TO the high and mighty prince, Iohn by the grace of God, king of Portugale, and of Algarue on this side and beyond the sea in Africa, lord of Ghinea, and of the conquest, nauigation, and traffique of Æthiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, &c. our most deere and welbeloued brother.

Henry by the grace of God, king of England and of France, defender of the faith, and lord of Ireland: to Iohn by the same grace, king of Portugale and Algarue, on this side and beyond the sea in Africa, and lord of Ghinea, and of the conquest, nauigation, and traffique of Æthiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, &c. our most deare and welbeloued brother, sendeth greeting. So much I more willingly and readily we undertake the recommending of all iust causes vnto your highnesse, because by the daily testimonie of our subiects which traffike in your kingdomes and dominions, we are informed, that according to the dutie of a most worthy prince, so carefully and exactly you minister iustice vnto euery man, that all men most willingly repaire vnto your highnesse, with full trust to obtaine the same. Whereas therefore our welbeloued and trustie subiect Iohn Gresham merchant of London, of late in humble maner hath signified vnto vs, that one William Heith his Factor and Agent, certaine moneths agoe had hired in Candie a certaine Portugale ship called Santo Antonio, (the patronne whereof is Diego Perez) and couenanted with the patronne of the sayd ship, that he should first saile to the Isle of Sio, to take in merchandize of sundry sortes, & then efts-oones returne to Candie, to be freighted with other goods, all which he was to bring into our kingdom of England, to the value of 12000 ducats, as by their billes of couenant & agreement more plainly appeareth: it so fell out, that I aforesaid Diego your highnes subiect hauing receiued the said goods, very trecherously & much contrary to his couenant, to the exceeding great losse of our subiects, putting in by the way into an haue of Portugale, & altering his purpose of coming into England, he remaineth still in that haue, & likewise detaineth our subiects goods. Which iniury (seeing it is done in your Highnesse kingdom) we hope your Highnesse will see reformed according to equity & right, the rather at our request, which alwayes haue had a speciall care of the causes & goods of your Highnesse, & of your subiects whensoever they come into our kingdom, whereof we made prooffe the last yeere. Wherefore wee instantly request your Highnesse, if you would so receiue Iohn Ratcliffe the bearer of these present letters, & the new appointed agent of Iohn Gresham, which cometh into your dominions about this busines, being thus comended vnto you in this busines, & recouering & freely bringing home of the said goods, & in remitting of the customs, vlesse they were sold there (the like whereof we did towards your subiects) seeing by the fraud & deceit of the patron of the ship, the wares were brought thither, & finally in dispatching I whole matter, according to iustice, & so further the same by directing your highnesse letters to your officers who it may concerne, that we may perceiue, that our subiects right and liberty hath especially bene maintained vpon this our commendation. Which we will take in most thankfull part, and your highnesse shall find vs in the like or a greater matter most ready to gratifie you, whom we wish most heartily well to fare. From our court at Waltham the 15. of October 1531.

A voyage made with the shippes called the Holy Crosse, and the Mathew Gonson, to the Iles of Candia and Chio, about the yeere 1534, according to a relation made to Master Richard Hackluit, by Iohn Williamson, Cooper and citizen of London, who lived in the yeere 1592, and went as cooper in the Mathew Gonson the next voyage after.

The Holy Crosse and the Mathew Gonson depart for Turkie.

The shippes called the Holy Crosse, and the Mathew Gonson, made a voyage to the Islandes of Candia and Chio in Turkie, about the yeere 1534. And in the Mathew went as Captaine M. Richard Gonson, sonne of old Master William Gonson, paymaster of the kings nauie. In this first voyage went William Holstocke (who afterwards was Controuller of her Maiesties Nauie,

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Nauie, lately deceased) as page to M. Richard Gonson aforsaid, which M. Gonson died in Chio in this his first voyage. The ship called the Holy Crosse was a short shippe, and of burden 160 tunnes. And hauing bene a full yeere at the sea in performance of this voyage, with great danger she returned home, where, vpon her arrinall at Blackwall, in the riuer of Thames, her wine and oyle caske was found so weake, that they were not able to hoise them out of the ship, but were constraigned to draw them as they lay, and put their wine and oyle into new vessels, and so to vnlade the shippe. Their chiefe freight, was very excellent Muscattels and red Malmesie, the like whereof were seeldome scene before in England. They brought home also good quantitie of sweete oyles, cotton woollles, Turkie Carpets, Galles, Cynamon, and some other spices. The saide shippe called the Holy Crosse was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the docke, and neuer made voyage after.

Another voyage to the Iles of Candia and Chio made by the shippe the Mathew Gonson, about the yeere 1535, according to the relation of Iohn Williamson, then Cooper in the same ship, made to M. Richard Hackluit in the yeere 1592.

The good shippe called the Mathew Gonson, of burden 300 tunnes, whereof was owner old M. William Gonson, pay-master of the kings Nauie, made her voyage in the yeere 1535. In this ship went as Captaine Richard Gray, who long after died in Russia. Master William Holstocke afterward Controuller of the Queenes Nauie went then as purser in the same voyage. The Master was one Iohn Pichet, seruant to old M. William Gonson, Iames Rummie was Masters mate. The master Cooper was Iohn Williamson citizen of London, liuing in the yeere 1592, and dwelling in Sant Dunstons parish in the East. The M. Gunner was Iohn Godfrey of Bristol. In this ship were 6 gunners and 4 trumpeters, all which foure trumpeters at our returne homewards went on land at Messina in the Iland of Sicilia, as our ship rood there at anker, & gat them into the Gallies that lay neere vnto vs, & in them went to Rome. The whole number of our companie in this ship were about 100. men, we were also furnished with a great bote, which was able to cary 10 tunnes of water, which at our returne homewards we towed all the way from Chio vntill we came through the straight of Gibraltar into the maine Ocean. We had also a great long boat and a skiff. We were out vpon this voyage eleuen moneths, yet in all this time there died of sicknesse but one man, whose name was George Forrest, being seruant to our Carpenter called Thomas Plummer.

The Mathew
Gonson goeth
into Turkie.

In a great lygger booke of one William Eyms, seruant vnto Sir William Bowyer Alderman of London, bearing date the 15 of Nouember 1533, and continued vntill the 4. of Iuly 1544. I find that he the said William Eyms was factor in Chio, not only for his Master, but also for the duke of Norfolkes grace, & for many other worshipful marchants of London, among whom I find the accompts of these especially, to wit, of his said Master, sir William Bowyer, of William & Nicholas Wilford Marchant-taylors of London, of Thomas Curtis pewterer, of Iohn Starkey Mercer, of William Ostrige Marchant, & of Richard Field Draper. And further I find in the said ligier booke, a note of the said Eyms, of all such goods as he left in the hands of Robert Bye in Chio, who became his Masters factor in his roome, and another like note of particulars of goods that he left in the hands of Oliuer Lesson, seruant to William and Nicholas Wilford. And for prooffe of the continuance of this trade vntill the end of the yeere 1552. I found annexed vnto the former note of the goods left with Robert Bye in Chio, a letter being dated the 27 of Nouember 1552 in London.

The Epitaph of the valiant Esquire M. Peter Read in the south Ile of Saint Peters Church in the cite of Norwich, which was knighted by Charles the fift at the winning of Tunis in the yeere of our Lord 1538.

Here vnder lieth the corpes of Peter Reade Esquire, who hath worthily serued, not onely his Prince and Countrey, but also the Emperour Charles the fift, both at his conquest of Barbary, and at his siege at Tunis, as also in other places. Who had giuen him by the sayd Emperour for his valiant dedes the order of Barbary. Who dyed the 29 day of December, in the yeere of our Lord God 1566.

VOL. II.

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The voyage of Sir Thomas Chaloner to Alger with Charles the fifth 1541, drawn out of his booke De Republica Anglorum instauranda.

Thomas Chalonerus patria Londinensis, studio Cantabrigiensis, educatione aulicus, religione pius, verèque Christianus fuit. Itaque cum iuuenilem ætatem, mentèq; suam humanioribus studijs roborasset, Domino Henrico Kneuetto à potentiſſimo rege Henrico eius nominis octauo ad Carolum quintum imperatorem transmissio legato, vnà cum illo profectus est, tanquam familiaris amicus, vel eidem à consilijs. Quo quidem tempore Carolo quinto nauali certamine à Genua & Corsica in Algyram in Africa contra Turcas classem soluente ac hostiliter proficiscente, ornatissimo illo Kneuetto legato regis, Thoma Chaloner, Henrico Knolleo, & Henrico Isamo. illustrèbus viris eundem in illa expeditione suapte sponte sequentibus, paritèrque militantibus, mirifice vitam suam Chalonerus tutatus est. Nam trirèmi illa, in qua fuerat, vel scopulis allisa, vel grauissimis pro cellis conquassata, naufragus cum se diù natatu defendisset, deficientibus viribus, brachijs manibùsque languidis ac quasi eneruatis, prehears dentibus cum maxima difficultate rudenti, quæ ex altera trirèmi iam propinqua tun fuerat eiecta, non sine dentium aliquorum iactura ac fractura sese tandem recuperauit, ac domum integer relapsus est.

The same in English.

Thomas Chaloner was by birth a Londiner, by studie a Cantabrigian, by education a Courtier, by religion a deuout and true Christian. Therefore after he had confirmed his youth and minde in the studies of good learning, when Sir Henry Kneuet was sent ambassadour from the mighty Prince Henry the 8. to the Emperour Charles the fifth, he went with him as his familiar friend, or as one of his Councell. At which time the said Charles the 5. passing ouer from Genoa and Corsica to Alger in Africa in warlike sort, with a mighty army by sea, that honourable Kneuet the kings ambassadour, Thomas Chaloner, Henry Knolles, and Henry Isam, right worthy persons, of their owne accord accompanied him in that expedition, & serued him in that warre, wherein Thomas Chaloner escaped most wonderfully with his life. For the gally wherein he was, being either dashed against the rockes, or shaken with mighty stormes, and so cast away, after he had saued himselfe a long while by swimming, when his strength failed him, his armes & hands being faint and weary, with great difficulty laying hold with his teeth on a cable, which was cast out of the next gally, not without breaking and losse of certaine of his teeth, at length recouered himselfe, and returned home into his countrey in safety.

The voyage of M. Roger Bodenham with the great Barke Aucher to Candia and Chio, in the yeere 1550.

IN the yeere 1550. the 13 of Nouember I Roger Bodenham Captaine of the Barke Aucher entered the said ship at Grauesend, for my voiage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the Leuant. The master of my ship was one William Sherwood. From thence we departed to Tilbery hope, and there remained with contrarie winde vntill the 6. of Ianuarie, 1551. The 6 of Ianuary, the M. came to Tilbery, and I had prouided a skilfull pylot to cary me ouer the lands end, whose name was M. Wood, and with all speede I valed downe that night 10 miles to take the tide in the morning, which happily I did, and that night came to Douer, and there came to an anker, and there remained vntill Tuesday, meeting with the worthy knight sir Anthony Aucher owner of the saide ship.

The 11 day we arriued in Plimoth, and the 13 in the morning we set forward on our voy-age with a prosperous winde, and the 16 we had sight of Cape Finister on the coast of Spaine.

The 30 we arriued at Cades, and there discharged certaine marchandise, and tooke others aboard.

The 20 of February we departed from Cades, & passed the straights of Gibraltar that night, and the 25 we came to the Ile of Mallorca, and staid there siue daies with contrary winde.

The Barke
Aucher goeth
for Leuant.

Mallorca

The

The first of March, we had sight of Sardenna, and the fift of the said month wee arriued at Messina in Sicilia, and there discharged much goods, and remained there vntill good Fry-^{Messina} day in Lent.

The chiefe marchant that laded the sayd Barke Aucher was a marchant stranger called Anselm Saluago, and because the time was then very dangerous, and no going into Leuant, especially to Chio, without a safe conduct from the Turke, the said Anselm promised the owner Sir Anthony Aucher, that we should receiue the same at Messina. But I was posted from thence to Candia, and there I was answered that I should send to Chio, and there I should haue my safe conduct. I was forced to send one, and hee had his answere that the Turke would giue none, willing me to looke what was best for me to doe, which was no small trouble to me, considering I was bound to deliuer the goods that were in the ship at Chio, or send them at mine aduenture. The marchants without care of the losse of the ship would haue compelled me to goe, or send their goods at mine aduenture, the which I denied, and sayd plainly I would not goe, because the Turkes gallies were come forth to goe against Malta, but by the French kings means, he was perswaded to leaue Malta, and to goe to Tripoly in Barbary, which by the French he wan. In this time there were in Candia certaine Turkes vessels called Skyrasas, which had brought wheat thither to sell, and were ready to depart for Turkie. And they departed in the morning be times, carrying newes that I would not goe forth: the same night I prepared beforehande what I thought good, without making any man priue, vntill I sawe time. Then I had no small businesse to cause my mariners to venture with the ship in such a manifest danger. Neuerthelesse I wan them to goe all with me, except three which I set on land, and with all diligence I was readie to set forth about eight of the clocke at night, being a faire moone shine night, & went out. Then my 3 mariners made such requests vnto the rest of my men to come aborde, as I was constrained to take them in. And so with good wind we put into the Archipelago, & being among the llands the winde scanted, & I was forced to anker at an lland called Micone, where I taried 10 or 12 daies, hauing a Greeke Pilot to carrie the ship to Chio. In this meane season, there came many small botes with mysson sayles to goe for Chio, with diuerse goods to sell, & the Pilot requested me that I would let them goe in my company, to which I yeelded. After thesayde dayes expired, I wayed & set saile for the lland of Chio, with which place I fel in the alter noone, whereupon I cast to seaward againe to come with the lland in the morning betimes. The foresaid snial vessels which came in my company, departed from me to win the shore, to get in 5 night, but vpon a sudden they espied 3 foystes of Turkes comming vpon them to spoyle them. My Pilot, hauing a sonne in one of those small vessels, entred me to cast about towards them, which at his request I did, and being some thing farre from them, I caused my Gunner to shoot a demycolouering at a foyst that was readie to enter one of the botes. This was so happy a shot, that it made the Turke to fall a sterne of the bote and to leaue him, by the which meanes hee escaped. Then they all came to me, and requested that they might hang at my sterne vntill day light, by which time I came before the Mole of Chio, and sent my bote on land to the marchants of that place to send for their goods out of hand, or else I would returne back with all to Candia, & they should fetch their goods there. But in fine, what by perswasion of my merchants English men, & those of Chio, I was entreated to come into the harbour, and had a safe assurance for 20 dayes against the Turkes army, with a bond of the citie in the summe of 12000 ducats. So I made hast & solde such goods as I had to Turkes that came thither, & put all in order, with as much speede as I could, fearing the comming of the Turkes naue, of the which, the chiefe of the citie knew right wel. So vpon the sudden they called me of great friendship, & in secret told me, I had no way to saue my selfe but to be gone, for said they, we be not able to defend you, that are not able to help our selues, for the Turke where he commeth, taketh what he will, & leaueth what he list, but the chiefe of the Turkes set order 5 none shal do any harme to the people or to their goods. This was such news to me, that indeed I was at my wits end, & was brought into a ny imaginations how to do, for that the winde was contrarie. In fine, I determined to goe forth. But the marchants English men and other regarding more their

The Turke
preparch an
army to besiege
Malta.

The Barke
Aucher at
conce.

The towne of
Chio it bound
in 2000 ducats
for the
safeguard of the
Barke Aucher.

The companie
doe murmur
against their
Captaine.

The Turkes
Gallies come to
rescue the Barkes
Aucher.

Five thousand
banished men
in Candia.

Master Richard
Chancellor,
Master Mathew
Baker.

gaines then the ship, hindered me very much in my purpose of going forth, and made the marriners to come to me to demand their wages to be payed them out of hande, and to haue a time to employ the same there. But God prouided so for me, that I paid them their money that night, and then charged them, that if they would not set the ship forth, I would make them to answere the same in England, with danger of their heads. Many were married in England and had somewhat to loose, those did sicke to me. I had twelue gunners: the Master gunner who was a madde brayned fellow, and the owners seruant had a parliament betweene themselves, and he vpon the same came vp to me with his sword drawn, swearing that hee had promised the owner Sir Anthony Aucher, to liue and die in the sayde shippe against all that should offer any harme to the shippe, and that he would fight with the whole armie of the Turkes, and neuer yeelde: with this fellow I had much to doe, but at the last I made him confesse his fault and followe mine aduise. Thus with much labour I gat out of the Mole of Chio, into the sea by warping forth, with the helpe of Genoueses botes, and a French bote that was in the Mole, and being out God sent mee a speciall gale of winde to goe my way. Then I caused a peece to be shotte off for some of my men that were yet in the towne, & with much a doe they came aboard, and then I set sayle a litle before one of the clocke, and I made all the sayle I could, and about halfe an houre past two of the clocke there came seuen gallies into Chio to stay the shippe: and the admirall of them was in a great rage because she was gone. Whereupon they put some of the best in prison, and tooke all the men of the three ships which I left in the port, and put them into the Gallies. They would haue followed after mee, but that the townes men found meanes they did not. The next day came thither a hundred more of Gallies, and there taried for their whole companie, which being together were about two hundred & 50 sayle, taking their voyage for to surprize the Iland of Malta. The next day after I departed, I had the sight of Candia, but I was two dayes after or euer I could get in, where I thought my selfe out of their daunger. There I continued vntill the Turkes armie was past, who came within the sight of the towne. There was preparation made as though the Turks had come thither. There be in that Iland of Candia many banished men, that liue continually in the mountaines, they came downe to serue, to the number of foure or five thousand, they are good archers, euery one with his bowe and arrowes, a sword and a dagger, with long haire, and bootes that reach vp to their grine, and a shirt of male, hanging the one halfe before, and the other halfe behinde, these were sent away againe as soone as the armie was past. They would drinke wine out of all measure. Then the armie being past, I laded my shippe with wines and other things: and so after I had that which I left in Chio, I departed for Messina. In the way I found about Zante, certaine Galliot of Turkes, laying aboard of certaine vessels of Venice laden with Muscatels: I rescued them, and had but a barrell of wine for my powder and shot: and within a few dayes after I came to Messina. I had in my shippe a Spanish pilot called Nobleria, which I tooke in at Cades at my comming forth: he went with me all this voyage into the Leuant without wages, of good will that he bare me and the shippe, he stodee me in good steede vntill I came backe againe to Cades, and then I needed no Pilot. And so from thence I came to London with the shippe and goods in safetie, God be prayesd. And all those Mariners that were in my sayd shippe, which were, besides boyes, threescore and tenne, for the most part were within five or sixe yeeres after, able to take charge, and did. Richard Chancellor, who first discovered Russia, was with me in that voyage, and Mathew Baker, who afterward became the Queenes Maiesties chiefe ship-wright.

The voyage of M. Iohn Locke to Ierusalem.

IN my voyage to Ierusalem, I embarked my selfe the 26 of March 1553 in the good shippe called the Mathew Gonson, which was bound for Liurno, or Legorne and Candia. It fell out that we touched in the beginning of Aprill next ensuing at Cades in Andalozia, where the Spaniards, according to their accustomed maner with all shippes of extraordinarie goodnes and burden, picked a quarrell against the company, meaning to haue forfeited, or at the least to haue arrested the said shippe. And they grew so malicious in their wrongfull purpose,

pose, that I being should not be out hart beginning, ualla of Venice, of May in the strary, we were r barie, where we houres before su Straits, where we rent of the strait and blew a furtho third of Iune. Ierusalem in the

I Iohn Locke, Zelanders, Almai Venice, the 16 o towards the coas our ship the Pere grimes money, w after the rate of fi

The 19 day we sion we went on we sawe the bodi

The 20 day we cona, and the bill 100. miles distan

The 21 we say rocke in the mid like a sugarloaf drea; on this rocke S. Andrea on the the left hande, th passed them. Il p and Lissa from an and Lissa, tenne hereagainst we w

The 22. we ha hand, and on the lyeth in the mid and it hath a long night are cast aw two Ilands are dis great Iland called fruitfull of vines, kept our course ument of Ra named Meleda, w and inhabited, a Iland lyeth a hill of both Ilandes at

The 23 we say night we were w it was night, we

pose, that I being vtterly out of hope of any speedie release, to the ende that my intention should not be ouertrowen, was inforced to take this course following. Notwithstanding this hard beginning, it fell out so luckily, that I found in the roade a great shippe called the Caualia of Venice, wherein after agreement made with the patron, I shipped my selfe the 21. of May in the said yere 1553, and the 25 by reason of the winde blowing hard and contrary, we were not able to enter the straits of Gibraltar, but were put to the coast of Barbarie, where we ankered in the maine sea 2. leagues from shore, and continued so vntill two houres before sunne set, and then we weighed againe, and turned our course towards the Straits, where we entered the 26 day aforesayd, the winde being very calme, but the current of the straites very fauourable. The same day the winde beganne to rise somewhat, and blew a furthering gale, and so continued at Northwest vntill we arriued at Legorne the third of Iune. And from thence riding ouer land vnto Venice, I prepared for my voyage to Ierusalem in the Pilgrimes shippe.

I Iohn Locke, accompanied with Maister Anthony Rastwold, with diuers other, Hollanders, Zelanders, Almains and French pilgrimes entered the good shippe called Fila Cauena of Venice, the 16 of Iuly 1553, and the 17 in the morning we weighed our anker and ^{The ship Fila Cauena departed for Ierusalem.} led towards the coast of Istria, to the port of Rouigno, and the said day there came aboard of ^{Rouignio a port in Istria.} our ship the Perceneua of the shippe named Tamisari, for to receiue the rest of all the pilgrimes money, which was in all after the rate of 55. Crownes for euery man for that voyage. after the rate of five shillings starting to the crowne: This done, he returned to Venice.

The 19 day we tooke fresh victuals aboard, and with the bot. that brought the fresh provision we went on land to the Towne, and went to see the Church of Sancta Eufemia, ^{Sancta Eufemia,} where we sawe the bodie of the sayd Saint.

The 20 day wee departed from Rouignio, and about noone we had sight of Monte de Ancona, and the hilles of Dalmatia, or else of Sclauonia both at one time, and by report they are 100. miles distant from ech other, and more.

The 21 we sayled still in sight of Dalmatia, and a little before noone, we had sight of a rocke in the midst of the sea, called in Italian il Pomo, it appeareth a farre off to be in shape like a sugarloafe. Also we sawe another rocke about two miles compasse called Sant Andrea; on this rocke is onely one Monasterie of Friers: we sayled betwene them both, and left S. Andrea on the left hand of vs, and we had also kenning of another Iland called Lissa, all on the left hande, these three Ilands lie East and West in the sea, and at sunne setting we had passed them. Il pomo is distant from Sant Andrea 18 miles, and S. Andrea from Lissa 10 miles, and Lissa from another Iland called Lezina, which standeth betwene the maine of Dalmatia and Lissa, tenne miles. This Iland is inhabited, and hath great plentie of wine and frutes and hereagainst we were becalmed.

The 22. we had sight of another small Iland called Catza, which is desolate and on the left hand, and on the right hand, a very dangerous Iland called Pelagosa, this is also desolate, and lyeth in the midst of the sea betwene both the maines: it is very dangerous and low land, and it hath a long ledge of rockes lying out sixe miles into the sea, so that many ships by night are cast away vpon them. There is betwene Catza and Pelagosa 30 miles, and these two Ilands are distant from Venice 400. miles. There is also about twelue miles eastward, a great Iland called Augusta, about 14 miles in length, somewhat hillie, but well inhabited, and fruitfull of vines, corne and other fruit, this also we left on the left hand: & we haue hitherto kept our course from Rouignio East southeast. This Iland is vnder the Signiorie or gouernement of Ragusa, it is distant from Ragusa 50 miles, and there is by that Iland a greater, named Meleda, which is also vnder the gouernement of Ragusa, it is about 30 miles in length, and inhabited, and hath good portes, it lyeth by East from Augusta, and ouer against this Iland lyeth a hill called Monte S. Angelo, vpon the coast of Puglia in Italy, and we had sight of both Ilandes at one time.

The 23 we sayled all the day long by the bowline alongst the coast of Ragusa, and towards night we were within 7. or 8. miles of Ragusa, that we might see the white walles, but because it was night, we cast about to the sea, minding at the second watch, to heare in againe to Ragusa,

- gusa, for to know the newes of the Turkes armie, but the winde blew so hard and contrary, that we could not. This citie of Ragusa paieth tribute to the Turke yerely fourteen thousand Sechinis, and every Sechino is of Venetian money eight liners and two soldes, besides other presents which they giue to the Turke Bassas when they come thither. The Venetians haue a rocke or cragge within a mile of the said towne, for the which the Ragusese would giue them much money, but they doe keepe it more for the namesake, then for profite. This rocke lieth on the Southside of the towne, and is called Il Cromo, there is nothing on it but onely a Monasterie called Sant Ieronimo. The maine of the Turkes countrie is bordering on it within one mile, for the which cause they are in great subiection. This night wee were put backe by contrarie winds, and ankered at Melleda.
- The 24 being at an anker vnder Melleda, we would haue gone on land, but the winde came so faire that we presently set sayle and went our course, and left on the right hand of vs the forenamed Iland, and on the left hand betweene vs and the maine the Iland of Zupanna, and within a mile of that vnder the maine by East, another Iland called Isola de Mezo. This Iland hath two Monasteries in it, one called Santa Maria de Bizo, and the other Sant Nicholo.
- Sant Andrea. Also there is a third rocke with a Frierie called Sant Andrea: these Ilands are from the maine but two miles, and the channell betweene Melleda and Zupanna is but foure or fiue miles ouer by gesse, but very deepe, for we had at an anker fortie fathoms. The two Ilands of Zupanna and Mezo are well inhabited, and very faire buildings, but nothing plentie saue wine onely. This night toward sunne set it waxed calme, and we sayled little or nothing.
- The 24 we were past Ragusa 14 miles, and there we mette with two Venetian ships, which came from Cyprus, we thought they would haue spoken with vs, for we were desirous to talke with them, to knowe the newes of the Turkes armie, and to haue sent some letters by them to Venice. About noone, we had scaut sight of Castell nouo, which Castell a fewe yeeres past the Turke tooke from the Emperour, in which fight were slaine three hundred Spanish souldiers, besides the rest which were taken prisoners, and made gallie slaues.
- Castle nouo. This Castell is hard at the mouth of a channell called Boca de Cataro. The Venetians haue a hold within the channell called Cataro, this channell goeth vp to Budoa, and further vp into the country. About sunne set we were ouer against the hilles of Antineri in Sclauonia, in the which hilles the Venetians haue a towne called Antineri, and the Turkes haue another against it called Marcheuetti, the which two townes continually skirmish together with much slaughter. At the end of these hils endeth the Countrey of Sclauonia, and Albania beginneth. These hilles are thirtie miles distant from Ragusa.
- The 27 we kept our course towards Puglia, and left Albania on the left hand. The 28 we had sight of both the maines, but we were nere the coast of Puglia, for feare of Foystes. It is betweene Cape Chimera in Albania and Cape Otranto in Puglia 60 miles. Puglia is a plaine low lande, and Chimera in Albania is very high land, so that it is seene the further. Thus sayling our course along the coast of Puglia, we saw diuerse white Towers, which serue for sea-markes. About three of the clocke in the after noone, we had sight of a rocke called Il fauo, 48 miles from Corfu, and by sunne set we discovered Corfu. Thus we kept on our course with a prosperous winde, and made our way after twelue mile every houre. Most part of this way we were accompanied with certaine fishes called in the Italian tongue Palomide, it is a fish three quarters of a yard in length, in colour, eating, and making like a Makarell, somewhat bigge and thick in body, and the tayle forked like a halfe moone, for the which cause it is said that the Turke will not suffer them to be taken in all his dominions.
- The 29 in the morning we were in sight of an Iland, which we left on our left hande called Cephalonia, it is vnder the Venetians and well inhabited, with a faire towne strongly situated on a hill, of the which hill the Iland beareth her name, it hath also a very strong fortresse or Castle, and plentie of corne and wine, their language is Greeke, it is distant from the maine of Morea, thirtie miles, it is in compass 80 miles. One houre within night we sayled by the towne standing on the South cape of Cephalonia, whereby we might perceiue their lights. There come oftentimes into the creekes and riuers, the Turkes foystes
- Ragusa paieth
14000, Sechinis
to the Turke
yerely.
- Il Cromo.
- Zupanna.
- Isola de Mezo.
- Sant Andrea.
- Castle nouo.
- Boca de Cataro.
The towne Ca-
taro,
Budoa,
Antineri,
Marcheuetti.
The end of
Sclauonia and
the beginning of
Albania.
- Puglia.
- Cape Chimera.
Cape Otranto.
- Il fauo.
- Corfu.
- Palomide.
- Cephalonia.
- Morea.

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foystes and gallies where at their arriual, the Countrey people doe signifie vnto their neighbours by so many lights, as there are foistes or gallies in the lland, and thus they doe from one to another the whole lland ouer. About three of the clocke in the afternoone the winde scanted, and wee minded to haue gone to Zante, but we could not for that night. This lland of Zante is distant from Cephalonia, 12 or 14 miles, but the towne of Cephalonia, from the towne of Zante, is distant fortie miles. This night we went but little forward

The 30 day we remained still turning vp and downe because the winde was contrary, and towards night the winde mended, so that we entered the channell betweene Cephalonia, & Zante, the which chanell is about eight or tenne miles ouer, and these two beare East and by South, and West and by North from the other. The towne of Zante lieth within a point of the land, where we came to an anker, at nine of the clocke at night.

The 31 about sixe of the clocke in the morning, I with five Hollanders went on land, and hosted at the house of Pedro de Venetia. After breakfast we went to see the towne, and passing along we went into some of the Greeke churches, wherein we sawe their Altares, Images, and other ornaments. This done, wee went to a Monasterie of Friers called Sancta Maria de la Croce, these are westerne Christians, for the Greekes haue nothing to doe with them, nor they with the Greekes, for they differ very much in religion. There are but 2. Friers in this Friery. In this Monasterie we saw the tombe that M. T. Cicero, was buried in, with Terentia Antonia, his wife. This tombe was founde about sixe yeeres since, when the Monastery was built, there was in time past a streete where the tombe stode. At the finding of the tombe there was also found a yard vnder ground, a square stone somewhat longer then broad, vpon which stone was found a writing of two seuerall handes writing, the one as it seemed, for himselfe, and the other for his wife, and vnder the same stone was found a glasse somewhat proportioned like an vrinall, but that it was eight square and very thicke, wherein were the ashes of the head and right arme of Mar. T. Cicero, for as stories make mention hee was beheaded as I remember at Capua, for insurrection. And his wife hauing got his head and right arme, (which was brought to Rome to the Emperour) went from Rome, and came to Zante, and there buried his head and arme, and wrote vpon his tombe this style M. T. Cicero. * Haue. Then followeth in other letters, *Et tu Terentia Antonia*, which difference of letters declare that they were not written both at one time. The tombe is long and narrowe, and deepe, walled on euery side like a graue, in the botome whereof was found the sayd stone with the writing on it, & the said glasse of ashes, and also another litle glasse of the same proportion, wherein, as they say, are the teares of his friendes, that in those dayes they did vse to gather and bury with them, as they did vse in Italy and Spaine to teare their haire, to bury with their friendes. In the sayde tombe were a fewe bones. After dinner we rested vntill it drew towards euening by reason of the heat. And about foure of the clocke we walked to another Frierie a mile out of the towne called Sant Elia, these are white Friers, there were two, but one is dead, not sixe dayes since. This Frierie hath a garden very pleasant, and well furnished with Orenges, Lemons, pomegranates, and diuers other good fruites. The way to it is somewhat ragged, vp hill and downe, and very stonie, and in winter very dirtie. It standeth very pleasantly in a clift betweene two hilles, with a good prospect. From thence we ascended the hill to the Castle, which is situated on the very toppe of a hill. This Castle is very strong, in compasse a large mile and a halfe, which being vntuated, (as it is neuer vnfurnished) and manned with men of trust, it may defend it selfe against any Princes power. This Castle taketh the iust compasse of the hill, and no other hill neere it, it is so steepe downe, and so high and ragged, that it will tyre any man or enee he be halfe way vp. Very nature hath fortified the walles and bulwarkes: It is by nature foure square, and it commandeth the towne and porte. The Venetians haue alwayes their Podesta, or Governour, with his two Counsellours resident therein. The towne is well inhabited, & hath great quantitie of housholders. The lland by report is threescore and tenne miles about, it is able to make twentie thousand fighting men. They say they haue alwayes fite or sixe hundred horsemen readie at an houres warn-

Zante.

John Locke, and five Hollanders went on land.

Santa Maria de la Croce.

The tombe of M. T. Cicero.

* Or, Aue.

The description of the tombe.

Sant Elia, but one Frier.

The description of the Castle of Zante.

The Turke hath attempted the land of Zante. ing. They say the Turke hath assayed it with 100. Gallies, but he could neuer bring his purpose to passe. It is strange to mee how they should maintaine so many men in this land, for their best sustenance is wine, and the rest but miserable.

The Castle of Vainette. The first of August we were warned aboard by the patron, and towards evening we set sayle, and had sight of a Castle called Torneste, which is the Turkes, and is ten miles from Zante, it did belong to the Venetians, but they haue now lost it, it standeth also on a hill on the sea side in Morea. All that night we bare into the sea, because we had newes at Zante of twelue of the Turkes gallies, that came from Rhedes, which were about Modon, Coron, and Candia, for which cause we kept at the sea.

Modon. Coron. The second of August we had no sight of land, but kept our course, and about the third watch the winde scanted, so that we bare with the shore, and had sight of Modon and Coron.

Cano Mattapan. The third we had sight of Cano Mattapan, and all that day by reason of contrary windes, which blew somewhat hard, we lay a hull vntill morning.

The fourth we were still vnder the sayd Cape, and so continued that day, and towards night there grewe a contention in the ship amongst the Hollanders, and it had like to haue bene a great inconuenience, for we had all our weapons, yea euen our knives taken from vs that night.

Candia. The fift, we sayled by the Bowline, and out of the toppes we had sight of the land of Candia, and towards noone we might see it plaine, and towards night the winde waxed calme.

Gozi. The sixt toward the breake of day we saw two small lands called Gozi, and towards noone we were betwene them: the one of these lands is fiftene miles about, and the other 10. miles. In those lands are nourished store of cattell for butter and cheese. There are to the number of fiftie or sixtie inhabitants, which are Greekes, and they live chiefly on milke and cheese. The land of Candia is 700 miles about, it is in length, from Cape Spada, to Cape Salomon, 300 miles, it is as they say, able to make one hundred thousand fighting men. We sayled betwene the Gozi, and Candia, and they are distant from Candia 5 or 6 miles. The Candiots are strong men, and very good archers, and shoot neere the marke. This lande is from Zante 300 miles.

The seuenth we sayled all along the sayd land with little winde and vstable, and the eight day towards night we drew to the East end of the land.

The 9 and 10 we sayled along with a prosperous winde and saw no land. The 11 in the morning, we had sight of the land of Cyprus, and towards noone we were thwart the Cape called Ponta Malota, and about foure of the clocke we were as farre as Ballo, and about sunne set we passed Cano Bianco, and towards nine of the clocke at night we doubled Cano de la gatte, and ankered afore Limisso, but the wind blew so hard, that we could not come neere the towne, neither durst any man goe on land. The towne is from Cano de la gatte twelue miles distant.

Limisso. The 12. of August in the morning we went on land to Limisso: this towne is ruined and nothing in it worth writing, saue onely in the mids of the towne there hath bene a fortesse, which is now decayed, and the wals part ouerthrowen, which a Turkish Rouer with certaine gallies did destroy about 10. or 12. yeeres past. This day walking to see the towne, we chanced to see in the market place, a great quantitie of a certaine vermine called in the Italian tongue Cualette. It is as I can learne, both in shape and bignesse like a grasshopper, for I can iudge but little difference. Of these many yeeres they haue had such quantitie y they destroy all their corne. They are so plagued with them, y almost euery yeere they doe well nee loose halfe their corne, whether it be the nature of the country, or the plague of God, that let them iudge that best can define. But that there may no default be lied to their negligence for the destruction of the, they haue throughout the whole land a constituted order, that euery Farmer or husbandman (which are euen as slaues bought and sold to their lord) shall euery yeere pay according to his territorie, a measure full of the seede or egges of these forenamed Cualette, the which they are bound to bring to the mar-

Cualette, is a certaine vermine in the land of Cyprus.

ket,

ket, and present to the officer appointed for the same, the which officer taketh of them very straight measure, and writeth the names of the presenters, and putteth the sayd egges or seed, into a house appointed for the same, and hauing the house full, they beate them to powder, and cast them into the sea, and by this pollicie they doe as much as in them lieth for the destruction of them. This vermine breedeth or ingendereth at the time of corne being ripe, and the corne beyng had away, in the clods of the same ground do the husbandmen find y^e nestes, or, as I may rather terme them, cases of the egges of the same vermine. Their nests are much like to the keies of a havel-nut tree, when they be dried, and of the same length, but somewhat bigger, which case being broken you shall see the egges lie much like vnto antes egges, but somewhat lesser. Thus much I haue written at this time, because I had no more time of knowledge, but I trust at my returne to note more of this island, with the commodities of the same at large.

The 13. day we went in the morning to the Greekes church, to see the order of their ceremonies, & of their communion, of the which to declare the whole order with the number of their ceremonious crossings, it were too long. Wherefore least I should offend any man, I leaue it vnwritten: but onely that I noted well, that in all their Communion or seruice, not one did euer kneele, nor yet in any of their Churches could I euer see any grauen images, but painted or portrayed. Also they haue store of lampes alight, almost for euery image one. Their women are alwayes seperated from the men, and generally they are in the lower end of the Church. This night we went aboard the ship, although the wind were contrary, we did it because the patrone should not find any lacke of vs, as sometimes he did: when as taryng vpon his owne business, he would colour it with the delay of the pilgrimes.

The pilgrimes
going to the
Greeke
churches.

The 14. day in the morning we set saile, and lost sight of the Island of Cyprus, and the 15. day we were likewise at Sea, and sawe no land: and the 16. day towards night, we looked for land, but we sawe none. But because we supposed our selues to be neere our port, we tooke in all our sailes except onely the foresaile and the missen, and so we remained all that night.

The 17. day in the morning, we were by report of the Mariners, some sixe miles from Iaffa, but it proued contrary. But because we would be sure, wee came to an anker seuen miles from the shore, and sent the skiffe with the Pilot and the master gunner, to learne the coast, but they returned, not hauing seen tree nor house, nor spoken with any man. But when they came to the sea side againe, they went vp a little hill standing hard by the brinke, whereon as they thought they sawe the hill of Ierusalem, by the which the Pilot knew (after his iudgement) that wee were past our port. And so this place where we rode was, as the mariners sayd, about 50. mile from Iaffa. This coast all amongst is very lowe, plaine, white, sandie, and desert, for which cause it hath fewe markes or none, so that we rode here as it were in a gulfe betweene two Capes.

The 18. day we abode still at anker, looking for a gale to returne backe, but it was contrary: and the 19. we set saile, but the currant hauing more force then the winde, we were driuen backe, insomuch, that the ship being vnder saile, we cast the sounding lead, & (notwithstanding the wind) it remained before the shippe, there wee had muddie ground at fiftene fadome. The same day about 4. of the clocke, wee set saile againe, and sayled West amongst the coast with a fresh side-winde. It chanced by fortune that the shippes Cat lept into the sea, which being downe, kept her selfe very valiauntly aboue water, notwithstanding the great waues, still swimming, the which the master knowing, he caused the Skiffe with halfe a dosen men to goe towards her and fetch her againe, when she was almost halfe a mile from the shippe, and all this while the ship lay on staies. I hardly belecue they would haue made such haste and meanes if one of the company had bene in the like perill. They made the more haste because it was the patrons cat. This I haue written onely to note the estimation that cats are in, among the Italians, for generally they esteeme their cattes, as in England we esteeme a good Spaniell. The same night about tenne of the clocke the winde calmed, and because none of the shippe knewe where we were, we let fall an anker about 6 mile from the place we were at before, and there wee had muddie ground at twelue fathome.

A great currant.

A Cat fallen into
the sea and re-
covered.

The 20 it was still calme, and the current so strong still one way, that we were not able to stemme the streame: moreover we knew not where we were, whereupon doubting whither wee were past, or short of our port, the Master, Pilot, and other Officers of the shippe entered into counsell what was best to doe, wherevpon they agreed to sende the bote on lande againe, to seeke some man to speake with all, but they returned as wise as they went. Then we set sayle againe and sounded every mile or halfe mile, and found still one depth, so we not knowing where we were, came againe to an anker, seven or eight miles by West from the place we were at. Thus still doubting where we were, the bote went on land againe, and brought newes that wee were short 80 miles of the place, whereas we thought wee had beene ouershot by east fiftie miles. Thus in these doubts we lost foure dayes, and neuer a man in the shippe able to tell where we were, notwithstanding there were diuerse in the shippe that had beene there before. Then sayd the Pylot, that at his coming to the shore, by chance he saw two wayfaring men, which were Moores, and he cryed to them in Turkish, insomuch that the Moores, partly for feare, and partly for lacke of vnderstanding, (seeing them to be Christians) beganne to flie, yet in the end with much a doe, they stayed to speake with them, which men when they came together, were not able to vnderstand ech other, but our men made to them the signe of the Crosse on the sande, to giue them to vnderstand that they were of the shippe that brought the pilgrims. Then the Moores knowing (as al the country else doth) that it was the vse of Christians to go to Ierusalem, shewed them to be yet by west of Iaffa. Thus we remained all that night at anker, and the farther west that we sayled, the lesse water we had.

They met with two Moores on land.

The 21 we set sayle againe, and kept our course Northeast, but because we would not goe along the shore by night, wee came to an anker in foure and twentie fathome water. Then the next morning being the 22 we set sayle againe, and kept our course as before, and about three of the clocke in the afternoone wee had sight of the two towers of Iaffa, and about five of the clocke, wee were with a rocke, called in the Italian tongue, Scolio di Santo Petro, on the which rocke they say he fished, when Christ bid him cast his net on the right side, and caught so many fishes. This rocke is now almost worne away. It is from Iaffa two or three mile: here before the two towers we came to an anker. Then the pilgrims after supper, in salutation of the holy lande, sang to the prayse of God, Te Deum laudamus, with Magnificat, and Benedictus, but in the shippe was a Frier of Santo Francisco, who for anger because he was not called and warned, would not sing with vs, so that he stood so much vpon his dignitie, that he forgot his simplicitie, and neglected his deuotion to the holy land for that time, saying that first they ought to haue called him yer they did beginne, because he was a Fryer, and had beene there, and knewe the orders.

The two towers of Iaffa. Scolio di Santo Petro.

The 23 we sent the bote on land with a messenger to the Padre Guardian of Ierusalem. This day it was notified vnto mee by one of the shippe that had beene a slaue in Turkie, that no man might weare greene in this land, because their prophet Mahomet went in greene. This came to my knowledge by reason of the Scriuanello, who had a greene cap, which was forbidden him to weare on the land.

A messenger departed for Ierusalem. Mahomet is clothed in greene.

The 24, 25, and 26 we taryed in the shippe still looking for the coming of the Padre guardian, and the 26 at night we had a storme which lasted all the next day.

The Guardian of Ierusalem cometh to Iaffa, with the Cady, and Subassi.

The 27 in the morning, came the Cadi, y Subassi, & the Meniwe, with the Padre guardian, but they could not come at vs by reason of the stormy weather: in the afternoone we assayed to send the bote on land, but the weather would not suffer vs. Then againe toward night the bote went a shore, but it returned not that night. The same day in the afternoone we sawe in the element, a cloud with a long tayle, like vnto the tayle of a serpent, which cloud is called in Italian Cion, the tayle of this cloud did hang as it were into the sea: and we did see the water vnder the sayde cloude ascend, as it were like a smoke or myste, the which this Cion drew vp to it. The Marriners reported to vs that it had this propertie, that if it should happen to haue lighted on any part of the shippe, that it would rent and wreth sayles, mast, sbroudes and shippe and all in manner like a wyth: on the land, trees, houses, or whatsoever else it lighteth on, it would rent and wreth. These marriners did vse a certaine

A cloud called of the Hebrews Cion most dangerous.

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taine coniration to breake the sayd tayle, or cut it in two, which as they say doth preuaile. A coniration. They did take a blacke haffed knife, and with the edge of the same did crosse the said tayle as if they would cut it in twain, saying these words, Hold thou Cion, eat this, and then they stucke the knife on the ship side with the edge towards the said cloude, and I saw it therewith vanish in lesse then one quarter of an houre. But whether it was then consumed, or whether by vertue of the Inchantment it did vanish I knowe not, but it was gone. Hereof let them iudge that know more then I. This afternoone we had no winde, but the Sea very stormy, insomuch that neither cheste, pot, nor any thing else could stand in the shippe, and wee were drinen to keepe our meate in one hand, and the pot in the other, and so sit downe vpon the hatches to eate, for stand we could not, for that the Seas in the very port at an anker went so high as if wee had bene in the bay of Portugall with stormy weather. The reason is, as the Mariners said to me, because that there meete all the waues from all places of the Straights of Gibraltar, and there breake, and that in most calmes there go greatest seas, whether the winde blow or not.

The 28. the weather growing somewhat calme, wee went on land and rested our selues for that day, and the next day we set forward toward the city of Ierusalem.

What I did, and what place of deuotion I visited in Ierusalem, and other parts of the Holy land, from this my departure from laffa, vntill my returne to the said port, may briefly be scene in my Testimoniall, vnder the hand & seale of the Vicar generall of Mount Sion, which for the contentment of the Reader I thought good here to interlace.

VNiteris & singulis presentes litteras inspecturis salutem in Domino nostro Iesu Christo. Attestamur vobis ac alijs quibuscunq; qualiter honorabilis vir Iohannes Lok civis Londoniensis, filius honorabilis viri Guilhelmi Lok equitis aurati, ad sacratissima terræ sanctæ loca personaliter se contulit, sanctissimum Domini nostri Iesu Christi sepulchrum, equo die tertia gloriosus à mortuis resurrexit, sacratissimum Caluarie montem, in quo pro nobis omnibus cruci affixus mori dignatus est, Sion etiam montem vbi cenam illam mirificam cum discipulis suis fecit, & vbi spiritus sanctus in die sancto Pentecostes in discipulos eosdem in lingua igneis descendit, Oliuetiq; motem vbi mirabiliter coelos ascendit, intemeratæ virginis Mariæ Mausoleum in Iosaphat vallis medio situm, Bethaniam quoq; Bethlehem ciuitatem David in qua de purissima virgine Maria natus est, ibique inter animalia reclinatus, plurâq; loca alia tam in Hierusalem ciuitate sanctæ terre Iudææ, quàm extra, à modernis peregrinis visitari solita, denotissimè visitauit, pariterq; adorauit. In quorum fidem, ego frater Antonius de Bergamo ordinis fratrum minorû regularis obseruantia, prouinciæ diui Anthonij Sacri conuentus montis Sion vicarius (licet indignus) necnon aliorum locorum terræ Sanctæ, apostolica auctoritate commissarius & rector, has Sigillo maiori nostri officij nostræ subscriptione muniri volui. Datum Hierosolymis apud sacratissimum domini coenaculum in sæpè memorato monte Sion, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo, quinquagesimo tertio, die vero sexto mensis Septembris.

Frater Antonius qui supra.

The 15. of September being come from our pilgrimage, we went aborde our shippe, and set saile, and kept our course West toward the Island of Cyprus, but al that night it was calme, and the 16. the winde freshed, and we passed by Mount Carmel.

The 17. the winde was very scant, yet we kept the sea, and towards night wee had a guste of raine whereby wee were constrained to strike our sailes, but it was not very stormie, nor lasted very long.

The 18. 19. 20. and 21. we kept still the sea and saw no land because we had very litle winde, and that not very fauourable.

The 22. at noone the Boatswaine sent some of the Mariners into the boat, (which we tood aterne from laffa) for certaine necessaries belonging to the ship, wherein the Mariners found a certaine fish in proportion like a Dace, about 6. inches long (yet the Mariners said they had scene the like a foote long and more) the which fish had on euery side a wing, and toward the taile two other lesser as it were finnes, on either side one, but in proportion they were wings and of a good length. These wings grow out betweene the gills and the carkasse of

Pesce columbini. the same fish. They are called in the Italian tongue *Pesce columbini*, for in deede, the wings being spread it is like to a flying dawe, they say it will flie larre, and very high. So it seemeth that being weary of her flight, she fell into the boate, and not being able to rise againe died there.

Cauo de la Griega. The 23, 24, and 25, we sailed our direct course with a small gale of winde, and this day we had sight of the Island of Cyprus. The first land that we discovered was a headland called *Cauo de la Griega*, and about midnight we ankered by North of the Cape. This cape is a high hil, long and square, and on the East corner it hath a high cop, that appeareth vnto those at the sea, like a white cloud, for toward the sea it is white, and it lieth into the sea Southwest. This coast of Cyprus is high declining toward the sea, but it hath no cliffes.

Salini. Arnacho di Salina. Casalia. The 26, we set saile againe, and toward noone we came into the port of Salini, where we went on land and lodged that night at a towne one mile from thence called *Arnacho di Salini*, this is but a village called in Italian, *Casalia*. This is distant from Iaffa 250. Italian miles.

Six horsemen to watch the salt pit. The 27, we rested, and the 28, we hired horses to ride from *Arnacho* to *Salina*, which is a good mile. The salt pit is very neere two miles in compasse, very plaine and leuell, into the which they let runne at the time of raine a quantitie of water coming from the mountaines, which water is let in vntil the pit be full to a certaine marke, which when it is full, the rest is conueyed by a trench into the sea. This water is let runne in about October, or sooner or later, as the time of the yeere doth afforde. There they let it remaine vntil the ende of Iuly or the middest of August, out of which pits at that time, in stead of water that they let in they gather very faire white salt, without any further art or labour, for it is only done by the great heate of the sunne. This the Venetians haue, and doe maintaine to the vse of S. Marke, and the Venetian ships that come to this Island are bound to cast out their ballast, and to lade with salt for Venice. Also there may none in all the land buy salt but of these men, who maintaine these pits for S. Marke. This place is watched by night with 6. horsemen to the end it be not stolne by night. Also vnder the Venetians dominions no towne may spende any salt, but they must buy it of Saint Marke, neither may any man buy any salt at one towne to carie to another, but euery one must buy his salt in the towne where he dwelleth. Neither may any man in Venice buy more salt then he spendeth in the city, for if he be knowne to carie but one ounce out of the citie and he accused, hee looseth an eare. The most part of all the salt they haue in Venice commeth from these Salines, and they haue it so plentifull, that they are not able, neuer a yeere to gather the one halfe, for they onely gather in Iuly, August, and September, and not fully these three monethes. Yet notwithstanding the abundance that the shippes carie away yeerely, there remaine heapes like hilles, some heapes able to lade nine or tenne shippes, and there are heapes of two yeeres gathering, some of three and some of nine or tenne yeeres making, to the value of a great summe of golde, and when the ships do lade, they neuer take it by measure, but when they come at Venice they measure it. This salt as it lyeth in the pit is like so much ice, and it is sixe inches thicke: they digge it with axes, and carue their slanes to cary it to the heapes. This night at midnight we rode to *Famagusta*, which is eight leagues from *Salina*, which is 24 English miles.

Famagusta. The 29 about two houres before day, we alighted at *Famagusta*, and after we were refreshed we went to see the towne. This is a very faire strong holde, and the strongest and greatest in the Iland. The walles are faire and new, and strongly rampired with foure principall bulwarkes, and betwene them turrions, responding one to another, these walles did the Venetians make. They haue also on the hauen side of it a Castle, and the hauen is chained, the citie hath onely two gates, to say, one for the lande and another for the sea, they haue in the towne continually, be it peace or warres, 800 souldiers, and fortie and sixe gunners, besides Captaines, petie Captaines, Governour and Generall. The lande gate hath alwayes fiftie souldiers, pikes and gunners with their harness, watching thereat night and day. At the sea gate fixe and twentie, vpon the walles euery night doe watch fiftene men in watch houses, for euery watch house fixe men, and in the market place 30 souldiers continually. There may no souldier serue there about 5. yeres, neither will they without friendship

ship suffer them to depart afore 5. except Greekes. They haue euery shillings sterling. Their horsemen be their horses, but they haue also certenance of their horses, but truly I knowe sommer they feede only vpon chopt sbe faire, fat and seruiceable. The V call *Castellani*. The towne hath allo

The 30, in the morning we ridde to This *Chappell* is in olde *Famagusta*, th ouerthrowne to the ground, to this da great circuit, and there be to this day not onely there, but also in many plin or trench they flude sometimes olde ar of copper, yea and many tombes and is from the other, foure miles, and sta we returned to new *Famagusta* againe and in the great Church we sawe the prus, and was buried in the yere of Cl had to wife one of the daughters of this day hath great reuenues in this challenge the kingdome of Cyprus.

The first of October in the morning we went to one of the Greekes Churc one of the seuen larres of water, the w It is a pot of earth very faire, white en and bath on either side of it, instead of angels wings, it was about an elle high respondent in circuit to the bottome, gallons, and hath a tap-hole to drawe v it be one of them or no, I know not. say, by reason of certaine marish grou sicknesses raining in the same towne they haue it in other townes, but not eyes, the which if it bee not quickl almost in that towne, they haue about and it commeth for the most part in t met diuers times three and foure at or is better cheape in *Famagusta* then in kinde of prouision within their libertie

The second of October we returned towne is a pretie Village, there are the bath bene great ouerthrow of building digging vnder ground, either coines, see many, so that in effect, all alongst t ruine and ouerthrow of buildings: fo before Saint Helens time for lacke of ouerthrowen by Richard the first of tha sisters raiushment comming to Ierusal of *Famagusta*.

The sixt day we rid to *Nicosia*, whi and twentie Italian miles. This is the it is not strong neither of walles nor s

pp suffer them to depart afore 5. yeres be expired, and there may serue of all nations
cept Greekes. They haue euery pay, which is 4b. dayes, 15 Mozenigos, which is 15
llings sterling. Their horsemen haue only sixe soldes Venetian a day, and prouender for
their horses, but they haue also certaine lande therewith to plow and sowe for the mainte-
nance of their horses, but truely I maruell how they liue being so hardly fed, for all the
summer they feede only vpon chopt strawe and barley, for hey they haue none, and yet they
faire, fat and seruiceable. The Venetians send euery two yeres new rulers, which they
Castellani. The towne hath allowed it also two gallies continually armed and furnished.
The 30. in the morning we ridde to a chappell, where they say Saint Katherin was borne.
is Chappell is in olde Famagusta, the which was destroyed by Englishmen, and is cleane
erthrowne to the ground, to this day desolate and not inhabited by any person, it was of a
eat circuit, and there be to this day mountaines of faire, great, and strong buildings, and
onely there, but also in many places of the Iland. Moreouer when they digge, plowe,
trench they finde sometimes olde antient coines, some of golde, some of siluer, and some
copper, yea and many tombes and voutes with sepulchers in them. This olde Famagusta
from the other, foure miles, and standeth on a hill, but the new towne on a plaine. Thence
returned to new Famagusta againe to dinner, and toward euening we went about the towne,
d in the great Church we sawe the tombe of king Iaques, which was the last king of Cy-
rus, and was buried in the yere of Christ one thousand foure hundred seuentie & three, and
d to wife one of the daughters of Venice, of the house of Cornari, the which family at
s day hath great reuenues in this Island, and by means of that mariage, the Venetians
alenge the kingdome of Cyprus.

The first of October in the morning, we went to see the reliefe of the watches. That done,
y went to one of the Greekes Churches to see a pot or larre of stone, which is sayd to bee
e of the seuen larres of water, the which the Lord God at the mariage conuerted into wine.
is a pot of earth very faire, white enamelled, and fairely wrought vpon with drawn worke,
d bath on either side of it, instead of handles, eares made in forme as the painters make
gels wings, it was about an elle high, and small at the bottome, with a long necke and cor-
spondent in circuit to the bottome, the belly very great and round, it holdeth full twelue
llons, and hath a tap-hole to drawe wine out thereat, the larre is very auncient, but whether
be one of them or no, I know not. The aire of Famagusta is very vnwholesome, as they
y, by reason of certaine marish ground adioyning vnto it. They haue also a certaine yeerely
knesse raining in the same towne, about all the rest of the Island: yet neuerthelesse,
ey haue it in other townes, but not so much. It is a certaine rednesse and paine of the
es, the which if it bee not quickly holpen, it taketh away their sight, so that yeerely
most in that towne, they haue about twentie that lose their sight, either of one eye or both,
d it commeth for the most part in this moneth of October, and the last moneth: for I haue
et diuers times three and foure at once in companies, both men and women. Their liuing
better cheape in Famagusta then in any other place of the Island, because there may no
nde of prouision within their libertie bee solde out of the Cite.

The second of October we returned to Arnacho, where wee rested vntill the sixth day. This
vne is a pretie Village, there are thereby toward the Sea side diuers monuments, that there
th bene great ouerthrow of buildings, for to this day there is no yere when they finde not
gging vnder ground, either coines, canes, and sepulchers of antiquities, as we walking, did
e many, so that in effect, all alongst the Sea coast, throughout the whole Island, there is much
ine and ouerthrow of buildings: for as they say, it was disinhabited sixe and thirtie yeres,
fore Saint Helens time for lacke of water. And since that time it hath bene ruined and
erthrowen by Richard the first of that name, king of England, which he did in reuenge of his
ters raiishment comming to Ierusalem, the which inforcement was done to her by the king
Famagusta.

The sixth day we rid to Nicosia, which is from Arnacho seuen Cyprus miles, which are one
d twentie Italian miles. This is the ancientest citie of the Iland, and is walled about, but
is not strong neither of walles nor situation: It is by report three Cyprus miles about, it is

Mosenigo.

Side of Ve-
nice.

Castellani.

Saint Katherin
Chappell in old
Famagusta.Diuers coines
vnder ground.Cornari, a fami-
lie of Venice
married to king
Iaques.No vitall
must be sold out
of the city of
Famagusta.Great ruines
in Cyprus.Cyprus 16. yeres
disinhabited
for lacke of
water.
Cypr. ruined
by Rich. the 1st

Nicosia.

not

A fontaine
that watereth
all the gardens
in the cite.
A Bizantin is
6. d. sterling.

S. Sophia is a
Cathedral
Church of Ni-
comedia.

Monte de la
Croce

Limisso

Carrob

Vulture

not throughly inhabited, but hath many great gardens in it, and also very many Date trees, and plenty of Pomegranates and other fruites. There dwell all the Gentilitie of the Island, and there hath every Canallier or Conte of the Island an habitation. There is in this citie one fontaine rented by saint Marke, which is bound every eight dayes once, to water all the gardens in the towne, and the keeper of this fontaine hath for every tree a Bizantin, which is twelue soldes Venice, and six pence sterling. He that hath that to farme, with a faire and profitable garden thereto belonging, paieth every yeere to saint Marke, fiftene hundred crownes. The streetes of the citie are not paved, which maketh it with the quantitie of the gardens, to seeme but a rurall habitation. But there be many faire buildings in the Citie, there be also Monasteries both of Franks & Greekes. The Cathedrall church is called Santa Sophia, in the which there is an old tombe of Iaspis stone, all of one piece, made in forme of a cariage coffer, twelue spannes long, sixe spannes broad, and seven spannes high, which they say was found vnder ground. It is as faire a stone as euer I haue seene.

The seuenth day we rid to a Greeke Frierie halfe a mile without the towne. It is a very pleasaunt place, and the Friers feasted vs according to their abilitie. These Friers are such as haue bene Priests, and their wiues dying they must become Friers of this place, and neuer after eate flesh, for if they do, they are deprived from saying masse: neither, after they haue taken vpon them this order, may they marry againe, but they may keepe a single woman. These Greekish Friers are very continent and chast, and surely I haue seldome seen (which I haue well noted) any of them fat.

The 8. day we returned to Arnacho, and rested there. The 9. after midnight my company rid to the hill called Monte de la Croce (but I not disposed would not go) which hill is from Arnacho 15. Italian miles. Vpon the sayd hill is a certaine crosse, which is, they say, a holy Crosse. This Crosse in times past did by their report of the Island, hang in the ayre, but by a certaine earthquake, the crosse and the chappell it hung in, were ouerthrowen, so that neuer since it would hang againe in the aire. But it is now couered with siluer, and hath 3. drops of our lordes blood on it (as they say) and there is in the mid-st of the great crosse, a little crosse made of the crosse of Christ, but it is closed in the siluer, you must (if you will) beleene it is so, for see it you cannot. This crosse hangeth now by both endes in the wall, that you may swing it vp and downe, in token that it did once hang in the aire. This was told mee by my fellow pilgrimes, for I sawe it not.

The 10. at night we went aboard by warning of the patron: and the 11. in the morning we set saile, and crept along the shore, but at night we ankered by reason of contrary windes.

The 12. we set saile toward Limisso, which is from Salines 50. miles, and there we went on land that night.

The 13. and 14. we remained still on land, and the 15. the patrones sent for vs; but by reason that one of our company was not well, we went not presently, but we were forced afterward to hire a boate, and to ouertake the ship tenne miles into the sea. At this Limisso all the Venetian ships lade wine for their prouision, and some for to sell, and also vineger. They lade also great store of Carrobi: for all the countrey thereabout adioining, and all the mountaines are full of Carrobi trees, they lade also cotton wooll there. In the sayd towne we did see a certaine foule of the land (whereof there are many in this Island) named in the Italian tongue Vulture. It is a foule that is as big as a Swanne, and it liueth vpon carion. The skinne is full of soft downe, like to a fine farre, which they vse to occupie when they haue euill stomacks, and it maketh good digestion. This bird (as they say) will eate as much at one meale as shall serue him fortie dayes after, and within the compass of that time careth for no more meate. The countrey people, when they haue any dead beast, they carry it into the mountaines, or where they suppose the sayd Vultures to haunt, they seeing the carion doe immediately greedily seaze vpon it, and doe so ingraft their talents, that they cannot speedly rise agayne, by reason whereof the people come and kill them: sometimes they kill them with dogs, and sometimes with such weapons as they haue. This foule is very great and hardy, much like an Eagle in the feathers of her wings and backe, but vnder her great feathers she is onely doune, her necke also long and full of doune. She hath on the necke bone,

bone, betweene the necke and the shoulders, a heape of fethers like a Tassell, her thighs vnto her knees are couered with donne, her legs strong and great, and dareth with her talents assault a man. They haue also in this Island a certaine small bird, much like vnto a Wagtaile in fethers and making, these are so extreme fat that you can perceiue nothing els in all their bodies: these birds are now in season. They take great quantitie of them, and they vse to pickle them with vineger and salt, and to put them in pots and send them to Venice and other places of Italy for presents of great estimation. They say they send almost 1200. Iarres or pots to Venice, besides those which are consumed in the Island, which are a great number. These are so plentifull that when there is no shipping, you may buy them for 10. Carchies, which coine are 4. to a Venetian Soldo, which is peny farthing the dozen, and when there is store of shipping, 2. pence the dozen, after that rate of their money. They of the limites of Famagusta do keep the statutes of 4 Frenchmen which sometimes did rule there. And the people of Nicosia obserue the order of the Genoueses, who sometimes also did rule them. All this day we lay in the sea with little wind.

Great plenty of very fat birds.

The Famagustans obserue the French statutes.

The 16. we met a Venetian ship, and they willing to speake with vs, and we with them, made towards each other, but by reason of the euil stirrage of the other ship, we had almost boarded each other to our great danger. Toward night we ankered vnder Cauo Bianco, but because the winde grew faire, we set saile againe presently.

Cauo Bianco.

The 17. 18. 19. and 20. we were at sea with calme sommer weather, and the 20. we had some raine, and saw another Cion in the element. This day also we sawe, and spake with a Venetian ship called el Bonna, bound for Ciprus.

Another Cion
A ship called el Bonna.

The 21. we sailed with a reasonable gale, and saw no land until the 4. of Nouember. This day we had raine, thunder, lightning, and much wind and stormie weather, but God be praised we escaped all dangers.

A great temper

The 4. of Nouember, we had first sight of the Island of Candia, and we fell with the Islands called Gozi, by South of Candia. This day departed this present life, one of our company named Anthonic Gelber of Prussia, who onely tooke his surfet of Cyprus wine. This night we determined to ride a trie, because the wind was contrary, and the weather troublesome.

Candia, Gozi.
Antonic Gelber departedt this life.

The 5. we had very rough stormie weather. This day was the sayd Anthonic Gelber sownd in a Chauina filled with stones and thrown into the sea. By reason of the freshnes of the wind we would haue made toward the shore, but the wind put vs to the sea, where we endured a great storme and a troublesome night.

The 6. 7. and 8. we were continually at the sea, & this day at noone the wind came faire, whereby we recouered the way which we had lost, and sailed out of sight of Candia.

The 9. we sailed all day with a prosperous wind after 14. mile an houre: and the 10. in the morning, wee had sight of Cauo Matapan, and by noone of Cauo Gallo, in Morea, with which land we made by reason of contrary wind, likewise we had sight of Modon, vnder the which place we ankered. This Modon is a strong towne, and built in the sea, and ioineth on the North side to the land. It hath a litle castle built into the sea, with a peece for litle ships and galleis to harbour in. It hath on the South side of the chanell, the land of Sapienia, with other litle Islands all disinhabited. The chanell lieth Southwest and Northeast betweene the Islands and Morea, which is firme land. This Modon was built by the Venetians, but as some say it was taken frō them by force of the Turke, and others say by composition: in like case Coron, and Napolis de Romania, which is also in Morea. This night the Flemmish pilgrimes being drunke would haue slaine the patrone because he ankered here.

Cauo Matapan.
Cauo Gallo.
Modon.

Sapienia.

Coron.
Napolis de Romania.

The 11. day we set saile againe, and as we passed by Modon, we saluted them with ordinance, for they that passe by this place, must salute with ordinance, (if they haue) or els by striking their top sailes, for if they doe not, the towne will shoot at them. This day toward 2. of the clocke wee passed by the Island of Prodeno, which is but litle, and desert, vnder the Turke. About 2. houres before night, we had sight of the Islands of Zante and Cephalonia, which are from Modon one hundred miles.

Prodeno.

Zante and Cephalonia.

The 12. day in the morning, with the wind at West, we doubled between Castle Forneste and the Island of Zante. This castle is on the firme land vnder the Turke. This night we ankered

Castle Forneste vnder the Turke.

kered

kred afore the towne of Zante, where we that night went on land, and rested there the 13. 14. and 15. at night we were warned aboard by the patrone. This night the ship tooke in vi-tailles and other necessaries.

Caudo de Santa Maria on the coast of Albania, Corfu Island.

The description of the force of Corfu.

The 16. in the morning we set saile with a prosperous wind, and the 17. we had sight of Caudo de Santa Maria in Albania on our right hand, and Corfu on the left hand. This night we ankered before the castles of Corfu, and went on land and refreshed our selues.

The 18. by meanes of a friend we were licenced to enter the castle or fortresse of Corfu, which is not onely of situation the strongest I haue seene, but also of edification. It hath for the Inner ward two strong castles situated on the top of two high cragges of a rocke, a bow shoot distant the one from the other: the rocke is vnassaultable, for the second ward it hath strong walles with rampiers and trenches made as well as any arte can devise. For the third ward and vttermost, it hath very strong walles with rampiers of the rocke it selfe cut out by force, and trenched about with the sea. The bulwarkes of the vttermost ward are not yet finished, which are in number but two: there are continually in the castle seven hundred souldiours. Also it hath continually foure wardes, to wit, for the land entrie one, for the sea entrie another, and two other wardes. Artillerie and other munition of defence alwaies readie planted it hath sufficient, besides the store remaining in their storehouses. The Venetians hold this for the key of all their dominions, and for strength it may be no lesse. This Island is very fruitfull and plentifull of wine and corne very good, and oliues great store. This Island is parted from Albania with a channell, in some places eight and ten, and in other but three miles. Albania is vnder the Turke, but in it are many Christians. All the horsemen of Corfu are Albaneses; the Island is not above 80. or 90. miles in compasse.

The Island of Corfu is very plentifull.

The 19. 20. and 21. we remained in the towne of Corfu.

The 22. day wee went aboard and set saile, the wind being very calme wee toed the ship all the way and toward Sunne set, the castle sent a Fragatta vnto vs to giue vs warning of three dayes comming after vs, for whose comming wee prepared and watched all night, but they came not.

Cassopo.

A dangerous tumult in the ship.

The 23. day in the morning being calme, wee toed out of the Streight, vntill wee came to the olde towne, whereof there is nothing standing but the walles. There is also a new Church of the Greekes called Santa Maria di Cassopo, and the townes name is called Cassopo. It is a good porte. About noone wee passed the Streight, and drew toward the ende of the Iland, hauing almost no wind. This night after supper, by reason of a certaine Hollander that was drunken, there arose in the ship such a troublesome disturbance, that all the ship was in an vppore with weapons, and had it not bene rather by Gods helpe, and the wisdome and patience of the patrone, more then by our procurement, there had bene that night a great slaughter. But as God would, there was no hurt, but onely the beginner was put vnder hatches, and with the fall hurt his face very sore. All this night the wind blew at Southeast, and sent vs forward.

Saseno.

Valona.

The 24. in the morning wee found ourselues before an Island called Saseno, which is in the entrie to Valona, and the wind prosperous.

Meleda.

The 25. day we were before the hills of Antiueri, and about sunne set wee passed Ragusa, and three houres within night we ankered within Meleda, hauing Sclauonia or Dalmatia on the right hand of vs, and the winde Southwest.

Curzola a fruitfull Iland.

The 26. in the morning we set sayle, and passed the channell between Sclauonia and Meleda, which may be eight mile ouer at the most. This Iland is vnder the Raguses. At after noone with a hard gale at west and by north we entered the channell betweene the Iland Curzola and the hills of Dalmatia, in the which channell be many rockes, and the channell not past 3 miles ouer, and we ankered before the towne of Curzola. This is a prette towne walled about and built vpon the sea side, hauing on the toppe of a round hill a laire Church. This Iland is vnder the Venetians, there grow very good vines, also that part toward Dalmatia is well peopled and husbanded, especially for wines. In the said Iland we met with the Venetian armie, to wit, tennie gallies, and three foystes. All that night we remained there.

The 27. we set sayle and passed along the Iland, and towards afternoone we passed in before

fore the Iland of Augusta, and about sunne set before the towne of Lesina, whereas I am informed by the Italians, they take all the Sardinias that they spend in Italy. This day we had a prosperous wiade at Southeast. The Iland of Lesina is vnder the Venetians, a very fruitfull Iland adioyning to the maine of Dalmatia, we left it on our right hand, and passed along.

In the Iland of Lesina, are taken store of Sardinia.

The 28 in the morning we were in the Gulfe of Quenero, and about two houres after noone we were before the cape of Istria, and at sunne set we were at anker afore Rouignio which is also in Istria and vnder the Venetians, where all ships Venetian and others are bound by order from Venice to take in their pilots to goe for Venice. All the sommer the Pilots lie at Rouignio, and in winter at Parenzo, which is from Rouignio 18 miles by West.

The gulfe of Quenero, Rouignio.

The 29 we set sayle and went as farre as Parenzo, and ankered there that day, and went no further.

Parenzo.

The 30 in the morning we rowed to Sant Nicolo a litle Iland hard by vninhabited, but only it hath a Monastery, & is full of Oliue trees, after masse wee returned and went aboard. This day the patron hired a Barke to imbarke the pilgrims for Venice, but they departed not. In the afternoone we went to see the towne of Parenzo, it is a pretie handsome towne, vnder the Venetians. After supper wee imbarked our selues againe, and that night wee sayled towards Venice.

S. Nicolo an Iland.

The first of December we past a towne of the Venetians, standing on the entery to the Palude or marshes of Venice: which towne is called Caorle, and by contrary windes we were driuen thither to take port. This is 60 miles from Parenzo, and forty from Venice, there we remayned that night.

Caorle standing at the entery of the marshes of Venice.

The second two houres before day, with the winde at Southeast, we sayled towards Venice, where we arriued (God be prayesd) at two of the clocke after dinner, and landed about foure, we were kept so long from landing, because we durst not land vntill we had presented to the Prouidor de la Sanita, our letter of health.

Our arriual at Venice.

The manner of the entring of Soliman the great Turke, with his armie into Aleppo in Syria, marching towards Persia against the Great Sophie, the fourth day of Nouember, 1553, noted by Master Anthony Jenkinson, present at that time.

There marched before the Grand Signior, otherwise called the great Turke, 6000 Esperes, otherwise called light horsemen very braue, clothed all in scarlet.

After, marched 10000 men, called Nortans, which be tributaries to the Great Turke, clothed all in yellow veluet, and hats of the same, of the Tartary fashion, two foote long, with a great role of the same colour about their foreheads, richly decked, with their bowes in their hands, of the Turkish fashion.

After them marched foure Captaines, men of armes, called in Turkish Saniaques, clothed all faure in crimson veluet, euery one hauing vnder his banner twelue thousand men of armes well armed with their morrions vpon their heads, marching in good order, with a short weapon by their sides, called in their language, Simiterro.

After came 16000 Ianizaries, called the slaues of the Grand Signior, all a foote, euery one hauing his harquebush, who be his gard, all clothed in violet silke, and apparelled vpon their heads with a strange forme, called Ciuocullucia, fashioned in this sort: the entering in of the forehead is like a skull made of white veluet, & hath a traine hanging downe behind, in manner of a French hoode, of the same colour, and vpon the forepart of the said skull, iust in the middes of his forehead there is standing bolt vpriight like a trunk of a foote long of siluer, garnished most richly with Goldsmiths worke, and precious stones, and in the top of the said trunk a great bush of fethers, which waueth vp and downe most brauely when he marcheth.

After this, there came 1000. pages of honour, all clothed in cloth of gold, the halfe of them carying in their hands, and the other halfe Turkish bowes, with their trusses of arrowes, marching in good order.

Then came three men of armes well armed, and vpon their harnesse coates of the Turkes fashion, of Libard skinned, and murrions vpon their heads, their speares charged, and at the

end of their staffe hard by ſ head of the speare, a horse taile died in a bloody colour, which is their ensigne: they be the chalengers for the Turkes owne person.

After them came seuen pages of honour in cloth of siluer, vpon seuen white horses, which horses were couered with cloth of siluer, all embrodered and garnished with precious stones, emerauds, diamonds, and rubies most richly.

After them also came sixe more pages of honour, clothed in cloth of gold, euery one hauing his bowe in his hand, and his fawchine of the Turkes fashion by his side.

Immediately after them came the great Turke himselfe with great pompe & magnificence, vsing in his countenance and gesture a wonderfull maestic, hauing onely on each side of his person one page clothed with cloth of gold: he himselfe was mounted vpon a goodly white horse, adorned with a robe of cloth of gold, embrodered most richly with the most precious stones, and vpon his head a goodly white tucke, containing in length by estimation fiftene yards, which was of silke and linnen wouen together, resembling something Callicut cloth, but is much more fine and rich, and in the top of his crowne, a litle pinnach of white Ostrich feathers, and his horse most richly apparelled in all points correspondent to the same.

After him folowed sixe goodly yong ladies, mounted vpon fine white hackneis, clothed in cloth of siluer, which were of the fashion of mens garments, embrodered very richly with pearle and precious stones, and had vpon their heads caps of Goldsmiths worke, hauing great flackets of haire, hanging out on each side, died as red as blood, and the nailes of their fingers died of the same colour, euery of them hauing two eunuches on each side, and litle bowes in their hands, after an Antike fashion.

After marched ſ great Basha chiefe conductor of the whole army, clothed with a robe of Dollymant crimson, and vpon the same another short garment very rich, and about him fiftie Janizaries afoote, of his owne gard, all clothed in crimson veluet, being armed as the great Turks owne Janizaries.

Then after ensued three other Bashes, with slaues about them, being afoote, to the number of three thousand men.

After came a companie of horsemen very braue, and in all points well armed, to the number of foure thousand.

All this aforesayd army, most pompos to behold, which was in number foure score and eight thousand men, encamped about the cite of Aleppo, and the Grand Signior himselfe was lodged within the towne, in a goodly castle, situated vpon a high mountaine: at the foote whereof runneth a goodly riuer, which is a branch of that famous riuer Euphrates.

The rest of his armie passed ouer the mountaines of Armenia called now the mountaines of Camarie, which are foure dayes iourney from Aleppo, appointed there to tary the coming of the Grand Signior, with the rest of his armie, intending to march into Persia, to giue battel to the great Sophie. So the whole armie of the Grand Signior, containing as well those that went by the mountaines, as also those that came to Aleppo in company with him, with horsemen & foote men, and the conductors of the camels and victuals, were the number of 300000. men.

The camels which caried munition and vitailles for the said army, were in number 200000.

A note of the presents that were giuen at the same time in Aleppo, to the grand Signior, and the names of the presenters.

First the Basha of Aleppo, which is as a Viceroy, presented 100. garments of cloth of gold, and 25. horses.

The Basha of Damasco, presented 100. garments of cloth of gold, and twentie horses, with diuers sorts of comits, in great quantitie.

The Basha of Aman presented 100. garments of cloth of gold, 20. horses, and a cup of gold, with two thousand duckets.

The Sanaique of Tripolis presented six camels, charged all with silkes, 40. horses, and a little clocke of gold, garnished with precious stones, esteemed worth two hundred duckets.

The

The Consul of the company of the Venetians in Tripolis, came to kisse the grand Signiors hand, and presented him a great basin of gold, and therein 4000. duckets Venetians.

The safeconduct or priuledge giuen by Sultan Solyman the great Turke, to master Anthony Jenkinson at Aleppo in Syria, in the yeere 1553.

SVltan Solyman, &c. to all Viceroyes, Saniaques, Cadies, and other our Iusticers, Officers, and subiects of Tripolis in Syria, Constantinople, Alexandria in Egypt, and of all other townes and cities vnder our dominion and iurisdiction: We will and command you, that when you shall see Anthony Jenkinson, bearer of these presant letters, merchant of London in England, or his factor, or any other bearing the sayd letter for him, arrine in our ports and hauens, with his ship or ships, or other vessels whatsoever, that you suffer him to lade or vnlade his merchandise wheresoener it shall seeme good vnto him, traffiking for himselfe in all our countreys and dominions, without hindering or any way disturbing of him, his ship, his people or merchandise, and without enforcing him to pay any other custome or toll whatsoever, in any sort, or to any persons whatsoever they be, saue onely our ordinarie duties contained in our custome houses, which when he hath paid. we will that he be franke and free, as well for himselfe as for his people, merchandise, ship or ships, and all other vessels whatsoever: and in so doing that he may traffike, bargain, sell and buy, lade and vnlade, in all our foresayd Countreys, lands and dominions, in like sort, and with the like liberties and priuileges, as the Frenchmen and Venetians vse, and enioy, and more if it bee possible, without the hinderance or impeachment of any man. And furthermore, wee charge and commaund all Viceroyes, and Consuls of the French nation, and of the Venetians, and all other Consuls resident in our Countreys, in what port or prouince soeuer they be, not to constraîne, or cause to constraîne by them, or the sayd Ministers and Officers whatsoever they be, the sayd Anthony Jenkinson, or his factor, or his seruants, or deputies, or his merchandise, to pay any kind of consullage, or other right whatsoever, or to intermeddle or hinder his affaires, and not to molest nor trouble him any maner of way, because our will and pleasure is, that he shall not pay in all our Countreys, any other then our ordinarie custome. And in case any man hinder and impeach him, aboue, and besides these our present letters, wee charge you most expresly to defend and assist him agaynst the sayd Consuls, and if they will not obey our present commandement, that you aduertise vs thereof, that we may take such order for the same, that others may take example thereby. Moreover, we commaund all our Captaines of our Gallies, and their Lieutenants, be they Foistes or other Vessels, that when they shall finde the sayd Jenkinson, or his factor, his ship or ships, with his seruants and merchandise, that they hurt him not neither in body nor goods, but that rather they assist and defend him agaynst all such as seeke to doe him wrong, and that they ayde and helpe him with vitales, according to his want, and that whosoever shall see these presents, obey the same, as they will auoyd the penaltie in doing the contrary. Made in Aleppo of Syria, the yeere 961. of our holy prophet Mahomet, and in the yeere of Iesus, 1553. signed with the scepter and signet of the grand Signior, with his owne proper hand.

A discourse of the trade to Chio, in the yeere 1569. made by Gaspar Campion, vnto master Michael Locke, and vnto master William Winter, as by his letters vnto them both shall appeare. Written the 14. of February.

WORshipfull Sir, &c. As these dayes past I spake vnto you about the procurement of a safeconduct from the great Turke, for a trade to Chio: The way and maner how it may be obtained with great ease shall plainly appeare vnto you in the lines following. Sir, you shall vnderstand that the Island of Chio in time past hath bene a Signiorie or lordship of it selfe, and did belong vnto the Genowaies. There were 24. of thē that gouerned the island which were called Mauneses. But in continuance of time the Turke waxed so strong and mightie, that they, considering they were not able to keepe it, vnlesse they should become his tributaries, because the Island had no come, nor any kind of vitales to sustaine themselves, but

1569.

onely that which must of necessitie come out of the Turkes dominions, and the sayd island being inclosed with the Turks round about, and but 12. miles from the Turks Continent, therefore the said Genouaies did compound and agree to be the Turkes tributaries, and to pay him 14000. thousand ducates yeerely. Always prouided, that they should keep their lawes both spirituall and temporall, as they did when the Iland was in their owne hands. Thus he granted them their priuiledge, which they inioyed for many yeeeres, so that all strangers, and also many English men did trade thither of long continuance, and went and came in safety. In this meane time, the prince Pedro Doria (being a Genouois) became a captaine to serue the Emperour with 30 or 40 gallies against the Turke. And since that time diuers other captaines belonging to Genoa haue bene in the seruice of king Philip against the Turke. Moreouer, whensoever the Turke made out any army, he perceived that no nation did him more hurt then those Genouois, who were his tributaries. Likewise at the Turkes siege of Malta, before which place he lay a great while, with losse of his men, and also of his gallies, he found none so troublesome vnto his force, as one Iuanette Doria a Genouois, and diuers others of the Iland of Chio, who were his tributaries. At which sight, he tooke such displeasure against them of Chio, that he sent certaine of his gallies to the Iland, for to seise vpon all the goods of the 24 Maunses, and to turne them with their wives and children out of the Iland, but they would let none other depart, because the Iland should not be vnpeopled. So that now the Turke hath sent one of his chiefe men to rule there: whereby now it will be more easie for vs to obtaine our safeconduct then euer it was before. For if the townesmen of Chio did know that we would trade thither (as we did in times past) they themselues, and also the customer (for the Turke in all his dominions doth rent his customes) would be the chiefe procurer of this our safeconduct for his owne gaine: which is no small matter: for we can pay no lesse than ten in the hundred thorowout the Turks whole dominion. Insomuch, that if one of our shippes should go thither, it would be for the customers profit 4000 ducats at least, whereas if we should not trade thither, he should lose so much. Also the burgeses, and the common people would be very glad of our trade there, for the Communality do get more by our countrey men then they do any other nation whatsoever: for we do vse to buy many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne, more then any other nation, so that we would not so gladly trade, but the people of the countrey would be twice so willing. Wherefore they themselues would be a meanes vnto their gouernour, by their petition to bring this trade to passe: giuing him to vnderstand that of all nations in the world we do him least hurt, and that we may do his countrey great good in consuming those commodities which his countrey people make. Furthermore, it were farre more requisite that we should cary our owne commodities, then to suffer a stranger to cary them thither, for that we can afford them better cheape then a stranger can. I write not this by hearesay of other men, but of mine own experience, for I haue traded in the countrey aboue this 30 yeres, and haue bene married in the towne of Chio full 24 yeres, so that you may assure yourselfe that I will write nothing but truth. Now I will declare vnto you the wares and commodities that are in the countrees neere about Chio. There are very good galles, the best sort whereof are sold in England for shillings deerer then any other countrey galles. There is also cotton wooll, tanned hides, hides in the haire, waxe, chamlers, moccasens, grograms, silke of diuers countreyes, cordanan skines tanned white, to be made blacke, of them great quantity, and also course wooll to make beds. The naturall commodities growing in the Iland it selfe are silke rawe, and masticke. Of these commodities there are laden yeerely ten or twelue great ships of Genoa, besides fise or sixe that do belong to the towne of Chio, which ships are fraughted for Genoa, Messina, and Ancona. And now that the Maunses and the cluife merchants of Genoa are banished, the trade is cleane lost, by reason whereof merchandise must now of necessity be better cheape then they haue bene in times past. But yet when all those ships did trade to the countrey, & also our ships, we neuer had lesse then three kintals of galles for a carie, and in England we sold them for 35 and 36 shillings the hundred. And whereas now they are brought by the Venetians, they sell them vnto vs for three pound tenne shillings, and foure pound the hundred.

The Prince Pedro Doria is captaine of 40 gallies vnder the Emperour.

Iuanette Doria.

The Maunses put out of the Iland of Chio by the Turke.

The custome thorowout all Turke is ten in every hundredth.

English men do buy more commodities of Chio then any other nation.

Great store of sundry commodities to be had in Chio.

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hundred. Also we had three kintals of cotten wooll for a carsie, and solde the wooll in England for 50 shillings or 3 pound at the most, whereas now the Italians sell the same to vs for 4 pound 10 shillings and 5 pound the hundred. In like maner chamlets, whereas we had three pieces, and of the best sort two and a halfe for a carsie, and could nat sell them aboue 20 shillings and 22 shillings the piece, they sell them for 30 and 35 shillings the piece. Also grogerams, where we had of the best, two pieces and a halfe for a carsie, they sell them for foure shillings and foure shillings and sixe pence the yard. Carpets the smaller sort which serue for cuphoords, we had three for a carsie: whereas we at the most could not sell them but for 20 shillings the piece, they sell them for 35 shillings the piece. And so all other commodities that the Venetians do bring, they sell them to vs for the third part more gaines then we our selues in those dayes that we traded in those parts. Likewise the barrels of oile that they bring from Candia, we neuer could sell them aboue foure nobles the barrell, where they sell them alwayes for 50 shillings & 3 pound the barrell. What great pity is this, that we should lose so good a trade, and may haue it in our owne hands, and be better welcome to that countrey then the Venetians. Moreover, the Venetians come very little to Chio, for their most trade is into Alexandria. And for to assure you that we had these commodities in barter of our carsies, looke into your fathers books, and the books of Sir Iohn Gresham, and his brethren, and you shall finde what I haue sayd to be true.

Also you know, that we are forced to seeke oiles out of Spaine, and that for these many yeeres they haue bene solde for 25 pound and 30 pound the tunne: whereas, if we can obtaine the foresayd safeconduct from the Turke, there are diuers places in his dominions, where we may lade 500 tunnes, at 5 pound sterling the tunne. The places are Modon, and Coron, which are but twelue miles distant the one from the other, and do stand in our way to Chio, as you may plainly see by the Card. Also these are places where we may vtter our owne commodities, and not onely these two places, but many others, where we may haue oiles, and be better vsed then we are in Spaine, where we pay very deare, and also are very cuill intreated many wayes, as to you is not vnknown. So that by these meanes (if the marchants will) we may be eased, and haue such a trade as the like is not in Christendome. Now, as for getting the safeconduct, if I were but able to spend one hundred pounds by the yeere, I would be bound to lose it, if that I did not obtaine the foresayd safeconduct. For I know that if the inhabitants of Chio did but thinke that wee would trade thither againe, they at their owne cost would procure to vs a safeconduct, without any peny of charges to the marchants. So that if the marchants will but beare my charges to solicit the cause, I will vndertake it my selfe. Wherefore I pray you speake to M. Winter and the other marchants, that this matter may take effect. And let me haue your answer here in assoone as conveniently you may, for that the time of the yeere draweth nigh that this businesse must be done. Thus I commit you to God, and rest alwayes yours to command.

Diuers places where we may haue sweete oiles for our clothing farre cheaer then out of Spaine.

Yours as your seruant Gaspar Campion.

To the worshipfull M. William Winter.

If may please your worship to vnderstand, that as concerning the voyage to Chio, what great profit would be gotten, both for marchants, and also for owners of shippes (as it was well known in those dayes when the Matthew Gonson, the Trinitie Fitzwilliams, and the Saniour of Bristow, with diuers other ships which traded thither yereley, and made their voyage in ten or twelue moneths, and the longest in a yeere) M. Francis Lambert, M. Iohn Brooke, and M. Drauer can truly informe you heereof at large. And by reason that wee haue not traded into those parts these many yeeres, and the Turke is growen mighty, whereby our ships doe not trade as they were wont, I finde that the Venetians doe bring those commodities hither, and doe sell them for double the value that we our selues were accustomed to fetch them. Wherefore, as I am informed by the aboue named men, that there is none so fit to furnish this voyage as your selfe: my request is that there may be a shippe of convenient burthen prepared for this voyage, and then I will satisfie you at large what is to be done

Jasper Campion
 married in Chio
 24 yeeres.

Hoops
 laden at Castilla
 de la mare for
 Candia.

done therein. And because the Turke, as I sayd before, is waxen strong, and hath put out the Christian rulers, and placed his owne subjects, we may doubt whether we may so peaceably trade thither as we were wont: therefore I dare vndertake to obtaine a safeconduct, if my charges may be borne to goe and come. Of the way how this may be done, M. Locke can satisfie you at large. Moreouer, I can informe you more of the trade of that countrey, then any other, for that I haue bene in those parts these thirty yeeres, and haue bene married in the very towne of Chio full foure and twenty yeeres. Furthermore, when one of our ships commeth thither, they bring at the least sixe or eight thousand carsies, so that the custome thereof is profitable for the prince, and the returne of them is profitable to the common people: for in barter of our wares, we tooke the commodities which the poore of that towne made in their houses: so that one of our shippes brought the prince and countrey more gaires then sixe ships of other nations. The want of this our trade thither was the onely cause why the Christian rulers were displaced: for when they payd not their yerely tribute, they were put out by force. Touching the ship that must go, she must obserue this order, she must be a ship of countenance, and she must not touch in any part of Spaine, for the times are dangerous, nor take in any lading there: but she must lade in England, either goods of our owne, or els of strangers, and go to Genoa or Legorno, where we may be wel intreated, and from thence she must make her money to buy wines, by exchange to Candia, for there both custome & exchange are reasonable: and not do as the Math. Gonson & other ships did in time past, who made sale of their wares at Messina for the lading of their wines, and payed for turning their white money into golde after foure and five in the hundredth, and also did hazzard the losse of shippe and goods by carying away their money. Thus by the aforesayd course we shall trade quietly, and not be subiect to these dangers. Also from Legorno to Castilla de la mar, which is but 16 miles from Naples, and the ready way to Candia, you may lade hoops, which will cost carolins of Naples 27 and a halfe the thousand, which is ducats two and a halfe of Spaine. And in Candia for euery thousand of hoops you shall haue a but of Malmesey cleare of all charges. Insumuch that a ship of the burden of the Mathew Gonson will cary foure hundredth thousand hoops, so that one thousand ducats will lade her, and this is an vsual trade to Candia, as M. Michael Locke can testifie. Furthermore, it is not vnknowen to you, that the oiles which we do spend in England for our cloth, are brought out of Spaine, and that very deare, and in England we cannot sell them vnder 28 pound and 30 pound the tunne: I say we may haue good oile, and better cheape in diuers places within the streights. Wherefore if you thinke good to take this voyage in hand, I will informe you more particularly when you please. In the meane time I rest your worships to command.

Yours at your pleasure Jasper Campion,

The true report of the siege and taking of Famagusta, of the antique writers called Tamassus, a city in Cyprus 1571. In the which the whole order of all the skirmishes, batteries, mines, and assaults giuen to the sayd fortresse, may plainly appeare. Englished out of Italian by William Malin.

To the right honourable and his singular good Lord, and onely Patron the Earle of Leicester, Baron of Denbigh, Knight of the honourable order of the Garter, one of the Queenes Maiesties most honourable priuy Councell &c. William Malin wisheth long health with increase of honour.

IT hath bene a naturall instinct (right honourable and mine especiall good lord) ingrafted in noble personages hearts, much approued and confirmed also by custome, for them to seeke from time to time, by some meanes in their life, by the which they after their death might deliuer ouer their name to their posteritie; least otherwise with their body, their fame also altogether might perelance be buried. Vpon the which consideration we reade many notable and famous things to haue bene erected in time past of noble personages (hauing had wealth

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at will) in such sort, that not onely certaine ruines of the same sumptuous works builded so many hundred yeres past, do still remaine, but also the most part of those princes, the authors of them, do continually by them dwell in our memories. As the Pyramides made at Memphis, or neere the famous riuer of Nilus, by the great expenses of the kings of Egypt: the tower called Pharia, made in the Iland of Pharos by king Ptolomee: the walles of Babylon, made or at the least reedified by queene Semiramis: Dianas church at Ephesus builded by all the noble persons of Asia: Mausolus toome or sepulchre, made by his wife queene of Caria: Colossus Solis placed at Rhodes, I remember not by what Princes charge, but made by the hands of Cares Lindius scholar to Lysippus: and the image of Iupiter, made of Yuory by the hands of the skillfull workman Phydias. The which monuments made of barbarous and heathen Princes to redeeme themselves from obliuion deseried both for the magnificence, and perfect workmanship of the same, to be accounted in those dayes as the seuen woonders of the world. Since the which time, an easier, readier, and lighter way, being also of more continuance then the former, hath bene found out, namely, Letters, which were first inuented by the Caldies and Egyptians, as we reade, and augmented since by others, to our great benefit, and now last of all (no long time past) the same to haue bene committed to Printers presses, to the greatest perfection of the same: men being first inforced to write their artes and monuments in beasts skinned, in barks of trees, or otherwise perchance as vnrudely. By the which benefit of letters (now reduced into print) we see how easie a thing it is, and hath bene for noble persons, to liue for euer by the helpe of learned men. For the memory of those two woorthy and valiant captaines Scipio and Hannibal had bene long before this present quite forgotten, except Titus Liuius, or some such learned Historiographer had written of them in time. And Alexander Magnus himselfe that great conquerour had nothing bene spoken of, had not Q. Curtius, or some other like by his learned stile reuiued the remembrance of him, and called backe againe his doings to his posteritie. For the which cause we see commonly in all ages learned men to be much made of by noble personages, as that rare paterne of learning Aristotle to haue bene greatly honoured of that former renowned Monarch Alexander: who affirmed openly, that he was more bound to his Master Aristotle, then to king Philip his father, because the one had well framed his minde, the other onely his body. Many other like examples I could alledge at this present, if I knew not vnto whom I now wrote, or in what: for your honour being skillfull in histories, and so familiarly acquainted with the matter it selfe, that is in still entertaining learned men with all curtesie, I should seeme to light a candle at noone tide, to put you in remembrance of the one, or to exhort you to doe the other, dayly being accustomed to performe the same. Crassus sayth in Tullies first booke, De Oratore: that a Lawyers house is the oracle of the whole citie. But I can iustly witnesse, that for these fife yeeres last past, since my returne from my trauell beyond the seas, that your lodging in the Court (where I through your vnderseued goodnesse to my great comfort do dayly frequent) hath bene a continuall receptacle or harbour for all learned men coming from both the eyes of the realme, Cambridge, and Oxford (of the which Vniuersity your lordship is Chancellor) to their great satisfaction of minde, and ready dispatch of their suites. Especially for Preachers and Ministers of true religion: of the which you haue benee from time to time not onely a great fauourer, but an earnest furtherer, and protectour: so that these two nurseries of learning (in one of the which I haue before this spent part of my time, that I may speake boldly what I thinke) should wrong your honour greatly, and much forget themselves, if by all meanes possible they should not heerafter (as at this present to their small powers many well learned gentlemen of them do) labour and trauell in shewing of themselves thankfull, to reuerence and honour your lordship, and honest their owne names: whose studies certainly would suddenly decay and fall flat, if they were not held vp by such noble proppes, and had not some sure ankerholds in their distresse to leane vnto. How ready dayly your trauell is, and hath long bene besides to benefit all other persons, in whom any sparke of vertue or honesty remaineth, I need not labour to expresse, the world knowing already the same. But whosoener they be, that in all their life time haue an especiall care by all meanes to profit as many as they be able, and hurt none, do not onely a laudable act, but

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leade a perfect and very godly life. Whereupon Strabo affirmeth this most truly to be spoken of them: Mortales tum demum Deum imitari, cum benefici fuerint. That is, Mortall men then specially to follow the nature of God, when they are beneficiall and bountifull to others. Great commendation vndoubtedly it bringeth to any noble personage, that as the Moone, that light and brightnesse which she receiveth of the Sun, is wont presently to spread a' roade vpon the face of the earth, to the refreshing and comforting of all inferiour and naturall things bearing life: so for him, to bestow all that fauour and credit, which he hath gotten at the princes handes, to the helpe and reliefe of the woorthy and needy. Great is the force (my right honourable lord) of true vertue, which causeth men, as Tully writeth in his booke De Amicitia, to be loued & honoured oft of those persons, which neuer saw them. Whereof I neuer had better prooffe (I take God & mine one conscience to witness, the which I declared also to certaine of my friends asoone as I returned) then at my last being at Constantinople, in the yere of our Lord 1564, whereas I oft resorting (as occasion serued) to the right honorable Christian ambassadors, while I made my abode there (namely vnto Monsieur Antonio Petrinol, lieger there for the French king, Sig. M. Victor Bragadino, for the seignory of Venice, Sig. Lorenzo Giustiniano, for the state of Scio, or Chios, and Sig. Albertacio delli Alberti, for the duke of Florence) heard them often report and speake very honourably of your lordship, partly for your other good inclinations of nature, but especially for your liberality, & courteous intreating of diners of their friends & countymen, which vpon sundry occasions had bene here in this our realme. So that to conclude, all men iustly fauour your honourable dealings and deserts: and I for my part haue reuerenced and honoured the same euermore both here at home, and elsewhere abroad, wishing often to haue had some iust occasion to pay part of that in good will, which my slender abilitie will neuer suffer me fully to discharge. For vnto whom should I sooner present any thing any way, especially concerning matters done abroad, then vnto your lordship, by whom I was much cherished abroad in my trauell, and mainteined since my returne here at home? For the which cause I haue enterprised (hoping greatly of your lordships fauour herein) to clothe and set forth a few Italian newes in our English attire, being first moued thereunto by the right worshipfull M. D. Wil-on Master of her Maiesties Requests, your honours assured trusty friend, a great & painfull furtherer of learning, whom I, and many other for diuers respects ought to reuerence: who remembering that I had bene at Cyprus, was willing that my pen should trauell about the Christian and Turkish affaires, which there lately haue happened: perswading himselfe, that somewhat thereby I might benefit this our native countrey. Against whose reasonable motion I could not greatly wresle, hazzarding rather my slender skill in attempting and performing this his requested taske, then he through my refusall should seeme to want any iot of my good will. In offering vp the which newes, although I shall present no new thing to your honour, because you are so well acquainted with the Italian copy, as I know: yet I trust your lordship will not mislike, that the same which is both pleasant to reade, and so necessary to be knowen for diners of our captaines and other our countymen, which are ignorant in the Italian tongue, may thus now shew it selfe abroad, covered vnder the wing of your lordships protection. Certainly it mooneth me much to remember the losse of those three notable Ilands, to the great discomfort of all Christendome, to those hellish Turkes, horseleeches of Christian blood: namely Rhodes besieged on S. Iohn Baptists day, and taken on Iohns day the Euangelist, being the 27 of December 1522. Scio or Chios being lost since my being there, taken of Piali Basha with 80 gallies, the 17 of April 1566. And now last of all not only Famagusta the chiefe holde & fortresse in Cyprus to haue bene lost of the Venetians the 15 of August last past 1571 (the chiefe gouernors & captaines of the being hewen in sunder by the comandement of that tyrant Mustafa Basha) but all the whole Iland also to be conquered by those cruell Turkes, ancient professed enemies to all Christian religion. In the which euill successe (comming to vs as I take it for our offences) as I lament the generall losse: so I am surely pensiue to vnderstand by this too true a report of the vile death of two particular noble gentlemen of Venice, Sig. M. Lorenzo Tiepolo, and Sig. M. Giouanni Antonio Querini: of both the which I in my trauaile was very courteously used, the former of them

Altez Malm
at Constanti-
nople 1564.

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Cyprus last.

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them being then (as now also he was in this ouerthrow) gouernour of Basso in Cyprus, the other capitaine of one of the castels at Coreyra in Greece, now called Corfu. But things past are past amendment, and they could neuer die more honourably, then in the defence of their countrey. Besides that the late blowes, which the Turks haue receiued since this their fury, in token of Gods wrath against them, do much comfort euery Christian heart. Moreouer this vniforme preparation which is certainly concluded, and forthwith looked for, by very many Christian Princes (would God by all generally) against these barbarous Mahometists: whose cruelty and beastly behauiour I partly know, and am able to iudge of, hauing bene in Turkey amongst them more than eight moneths together. Whose vnfaithfulnesse also and breach of promise, as the Venetians manly courage in defence of themselves, and their fortresse, your honour may easily reade in this short treatise and small handfull of leaues, I hauing set downe also a short description of the Iland of Cyprus, for the better vnderstanding of the whole matter. The which I not onely most humbly beseech your honour now fauourably to accept as an earnest peny of more to come, and of my present good will: but with your accustomed goodnesse towards me, to defend the same against such persons, whose tongues too readily roule sometime against other mens painfull trauels, perswading themselves to purchase the sooner some credit of learning with the ruder sort, by controlling and ouerdaintie sifting of other mens laboured tasks. For I know in all ages to be found as well Basilisks as Elephants. Thus nothing doubting of your ready ayd herein, as I assuredly trust of your honours fauourable acceptation of this my poore present, wishing long life with the increase of Gods holy spirit to your lordship and to all your most honourable familie (vnto whom I haue wholly dedicated my selfe by mine owne choise and election for euer) I, crauing pardon for my former boldnesse, most humbly thus take my leaue. From Lambbith the 23 of March. Ann. 1572.

Your honours most humble and faithfull seruant
for euer, William Malim.

A briefe description of the Iland of Cyprus: by the which not onely the Venetians title why they haue so long enjoyed it, but also the Turks, whereby now he claimeth it, may plainly appeare.

The Iland of Cyprus is inuironed with diuers seas: for Westward it is washed with the sea called Pamphiliu: Southward, with the sea Egyptiu: on the East part, with the sea Syriu: and Northward, with the sea called Cilicium. The which Iland in time past had diuers names: called once Acamantis, as Sabellicus witnesseth. Philonides maketh mention, that it was called sometime Cerasis. Xenogoras writeth, that it was named Aspelia, Amathusa, & Macaria. There were in times past fiftene cities or famous townes in it, but now very few, amongst the which Famagusta is the chiefest & strongest, situated by the sea side. There is also Nicosia, which was woont, by the traffike of marchants, to be very wealthy: besides the city of Basso, Arnica, Saline, Limisso, Melipotamo, and Episcopia. Timosthenes affirmeth, that this Iland is in compass 429 miles: and Arthemidorus writeth the length of the same to be 162 miles, measuring of it from the East to the West, betwixt two promontories named Dinaretta and Acamanta. This Iland is thought to be very rich, abundant of Wine, Oile, Graine, Pitch, Rozin, Allum, Salt, and of diuers precious stones, pleasant, profitable, and necessary for mans vse, and much frequented of Marchants of Syria, vnto the which it lieth very nere. It hath bene, as Plinie writeth, ioyned sometime with Syria, as Sicilia hath bene also with Italy. It was a long time subiect vnto the Romans, after to the Persians, and to the Soldan of Egypt. The selfe same Iland was sometime also English, being conquered by king Richard the first, in his voyage to Hierusalem in the yeere of our Lord 1192. Who (as Polydore writeth in his fourteenth booke of our English historie) being prohibited by the Cyprיותes from arriual there, invaded and conquered the same soone after by force: and hauing left behinde him sufficient garrisons to keepe the same, departed from thence to Ptolemyda:

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who afterward exchanged the same with Guy of Lusignan, that was the last christened king of Hierusalem, for the same kingdom. For the which cause the kings of England were long time after called kings of Hierusalem. And last of all, the Venetians have enjoyed it of late a long time, in this order following. In the yeere of our Lord 1470, Iohn king of the sayd Iland, sonne to Ianus of Lusignan, had by Helen his wife, which was of the Emperiall house of Paleologus, one daughter only called Charlotta, and a bastard called James: the which James was afterward consecrated Bishop of Nicosia. This Charlotta was married first to the king of Portingall, of whom he had no issue, so that he being dead, Lewes Duke of Sauoy (to whom shee was the second time married) sonne to Lewes the second of that name (vnto whom the said Iland by the right of this his wife Charlotta did appertaine) had the possession of the same. James the bastard assoone as his father was dead, of a bishop became a souldiour, and with an army wanne the Iland, making it his owne by force. This Duke of Sauoy hearing these newes, with a number of well appointed souldiers, arriued shortly after in Cyprus, and recouering againe the Iland, compelled the bastard to flie forthwith ouer to the Soldan of Ægypt. Who making himselfe his subiect, in time so wrought and tempered the matter, that the Soldan in person at his request passed ouer into Cyprus, besieged Duke Lewes in the castle of Nicosia, and at length compelled him to depart, leauing his kingdom. So that this Bishop became againe King of this Iland: who shortly after cleauing to the Venetians hauing made a league of friendship with them, married by their consent one Catherina the daughter of Marco Cornaro, which Catherin the Senate of Venice adopted vnto them soone after as their daughter. This Bishop not long after sickened, and died, leauing this his wife with child, who liued not long after his fathers death. By the which means the Venetians making themselves the next heires to Catherina by the law of adoption, tooke vnto them the possession of this kingdom, and haue kept and enjoyed the same almost this hundred yeeres. Now this great Turke called Sultan Selim to the right of the Soldan of Ægypt, whom his grandfather (called also Sultan Selim) conquered, pretendeth a right title vnto it, and now, as you may vnderstand by reading of this short Treatise, hath by conquest obtained the same. Whom I pray the euermourning God, if it be his holy will, shortly to drat out from thence.

To the Reader.

I Am not ignorant (gentle Reader) how hard a matter it is for any one man to write that which should please and satisfie all persons, we being commonly of so diuers opinions and contrary iudgements: againe Tully affirmeth it to be a very difficult thing, to finde out any matter which in his owne kinde may be in all respects perfect. Wherefore I trust by your owne iudgement I ought of reason to be the sooner pardoned (my translation being precisely tied to mine authours meaning) if any thing her in besides be thought to be wanting. I haue learned by the way how comberous a thing it is to turne the selfe same matter out of the Italian language into our countrey speech. But who so doeth what he possibly can is bound to no more. And I now at the request of others (who put me to this, that I was not onely borne vnto my selfe) haue accomplished that in the ende, which I promised and was required. With what paine and diligence, I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this exemplar. I speake it not arrogantly, I take God to witnesse: but mens painefull trauell ought not lightly to be condemned: nor surely at any time are wont to be of the learned, or discret. By whose gentle acceptation if these my present doings be now supported, I will perswade my selfe that I haue reaped sufficient fruit of my trauell. Vnto whose with all my heart I wish prosperous success in all their affaires.

Ann. Dom. 1572. W. M.

In

In
 Vnum Deus, aut
 Et subest genis
 Quem das tantorum
 In nos vibrabit
 Antè Rhodum, mo
 Turcharum cepi
 Mustafa fœdifragus
 Et Veneta Cypr
 Nec finem imponit
 Nec nisi potato
 Qualis, que nunq
 Sanguisuga obse
 Torturam sequitur
 Et credem admittit
 Sinit inops animi,
 Vel manus indom
 At tu, magne Pater
 Nec sine macerari
 Exult hoc monstru
 Excitantque no
 Et quod Christicol
 Id fastum nobis
 Tu pugna illorum p
 Captiuosque tibi
 Sic tua per totum fr
 Vnus sic Christus

The true report of all the success
 tiningo, vnto the reno

The sixteenth day of February, • 1
 magusta, departed from thence, where
 footmen, eight hundred of them chose
 zens and other of the Villages) the res
 After the arrinall of the which succour,
 ward of all hands, then it did before, t
 Towne, the Governours and Capitaines u
 for the better incouragement and good
 watch, to the intent with more careful
 against whom they made no sally out of
 vnderstand when they might learne the
 prouision within the Citie, the Turks w
 sary, fit to batter the forresse withall,
 speed by the Sea, many woolpacks, a
 artillery, engines, and other things exp
 At the beginning of April Iballi Bash
 his company, who brought thither that
 departing from thence, and leauing bel

In Turchas precatio.

SVmme Deus, succurre tuis, miserere tuorum,
 Et subeat gentis te noua cura tuæ.
 Quem das tantorum finem, Rex magne, laborum?
 In nos vibrabit tela quoûsque Sathan?
 Antè Rhodum, mox Inlè Chium, nunc denique Cyprum,
 Turc harum cepit sanguinolenta manus.
 Mustafa fœdifragus partes grassatur in omnes,
 Et Veneta Cypriam strage cruentat humum.
 Nec finem imponit secleri, mollitudè furorem,
 Nec nisi potato sanguine pastus abit.
 Qualis, que nunquam nisi plena tumensque cruore
 Sanguisuga obsessam mittit hîrudo cutem.
 Torturam sequitur tortura, cruorque cruorem,
 Et eadem admissam credis alius amor.
 Sœuit inops animi, nec vel se temperat ipse,
 Vel manus indomitum nostra domare potest.
 At tu, magne Pater, tumidum disperde Tyrannum,
 Nec sine mactari semper ouile tuum.
 Exulet hoc monstrum, ne sanguine terra redundet.
 Excutiâtque nouum Cypria regna iugum.
 Et quod Christicolæ fœdus pepigere Monarchæ,
 Id faustum nobis omnibus esse velis.
 Tu pugna illorum pugnas, & bella secundes.
 Captiuosque tibi suble per arma Scythas,
 Sic tua per totum fundetur gloria mundum,
 Vnus sic Christus fiet, & vna fides.

Gulielmus Malim.

The true report of all the successes of Famagusta, made by the Earle Nestor Martinigo, vnto the renowned Prince the Duke of Venice.

The sixteenth day of February, * 1571, the fleet which had brought the ayde vnto Fa-
 magusta, departed from thence, whereas were found in all the army, but foure thousand
 men, eight hundred of them chosen souldiers, and three thousand (accounting the Citi-
 zens and other of the Villages) the rest two hundred in number were souldiers of Albania,
 for the arriual of the which succour, the fortification of the City went more diligently for-
 ward of all hands, then it did before, the whole garison, the Grecian Citizens inhabiting the
 same, the Governours and Capitaines not withdrawing themselves from any kinde of labour,
 for the better encouragement and good example of others, both night and day searching the
 City, to the intent with more carefull heed taking they might beware of their enemies,
 and whom they made no sally out of the City to skirmish but very seldome, especially to
 understand when they might learne the intent of the enemies. Whilest we made this diligent
 preparation within the Citie, the Turks without made no lesse preparation of all things neces-
 sary, fit to batter the fortresse withall, as in bringing out of Caramania and Syria with all
 sent by the Sea, many woolpacks, a great quantitie of wood and timber, diuers pieces of
 artillery, engines, and other things expedient for their purpose

At the beginning of April Halli Basha landed there with fourscore gallies or thereabout in
 company, who brought thither that, which of our enemies was desired, who soone after
 departing from thence, and leauing behinde him thirty gallies, which continually transported
 souldiours,

11 h 2

* In Italy and
 other places the
 date of the yere
 of yr Lord is
 alwayes changed
 the first of Ie-
 nuary, or on
 New yeres day,
 and from that
 day reckoned
 vpon. although
 wee here in Eng-
 land, especially
 the temporall
 lawyers for cer-
 taine causes are
 not wont to
 alter the same
 vntill the An-
 nunciation of
 our Ladie.

* Carumassini
be vessels like
vnto y^e French
Gahards, sailing
dayly vpon the
ruler of Bor-
deaus, which
saile wth a mizen
or triangle saile.
* Maone is ves-
sels like vnto y^e
great hulks,
which come hi-
ther frō Den-
marke, some of
the which carry 7
or 8 hundred
tunnes a peece,
flat and broad,
which saile some
of them with se-
uen mizena a
peece.

* Palandrie be
great flat vessels
made like Feri-
boats to trans-
port horse.
Nienzia, other-
wise called Li-
costia.

Sig. Bragadino
was Promeditore,
that is, Gouver-
neur, and Sig.
Baglione Gene-
rall of the Chris-
tian armie.

* Baffo of the
ancient writers
named Paphos,
in the which Cit-
tie there was a
sumptuous
Church dedi-
cated to Vanus.

* Arsenall in
Constantinople
and Venice is
the place for
munition and
artillery to
lie in.

souldiours, munition, fresh victuals, and other necessaries, besides a great number of * Carumassini, or Brigandines, great Hulkes called * Maones, and large broad vessels termed * Palandrie, which continually passed to and fro betweene Cyprus and Syria, and other places thereabout, which they did with great speed, standing in feare of the Christian army. And about the middest of the same moneth the Turkes caused to be brought out of the Citie of Nicosia, which they had woone a little before, fifteene peece of artillery, and raising their army from whence they were before, making ditches and trenches necessary, incamped themselues in gardens, and toward the West part of Famagusta neere a place called Precipola.

The five and twentieth day of the same moneth they raised vp mounts to plant their artillery vpon, and caused trenches to be made for harquebuzers, one very nigh another, approaching still very neere the Citie, in such order, as was almost impossible to stay the same, fortie thousand of their Pioners continually labouring there the most part of all the night. The intent of the enemy being then known, and in what part of the Citie he minded most to plant his battery, we tooke diligent heed on the other part, to repaire and fortifie all places necessary within. For the which cause wee placed a great watch in that way, which was couered with a counterscharfe, and in the sallies of their priuy Posternes, for the defence of the said counterscharfe, there were new flankers made, also Trauer-es called Butterisses made vpon the Cortaine, with one trench of Turues two foot high and broad, the which was made on that side of the wall of the Citie, which was already battered with the shot of the Turkes, with certaine loope holes for our Harquebuzers, by the which they defended the counterscharfe. Two noble personages Bragadino and Baglione personally tooke this charge on them, by the which meanes the Christian affaires passed in very good order. All the bread for our Souldiours was made in one storehouse, of the which the noble gentleman Lorenzo Tiepolo captaine of * Baffo had charge, who refused no paine, where he thought his trauell might preuaile. In the castle was placed that famous gentleman Andrea Bragadino, who with a diligent gard had charge on that part of the castle principally, next vnto the sea side, trimming and digging out new flankers for the better defence of the * Arsenall.

A valiant knight named Foito was appointed Master of the Ordinance, who was slain within few dayes after in a skirmish, whose garrison the noble Bragadino Promeditore before named presently deliuered ouer to me. Three other captaines were appointed ouer the wilde-fire with twentie footmen for euery one of them, chosen out of the armie, to vse and execute the same as occasion should serue. The best peece of Ordinance were brought forth vnto that side of the towne, where the battery was looked for to be made: and they made priuy fences to couer the better their cannon shot withall. There was no want in the Christians to annoy their enemies in issuing often out of euery side against them, aswell to hinder their determinations, as to hurt them otherwise at diuers times. They also rendered to vs the like. For three hundred of the inhabitants of Famagusta one time issuing out of the citie, armed onely with their swords and targets, with so many Italian Harquebuzers also in their company, receiued great dammage, because the trenches of the enemies were made about so thicke, although at the same present wee compelled them to flie, and slew also many of them: yet they increased to such number, that they killed presently thirty, and hurt there threescore of our company. For the which cause order was taken, that our men should no more come forth of their holde, committing themselues to manifest perill to bid their enemies the base.

The Turkes in processe of time by little and little with their trenches, came at length to the toppe of the counterscharfe, and hauing furnished their forts the nineteenth day of May, began their battery with ten forts, hauing threescore and foureteene peece of great artillery within their custody, amongst the which there were foure Basiliskes (for so they terme them) of an immeasurable greatnesse, and began to batter from the gate Limisso vnto the Arsenall, and layed five batteries against the towne, the one against the great high Turret of the Arsenall, which was battered with five peece of Ordinance mounted vpon that fort of the rocke, the other against the Cortaine it selfe of the Arsenall, battered by one fort with eleuen peece: another against the Keepe of Andruzzi with two commanders, or caualiers, which were about

with

with one fort of eleven other pieces: another battery against the Turret of S. Nappa, the which was battered with foure Basilisks. The gate of Limisso, which had one high commander or cavalier alone, and a Brey and Cortaine without was battered by the forts with three and thirty pieces of artillery, whereas Mustafa himselfe Generall of the Turkes army tooke the charge in person. At the first they seemed not to care much to spoile the walles, but shot still into the city, and against our Ordinance, which greatly galled them. Whereupon they, who were within the city, as well our souldiers as the Grecians, assoone as the battery began, withdrawing themselves, came and dwelt by the walles of the citie, whereas they continued from that time to the end of the siege. The noble Bragadino lodged in the Keepe of Andruzzi, Baglioni in that ward of S. Nappa. The honourable Tiepolo in that which was called Campo Santo. Wherefore they being present at all that was done, both encouraged, and punished the souldiers according to their deserts. The right worshipfull Luigi Martinigo was appointed chiefe ouer the Ordinance, who answering all mens expectation of him, with great courage diuided the charge thereof vnto sixe other inferiour captaines, who tooke order and care for that company, and for the prouision of things necessary for the gunners: one company of the Grecians being appointed to euery gate of the Citie for to attend vpon the seruice of the artillery. The valiant captaine Francesco Bagone warded at the Keepe, and at the great Commander of the Asenall. Captaine Pietro Conte attended vpon the Cortaine, at the Commander of the Volti, and at the Keepe of Campo Santo. I for my part attended vpon the Commander of Campo Santo, and vpon the Commander of Andruzzi, and of the Cortaine, vnto the Turret of Santa Nappa. The Earle Hercole Martinigo attended vpon the Commander of Santa Nappa, and to the whole Cortaine, vnto the gate of Limisso. Horatio Captaine of Veletri attended vpon the Brey and Cortaine, toward the Bulwarke. Vpon the high Commander of Limisso, which was more troubled then all the rest, attended the Captaine Roberto Maluetzi. At the same time, when the battery began (by the commission of the honourable Bragadino) victuals were appointed, and giuen to all the souldiers, as well Grecians, as Italians, and Gunners: namely Wine, Pottage, Cheese, and Bakon: all the which things were brought to the walles as need did require in very good order, so that no souldier there spent any more in bread than two souses a day. They were payed at the end of euery thirty dayes with the great trauell of that right worshipfull Venetian gentleman M. Giouanni Antonio Querini, who besides this his ordinary charge was found present in all weighty and dangerous affaires to the great incouragement of our souldiers. And wee made a counterbattery against our enemies for ten dayes space, with so great rage, that we choked and destroyed fiftene of their best pieces, also we killed and dispatched of them about thirty thousand at that season, so that they were disappointed at that time of their battery in that place, and were greatly dismayed. But we foreseeing that we had no great store of powder left, there was made a restraint, and such order taken, that thirty pieces should not shoot off but thirty shot a piece euery day, and that in the presence of the Captaines, who were still present, because the Souldiers and Gunners should not shoot off in vaine.

The nine and twentieth day of May there came towards vs from Candia a Fregat or Pinnace, the which giuing vs great hope and lightening of ayde, increased manuellously euery mans courage. The Turks with great trauell and slaughter of both sides, had woonne at the last the counterscharfe from vs, with great resistance and mortalitie on both parts. Whereupon they began on the other side of the fift battery to fill vp the ditch, with the earth that they threw downe, which was taken neere the wall of the counterscharfe. But all that earth and falling downe of the wall made by the shot of their artillery, was carried away of vs within the city, all our company labouring continually as well by night as day, vntil our enemies had made certaine loope-holes in the wall, thorow the which they flanking and scouring all the ditch with their harquebussie, stopped our former course of carying, or going that way any more, without certaine and expresse danger. But M. Giouanni Marmorio, a fortifier, had deuised a certaine kinde of ioyned boords, the which being caried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot of the harquebuzers, so that some other quantity of earth, but no great store, was caried also away: in the which place this foresayd fortifier was slaine, who had

Two Venetian
souses or Soldi
amount but to
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lish.

done

done especiall good service in all our necessary affaires. And our enemies hauing cast so much earth into the ditch, as filled it vp againe, and made it a firme way to the wall of the counterscharle, and easting before them the earth by little and little, they made one trauesse euen vnto the wall on two sides in all their batteries, the which they made thicke and strong with woolpacks, and other fagots, to assure themselves the better of our flankers.

When they had once possessed the ditch, that they could not be hurt of vs but by chance, they began forthwith to cast and digge out vndermines to vndermine the Brey, the Turret of Santa Nappa, the Commander of Andruzzi, the Keepe of Campo Santo, the Cortaine, and the Turriion of the Arsenall: so that being able no longer to serue our turne and inioy those fewe flankers, we threw downe wilde-fire into our enemies campe, the which annoyed them very sore, because it fired their woolpacks, & also their fagots. And for the better encouragement of the souldiers, the right honorable Bragadino gaue to euery souldier one duckat, & which could gaine or recouer any of the former woolpackes, making countermines in all places. To the which charge Maggio the fortifier knight was appointed, who in all our businesse serued with such diligence and courage, as he was able, or was requisite. But the countermines met not, sauing the one of the Commander of S. Nappa, of Andruzzi, and that of Campo Santo, because they were open, and our men sallied out often both by day and night into the ditch to perceiue better the way of the mines, and to fire the fagots and wooll. Nor we ceased at any time through the vspeakable trauell of the Lord Baglione (who had the ouersight of all these matters) to trouble our enemies intents, by all manner of wit and policie, diuiding the companies for the batteries, ioyning and planting in all places a garrison of the Albanois souldiers, who as well on foot as on horsebacke, shewed always notable courage and manhood.

The first assault.

The one and twentieth day of Iune they put fire to the mine of the Turret of the Arsenall, whereas Giambelat Bey tooke charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same, that he threw downe more then halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the vaimure, made before to vpholde the assault. And suddenly a great number of the Turkes skipping vpon the ruines thereof, displayed their Ensignes, euen to the toppe of the same. Captain Pietro Conte with his company was in that ward, the which was much shaken and terrified by that sudden ruine. I with my company came first thither, so that they shortly tooke the repulse, and although they refreshed themselves with new supplies fire or sixe times, yet they failed of their purpose. There fought personally the Lord Baglione: Bragadino and Querini being armed stood not farre off to refresh and comfort our Souldiers, and the Capitaine of the Castell with the Ordinance, that was planted vpon the Batteries, destroyed many of our enemies, when they gaue fy assault, the which endured fise houres together: so that of Turkes were slaine very many, and of our side betwene them that were slaine and hurt one hundred: most part of the which number were cast away by a mischance of our wilde-fire, the which being vnaduisedly and negligently handled, burnt vp many of our owne company. There died at that present the Earle Gio. Francesco Goro, the Capitaine Barnardino Agubio: and by the throwing of stones Hercole Malatesta, Capitaine Pietro Conte, with other Capitaines and Standerbearers, were very sore hurt.

The night following arriued in Cyprus a Pinasse from Candia, which bringing newes of most certaine ayde, greatly increased both the mirth and courage of vs all, so that we made some alter, with the helpe of the Capitaine Marco Criuclatore, and Maggio the knight, certain retreats flanked to all the places braten downe, and whereas they suspected that the enemy had digged vp any mines, with hog-heads, Chests, Tikes, and Sacks stuffed full of moist earth (the Grecians with all speed hauing already brought almost all that which they had) because they hauing dispatched their Canoes about necessary vses, they brought their hangings, cortaines, carpets, euen to their very sheets, to make and stuffe vp their foresayd sacks, a very good and ready way to make vp againe their vaimures, the which were thrown

downe

* Albanois souldiers, souldiers of Albania, otherwise called Iptus, who commonly serue the Venetians both on horsebacke and foot, very killfull & patient.

Of that noble & gallant Venetian gentleman M. G. Antonio Querini, who offered vnder the commandement of Mustafa, I was acquainted very well, as also with the Count de Malatesta, who was killed at the siege of Famagusta.

The first meeting of the Turkish army with the Christian army.

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THE on fire caused fury c was re and so vaimur Meant Fermo with n diers. small Fabria which the So pons, hinder with g our re more, ing of great sand C with g about pest o caused sort, t mures cessiti how r t to the

TO Nappa haing the B not al where them, ming sight dred o

downe with the fury of the artillery, which neuer stinted, so that we made vp againe still that in the night, the which was thrown downe and broken in the day, sleeping very seldom: all the souldiers standing alwayes vpon the walles, visited continually of the Governors of the Citie, which slept at no time, but in the extreame heat of the day, hauing no other time to take their rest, because the enimie was at hand, giuing vs continually alarmes, not suffering vs long to breathe.

Prudent & carefull gouernours or magistrates seldome sleepe all the night at any time, much lesse in dangerous seasons.

The second assault.

The nine and twentieth day of the same moneth they set the mine made towards the Brey on fire, the which mine was digged in stone, which brake and cleft all things in pieces, and caused great ruine, making an easie way for the enemy to assault vs, who with an outrageous fury came to the toppe, whereas Mustafa their General was altogether present, which assault was received, and stayed at the beginning of the Earle Hercole Martiningo with his garrison, and so were repulsed by our company, who fought without any aduantage of court, the vaimure being thrown downe by the mine. There were slaine of our company Capitaine Meani the Sergeant Maior of our armie, Capitaine Celio de Fuochi, Capitaine Erasmo da Fermo: and Capitaine Soldatello, Antonio d'Ascoli, Captain Gio. d'Istria, Stander bearers, with many other officers, were sore wounded, there died also 30 other of our common souldiers. At the Arsenall they were beaten backe with greater damage of our enemies, and small hurt to vs. Five onely of our part being slaine there, whereas Capitaine Giacomo de Fabriano also was killed, and I was wounded in my left legge with an harquebush-shot. The which assault continued six houres, the Bishop of Limisso standing vp there, encouraging the Souldiours. Where also were found present stout women, who came thither with weapons, stones, and water, to helpe the Souldiours. Our enemies vnderstanding how great hinderance they had receiued at these two assaults, changed their mindes, and began againe with greater fury then euer they had before accustomed to lay battery to all places, and into our retreats, so that they labouring more speedily then euer they did, made seuen other forts more, vnder the castle, and taking away the artillery from them which were farther off, planting of it somewhat neerer, to the number of fourescore, they battered the holde with so great rage, that on the eighth day of Iuly, with the same night also were numbred fife thousand Canon shot, and after that sort they ouerthrew to the ground the vaimures, that scarcely with great trauell and paine we could repaire them againe, because our men that laboured about them were continually slaine by their Ordinance, and by reason of the endless tempest of the shot of their Harquebuzers. And our men beganne to decrease. For the Turkes caused vs to retire from our Breyes, by the violence of their artillery and mining, in such sort, that there being no more standing left for our Souldiours, because we making our vaimures more thicke, our standing began to waxe narrower, the which presently we of necessity enlarged with boords as a scaffold to the vaimure, whereby we might haue more elbow roome to fight. Capitaine Maggio also made one mine vnder the sayd Brey, to the intent, that we being not able any longer to keepe it, the same might be left to our enemies to their great hinderance.

A small thing at the beginning, or in due time done, helpeth much.

That certaine women inhabiting this land be varagos, or malkinds, I saw sufficient triall at my last being there, in a city called Salioe.

It is accounted a good warlike shift, to leaue that to our enemies with hinderance, which we can not any longer keepe, and vie to our owne commodity.

The third assault.

TO the sayd Brey the ninth day of Iuly they gaue the third assault to the Turrier of Santa Nappa, to that of Andruzzi, to the Cortaine, to the Keepe of the Arsenall: the which assault hauing continued more then six houres, they were beaten backe in foure places, but we left the Brey to their great losse, and ours also: because we being assaulted, our company being not able to mannage their pikes in good order, by reason of the narrownesse of the standing where they were, being willing to retire in that order, as the L. Baglione had prescribed vnto them, and could not, cast themselves at the last into a confus order, and retired, they being mingled amongst the Turkes: so that fire being giuen to our mine, the same (with a terrible sight to beholde) slew presently of our enemies more then one thousand, and aboue one hundred of vs. There was slaine Roberto Maluezzi, and Capitaine Mar-bietto de Fermo was grie-

uously

nously wounded. At the assault of the Arsenall was slaine Capitaine David Noce master of the campe, & I myselfe was hurt by the racing of a Cannon shot. This assault continued five houres, and the Citizens of Famagusta shewed great courage in every place, with their women also, and young striplings. The Brey was so defaced by reason of this mine set on fire, that no body any more attempted to recouer the same, because there was no apt place remaining to stay vpon. The left flanker onely remained still, whereas another mine was made. The gate of Limisso was ouer against this foresayd Brey, and somewhat lower, which was alwayes open, hauing made to the same a Portall, with a Perecollois annexed to it, the which Perecollois by the cutting of a small cord, was a present defence to the gate, and our Souldiours gaue their attendance by that gate to bring in the battered earth, which fell in the ditches from the rampaire: and when they saw that their enemies in foure dayes came not thither, they beganne to entrench aboue the Brey, and by the flankers aboue they suffered no person to passe out of the gate, the which thing brought great suspection vnto our enemies, because they were often times assailed of our company.

The fourth assault.

The forwardnes
of the capitaine
at dangerous
times not onely
much comforteth
the common
soldier, but
also increaseth
greatly his credit
& commendation
wth all men.

Wherefore they came the foureteenth day of Iuly to assault the gate of Limisso, and laying their battery to all other places, they came and planted their Ensignes euen before the gate, whereas the L. Baglione, and Sig. Luigi were in readinesse, who had taken vpon them to defend that gate of the Citie. Who assoone as they had encouraged their Souldiours, sallying swiftly forth, killed, and put to flight the greater part of them, and at the last giuing fire to the mine of the flanker slew foure hundred Turkes, and Sig. Baglione at the same time woon an Ensigne of our enemies, wrasting it violently out of one of the Ensigne bearers hands. The day following they gaue fire to the mine of the cortaine, the which thing not falling out greatly to their purpose, they followed not their prepared assault. Wherefore they beganne to fortifie, and aduance higher their tranesers in the ditches, for their better assurance against they should giue the assault: and they had emptied and carried away all the earth neere vnto the counterscharfe, where they lodged in their pauillions, so that we could not deserie them. They shot seven pieces of artillery vpon the wall of the counterscharfe so couertly, that they were not scene: two from the Brey of the Turrion of Santa Nappa, one from Andruzzi, and two other all along the battery of the Cortaine. And they came with certaine boordes couered with rawe and greene hides, vnder which they brought their men to digge in the vaimures, we being nothing behinde or forgetfull to cast wilde-fire amongst them, and sometime to issue forth of our sallies called Posternes, to offend their Pioners, although to our great hindrance. And we still repaired the vaimures by all meanes possible, with Bulle skins, being moist and wet, throwing in also earth, shreads, and cotton with water, being well bound together with cordes: all the women of Famagusta gathering themselves together into companies in every street (being guided of one of their Monkes called Caloiero) resorted daily to a certaine place appointed to labour, gathering and prouiding for the souldiers, stones and water, the which was kept for all assaults in halfe butts to quench the fire, which the Turks threw amongst them.

There is an herb
called Tedia in
certaine wood
which burneth
easily, and a
waireth vpon
suddenly, of the
which there is
great store in
Sicilia: some-
time it is used
for a torch.

No necessarie
thing to her due
was left vnat-
tempted on es-
ther part.

Hauing had no great successe in taking of the gate, they found out a newe way, neuer heard of before, in gathering together a great quantitie of certaine wood called Teglia, which easily burned, and smelt very euill, the which they throwing before the former gate of the Citie, and fagots fastened to the same, with certaine beames besmeered with Pitch, kindled suddenly so great a fire, as was not possible for vs to quench the same, although we threw vpon it whole Butts of water, which were thrown downe from an high Commander, which Butts presently brake in sunder.

This fire continued foure dayes, wherefore we were inforced by reason of the extreame heat and stinck, to withdraw our selues further inward, and they descended towards their lower flankers, beganne other mines, so that the gate was shut vp, because it could be no longer kept open, and suddenly (a thing maruellous to be spoken) the standing of the Brey being repaired, and made vp againe, they planted one peece ouer against the gate, the which

of

of vs with stones, earth and other things, was suddenly buried vp. By this time we were driven to an exigent, all our provision within the citie stooping very lowe, sauing onely hope, the noble courage of the Governours and Captaines, and the stout readinesse of the Souldiours: our wine, and flesh as well powdered as vnpowdered was spent, nor there was any Cheese to be gotten, but vpon an vnreasonable price, our company hauing eating vp their Horses, Asses, and Cats, for lacke of other victualls: there was nothing left to be eaten, but a small quantitie of Bread, and Beanes, and we dranke water and Vineger together, whereof was not much left. When that we perceiued that our enemies had digged and cast vp three mines in the Commander of the gate, they labouring in all places more diligently then euer they did before, bringing into the ditch, ouer against the battery of the Cortaine, a hill of earth, as high as the wall: and already they came to the wall aboue the counterscharfe ouer against the Turriion of the Arsenall, and had made one Commander complete, fenced with shares, like vnto plough shares, in proportion and height correspondent to ours.

Within the Citie were remaining but fise hundreth Italian Souldiours, who were not hurt, yet very faint and weary by their long watching and paines in fighting in those feruent and burning heates, which are in those parts. And the greater and better part also of the Grecians were by this time slaine, whenas the chiefe of those Citizens remaining did fully resolute themselves (the which was about the twentieth day of Iuly) to present a supplication in writing to that noble gentleman Bragadino Proueditore, desiring and beseeching him, that seeing their Citie and Fortresse was thus battered and brought to extremitie, without sufficient ayde to defend the same, without substance or sustenance, hauing no hope of succour, or any newe supply, they hauing spent and consumed not onely their goods, but also their liues for the defence of them, and in testifying of their dutifull seruice towards the noble and royall state of the Segniorie of Venice, that it might nowe please him, and the rest of the honourable Governours, that were present, and put in trust, hauing a carefull eye vnto some honourable conditions, to haue now at the last a respect to the credit and honour of their long trauelled wiues, and the safegard of their poore children, which otherwise were shortly very like to be a pray to their bloodthirsting and rauening enemies. To the which letter or supplication speedy answer was made by the forenamed honourable Bragadino, comforting them, that they should by no meanes abate their courage, and that shortly he looked for succour from the Segniorie, diminishing as much as hee might, the feare which they had conceiued in their hearts, dispatching and sending away suddenly from Cyprus into Candia, a Pinnesse to certifye the duke and governours there, in what extremitie they were. The Turkes by this time had ended their mines, and set them on fire, the 29. of Iuly: in the which space our men, according as they were wont to doe, renewed and made vp againe the vaimures ruined before by the Ordinance, and hauing no other stufle left to aduance them with, made sackes of Kersie, vnto the which the noble Tiepolo diligently looked. The three mines of the Commander did great damage to vs, hauing thrown downe the greater part of the earth, whereas the gouernour Randacchi was slaine. The mine of the Arsenall ouerthrew all the rest of the Turriion, hauing smoldered and choked one whole garison of our souldiers, the two flankers onely still remaining.

The fift assault.

The enemies trauelled much to become masters of those foresayd flankers, and to sally forth by the other batteries, and this assault lasted from three of the clocke in the after noone vntil night, where, and at what time were slaine very many of our enemies. In this assault Sig. Giacomo Strambali, amongst the rest, shewed much worthinesse, as hee had done before in other conflicts.

The sixt and last assault.

The next morning following, at the breake of the day, they assailed all places, the which assault continued more then sixe houres, with very little hurt on our side, because our enemies fought more coldly then they were wont to doe, annoying of vs continually on the Sea

Mans courage
oft abstersh, but
hope seldom
forsaketh.
Saguntins fame.

In Iuly the heat
is so extreme in
this land, that
the inhabitants
thereof are not
wont to trauele,
but by night
only.
A letter or sup-
plication exhibi-
ted by the
Cyprites vnto
Sig. Bragadino.

The answer of
the former let-
ter.

It standeth with
reason, in hope
of sauing the
greater, to let
the lesser go.

Necessitie oft times present vs in the end to that, which our will continually spurneth againt.

Gianez is the gard of the great Turke, so that Aga de Giannises is the captaine of the Turkes gard.

Just Turkish dealing to speake and not to mean; so dually to promise, and neede to perform the same.

side with their Gallies, shooting in all their assaults and batteries continually Cannon shot in all parts of the Citie, as neere as they might. After we had defended and repulsed this assault, and perceiued things brought to a narrower strait then they were wont to be at, wee hauing left in all the whole Citie but seuen barrels of powder, the gouernours of the Citie fully determined to yeelde vp themselves and the Citie, with honourable conditions. Wherefore the first of August in the after noone, they tooke a truce, one being come for that purpose from Mustafa the Generall, with whom they concluded the next morning following to giue two hostages a peece, vntill such time as both armies were agreed. For our hostages (by the appointment of the right honourable Bragadino) were sent forth the earle Hercule Martinengo, and Signior Matteo Colsi a Citizen of Famagusta, and from our enemies came into the Citie the Lieutenant of Mustafa, and the Aga of the Gianizzers, the which were met, euen vnto the gate of the Citie of Signiour Baglione with two hundred harquebusers: ours also were met in like maner with great pompe with horsemen and harquebusers, with the sonne also of Mustafa in person, who made very much of them.

The Lord Baglione imparld with these hostages, which were then come for that purpose of the articles of peace, requiring by them of their Generall, their liues, armour, and goods, five peeces of Ordinance, three of the best horses, and safe passage from thence vnto Candia accompanied with their Gallies, and last of all, that the Grecians inhabiting the Island, might dwell there still quietly, and enjoy peaceably their owne goods and possessions, liuing still Christians hereafter, as they had done before. All the which requests and articles were agreed vpon, granted, and subscribed vnto by the hand of Mustafa. Forthwith were sent Gallies, and other vessels into the hauen, so that our souldiers immediatly began to imbarke themselves, of the which the greater part were already gone aboarde, the Nobilitie and our chiefe Captaines also being likewise very desirous to depart.

The 15. of August in the morning, the worthy Bragadino sent me with a letter vnto Mustafa, by the which hee signified, that the same night hee would come vnto him to deliuer vp the keyes of the Citie, and that he would leaue in the holde the honourable gentleman Tiepolo, praying him therefore, that whilst hee should haue iust cause thus to bee abroad, that there might be no harme done at home, and in the Citie. The Turkes from our truce taking vntill that time, practised with vs all familiarly, and without any suspicion of sinister or double dealing, they hauing shewed vs much courtesie both in word and deede. Mustafa himselfe by worde of mouth presently answered me to this letter, in this sort, that I should returne, and make relation to this noble man Bragadino, who had sent mee, that he should come ouer to him at his owne pleasure, for hee was very desirous both to see and know him, for his great worthinesse and prowess, that hee had tried to be in him, and in the other of his Captaines and Souldiers, of whose manhood and courage he would honourably report, where soeuer he came, as occasion should serue thereunto: and to conclude, that hee should nothing doubt of any thing: because in no maner of condition hee would suffer any violence to be done to those, which remained behind within the Citie. So I speedily returning made true report of the same: and towards night about foure of the clocke, the right honourable Bragadino accompanied with the L. Baglione, with Signior Aluigi Martinengo, with the right worshipfull Signior Gio. Antonio Querini, with the right worshipfull Signior Andrea Bragadino, with the knight of Haste, with the captaine Carlo Ragonasco, with captaine Francesco Straco, with captaine Hector of Brescia, with captaine Girolomo di Saecile, and with other gentlemen and fiftie souldiours, the Gouernours and Noble men with their swords, and the souldiours with their harquebuzes came forth of their hold, and went vnto the paullion of Mustafa, of whom, all they at the beginning were curteously receiued, and caused to sit downe by him, he reasoning and discoursing with them of diuers things, a certaine time, and drawing them from one matter to another, at the last vpon a sudden picked a quarell vnto them, especially burdening that noble Bragadino with an vntruth, laying to his charge, that he had caused certaine of his slaues in the time that the truce continued betwene the, to be put to death. The which thing was most false. So that hee being angry therewith, suddenly stept forth, and commaunded them to bee bound. Thus they being vnarmed (not suffered at that time to enter into his paullion, with their former weapons) and

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and bound, were led one by one into the market place, before his paullion, being presently cut and heuen in sunder in his presence, and last of all from that worthy and noble Bragadino (who being bound as the rest, and being commaunded twice or thrise to stretch forth his necke, as though hee should haue bene beheaded, the which most boldly hee did without any sparke of feare) his eares were cut off, and causing him to bee stretched out most vilely vpon the ground, Mustafa talked with him, and blasphemed the holy name of our Sauour, demanding him, where is now thy Christ, that hee helpeth thee not? To all the which no answer at all was giuen of that honourable gentleman. The earle Hercole Martinengo, which was sent for one of the hostages, who was also bound, was hidden by one of Mustafas eunuches vntill such time as his furie was past, afterward his life being graunted him, hee was made the eunuches slaue. Three Grecians which were vnder his paullion were left vntouched. All the souldiers which were found in the campe, and all sortes of Christians to the number of three hundred, were suddenly slaine, they nothing mistrusting any such treason, or tirannie. The Christian souldiers which were embarked a litle before, were linked and fettered with iron chaines, made slaues, all things being taken from them, and stripped into their shirtes.

The second day after this murther was committed, which was the 17. of August, Mustafa entred the first time into the Citie, and caused the valiant and wise gouernour Tiepolo to bee hanged, who remained behind, waiting the returne of Signior Bragadino. I being in the citie at that present, when other of my countreyemen were thus miserably slaine and made slaues, hid my selfe in certaine of the Grecians houses the space of fve dayes, and they not being able to keepe mee in couert any longer for feare of the great penaltie, which was proclaimed agaynst such transgressors and concealers, I offred, and gaue my selfe slaue to one Sangiaccho del Bir, promising him fve hundred * Zechins for my ransome, with whom I remained in the Campe. The Friday folowing (being the Turkes sabboth day) this worthy and patient gentleman Bragadino was led still in the presence of that vnfaithfull tirant Mustafa, to the batteries made vnto the Citie, whereas he being compelled to cary two baskets of earth, the one vpon his backe, the other in his hand slaue-like, to euery sundry battrie, being enforced also to kisse the ground as oft as he passed by him, was afterward brought vnto the sea side, where he being placed in a chaire to leane and stay vpon, was winched vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the maineyard of a galley, and hoisted vp with a crane, to shew him to all the Christian souldiours and slaues (which were in the haueu already shipped) hee being afterward let downe, and brought to the market place, the tormenters tooke of his clothes from him, and tacked him vnto the pilloric, whereas he was most cruelly flaid quicke; with so great constancie and faith on his part, that he neuer lost or abated any iot of his stedfast courage, being so farre from any fainting, that hee at that present with most stout heart reproched them, and spake much shame of his most traiterous dealing in breaking of his faithfull promise. At the last without any kind of alteration of his constancie, he recommending his soule vnto almighty God, gaue vp the ghost. When hee had thus ended his life (thanks be to God) his skin being taken and filled with strawe, was commaunded forthwith to be hanged vpon the bowsprit of a * Foist, and to be caried alongst the coast of Syria by the sea side, that all the port townes might see, and vnderstand who he was.

This is now so much as I am able to declare to your highnesse by that I sawe my selfe, and can remember whilst that I was in the Fortresse: that also which by true relation of others I could vnderstand, and sawe also my selfe in the campe, whilst I was slaue, I will likewise briefly vtter vnto you. The enemies armie was in number two hundred thousand persons of all sortes and qualities. Of souldiers which tooke pay there were 80. thousand, besides the which number, there were 14. thousand of Giannizzers taken out from all the holdes of Syria, Caramania, Natolia, and part of them also which came from the * gate of the great Turke. The venturers with the sword were 60. thousand in number. The reason, why there were so many of this sort, was because Mustafa had dispersed a rumour through the Turkes dominion, that Famagusta was much more wealthy and rich, then the citie of Nicosia was: so for that cause, and by the commodious and easie passage from Syria ouer into

The propertie of true fortitude is, not to be broken with sudden terrours. Mustafa, cotin germaine to y^e thiefe, which hang on the left side of our Saulour at his Passion.

* Zechini, he certaine pieces of fine gold containe Venice, euery one of the which is in value sixe shillings eight pence of our mony, & somewhat better: & equal altogether to a Turkish Byrattom.

His death enswearable to his former life.

* A Foist is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley, much used of the Turkish Corsaires, or as we call them Pirates or Ro-uers.

* The gate of the great Turke, is as much to say, as Constantinople: the which they call in the Turkeish language Stambul.

All Venturiers da spada, are a kind of venturing soldiers, who commonly are wont to follow the army in hope of the spoils.

Aleppo, a famous cite neere vnto Antiochia, otherwise called in Greeke, Hama, the city of the Sunne.

† Bey my Turkish language, signifieth knight with vs.

‡ Begliarbei signifieth lord Admiralls.

§ Sangiaccho, is that person at the Turkes,

that concealeth his name or surname.

God sufficeth much to be desired by his servants, but needeth little for them.

Necessitie oft times sharpeneth mens wits, & causeth boldnes.

The nature of every communitie is another understood by language, then by countenancing of the same.

¶ Candia of the old writers called Creta in Latine, was a cite in Greeke, because it had once a 100. Cities in it now there remaining but onely 4. thus commonly named, Candia, la Cania, Retina, and Scythia.

Cyprus, these venturers were easily induced to come thither. In 75. dayes (all the which time the batterie still continued) 140. thousand iron pellets were shot of, numbred, and scene. The chiefe personages which were in their armie neere vnto Mustafa, were these following; the Bassa of Aleppo, the Bassa of Natolia, Musafa Bassa of Nicosia, the Bassa of Caramania, the Aga of the Giannizzers, Giaml. Jat † Bey, the Sangiaccho of Tripolis, the ‡ Begliarbei of Greece, the Bassa of Sciussa and of Marasco, Ferca Framburaro, the § Sangiaccho of Antipo, Soliman Bey, three Sangiacchos of Arabia, Mustafa Bey general of the Venturers, Fergat gouernour of Malathia, the Framburaro of Diuerie, the Sangiaccho of Arabia and other Sangiacchos of lesser credite, with the number of fourescore thousand persons besides, as by the muster made by his Commission might well appeare.

The Framburaro which was at Rhodes, was appointed and left gouernour at Famagusta, and the report was that there should bee left in all the Island of Cyprus, twentie thousand persons, with two thousand horses, many of the which I saw, being very leane and euill appointed for seruice. It seemeth also a thing not impertinent to the matter, to signifie to you, how I, by the especiall grace of God, was deliuered out of their cruell hand, I hauing paid within two & fortie dayes (all the which time I was slaue) five hundred Zechins for my ransom to him, whose prisoner I was, by the meanes of the Consul for the French merchants, a ligier then at Tripolis, who a litle before came from Tripolis in Syria vnto Cyprus, into the Turkes campe. Yet for all that I had paid this summe of money to him, he would not so set me at libertie, but fed mee vp still with faire wordes, and promised mee that hee would first bring mee vnto his gouernement, which abuted vpon a peece of the famous riuer of Euphrates, and afterward dismisse me. The which malice and falsehood of his I perceiuing, determined with my selfe to giue him the slip, and to flic; so I waiting my time, and repairing often to the Citie, at length met with a small Fisher boate, of the which a poore Grecian was Owner and master, with whom in one night with two onely oares and a small saile made of two shirts, I passed ouer from Cyprus vnto Tripolis, being in very great danger of drowning, whereas I remained in conert in the house of certaine Christians, vntill the five and twentie of September, at what time I departed from thence in a litle French shippe called Santa Vittor, which came into these partes, and as wee rode, wee touched at a part of Cyprus Westward, called Capo delle Gatte, where as I came on land, and talking with certaine of the inhabitants of the Villages, who were then by chance a Hauking, demanded of them, how they were intreated of the Turkes, and after what sort the Island was tilled: to the which they answered, that they could not possiblie bee in worse pickle then they were at that present, not enjoying that quietly which was their owne, being made villaines and slaues, and almost alwayes carying away the Bastonados, so that now (they sayd) they knew by triall too perfectly the pleasant and peaceable gouernment of the Christians, wishing and praying God that they might shortly returne. And concerning the tillage of the Island they made answere moreover, that no part of it was plowed or laboured, sauing onely that mountaine which was towards the West, and that because they were litle troubled with the crueltie of the Turkes, but as for the plaine and East part of the Island, there was small seede sown therein, but became in a maner desert, there being left but few inhabitants, and lesse store of cattell there. Afterward wee departing from thence arriued in ¶ Candia, I for my part being clothed in sackecloth, whereas soone after by the great curtesie of the right honourable Signior Latino Orsino, I was new apprelled accordingly, friendly welcommed, and my necessitie relieved. From whence I shortly after sayling in a Cypriottes ship (thankes be to almightie God) arriued in this Citie in health, and am safely come home now at the honorable lecte of your highnesse.

The Captains of the Christians slaine in Famagusta.

The lord Estor Baglione.
 The lord Aluigi Martinengo.
 The lord Federico Baglione.
 The knight of Asta Vicegouernor.
 The capitaine Dauid Noce Master of the Campe.
 The capitaine Meani of Perugia Scricent Major.
 The earle Sigimond of Casoldo.
 The earle Francesco of Lobi of Cremona.
 The capitaine Francesco Troncauilla.
 The capitaine Hannibal Adamo of Fermo.
 The capitaine Scipio of the citie of Castello.
 The capitaine Charles Ragonasco of Cremona.
 The capitaine Francesco Siraco.

The names of Christians made slaues.

The Earle Heroeles Martinengo, with Iulius Cesar Ghelfo a Souldiour of Bressa.
 The earle Nestor Martinengo, which fled.
 The capitaine Marco Crinellatore.
 The lord Heroeles Malatesta.
 The capitaine Peter Conte of Montalberto.
 The capitaine Horatio of Veletri.
 The capitaine Aluigi Pezano.
 The Conte Iames of Corbara.
 The capitaine Iohn of Istria.
 The capitaine Soldatelli of Agubio.
 The capitaine Iohn of Ascoli.
 The capitaine Antonie of the same towne.
 The capitaine Sebastian of the same towne.
 The capitaine Salgano of the citie of Castello.
 The capitaine Marcheso of Fermo.
 The capitaine Iohn Antonio of Piacenza.
 The capitaine Carletto Naldo.
 The capitaine Lorenzo Fornaretti.
 The capitaine Barnardo of Brescia.
 The capitaine Barnardino Coco.

The Fortifiers.

Iohn Marmorì, slaine.

The knight Maggio, slaue.

Turkish Captaines at Famagusta.

MVstafa Generall.
 The Bassa of Aleppo.
 The Bassa of Natolia, slaine.
 Musafèr Bassa of Nicosia.
 The Bassa of Caramania.
 The Aga of the Giannizers.
 Giambelat Bey.
 The Sangiaccho of Tripolis, slainè.
 The Begliarbei of Grecece.

The Bassa of Sciunassi and Maraseo.
 Ferca Framburaro.
 The Sangiaccho of Antipo, slaine.
 Soliman Bey, slaine.
 Three Sangiacchos of Arabia slaine.
 Mustafa Bey, General of the Venturers, slain.
 Fergat, ruler of Malathia, slaine.
 The Framburaro of Diuerie, slaine.

The

The woorthy enterprise of Iohn Foxe an Englishman in deliuering 266. Christians out of the captiuitie of the Turkes at Alexandria, the 3. of Ianuarie 1577.

Iohn Foxe taken
1563.

Among our merchants here in England, it is a common voiage to traffike into Spaine: whereunto a ship, being called The three halfe Moones, manned with 38. men, and well furnished with munitions, the better to encounter their enemies withall, and hauing wind & tide, set from Portsmouth, 1563. and bended her iourney toward Siuill a citie in Spaine, intending there to traffique with them. And falling neere the Streights, they perceiued themselves to be beset round with eight gallies of the Turkes, in such wise, that there was no way for thē to flie or escape away, but that either they must yeeld or els be sunke. Which the owner perceiuing, manfully encouraged his company, exhorting them valiantly to shew their manhood, shewing them that God was their God, and not their enemies, requesting them also not to faint in seeing such a heape of their enemies ready to deuour them; putting them in mind also, that if it were Gods pleasure to giue them into their enemies hands, it was not they's ought to shew one displeasent looke or countenance there against; but to take it patiently, & not to prescribe a day and time for their deliuerance, as the citizens of Bethulia did, but to put themselves vnder his mercy. And againe, if it were his mind and good will to shew his mighty power by thē, if their enemies were ten times so many, they were not able to stand in their hands; putting them likewise in mind of the old and ancient worthinesse of their countrymen, who in the hardest extremities haue alwayes most preuailed and gone away conquerors, yea, and where it hath bene almost impossible. Such (quoth he) hath bene the valiantnesse of our countrymen, and such hath bene the mightie power of our God.

With other like encouragements, exhorting them to behaue themselves manfully, they fell all on their knees making their prayers briefly vnto God: who being all risen vp againe perceiued their enemies by their signes and defiance bent to the spoyle, whose mercy was nothing els but crueltie, whereupon euery man tooke him to his weapon.

Then stood vp one Groue the master, being a comely man, with his sword and target, holding them vp in defiance agaynst his enemies. So likewise stood vp the Owner, the Masters mate, Boateswaine, Purser, and euery man well appointed. Nowe likewise sounded vp the drums, trumpets and flutes, which would haue encouraged any man, had he neuer so litle heart or courage in him.

The valour &
death of their
Boateswaine.

Then taketh him to his charge Iohn Foxe the gunner in the disposing of his peeces in order to the best effect, and sending his bullets towards the Turkes, who likewise bestowed their peeces thrise as fast toward the Christians. But shortly they drew neere, so that the bowmen fel to their charge in sending forth their arrowes so thicke amongst the Gallies, & also in doubling their shot so sore vpon the gallies, that there were twice so many of the Turkes slaine, as the number of the Christians were in all. But the Turkes discharged twice as fast against the Christians, & so long, that the ship was very sore stricken & bruised vnder water. Which the Turkes perceiuing, made the more haste to come aboard the Shippe: which ere they could doe, many a Turke bought it decreely with the losse of their liues. Yet was all in vaine, and boorded they were, where they found so hote a skirmish, that it had bene better they had not medled with the feast. For the Englishmen shewed themselves men in deed, in working manfully with their browne bills and halbardes: where the owner, master, boateswaine, and their company stode to it so lustily, that the Turkes were halfe dismaied. But chiefly the boateswaine shewed himself valiant aboute the rest: for he fared amongst the Turkes like a wood Lion: for there was none of them that either could or durst stand in his face, till at the last there came a shot from the Turkes, which brake his whistle asunder, and smote him on the brest, so that he fell downe, bidding them farewell, & to be of good comfort, encouraging them likewise to winne praise by death, rather then to liue captiues in misery and shame. Which they hearing, in deed intended to haue done, as it appeared by their skirmish: but the prease and store of the Turkes was so great, that they were not able long to endure, but were so ouerpressed, that they could not wield their weapons:

pon: by reason whereof, they must needs be taken, which none of them intended to haue bene, but rather to haue died: except onely the masters mate, who shrunk from the skirmish, like a notable coward, esteeming neither the value of his name, nor accounting of the present example of his fellowes, nor hauing respect to the miseries, whereunto he should be put. But in fine, so it was, that the Turks were victors, whereof they had no great cause to reioyce, or triumph. Then would it haue grieved any hard heart to see these Infidels so violently intreating the Christians, not hauing any respect of their manhood which they had tasted of, nor yet respecting their owne state, how they might haue met with such a bootie, as might haue giuen them the ouerthrow: but no remorse hereof, or any thing els doth bridle their fierce and tirannous dealing, but that the Christians must needs to the gallies, to serue in new offices: and they were no sooner in them, but their garments were pulled ouer their eares, and torne from their backes, and they set to the oares.

I will make no mention of their miseries, being now vnder their enemies raging stripes. I thinke there is no man will iudge their fare good, or their bodie vnloaden of stripes, and not pestered with too much heate, and also with too much cold: but I will goe to my purpose, which is, to shew the ende of those, being in meere miserie, which continually doe call on God with a stedfast hope that he will deliuer them, and with a sure faith that he can doe it.

Nigh to the citie of Alexandria, being a hauen towne, and vnder the dominion of the Turkes, there is a roade, being made very sensible with strong wals, whereinto the Turkes doe customably bring their gallies on shoare every yeere, in the winter season, and there doe trimme them, and lay them vp against the spring time. In which roade there is a prison, wherein the captiues & such prisoners as serue in the gallies, are put for all that time, vntill the seas be calme and passable for the gallies, euery prisoner being most grievously laden with irons on their legges, to their great paine, and sore disabling of them to any labour taking. Into which prison were these Christians put, and fast warded all the Winter season. But ere it was long, the Master and the Owner, by meanes of friends, were redeemed: the rest abiding still by the miserie, while that they were all (through reason of their ill vsage and worse fare, miserably starued) sauing one Iohn Fox, who (as some men can abide harder and more miserie, then other some can, so can some likewise make more shift, and worke more deuises to helpe their state and liuing, then other some can doe) being somewhat skilfull in the craft of a Barbour, by reason thereof made great shift in helping his fare now and then with a good meale. Insomuch, til at the last, God sent him fauour in the sight of the keeper of the prison, so that he had leaue to goe in and out to the roade, at his pleasure, paying a certaine stipend vnto the keeper, and wearing a locke about his leg: which libertie likewise, sixe more had vpon like sufferance: who by reason of their long imprisonment, not being feared or suspected to start aside, or that they would worke the Turkes any mischief, had libertie to go in and out at the sayd roade, in such maner, as this Iohn Fox did, with irons on their legs, and to retorne againe at night.

In the yeere of our Lord 1577. in the Winter season, the gallies happily comming to their accustomed harborow, and being discharged of all their mastes, sailes, and other such furnitures, as vnto gallies doe appertaine, and all the Masters and mariners of them being then nested in their owne homes: there remained in the prison of the said roade two hundred threescore and eight Christian prisoners, who had bene taken by the Turkes force, and were of sixteen sundry nations. Among which there were three Englishmen, whereof one was named Iohn Foxe of Woodbridge in Suffolke, the other William Wickney of Portsmouth, in the Countie of Southhampton, and the third Robert Moore of Harwich in the Countie of Essex. Which Iohn Fox hauing bene thirteene or foureteene yeres vnder their gentle entreatance, and being too too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himselfe by what meanes it might be brought to passe: and continually pondering with himselfe thereof, tooke a good heart vnto him, in hope that God would not be alwayes scourging his children, and neuer ceased to pray him to further his pretended enterprise, if that it should redound to his glory.

Not farr from the roade, and somewhat from thence, at one side of the Citie, there was a cer-

The Englishmen
cared prisoners
vnto an Hauen
nere Alexandria.

a certaine victualling house, which one Peter Vnticaro had hired, paying also a certaine fee vnto the keeper of the road. This Peter Vnticaro was a Spaniard borne, and a Christian, and had bene prisoner about thirle yeeres, and neuer practised any meanes to escape, but kept himselfe quiet without touch or suspect of any conspiracie: vntill that nowe this Iohn Foxe vsing much thither, they brake one to another their mindes, concerning the restraint of their libertie and imprisonment. So that this Iohn Fox at length opening vnto this Vnticaro the deuise which he would faine put in practise, made priue one more to this their intent. Which three debated of this matter at such times as they could compasse to meeete together: insomuch, that at seuen weekes ende they had sufficiently concluded how the matter should be, if it pleased God to farther them thereto: who making flue more priue to this their deuise, whom they thought they might safely trust, determined in three nights after to accomplish their deliberate purpose. Whereupon the same Iohn Fox, and Peter Vnticaro, and the other sixe appointed to meeete all together in the prison the next day, being the last day of December: where this Iohn Fox certified the rest of the prisoners, what their intent and deuise was, and how and when they minded to bring their purpose to passe: who thereunto perswaded them without much a doe to further their deuise. Which the same Iohn Fox seeing, deliuered vnto them a sort of files, which he had gathered together for this purpose, by the meanes of Peter Vnticaro, charging them that euery man should be ready discharged of his yrons by eight of the clocke on the next day at night.

On the next day at night, this said Iohn Fox, and his sixe other companions, being all come to the house of Peter Vnticaro, passing the time away in mirth for feare of suspect, till the night came on, so that it was time for them to put in practise their deuise, sent Peter Vnticaro to the master of the roade, in the name of one of the Masters of the citie, with whom this keeper was acquainted, and at whose request he also would come at the first: who desired him to take the paines to meeete him there, promising him, that he would bring him backe againe. The keeper agreed to goe with him, willing the warders not to barre the gate, saying, that he would not stay long, but would come againe with all speede.

In the meane season, the other seuen had provided them of such weapons, as they could get in that house: and Iohn Fox tooke him to an olde rustie sword blade, without either hilt or pomell, which he made to serue his turne, in bending the hand ende of the sword, in steed of a pomell, and the other had got such spits and glauiues as they found in the house.

The keeper now being come vnto the house, and perceiuing no light, nor hearing any noyse, straight way suspected the matter: and returning backward, Iohn Fox standing behind the corner of the house, stepped loorth vnto him: who perceiuing it to be Iohn Fox, saide, O Fox, what haue I deserved of thee, that thou shouldest seeke my death? Thou villaine (quoth Fox) hast bene a bloodsucker of many a Christians blood, and now thou shalt know what thou hast deserved at my handes: wherewith he lift vp his bright shining sword of tenne yeeres rust, and stroke him so maine a blowe, as therewithall his head claue a sunder, so that he fell starke dead to the ground. Whereupon Peter Vnticaro went in, and certified the rest how the case stood with the keeper: who came presently forth, and some with their spits ranne him through, and the other with their glauiues hewed him in sunder, cut off his head, and mangled him so, that no man should discerne what he was.

Then marched they toward the roade, wherinto they entered softly, where were six warders, whom one of them asked, saying, who was there? quoth Fox & his company, all friendes. Which when they were all within, proued contrary: for, quoth Fox, my masters, here is not to euery man a man, wherefore looke you play your parts. Who so behaued themselves in dedde, that they had dispatched these sixe quickly. Then Iohn Fox intending not to be barred of his enterprise, and minding to worke surely in that which he went about, barred the gate surely, and planted a Canon against it.

Then entred they into the Gailers lodge, where they found the keyes of the fortresse & prison by his bed side, and there had they all better weapons. In this chamber was a chest, wherein was a rich treasure, and all in duckats, which this Peter Vnticaro, & two more, opening, stuffed themselves so full as they could, betweene their shirts and their skinne:

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The last of December.

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which John Fox would not once touch, and sayde, that it was his and their libertie which he sought for, to the honour of his God, & not to make a marte of the wicked treasure of the Infidels. Yet did these words sinke nothing into their stomakes, they did it for a good intent: so did Saul saue the fattest Oxen, to offer vnto the Lord, and they to serue their owne turne. But neither did Saul scape the wrath of God therefore, neither had these that thing which they desired so, and did thirst after. Such is Gods iustice. He that they put their trust in, to deliuer them from the tyrannous hands of their enemies, he (I say) could supply their want of necessaries.

Nowe these eight being armed with such weapons as they thought well of, thinking themselves sufficient champions to encounter a stronger enemy, and comming vnto the prison, Fox opened the gates and doores thereof, and called forth all the prisoners, whom he set some to ranning vp the gate, some to the dressing vp of a certaine gallie, which was the best in all the roade, and was called the captaine of Alexandria, wherinto some caried mastes, sailes, oares, and other such furniture as doth belong vnto a gallie.

At the prison were certaine warders, whom John Fox and his companie slew: in the killing of whom, there were eight more of the Turkes, which perceiued them, and got them to the toppe of the prison: vnto whom John Fox, and his company, were faine to come by ladders, where they found a hot skirmish. For some of them were slaine, some wounded, and some but scarred, and not hurt. As John Fox was thrise shot through his apparell, and not hurt, Peter Vnticaro, and the other two, that had armed them with the duckats, were slaine, as not able to weild themselves, being so pestered with the weight and vncasie carying of the wicked and prophane treasure: and also diuerse Christians were aswell hurt about that skirmish, as Turkes slaine.

Amongst the Turkes was one thrust thorowe, who (let vs not say that it was ill fortune) fell off from the toppe of the prison wall, and made such a lowing, that the inhabitants thereof (as here and there scattering stode a house or two) came and dawed him, so that they vnderstood the case, how that the prisoners were paying their ransomes: wherewith they raised both Alexandria which lay on the west side of the roade, and a Castle which was at the Cities end, next to the roade, and also an other Fortresse which lay on the Northside of the roade: so that nowe they had no way to escape, but one, which by mans reason (the two holdes lying so vpon the mouth of the roade) might seeme impossible to be a way for them. So was the red sea impossible for the Israelites to passe through, the hills and rockes lay so on the one side, and their enemies compassed them on the other. So was it impossible, that the wals of Iericho should fall downe, being neither vndermined, nor yet rammed at with engines, nor yet any mans wisdom, policie, or helpe set or put thereunto. Such impossibilities can our God make possible. He that helde the Lyons iawes from renting Daniel asunder, yea, or yet from once touching him to his hurt: can not he hold the roring canons of this hellish force? He that kept the fiers rage in the hot burning Ouen, from the three children, that praised his name, can not he keepe the fiers flaming blast from among his elect?

Now is the roade fraught with lustie souldiers, laborers, and mariners, who are faine to stand to their tackling, in setting to euery man his hand, some to the carying in of victuals, some munitions, some oares, and some one thing, some another, but most are keeping their enemy from the wall of the roade. But to be short, there was no time mispent, no man idle, nor any mans labour ill bestowed, or in vaine. So that in short time, this gallie was ready trimmed vp. Wherinto euery man leaped in all haste, hoysing vp the sayles lustily, yeelding themselves to his mercie and grace, in whose hands are both winde and weather.

Now is this gallie on flote, and out of the safetie of the roade: now haue the two Castles full power vpon the gallie, now is there no remedy but to sinke: how can it be auoided? The canons let fie from both sides, and the gallie is euen in the middest, and betweene them both. What man can deuise to saue it? there is no man, but would thinke it must needes be sunke.

There was not one of them that feared the shotte, which went thundring round about their

oares, nor yet were once scarred or touched, with five & forty shot, which came from the Castles. Here did God hold forth his buckler, he shieldeth now this gally, and hath tried their faith to the vttermost. Now commeth his speciall helpe: yea, euen when man thinks them past all helpe, then commeth he himselfe downe from heauen with his mightie power, then is his present remedie most readie prest. For they saile away, being not once touched with the glaunce of a shot, and are quickly out of the Turkish canons reach. Then might they see them coming downe by heapes to the water side, in companies like vnto swarmes of bees, making shew to come after them with gallies, in bustling themselues to dresse vp the gallies, which would be a swift peece of worke for them to doe, for that they had neither oares, mastes, sailes, gables, nor any thing else ready in any gally. But yet they are carying them into them, some into one gally, and some into another, so that, being such a confusion amongst them, without any certaine guide, it were a thing impossible to ouertake them: beside that, there was no man that would take charge of a gally, the weather was so rough, and there was such an amasednes amongst them. And verely I thinke their God was amased thereat: it could not be but he must blush for shame, he can speake neuer a word for dulnes, much lesse can he helpe them in such an extremitie. Well, howsoeuer it is, he is very much to blame, to suffer them to receiue such a gibe. But howsoeuer their God behaued himselfe, our God shewed himselfe a God indeede, and that he was the onely liuing God: for the seas were swift vnder his faithfull, which in de the enemies agast to behold them, a skillfull Pilot leades them, and their mariners bestirre them lustily: but the Turkes had neither mariners, Pilot, nor any skillfull Master, that was in a readinesse at this pinch.

When the Christians were safe out of the enemies coast, Iohn Fox called to them all, willing them to be thankfull vnto almighty God for their deliuerie, and most humbly to fall downe vpon their knees, beseeching him to aide them vnto their friends land, and not to bring them into an other daunger, sith hee had most mightily deliuered them from so great a thraldome and bondage.

Thus when euery man had made his petition, they fell straight way to their labour with the oares, in helping one another, when they were wearied, and with great labour struing to come to some Christian land, as neere as they could gesse by the starres. But the windes were so diuers, one while driuing them this way, another while that way, that they were now in a newe maze, thinking that God had forsaken them, and left them to a greater danger. And forasmuch as there were no victuals now left in the gally, it might haue beene a cause to them (if they had beene the Israelites) to haue murmured against their God: but they knew how that their God, who had deliuered them out of Egypt, was such a louing and mercifull God, as that hee would not suffer them to be confounded, in whom he had wrought so great a wonder: but what calamitie soeuer they sustained, they knew it was but for their further triall, and also (in putting them in mind of their farther miserie) to cause them not to triumph and glory in themselues therefore. Hauing (I say) no victuals in the gally, it might seeme that one miserie continually fel vpon an others neck: but to be briefe, the famine grew to be so great, that in 28 dayes, wherein they were on the sea, there died eight persons, to the astonishment of all the rest.

So it fell out, that vpon the 29 day, after they set from Alexandria, they fell on the Isle of Candie, and landed at Gallipoli, where they were made much of by the Abbot and Monks there, who caused them to stay there, while they were well refreshed and eased. They kept there the sword, wherewith Iohn Fox had killed the keeper, esteeming it as a most precious iewell, and hung it vp for a monument.

When they thought good, hauing leaue to depart from thence, they sayled along the coast, till they arrived at Tarento, where they solde their gallee, and denided it, euery man hauing a part thereof. The Turkes receiuing so shameful a foile at their hand, pursued the Christians, and scoured the seas, where they could imagine that they had bent their course. And the Christians had departed from thence on the one day in the morning, and seuen gallies of the Turkes came thither that night, as it was certified by those who followed Fox, and his companie, fearing least they should haue bene met with. And then they came a foote

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Iohn Fox his
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to Naples, where they departed a sunder, every man taking him to his next way home. From whence John Fox tooke his journey vnto Rome, where he was well entertayned of an Englishman, who presented his worthy deede vnto the Pope, who rewarded him liberally, and gaue him his letters vnto the king of Spaine, where he was very well entertained of him there, who for this his most worthy enterprise gaue him in fee twentie pence a day. From whence, being desirous to come into his owne cuntry, he came thither at such time as he conveniently could, which was in the yeere of our Lorde God, 1579. Who being come into England, went vnto the Court, and shewed all his trauell vnto the Councell: who considering of the state of this man, in that hee had spent and lost a great part of his youth in thraldome and bondage, extended to him their liberalitie, to helpe to maintaine him now in age, to their right honour, and to the incouragement of all true hearted Christians.

The copie of the certificate for John Fox, and his companie, made by the Prior, and the brethren of Gallipoli, where they first landed.

WE the Prior, and Fathers of the Couent of the Amerciates, of the city of Gallipoli, of the order of Preachers doe testifie, that vpon the 29 of Ianuary last past, 1577, there came into the said citie a certaine gally from Alexandria, taken from the Turkes, with two hundreth fiftie and eight Christians, whereof was principal Master Iohn Fox, an Englishman, a gunner, and one of the chiefeest that did accomplish that great worke, whereby so many Christians haue recouered their liberties. In token and remembrance whereof, vpon our earnest request to the same Iohn Fox, he hath left here an olde sword, wherewith he slewe the keeper of the prison: which sword we doe as a monument and memoriall of so worthy a deede, hang vp in the chiefe place of our Couent house. And for because all things aforesaid, are such as we will testifie to be true, as they are orderly passed, and haue therefore good credite, that so much as is aboue expressed is true, and for the more faith thereof, we the Prior, and Fathers aforesaide, haue ratified and subscribed these presents. Geuen in Gallipoly, the third of Februarie 1577.

I Friar Vincent Barha, Prior of the same place, confirme the premisses, as they are aboue written.

I Friar Albert Damaro, of Gallipoly, Subprior, confirme as much.

I Friar Anthony Celleler of Gallipoly, confirme as aforesaid.

I Friar Bartlemew of Gallipoly, confirme as aboue said.

I Friar Francis of Gallipoly, confirme as much.

The Bishop of Rome his letters in the behalfe of Iohn Fox.

BE it knowen vnto all men, to whom this writing shall come, that the bringer hereof Iohn Fox Englishman, a Gunner, after he had serued captiue in the Turkes gallies, by the space of foureteene yeeres, at length, thorough God his helpe, taking good oportunitie, the third of Ianuarie last past, slew the keeper of the prison, (whom he first stroke on the face) together with foure and twentie other Turkes, by the assistance of his fellow prisoners: and with 266. Christians (of whose libertie he was the author) lunched from Alexandria, and from thence arriued first at Gallipoly in Candie, and afterwarde at Tarento in Apulia: the written testimony and credite of which things, as also of others, the same Iohn Fox hath in publicke tables from Naples.

Vpon Easter eue he came to Rome, and is now determined to take his journey to the Spanish Court, hoping there to obtaine some reliefe toward his liuing: wherefore the poore distressed man humbly beseecheth, and we in his behalfe do in the bowels of Christ, desire you, that taking compassion of his former captiuitie, and present penurie, you doe not onely suffer him freely to passe throughout all your cities and townes, but also succour him with your charitable almes, the reward whereof you shall hereafter most assuredly receiue, which we

hope you will afford to him, whom with tender affection of pitie wee commende vnto you. At Rome, the 20 of Aprill 1577.

Thomas Grolos Englishman Bishop of Astraphen.

Richard Silleum Prior Angliæ.

Andreas Ludonicus Register to our Soueraigne Lord the Pope, which for the greater credit of the premises, haue set my scale to these presents. At Rome, the day and yeere aboue written.

Mauricius Clement the gouernour and keeper of the English Hospitall in the citie.

The King of Spaine his letters to the Lieutenant, for the placing of John Fox in the office of a Gunner.

TO the illustrious Prince, Vespasian Gonsaga Colonna, our Lieutenant and Captaine Generall of our Realme of Valentia. Hauing consideration, that John Fox Englishman hath serued vs, and was one of the most principall, which tooke away from the Turkes a certaine gallic, which they haue brought to Tarento, wherein were two hundred, fiftie, and eight Christian captiues: we licence him to practise, and giue him the office of a Gunner, and haue ordained, that he goe to our said Realme, there to serue in the said office in the Gallies, which by our commandement are lately made. And we doe commaund, that you cause to be payed to him eight ducats pay a moneth, for the time that he shall serue in the saide Gallies as a Gunner, or till we can otherwise prouide for him, the saide eight duckats monethly of the money which is already of our preuison, present and to come, and to haue regarde of those which come with him. From Escurrial the tenth of August, 1577.

I the King.

Iuan del Gado.

And vnder that a confirmation of the Councill.

The renewing and increasing of an ancient and commodious trade vnto diuerse places in the Leuant seas, and to the chiefest partes of all the great Turkes dominions, by the meanes of the Right worsh. citizens Sir Edward Osborne Alderman, and M. Richard Staper marchant of London.

THIS trade into the Leuant (as is before mentioned, page 96 of this present volume, whereunto I referre the Reader) was very vsuall and much frequented from the yeere of our Lord 1511, till the yeere 1534, and afterward also, though not so commonly, vntill the yeere 1550, when as the barke Archer vnder the conduct of M. Roger Bodenham made a prosperous voyage vnto Sicilia, Candia, Sio, and other places within the Leuant. Since which time the foresaid trade (notwithstanding the Grand Signiors ample priuilege granted to M. Anthony Ienkenson 1553, and the strong and weighty reasons of Gaspar Campion for that purpose) was vtterly discontinued, and in maner quite forgotten, as if it had neuer bene, for the space of 20 yeeres and more. Howbeit the discrete and worthy citizens Sir Edward Osborne and M. Richard Staper seriously considering what benefite might grow to the common wealth by renewing of the foresaid discontinued trade, to the inlarging of her Maiesties customes, the furthering of nauigation, the venting of diuerse generall commodities of this Realme, and the enriching of the cite of London, determined to vse some effectuall meanes for the reestablishing and augmenting thereof.

Wherefore about the yeere 1575 the foresaid R.W. marchants at their charges and expenses sent John Wight and Ioseph Clements by the way of Poland to Constantinople, where the said Ioseph remained 18 monethes to procure a safe conduct from the grand Signior, for M. William Harborne, then factor for Sir Edward Osborne, to haue free accesse into his Highnes dominions, and obtained the same.

Which businesse alter two yeeres chargeable trauell and suit being accomplished, the sayd M. Harborne the first of Iuly 1578 departed from London by the sea to Hamburg, and thence

The voyage of John Wight, and Ioseph Clements to Constantinople.

The first voyage of M. William Harborne to Constantinople.

thence accompanied with Ioseph Clements his guide and a seruant, he trauielled to Leopold in Poland, and then apparelling himselfe, his guide, and his seruant after the Turkish fashion (having first obtayned the king of Poland his safe conduct to passe at Camieniecz the frontier towne of his dominions next vnto Turkey) by good means he obtained fauour of one Acmet Chaus the Turks ambassadour then in Poland, and readie to returne to Constantino- ple, to bee receiued into his companie and carouan. And so the fourth of September 1578 he departed with the said Acmet from Leopold in Poland, and traueiling through Moldaui- a, Valachia, Bulgaria, and Romania, gratifying the Voiaudes with certaine courtesies, he arriued at Constantinople the 28 of October next insuing. Where he behaued himselfe so wisely and discretely, that within few moneths after he obtained not onely the great Turkes large and ample priuiledge for himselfe, and the two worshipfull persons aforesaid, but also pro- cured his honourable and friendly letters vnto her Maiestie in maner following.

The letters sent from the Imperiall Musulmanlike highnesse of Zuldun Murad Can, to the sacred regall Maiestie of Elizabeth Queene of England, the fiftenth of March 1579, conteyning the grant of the first priuiledges.

IN greatnes and glory most renowned Elizabeth, most sacred Queene, and noble prince of the most mightie worshippers of Iesus, most wise gouernor of the causes and affaires of the people and family of Nazareth, cloud of most pleasant raine, and sweetest fountaine of noblenesse and vertue, ladie & heire of the perpetuall happinesse & glory of the noble Realme of England (whom all sorts seeke vnto and submit themselues) we wish most prosperous successe and happie ends to all your actions, and do offer vnto you such pleasures and courtesies as are worthy of our mutuall and eternall familiaritie: thus ending (as best becom- eth vs) our former salutations.

In most friendly maner we giue you to vnderstand, that a certaine man hath come vnto vs in the name of your most excellent Regall Maiestie, commending vnto vs from you all kind- nesse, curtesie and friendly offices on your part, and did humbly require that our Imperiall highnesse would vouchsafe to giue leaue and libertie to him and vnto ¶ two other merchants of your kingdome, to resort hither and returne againe, and that by way of traffike they might be suffered to trade hither with their goods and merchandizes to our Imperiall dominions, and in like sort to make their returne.

¶ These two were Sir Edward Osborne and M. Richard Staper.

Our stately Court and Countrey hath bene euer open for the accesse both of our enemies and friends. But because we are informed that your most excellent Regall Maiesty doth abound with good will, humanitie, & all kind of louing affection towards vs, so much the rather shall the same our Countrey be alwayes open to such of your subiects, as by way of merchandize shall trade hither: and we will neuer faile to aide & succor any of them that are or shal be willing to esteeme of our friendship, fauour, & assistance: but will reckon it some part of our dutie to gratifie them by all good meanes. And forasmuch as our Imperiall high- nesse is giuen to vnderstand that your most excellent Regall Maiestie doth excell in bountie & curtesie, we therefore haue sent out our Imperiall commandement to all our kings, iudges, and traouellers by sea, to all our Captaines and voluntarie seafaring men, all condemned per- sons, and officers of Ports and customes, straightly charging and commanding them, that such foresaid persons as shall resort hither by sea from the Realme of England, either with great or small vessels to trade by way of merchandize, may lawfully come to our imperiall Domini- ons, and freely returne home againe, and that no man shall dare to molest or trouble them. And if in like sort they shall come into our dominions by land, either on foote or on horse- backe, no man shall at any time withstand or hinder them: but as our familiars and confederates, the French, Venetians, Polonians, and the ¶ king of Germany, with diuers other our neighbours about vs, haue libertie to come hither, & to returne againe into their owne coun- treys, in like sort the merchants of your most excellent Regall Maiesties kingdome shall haue safe conduct and leaue to repayre hither to our Imperiall dominions, and so to returne againe into their own Countrey: straightly charging that they be suffered to vse and trade all kind of merchandize as any other Christians doe, without let or disturbance of any.

¶ He calleth the Germane em- peror but king of Germany.

Therefore

Therefore when these our Imperiall letters shall be brought to your most excellent Regall Maiestie, it shall be meet, according to our beneuolence, humanity, and familiarity towards your most excellent Maiesty, that you likewise thinke your selfe of your like beneuolence, humanitie and friendship towards vs, to open the gate thereof vnto vs, and to nourish by all good meanes this kindnesse and friendship: and that like libertie may be granted by your Highnesse to our subiects and merchants to come with their merchandizes to your dominions, either by sea with their ships, or by land with their wagons or horses, and to returne home againe: and that your most excellent Regall Maiestie do alwayes declare your humanitie, good will, and friendship towards vs, and alwayes keepe open the dore thereof vnto vs.

Giuen at our citie of Constantinople the fifteenth day of March, and in the yeere of our most holy Prophet Mahomet ¶ 987.

The answer of her Maiestie to the aforesaid Letters of the Great Turke, sent the 25 of October 1579, in the Prudence of London by Master Richard Stanley.

ELIZABETHA Dei ter maximi, & vniuersi cœli terraq; Conditoris gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ regina, fidei Christianæ contra omnes omnium inter Christianos degentium, & Christi nomen falsò profitentium Idololatrias inuictissima & potentissima Defensatrix, augustissimo, inuictissimoque principi Sultan Murad Can, Turcici regui dominatori potentissimo, Imperijq; orientis, Monarchæ supra omnes soli & supremo, salutē, & multos cum rerum optimarum affluentia scælices, & fortunatos annos. Augustissime & inuictissime Casar, accepimus inuictissimæ Casaræ vestræ celsitudinis literas, die decimoquinto Martij currentis anni ad nos scriptas Constantinopoli, ex quibus intelligimus quàm benignè quàmq; clementer, literæ supplicēs quæ Casaræ vestræ celsitudini a quodam subdito nostro Guilielmo Hareborno in Imperiali Celsitudinis vestræ ciuitate Constantinopoli commorante offerebantur, literæ protectionis pro se & socijs eius duobus hominibus mercatoribus subditis nostris cœcè mercibus suis ad terras ditionesq; Imperio vestro subiectas tam per mare quàm per terras, indèq; reuersionis veniæ potestatisq; humillimam complexæ petitionem, ab inuictissima vestra Casaræ celsitudine, acceptæ fuerunt. Neq; id solùm, sed quàm mira cum facilitate, dignaq; augustissima Casaræ clementia, quæd erat in dictis literis supplicibus positum, ei socijsq; suis donatum & concessum fuit, pro ea, vti videtur, solùm opinione, quam de nobis, & nostra amicitia vestra celsitudo concepit. Quod singulare beneficium in dictos subditos nostros, collatum tam gratè tamq; beneuolè accepimus (maximas celsitudini vestræ propterea & agentes, & habentes gratias) nullo vt vnquam patiemur tempore, pro facultatum nostrarum ratione, proq; ea quam nobis inuenit ter maximus mundi monarcha Deus (per quem & cuius auspicijs regnamus) naturæ bonitate, qua remotissimas nos esse voluit, & abhorrentes ab ingratitude omni vel minima suspitione, docuitq; nullorum vnquam vt principum, vlli in nos meritis nos sinceremus vinci, aut superari, vt apud ingrata n principem tantum beneficium deposuisse, se vestra Celsitudo existimet. Proptereaq; animum nostrum inprecensuram vestræ celsitudini emetitur, benè sentiendo & pradicando, quantopere nos obstrictas beneficij huius in subditos nostros collati putemus memoriâ sempiternâ: longè cheriorem, & ampliore gratitudinis erga vestram celsitudinem nostræ testificationem daturæ, cum tempora incident, vt possimus & à nobis desiderabitur. Quoniam autem qua nostris paucis subditis, eaq; suis ipsi cum precibus, sine vlla intercessione nostra concessa donatio est, in aquè libera potestate sita est ad omnes terras ditionesq; Imperio vestro subiectas, cum mercibus suis tam per mare quàm per terras curdi & redeundi, atq; inuictissimæ Casaræ vestræ celsitudinis confideratis, Gallis, Polonis, Venetis, atq; adeo regis Romanorum subditis largita vnquam aut denata fuit, celsitudinem vestram rogamus ne tam singularis beneficentiæ laus in tam angustis terminis duorum aut trium hominum concludatur, sed ad vniuersos subditos nostros diffusa, propagatq; celsitudinis vestræ beneficium eò reddat augustius, quò eiusdem donatio latius patebit, & ad plures pertinebit. Cuius tam singularis in nos beneficij meritum, eò erit celsitudini vestræ minùs penitendum, quò sunt merces illæ, quibus regna nostra abundant, & aliorum principu ditiones egent. tam humanis visibus commodæ tamq; necessariae, nulla gens

vt

The Turke demands like
privileges for
his subiects in
the Queens
dominions.

Which she
gave 1579.

The

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vt sit, quæ eis carere queat, propter eaq; longissimis, difficillimisque itineribus conquisitis non vehementer gaudeat. Cariùs autem distrahit alijs, quo ex labore suo quisq; victum & quæstum querit, adeo vt in eorum acquisitione vtilitas, in emptione ratem ab alijs onus sit. Vtilitas celsitudinis vestræ subditis augebitur liberâ hac paucorum nostrorum hominum ad terras vestras profectio: onus minuetur, profectio quorumcunque subditorum nostrorum donatione. Accedet præterea quæ à nobis in celsitudinis vestræ subditos proliscetur, paræquâque mercium exercendarum libertas, quoties & quando voverint ad regna dominiq; nostra mercaturæ gratia accedere. Quam celsitudini vestræ pollicemur tam amplam latè patentem fore, quàm est vlla à confederatorum vestrorum vllis principibus antedictis, regibus videlicet Romanorum, Gallorum, Polonorum, ac republica Veneta, celsitudinis vestræ subditis vllò vnquam tempore concessa & donata. Qua in re si honestæ petitioni nostræ iniuctissima Cæsarea vestra celsitudo dignabitur auscultare, faciétque vt acceptis nostris literis intelligamus gratum nò habitura sit quod ab ea contendimus & rogamus, ea proposita præstitaque securitate, quæ subditos nostros quoscunque ad dominia sua, terra, marique proficiscentes, indèq; reuertentes tutos & securos reddat ab omni quorumcunque subditorum suorum iniuria, efficiemus, vt quæ Deus opt. max. in regna dominiq; nostra contulit commoda (quæ tam singularia sunt, omnium vt principum animos pelliceant ad amicitiam, summaeq; necessitudinis coniunctionem nobiscum contrahendam, stabilendâque quo liberius tantis summi Dei beneficijs fruantur, quibus carere nequeunt) nostri subditi ad regna dominiq; Celsitudinis vestræ aduehant tam affluenter tamque cumulate, vt vtrique incommodo prædicto necessitatis & oneris plenissimè succurratur. Facit præterea singularis ista Celsitudinis vestræ in nos Gentemque nostram summæ benevolentie significatio ac fides, vt eandem, in causam quorundam subditorum nostrorum, qui captiui trirēnibus vestris detinentur, interpellemus, rogemusque, vt quoniam nullo in celsitudinem vestram peccato suo, siue arma in eam ferendo, siue iniquis præter fas & ius gentium se gerendo in suos subditos, in hanc calamitatem inciderint, soluti vinulis, & libertate donati, nobis pro sua fide & obsequio inseruientes, causam vberiore præbeant vestræ Celsitudinis in nos humanitatem prædicandi: & Deum illum, qui solus, & supra omnia & omnes est acerrimus idololatriæ vindicator, sui que honoris contra Gentium & aliorum falsos Deos Zelotes, præcibimus, vt vestram iniuctissimam Cæsaream Celsitudinem omni beatitate eorum donorum fortunet, quæ sola & summè iure merito habentur desideratissima.

Data è Regia nostra Grenonici, prope ciuitatem nostram Londinum, quintodecimo Mensis Octobris, Anno Iesu Christi Saluatoris nostri 1579, Regni verò nostri vicesimo primo.

The same in English.

Elizabeth by the grace of the most mightie God, and onely Creatour of heauen and earth, of England, France and Ireland Queene, the most inuincible and most mighty defender of the Christian faith against all kinde of idolatries, of all that liue among the Christians, and fully professe the Name of Christ, vnto the most Imperiall and most inuincible prince, Zuldán Murad Can, the most mightie ruler of the kingdome of Turkie, sole and aboue all, and most souereigne Monarch of the East Empire, greeting, and many happy and fortunate yeeres, with abundance of the best things.

Most Imperiall and most inuincible Emperour, wee haue receiued the letters of your mightie highnesse written to vs from Cōstantinople the fifteenth day of March this present yere, whereby we vnderstand how graciously, and how fauourably the humble petitions of one William Hareborne a subiect of ours, resident in the Imperiall cite of your highnesse presented vnto your Maiestie for the obtaining of accesse for him and two other Marchants more of his company our subiects also, to come with marchandizes both by sea and land, to the countreys and territories subiect to your government, and from thence againe to returne home with good leaue and libertie, were accepted of your most inuincible Imperiall highnesse, and not that onely, but with an extraordinarie speed and worthy your Imperiall grace, that which was crated by petition was granted to him, and his company in regard onely (as it seemeth) of that

that opinion which your highnesse conceiued of vs and our amitie: which singular benefit done to our aforesaid subjects, wee take so thankfully, and in so good part (yeelding for the same our greatest thanks to your highnesse) that we will neuer giue occasion to your said highnesse (according as time, and the respect of our affaires will permit) once to thinke so great a pleasure bestowed vpon an vgratefull Prince. For the Almighty God, by whom, and by whose grace we reigne, hath planted in vs this goodnesse of nature, that wee detest and abhorre the least suspicion of ingratitude, and hath taught vs not to suffer our selues to bee ouermatched with the good demerits of other Princes. And therefore at this time wee doe extende our good minde vnto your highnesse, by well conceiuing, and publishing also abroad, how much we repute our selfe bound in an euerlasting remembrance for this good pleasure to our Subjects, meaning to yeelde a much more large and plentifull testification of our thankfulnessse, when time conuenient shall fall out, and the same shall bee looked for at our handes.

But whereas that graunt which was giuen to a fewe of our Subjects, and at their onely request without any intercession of ours, standeth in as free a libertie of comming and going to and from all the lands and kingdoms subiect to your Maiestie, both by land & sea with marchandizes, as euer was granted to any of your Imperiall highnesse confederates, as namely to the French, the Polonians, the Venetians, as also to the subjects of the king of the Romanes, wee desire of your highnesse that the commendation of such singular courtesie may not bee so narrowly restrained to two or three men onely, but may be enlarged to all our subjects in generall, that thereby your highnesse goodnesse may appeare the more notable, by reason of the graunting of the same to a greater number of persons. The bestowing of which so singular a benefit your highnesse shall so much the lesse repent you of, by howe much the more fit and necessary for the vse of man those commodities are, wherewith our kingdomes doe abound, and the kingdomes of other princes doe want, so y^e there is no nation that can be without them, but are glad to come by them, although by very long and difficult trauels: and when they haue them, they sell them much deerer to others, because euery man seeketh to make profite by his labour: so that in the getting of them there is profit, but in the buying of them from others there is losse. But this profite will be increased to the subjects of your highnesse by this free accessse of a fewe of our subjects to your dominions, as also the losse and hurden wilbe eased, by the permission of generall accessse to all our people. And furthermore we will graunt as equall and as free a libertie to the subjects of your highnesse with vs for the vse of traffique, when they wil and as often as they wil, to come, and go to and from vs and our kingdomes. Which libertie wee promise to your highnesse shalbe as ample, and as large as any was euer giuen or granted to your subjects by the aforesaide princes your confederats, as namely the king of the Romanes, of France, of Poland, and the common wealth of Venice. In which matter, if your most inuincible Imperiall highnesse shall vouchsafe to incline to our reasonable request, and shall giue order vpon these our letters, that wee may haue knowledge how the same is accepted of you, and whether it wilbe granted, with sufficient securitie for our subjects to go, and returne safe and secure from all violences and injuries of your people, we on the other side wil giue order, that those commodities which Almighty God hath bestowed vpon our kingdomes (which are in deed so excellent, that by reason of them all princes are drawn to enter, and confirme leagues of amitie and good neighborhood with vs, by that meanes to enioy these so great blessings of God, which we haue, and they can in no case want) our subjects shall bring them so abundantly and plentifully to the kingdomes and dominions of your highnesse, that both the former inconueniences of necessitie, and losse, shall most sufficiently be taken away.

Moreover the signification and assurance of your highnesse great affection to vs and our nation, doeth cause vs also to intreat and vse mediation on the behalfe of certaine of our subjects, who are detained as slaues and captiues in your Gallies, for whom we craue, that forasmuch as they are fallen into that misery, not by any offence of theirs, by bearing of armes against your highnesse, or in behauing of themselves contrary to honestie, and to the law of nations, they may be deliuered from their bondage, and restored to libertie, for their seruice

towards

towards vs, according to your duetie: which thing shall yeeld much more abundant cause to vs of commending your clemencie, and of beseeching that God (who onely is aboue all things, and all men, and is a most seuerer reuenger of all idolatrie, and is ielous of his honour against the false gods of the nations) to adorne your most inuincible Imperiall highnesse with all the blessings of those gifts, which onely and deseruedly are accounted most worthy of asking.

Giuen at our palace of Greenwich, neere to our Citie of London, the five and twentieth day of October, in the yeere of Iesus Christ our Sauour one thousand, five hundred, seuentie and nine, and of our reigne the one and twentieth.

The charter of the priuileges granted to the English, & the league of the great Turke with the Queenes Maiestie in respect of traffique, dated in Iune 1580.

Immensa & maxima ex potestate potentissimi, terribilibusque verbis & nunquam finienda innumerabilie clementia & ineffabili auxilio sanctissimi & pura mente colendissimi tremendissimiq; vniuersitatum creatoris, princeps temporum presentium, vnicus modernæ ætatis monarcha, totius orbis terrarum potentibus scepra diuidere potens, clementiæ, gratiæq; diuinæ vmbra, regnorum prouinciarumque, & vrbiu ciuitatumque distributor permultarum: Nos sacratissimus Cesar Muzulmanicus, Mecchæ, id est domus diuinæ, Medinæ, gloriosissimæ & beatissimæ Ierusalem, Aegypti fertilissimæ, Iemen & Zouan, Eden & Canan, Sami pacifere & Hebes, Iabza & Pazra, Zeruzub & Halepiæ, Caramariæ & Diabekiruan, & Dulkadiræ, Babylonæ, & totius triplici Arabia, Enzorun & Georgianorum, Cypri diuitis, & regnorum Aske, Ozakior, Camporum Maris albi & nigri, Græciæ & Mesopotamiæ, Africæ & Goleatæ, Algeris & Tripolis occidentalis, selectissimæq; Europæ, Budæ, & Temeswar, & regnorum transalpinorum, & his similibus permultorum princeps Cesarutæ sacerimus, potentissimus Murad Can, filius principis Zelim Can, qui fuit Zoleiman Can, qui fuit Zelim Can, qui fuit Paiczid Can, qui fuit Mehemed Can, &c.

Nos princeps potentissimus Murad Can hoc in signum nostræ Cesaræ amicitiæ significamus, manifestamus, quod in temporibus modernis Regina Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Elizabetha in Christianitate honoratissima Regina (cuius mercatorum exitus sit scelicissimus) ad nostram excelsum, & iustitiæ plenam, fulgidissimamque portam, quæ omnibus principibus mundi est refugium & requies, per egregium Gulielmum Harebornum literas misit suas, quibus sua maiestas significauit, quod tempore præterito quidam subditi sui venissent ad nostram portam excelsum, & suam obedientiam erga eam demonstraissent, & ob eam causam illis quoque ad nostras ditiones mercandi gratia venire & redire poscerent, veniæ & potestas huius-set data: & quod in locis & hospitij eorum per mare & terram nemo auderet impedire & illis damnum facere, mandatum Cesarum fuit-set datum: & quod hanc nostram gratiam, quam paucis hominibus suæ maiestatis demonstraissent, vniuersis suis subditis concederemus, petebat. Quare, quemadmodum cum serenissimis beneuolentiam & obedientiam, seruitiæ suæ demonstraissent erga nostram portam excelsum regibus & principibus confederatis (vt sunt rex Gallorum, Veneti, & rex Polonorum, & cæteri) pacem & fœdus sanctissimum pepigimus: sic etiam cum præfata Regina amicitiæ custodiendam, pacem & fœdus conuimus. Illius igitur homines, & vniuersi mercatores, sine aliquo impedimento cum suis mercibus & oneribus cunctis ad nostras ditiones Cesaræ pacificè & securè veniant, & suam exercent mercaturam, maneant in suis statibus, & secundum suos mores negocientur. Et adhuc, sua maiestas significabat ex hominibus suis aliquos iamdudum captos fuisse, & in captiuitate detineri, & quod hi dimitterentur petebat, & quod sicut alijs principibus nobiscum confederatis priuilegia & mandata Cesaræ super fœdus sanctissimum dedissemus, sic præfate quoque Regine priuilegium & mandata Cesaræ vt daremus, nostræ Cesaræ celsitudini placeret. Quare secundum nostram beneuolentiam & gratiam innatam, optata suæ maiestatis apud nos grata fuere: Et hoc nostrum priuilegium iustitijs plenum dedimus maiestati suæ: Et Beglerbegis, Zanzibegis famulis nostris, & Kazijs, id est, iudicibus, & omnibus teloniatoribus omnium locorum, portuum, & vadorum

firmiter mandamus, vt donec ex parte præfate reginæ fœdus, & pax, & eorum conditione articuli que (vt conuenit) custodiuntur & seruantur, nostræ quôque Cæsareæ celsitudinis mandata sunt:

Articuli huius
privilegij.

1 Vt præfate Reginæ homines, & subditi eius quibusuis rebus & mercibus, oneribus & suppellectilibus per mare in magnis & paruis nauibus, per terram autem homines cum oneribus & pecoribus, securè & pacificè ad nostras ditiones Cæsareas veniant, & nemo illis noceat, sed securè & sine aliquo impedimento negotientur, & in suis statibus & conditionibus permaneant.

2 Item, si præfati homines & mercatores in suis rectis vijs & negotiationibus aliquo modo caperentur, sine aliqua tergiversatione dimittantur liberenturque.

3 Item, si naues eorum ad aliquos portus & loca venire voluerint, pacificè omni in tempore, & sine impedimento veniant, & discedant in sua loca.

4 Item, si in tempestatibus maris naues eorum essent in periculo & auxilio opus esset illis, naues nostræ Cæsareæ celsitudinis, earumque homines, & aliorum nauis hominè que statim auxilium & opem ferant illis, mandamus.

5 Item, si edulia suis pecunijs emere voluerint, nemo resistat illis, sed sine impedimento edulia emant.

6 Item, si infortunium maris naues eorum in terram proiecerit, Begi & iudices, & cæteri nostri subditi sint auxilio illis, merces & res eorum que remanserint iterum reddantur illis, & nemo impediatur illos.

7 Item, si præfate reginæ homines, eorum interpretes, & mercatores, siue per terram, siue per mare mercandi gratiâ ad nostras ditiones venire velint, legitimo telonio, & vectigali reddito, pacificè vagentur, capitanei & reges maris & nauium, & aliud genus hominum per mare vagantium in personis, & rebus eorum, pecoribusque, ne noceant illis.

8 Item, si aliquis ex Anglis debitor, aut aere alieno esset obstrictus, inueniri que non possit, ratione debitorum alterius nullus nisi esset fideiussor capiatur aut impediatur.

9 Item, si Anglus testamentum fecerit, & sua bona cuiuscunque legauerit, illi dentur bona illius, & si sine testamento moreretur, consul eorum cuiuscunque sociorum mortui hominis dixerit debere dari, illi dentur bona mortui hominis.

10 Item, si Angli, & ad Angliam pertinentium locorum mercatores & interpretes, in vendendis & emendis mercibus fideiussionibus & rebus aliquid negotij habuerint, ad iudicem veniant, & in librum inscribi faciant negotium, & si voluerint, literas quôque accipiant à iudice, propterea quod si aliquid inciderit, videant librum & literas, & secundum tenorem eorum perliciantur negocia eorum suspecta: si autem neque in librum inscriberentur, neque literas haberent, iudex falsa testimonia non admittat, sed secundum iustitiam legem administrans non sinat illos impedi.

11 Item, si aliquis diceret, quod isti Christiani nostre fidei Muzulmanicè male dixerint, & eam vituperijs allegerint, in hoc negotio etiam & alijs, testes falsi minimè admittantur.

12 Item, si aliquis eorum aliquid facinus patraret, & fugiens non possit inueniri, nullus nisi esset fideiussor pro alterius facto retineatur.

13 Item, si aliquid mancipium Anglicum inueniretur, & consul eorum peteret illud, examinetur diligenter mancipium, & si inuentum fuerit Anglicum, accipiat r. & reddatur Anglis.

14 Item, si aliquis ex Anglis huc venerit habitandi aut mercandi gratiâ, sine sit vxoratus, siue sit sine vxore, non soluat censum.

15 Item, si in Alexandria, in Damasco, in Samia, in Tunis, in Tripoli occidentali, in Aegypti portibus & in alijs omnibus locis, ubicunque voluerint facere Consules, faciant: Et iterum si voluerint eos mutare, & in loco priorum consulum alios locare, liberè faciant, & nemo illis resistat.

16 Item, si illorum interpres in arduis negotijs occupatus abesset, donec veniret interpres, expectetur, & interim nemo illos impediatur.

17 Item,

17 Item, si Angli inter se aliquam litem haberent & vellent ad suos consules ire, nemo resistat illis, sed liberè veniant ad Consules suos, vt secundùm mores eorum finiaturlis orta.

18 Item, si post tempus aut datum huius priuilegij, pirate, aut alij aliqui liberi gubernatores nauium per mare vagantes, aliquem ex Anglis ceperint, & trans mare vel cis mare venderint, secundùm iustitiam examinetur: & si Anglus inuentus fuerit, & religionem Mulmanicam assumpserit, liberè dimitatur: si autem adhuc Christianus, Anglis reddatur, & emptores suam pecuniam ab illo petant, à quo emerant.

19 Item, si nostræ Cæsareæ Celsitudinis naues armatæ extiterint ad mare, & ibi inuenerint naues Anglicas merces portantes, nemo impediatur illas, imò amicè tractentur, & nullum damnum faciant illis: Quemadmodum Gallis, Venetis, & cæteris nobiscum confœderatis regibus, & principibus priuilegium, & articulos priuilegij dedimus, & concessimus, simili modo his quòque Anglis priuilegium & articulos priuilegij dedimus, & concessimus, & contra legem diuinam, & hoc priuilegium, nemo vnquam aliquid audeat facere.

20 Item, si naues magnæ, & parvæ in itinere & loco vbi stant detinebuntur, nemo illos audeat impedire, sed potius auxilio sint illis.

21 Item, si latrones & fures vi raperent naues illorum, nauiumque merces, magna diligentia querantur latrones & fures, & seuerissimè puniantur.

22 Ad extremum, Beglerbegij, & Zanziaebegij, Capitanei nostri, Maucipia, & per mare nauigantes serui Capitaneorum, & Iudices, & Teloniatore, & Gubernatores nauium Heiz dicti, & liberi Reiz, omnes isti præfati, secundùm tenorem huius priuilegij, tenoremque articuloꝝ eius, omnia facere teneantur, & debeant. Et donec hoc in priuilegio descriptum fœdus, & pax illius Maiestatis ex parte sanctè seruabitur, & custodietur, ex parte etiam nostra Cæsareæ custodiri, & obseruari mandamus.

Datum Constantinopoli, anno nostri prophete Sanctissimi 988, in principio mensis Iunij, anno autem Iesu 1580

The interpretation of the letters, or priuilege of the most mightie and Musumanlike Emperour Zultan Murad Can, granted at the request of Elizabeth by the grace of the most mightie God, and only Creator of heauen and earth, of England, France and Ireland Queene, confirming a peace and league betwixt both the said Princes and their subiects.

WE most sacred Musulmanlike Emperour, by the infinite and exceeding great power, by the euerlasting and wonderfull clemencie, & by the vnspeakable helpe of the most mighty & most holy God, creator of all things, to be worshipped and feared with all purenesse of minde, and reuerence of speech, The prince of these present times the onely Monarch of this age, able to giue scepters to the potentates of the whole world, the shadow of the diuine mercy and grace, the distributor of many kingdoms, prouinces, townes and cities, Prince, and most sacred Emperour of Mecca, that is to say, of Gods house, of Medina, of the most glorious and blessed Ierusalem, of the most fertile Egypt, Iemen and Iouan, Eden and Canaan, of Samos the peaceable, and of Hebes, of Iabza, and Pazra, of Zeruzub and Halepia, of Caramaria and Diabekiran, of Dulkadiria, of Babylon, and of all the three Arabias, of the Euzians and Georgians, of Cyprus the rich, and of the kingdomes of Asia, of Ozakior, of the tracts of the white and blacke Sea, of Grecia and Mesopotamia, of Africa and Goleta, of Alger, and of Tripolis in the West, of the most choise and principall Europe, of Buda and Temeswar, and of the kingdomes beyond the Alpes, and many others such like, most mightie Murad Can, the sonne of the Emperour Zelim Can, which was the sonne of Zoleiman Can, which was the sonne of Zelim Can, which was the sonne of Paizid Can, which was the sonne of Mehemed Can, &c.

We most mightie prince Murad Can, in token of our Imperiall friendship, doe signifie and declare, that now of late Elizabeth Queene of England, France and Ireland, the most honourable Queene of Christendom (to whose marchants we wish happy successe) sent her letters by her worthy seruant William Hareborne vnto our stately and most magnificent Poreh

replenished with iustice, which is a refuge and Sanctuary to all the princes of the world, by which letters her Maiestie signified, that whereas heretofore certaine of her subiects had repaired to our saide stately Porche, and had shewed their obedience to the same, and for that cause had desired that leaue and libertie might also be granted vnto them, to come and goe for traffiques sake too and from our dominions, and that our Imperiall commandement might be giuen, that no man should presume to hurt or hinder them, in any of their abodes or passages by sea or land, and whereas shee requested that we would graunt to all her subiects in general, this our fauour, which before wee had extended onely to a fewe of her people: therefore as wee haue entred into amitie, and most holy league with the most excellent kings and princes our confederats, shewing their deuotion, and obedience or seruices towards our stately Porch (as namely the French king, the Venetians, the king of Polonia and others) so also we haue contracted an inuiolable amitie, peace and league with the aforesaid Queene. Therefore wee giue licence to all her people, and marchants, peaceably and safely to come vnto our Imperiall dominions, with all their marchandise and goods without any impeachment, to exercise their traffique, to vse their owne customes, and to buy and sell according to the fashions of their owne countrey.

And further her Maiestie signified vnto vs, that certaine of her people had heretofore bene taken prisoners, and were detained in captiuitie, and required that they might bee set at libertie, and that as we had graunted vnto other Princes our confederats, priuiledges, and Imperiall decrees, concerning our most inuiolable league with them, so it would please our Imperiall Maiesty to graunt and confirme the like priuiledges, and princely decrees to the aforesaid Queene.

Wherefore according to our humanitie and gracious ingrafted disposition, the requests of her Maiestie were accepted of vs, and we haue granted vnto her Maiestie this priuilege of ours agreeable to reason & equitie. And we straightly command all our Beglerbeks, and Zanzibegs our seruants, and our Iteyz, that is to say, our Iudges, and all our customers in all places, hauens and passages, that as long as this league and amitie with the conditions, and articles thereof, are kept and obserued on the behalfe of the aforesaid Queene, 1 Our Imperiall commandement and pleasure is, that the people and subiects of the same Queene, may safely and securely come to our princely dominions, with their goods and marchandise, and ladings, and other commodities by sea, in great and smal vessels, and by land with their carriages and cattels, and that no man shall hurt them, but they may buy and sell without any hinderance, and obserue the customes and orders of their owne countrey.

2 Item, if the aforesaid people and marchants shalbe at any time in the course of their iourneis and dealings by any meanes taken, they shall be deliuered and enlarged, without any excuse or rauillation.

3 Item, if their ships purpose to arriue in any of our ports and hauens, it shalbe lawfull for them so to do in peace, and from thence againe to depart, without any let or impediment.

4 Item, if it shall happen that any of their ships in tempestuous weather shall bee in danger of losse and perishing, and thereupon shall stand in need of our helpe, we will, and command that our men and ships be ready to helpe and succour them.

5 Item, if they shalbe willing to buy any victuals for their money, no person shall withstande them, but they shall buy the same without any disturbance to the contrary.

6 Item, if by any casualtie their shippes shall bee driuen on shoare in perill of shipwracke, our Begs and Iudges, and other our Subiects shall succour them, and such wares, and goods of theirs as shall bee recovered from the losse, shall bee restored to them, and no man shall wrong them.

7 Item, if the people of the aforesayd Queene, their interpreters and marchants, shall for traffique sake, either by lande or Sea repaire to our dominions paying our lawfull toll and custome, they shall haue quiet passage, and none of our Captaines or gouernours of the Sea, and shippes, nor any kinde of persons, shall either in their bodies, or in their goods and cattels, any way molest them.

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8 Item, if any Englishman shall grow in debt, and so owe money to any other man, and thereupon doth absent himselfe that he can not be found, let no man be arrested or apprehended for any other mans debt, except he be the surety.

9 Item, if any Englishman shall make his will and testament, to whom soeuer by the same hee shall giue his goods, the partie shall haue them accordingly, and if hee die intestate, hee to whom the Consull or gouernour of the societie shall say the goods of the dead are to bee giuen, hee shall haue the same.

10 Item, if the Englishmen or the marchants and interpreters of any places vnder the iurisdiction of England shall happen in the buying and selling of wares, by promises or otherwise to come in controuersie, let them go to the Iudge, and cause the matter to be entred into a booke, and if they wil, let them also take letters of the Iudge testifying the same, that men may see the booke and letters, whatsoever thing shall happen, and that according to the tenour thereof the matter in controuersie and in doubt may be ended: but if such things be neither entred in booke, nor yet the persons haue taken letters of the Iudge, yet he shall admit no false witness, but shall execute the Law according to iustice, and shall not suffer them to be abused.

11 Item, if any man shall say, that these being Christians haue spoken any thing to the derogation of our holy faith and religion, and haue slandered the same, in this matter as in all others, let no false witnesses in any case be admitted.

12 Item, if any one of them shall commit any great crime, and flying thereupon cannot bee found, let no man be arrested, or detained for another mans fact, except he be his suretie.

13 Item, if any slaue shall be found to be an Englishman, and their Consull or gouernour shall sue for his libertie, let the same slaue be diligently examined, and if hee be found in deed to be English, let him be discharged and restored to the Englishmen.

14 Item, if any Englishman shall come hither either to dwell or traffique, whether hee be married or vnmarrried, he shall pay no polle or head money.

15 Item, if either in Alexandria, Damasco, Samos, Tunis, Tripolis in § west, the port townes of Egypt, or in any other places, they purpose to choose to themselves Consuls or gouernours, let them doe so, and if they will alter them at any time, and in the roome of the former Consuls place others, let them do so also, and no man shall restraints them.

16 Item, if their interpreter shalbe at any time absent, being occupied in other serious matters, let the thing then in question bee stayed and differed till his coming, and in the meane time no man shall trouble them.

17 Item, if any variance or controwersie shall arise among the Englishmen, and thereupon they shall appeale to their Consuls or gouernours, let no man molest them, but let them freely doe so, that the controwersie begunne may be finished according to their owne customes.

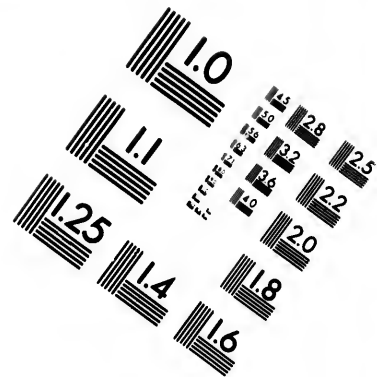
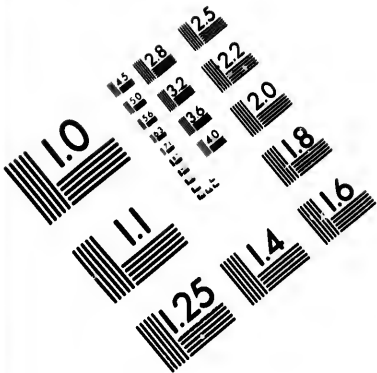
18 Item, if after the time and date of this priuilege, any pirats or other free gouernours of ships trading the Sea shall take any Englishman, and shall make sale of him, either beyonde the Sea, or on this side of the Sea, the matter shalbe examined according to iustice, and if the partie shalbe found to be English, and shall receive the holy religion, then let him freely be discharged, but if he wil still remaine a Christian, let him then be restored to the Englishmen, and the buyers shall demanda their money againe of them who solde the man.

19 Item, if the ships of warre of our Imperiall highnesse shal at any time goe forth to Sea, and shall finde any English ships laden with marchandise, no man shall hinder them, but rather shall vse them friendly, and doe them no wrong, euen as wee haue giuen and granted articles, and priuileges to the French, Venetians, and other Kings and princes our confederates, so also wee haue giuen the like to the English: and contrary to this our diuine lawe and priuilege, let no man presume to doe any thing.

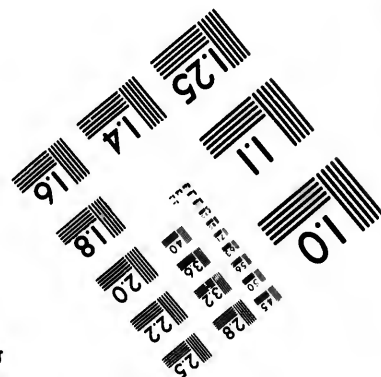
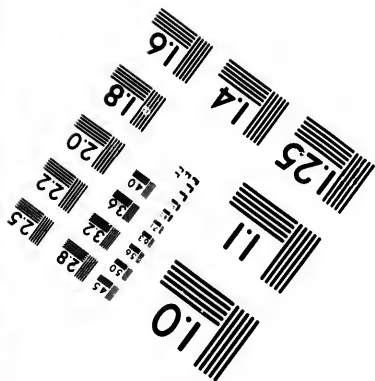
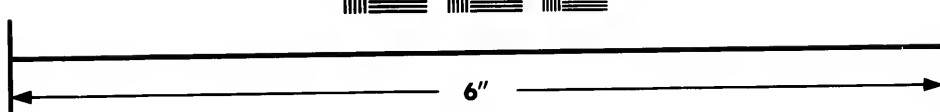
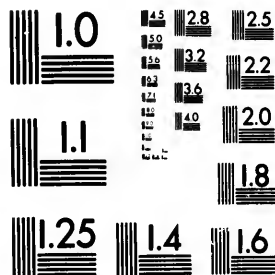
20 Item, if either their great or small ships shall in the course of their voyage, or in any place to which they come, bee stayed or arrested, let no man continue the same arrest, but rather helpe and assist them.

21 Item,





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21 Item, if any theeces and robbers shall by force take away any of their ships, and marchandise, let the same theeces and robbers be sought, and searched for with all diligence, and let them be punished most severely.

22 Last of all the Beglerbegg, and Zanziacbegg, our Captaines, our slaues and seruants of Captaines vsing the sea, and our Iudges, customers and gouernours of ships called Reiz, and free Reiz, all these, according to the tenor of this priuilege and articles, shalbe bound to doe accordingly: and, as long as the Queene of England on her part shall duely keepe and obserue this league and holy peace, expressed in this priuilege, we also for our Imperiall part, do charge and commaund the same so long to be straightly kept and obserued.

Giuen at Constantinople, in the 988. yeere of our most holy prophet, in the beginning of the moneth of Iune, And in the yeere of IESVS 1580.

Her Maiesties letter to the Turke or Grand Signior 1581. promising redresse of the disorders of Peter Baker of Ratcliffe, committed in the Leuant.

Elizabeth by the diuine grace of the eternall God, of England, France and Ireland most sacred Queene, and of the most Christian faith, against all the prophanes of his most holy Name the zealous and mightie defendour, &c. To the most renowned and emperious Cesar, Sultan Murad Can, Emperour of all the dominions of Turkie, and of all the East Monarchie chiefe aboue all others whosoever, most fortunate yeeres with the successse of al true happinesse. As with very great desire we wish and embrace the loue and amitie of forreine Princes, and in the same by al good dueties and means we seeke to be confirmed: so to vs there may bee nothing more grieuous and disliking, then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subjects, which any way might bring our faith and fidelitie into suspection: Although wee are not ignorant how many good princes by the like misadenture be abused, where the doings of the Subjects are imputed to the want of good gouernment. But such matters of importance and so well approued we may not omit: such is to vs the sacred estimation of our honour, and of our Christian profession, as we would the same should appere as well in the concluding of our promyses and agreements, as in the faithfull performing of the same.

The matter which by these our letters wee specially beholde, is a most iniurious and grieuous wrong which of late came vnto our vnderstanding, that should be done vnto certaine of your subjects by certaine of our Subjects, as yet not apprehended: but with all generitie vpon their apprehension they are to be awarded for the same. And as the deece in it selfe is most wicked, so is it much more intollerable, by how much it doeth infringe the credit of our faith, violate the force of our authoritie, and impeach the estimation of our word faithfully giuen vnto your Imperiall dignitie. In which so great a disorder if wee should not manifest our hatred towardes so wicked and euil disposed persons, we might not onely most iustly be reproned in the iudgement of all such as truly fauour Iustice, but also of all Princes the patrones of right and equitie, might no lesse be condemned. That therefore considered, which of our parts is ordained in this cause which may be to the good liking of your highnesse, we are most especially to request of your Imperiall Maiestie, that through the default and disorder of a sort of euill and wicked disposed persons, you wil not withdraw your grations fauour from vs, neither to hinder the traffique of our Subjects, which by vertue of your highnesse sufferance, and power of your licence are permitted to trade into your dominions & countreys, or that either in their persons or goods they be prejudiced in their traueyling by land or by water, promising vnto your greatnesse most faithfully, that the goods whereof your subjects by great wrong and violence haue bene spoyled, shall wholly againe be restored, if either by the lines or possessions of the robbers it may any way be brought to passe: And that hereafter (as now being taught by this euill example) wee will haue speciall care that none vnder the title of our authoritie shall be suffered to commit any the like wrongs or iniuries.

Neither they which haue committed these euil parts had any power vnder your highnesse safeconduct graunted vnto our subjects, but from some other safeconduct, whether it were

This was Baker of Ratcliffe, who with the barke called the Rose, robbed certaine Circians in the Leuant.

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true or fained, we knowe not, or whether they bought it of any person within the gouernment of Marseils: but vnder the colour thereof they haue done that, which the truth of our dealing doeth vterly abhorre. Notwithstanding howsoeuer it be, wee will surely measure their euill proceedings with most sharpe and iust correction, and that it shall repent them of the impeachment of our honours, as also it shalbe an example of our indignation, that others may dread at all times to commit the like offence. Wherefore that our amitie might be continued, as if this vnfortunate hap had neuer chanced, and that the singuler affection of our Subiects towards your Imperiall Maiestie vowed, and dayly more and more desired, might be conserued and defended, we thereunto do make our humble suite vnto your greatnesse: And for so great goodnesse towards vs and our people granted, doe most humbly pray vnto the Almighty creatour of heauen and earth, euer to maintaine and keepe your most renowned Maiestie in all happinesse and prosperitie.

Dated at our palace of Greenwich the 26. of Iune, Anno 1581.

The letters patents, or priuileges granted by her Maiestie to Sir Edward Osborne, Master Richard Staper, and certaine other Marchants of London for their trade into the dominions of the great Turke, in the yeere 1581.

Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all our Officers, ministers, and Subiects, and to all other people as well within this our Realme of England, as else where vnder our obeysance, iurisdiction, or otherwise, vnto whom these our letters shall be scene, shewed or read, greeting. Where our welbeloued Subiects Edward Osborne Alderman of our Cite of London, and Richard Staper of our sayde City Merchant, haue by great aduenture and industrie, with their great costes and charges, by the space of sundry late yeeres, trauailed, and caused trauaile to bee taken, as well by secret and good meanes, as by dangerous wayes and passages both by lande and Sea, to finde out and set open a trade of Marchandize and traffique into the Lands, Islands, dominions, and territories of the great Turke, commonly called the Grand Signior, not heretofore in the memory of any man nowe liuing knowen to be commonly vsed and frequented by way of marchandise, by any the Marchants or any Subiects of vs, or our progenitours; and also haue by their like good meanes and industrie, and great charges procured of the sayde Grand Signior (in our name,) amitie, safetie, and freedome, for trade and traffique of Marchandise to bee vsed, and continued by our Subiects within his sayde Dominions, whereby there is good and apparant hope and likelyhoode both that many good offices may bee done for the peace of Christendome, and reliefe of many Christians that bee or may happen to bee in thraldome or necessitie vnder the sayde Grand Signior, his vassals or Subiects, and also good and profitable vent and vtterance may be had of the commodities of our Realme, and sundry other great benefites to the aduancement of our honour, and dignitie Royall, the increase of the reuenues of our Crowne, and generall wealth of our Realme: Knowe ye, that hereupon wee greatly tendering the wealth of our people, and the incouragement of our Subiects in their good enterprises for the aduancement of the Common weale, haue of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, giuen and graunted, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successours, doe giue and graunt vnto our sayd trustie, and welbeloued Subiects Edward Osborne, and vnto Thomas Smith of London Esquier, Richard Staper, and William Garret of London Marchants, their executors, and administrators, and to the executors and administrators of them, and of euery of them, that they, and euery of them, and such other person and persons Englishmen borne, not exceeding the number of twelue, as they the sayde Edward, and Richard shall appoint, nominate, or admit to be partners, aduenturers, or doers with them the sayde Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, in their societie by themselves, their seruants, Factors or deputies, and to such others as shall bee nominated according to the tenour of these our letters Patents, shall and may during the terme of seuen yeeres from the date of these Patents, freely trade, traffique, and vse leates of Marchandise into, and from the dominions of the sayde Grand Signior, and euery of them, in such order, and maner, forme, liberties and condition to all intents and purposes as shalbe

be betweene them limited, and agreed, and not otherwise, without any molestation, impeachment, or disturbance, any Lawe, statute, vsage, diuersitie of religion or faith, or other cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that it shalbe lawful to the said Edward and Richard their executors and administrators, (during the said terme) to appoint or admit to be parteners and aduenturers with them the sayde Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, such persons not exceeding the number of twelue (as afore is said) to trafique and vse the said trade & feat of marchandise according to our saide graunt. And that all and euery such person and persons, as shall hereafter fortune to bee appointed or admitted as parteners in the said trade or trafique according to these our letters patents, shall and may from the time of such appointment or admittance, haue and enjoy the freedom and libertie of the said trade and trafique, during the residue of the said terme of seuen yeeres, according to such limitation and agreement as is aforesaide, and that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the saide Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, their executors and administratours, seruants factours and deputies, and all such as shall be so appointed, nominated or admitted, to bee parteners or aduenturers in the saide trade, or so many of them as can and will, to assemble themselues for or about any the matters, causes, affaires or businesse of the saide trade in any place or places for the same conuenient, from time to time during the said terme of 7. yeeres, within our dominions or elsewhere, and to make, ordeine, and constitute reasonable lawes and ordinances, for the good gouernment of the said Company, and for the better aduancement and continuance of the said trade and trafique, not being contrary or repugnant to the lawes, estatutes or customes of our Realme, and the same lawes or ordinances so made to put in vse, and execute accordingly, and at their pleasures to reuoke the same lawes and ordinances, or any of them, as occasion shall require.

And in consideration that the said Edward Osborne hath bene the principall setter forth and doer in the opening, & putting in vre of the said trade, we do therefore especially ordeine, constitute, and prouide by these patents, that the saide Edward Osborne shall be gouernour of all such as by vertue of these our letters patents, shall be parteners, aduenturers, or trafiquers in the said trade, during the said terme of seuen yeeres, if hee so long liue: And that if the saide Edward shall happen to decease during the saide terme, the saide Richard Staper then liuing, then the said Richard Staper shall likewise be gouernour during the residue of the said terme (if he so long liue) and that if the said Edward and Richard shall both happen to decease during the said terme, then the partners or aduenturers for the time being, or the greatest part of them, shall from time to time as necessitie shall require, choose and elect a gouernour of the said Company.

Prouided alwayes, that if there shall happen any great or vrgent occasion to remoue or displace any person that shall be gouernour of the saide fellowship, that then it shall, and may be lawfull for vs, our heires and successours, to remouue, and displace euery such gouernour, and to place another of the said fellowship in the same office, during such time as such person should haue enioyed the same, according to this our graunt, if there had bene no cause to the contrary.

And we further for vs, our heires, and successours, of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, do graunt to the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret, their executors and administrators, that nothing shall bee done to be of force or validitie touching the sayde trade or trafique, or the exercise thereof, without or against the consent of the said Edward, during such time as hee shall bee Gouernour as afore is saide. And after that time without the consent of the Gouernour for the time being, and the more part of the said Company.

And further, wee of our more ample and abundant grace, meere motion and certaine knowledge, haue graunted, and by these patents for vs, our heires and successours, doe graunt to the saide Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, their executors and administrators, that they, the saide Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, their executors and administrators, and the said person and persons, by them the said Edward and Richard to be nominated, or appointed as afore is said, together, with such two other persons, as wee our heires or successours from time

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TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

Turkie patents.

time to time during the sayd terme shall nominate, shall haue the whole trade and trafique, and the whole entire onely libertie, vse and priuilege of trading, and traffiquing, and vsing feate of marchandise, into, and from the said dominions of the said Grand Signior, and euery of them. And when there shall be no such persons so nominated or appointed by vs, our heires or successors, that then the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret, their executors and administrators, and such persons by them so to be appointed, shall haue the saide whole trade and trafique, and the whole entire, and onely libertie, vse, and priuilege of trading and traffiquing aforesaid. And that they the said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, their executors & administrators, and also al such as shal so be nominated or appointed to be partners or aduenturers in the said trade, according to such agreement as is abouesaid, and euery of them, their seruants, factors and deputies, shal haue ful and free authoritie, libertie, facultie, licence and power to trade and trafique into and from all and euery the saide dominions of the saide Grand Signior, and into, and from all places where, by occasion of the said trade, they shall happen to arrive or come, whether they be Christians, Turkes, Gentiles or other, and into, and from all Seas, riuers, ports, regions, territories, dominions, coastes and places with their ships, barks, pinnesses and other vessels, and with such mariners and men, as they will lead with them or send for the said trade, as they shall thinke good at their owne proper cost and expenses, any law, statute, vsage, or matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. And that it shalbe lawful for the said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, and to the persons aforesaid, and to and for the mariners and scamen to bee vsed and employed in the said trade and voyage to set and place in the tops of their ships and other vessels the armes of England with the red crosse ouer the same, as heretofore they haue vsed the red crosse, any matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

And we of our further royall fauor, and of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion haue graunted, and by these presents doe graunt to the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret, their executors and administrators by these presents, that the said lands, territories, and dominions of the said Grand Signior, or any of them, shall not be visited, frequented, nor haunted by way of marchandise by any other our subjects during the said terme, contrary to the true meaning of these patents.

And by vertue of our high prerogatiue royall (which wee will not haue argued or brought in question) we straightly charge and commaund, and prohibite for vs, our heires, and successors, all our subjects (of what degree or qualitie soeuer they be) that none of them directly, or indirectly, do visite, haunt, frequent or trade, trafique, or aduenture by way of marchandise into, or from any of the Dominions of the saide Grand Signior, or other places abouesayde by water or by lande (other then the said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, their executors or administrators, or such as shalbe admitted, and nominated as is aforesaid) without expresse licence, agreement, and consent of the saide Governour, and company or the more part of them, whereof the said Governour alwayes to be one, vpon paine of our high indignation, and of forfeiture and losse, as well of the ship and shippes, with the furniture thereof, as also of the goods, marchandizes, and things whatsoever they be of those our Subjects which shall attempt, or presume to saile, trafique, or aduenture, to or from any the dominions, or places abouesaid, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid: the one halfe of the same forfeiture to be to the vse of vs, our heires & successors, and the other halfe to the vse of the said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, and the said companie, and further to suffer imprisonment during our pleasure, and such other punishment as to vs, for so high contempt, shal seeme meete and conuenient.

And further of our grace speciall, certaine knowledge, and meere motion we haue condescended and graunted, and by these patents for vs, our heires and successors, doe condescend and graunt to the said Edward, Thomas, Richard & William, their executors and administrators, that we our heires & successors during the said terme, will not graunt liberty, licence or power to any person or persons whatsoever, contrary to the tenor of these our letters patents, to saile, passe, trade or trafique into or from the said dominions of the said Grand Signior or any of them, without the consent of the said Edward, Thomas, Richard & William, and such as

shalbe named or appointed as afore is said, or the most of them. And that if at any time hereafter during the said terme, y^e said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, or the suruiours of them, shal admit or nominate any of our subjects to be partners & aduenturers in the said trade to the number of 12. or vnder as afore is said, that then we our heires and successors at the instance and petition of the said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, or the suruiours of them in our Chauncerie to be made, and vpon the sight of these presents, will grant and make to the said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, or to the suruiours of them, and to such persons as so shall be nominated or appointed by their speciall names, surnames, & additions as is aforesaid, new letters patents vnder the great seale of England in due forme of law with like agreement, clauses, prohibitions, prouisoes and articles (mutatis mutandis) as in these our letters patents are conteined, for, and during the residue of the said terme of seven yeres then remaining vncexpired. And that the sight of these presents shalbe sufficient warrant to the Lord Chancellour, or Lord keeper of the great seale for the time being, for the making, sealing and passing of such new letters patents, without further writ or warrant for the same to be required, had, or obtained.

And the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, and Richard Staper, and William Garret and such others as shalbe so nominated and appointed, as is aforesaid, to be of their trade or company, shall yeerely during 6. of the last yeres of the said 7. yeres, lade out of this our Realme, and bring home yeerely, for, and in the feate and trade of marchandizing aforesaid, so much goods and marchandizes, as the custome, and subsidie inwards and outwards, shall amount in the whole to the summe of 500. li. yeerely. So that the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret and the said persons so to be nominated as is aforesaid, or any of them, or their ship or shippes be not barred, stayed, restrained or let by any reasonable occasion from the saide trade or trafique, and so that the said ship or ships do not perih by any misfortune, or bee spoyled by the way in their voyage.

And further, the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret, and such others as shall be appointed as aforesaid to be of their said trade or Company, shall giue notice vnto the Lord Admirall of England, or to some of the principall officers of the Admiraltie for the time being, of such ship or shippes as they shall set foorth in the same voyage, and of the number of Mariners appointed to goe in the same ship or shippes, by the space of fifteene dayes before the setting or going foorth of the same ship or shippes. And also the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper and William Garret, and such other as shall be by them the saide Edward and Richard, nominated to be of the said trade, shall and will at the setting foorth of their ship, or shippes, for the same voyage, permit and suffer the Master of the Ordinance of vs, our heires and successors, or some others, our or their principall officers of the Ordinance, to take a view of the number and quantitie of such Ordinance, powder, and munition as shall be caried in the said ship, or shippes, and shall also at the returne of the same ship, or shippes, suffer a view to be taken, and vpon request made, make an accompt to the saide officers of our Ordinance, of the expenses, and wastes of the said Ordinance, powder, and munition, so to bee caried in the same ship, or shippes.

Provided alwayes, that if any of the said trade or Company, or their seruants, factors, or sailers, in any ship by them laden, shall commit any piracie or outrage vpon the seas, and that, if the said Company or societie shall not, or do not, within rea-onable time, after complaint made, or notice giuen to the said Company, or to any of them, either satisfie or recompense the parties that so shall fortune to be robbed, or spoyled by any of the said Company, or sailers, in the said ships, or els shall not do their endeuour to the vttermost of their reasonable power, to haue the parties so offending punished for the same their offences, that then, and from thencefoorth, these present letters patents shall be vtterly voyd, cease, and determine.

Provided likewise, that if it shall hereafter appeare vnto us, our heires, or successors, that this grant, or the continuance thereof in the whole, or in any part thereof, shall not be profitable to vs, our heires, our successors, or to this our Realme, that then, and from thencefoorth,

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vpon, and after one full yeeres warning, to be giuen vnto the said Company, or to the Gouvernour thereof, by vs, our heires, or successors, this present grant shall cease, be voyd, and determine, to all intents, constructions, and purposes.

Prorided also, that we, our heires and successors, from time to time, during the said 7. yeeres, may lawfully nominate, appoint, and authorise two persons, being fit men, to be of the saide company, and for want or lacke of them, two others to be aduenturers in the said trade, for such stocke and summe of money, as they shall put in, so that the said persons to bee nominated, or authorised, shall be contributorie to all charges of the said trade & aduventure indifferently, according to their stockes: and as other aduenturers of the said trade shall doe for their stockes, and so that likewise they doe obserue the orders of the said Company, allowable by this our graunt, and that such persons so to be appointed by vs, our heires or successors, shall and may, with the saide Company, and fellowship, vse the trade and feate of merchandise aforesaide, and all the liberties and priuileges herein before granted, according to the meaning of these our letters patents, any thing in these our letters patents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, we haue condescended and granted, and by the-e presents for vs, our heires and successors, doe condescend, and grant to the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret, their executors, and administrators, that if at the ende of the said terme of seuen yeeres, it shall seeme meete, and conuenient vnto the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret, or the suruiuer of them, that this present grant shall be continued: and if that also it shall appeare vnto vs, our heires, or successors, that the continuance thereof shall not be preiudiciall, or hurtfull to this our Realme, that then we, our heires, or successors, at the instance and petition of the said Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Staper, and William Garret, or the suruiuer of them, to be made to vs, our heires, or successors, will grant and make to the said Edward, Thomas, Richard and William, or the suruiuer of them, and to such other persons, as so shall be by the said Edward and Richard nominated and appointed, new letters patents, vnder the great seale of England, in due forme of lawe, with like couenants, grants, clauses, and articles, as in these presents are contained, or with addition of other necessary articles, or change of these, in some part, for and during the full terme of seuen yeeres then next following. Willing, and straightly commanding, and charging all and singular our Admirals, Viceadmirals, Iustices, Maiors, Sheriffes Escheaters, Constables, Bailiffes, and all and singular our other officers, ministers, liege men, and subiects whatsoever, to be aiding, fauouring, helping, and assisting vnto the said Gouvernour, and company, and their successors, and to their Deputies, officers, seruants, assignes, and ministers, and euery of them, in executing and enjoying the premisses, as well on land as on sea, from time to time, and at all times when you, or any of you, shall be thereunto required, any statute, act, ordinance, prouiso, proclamation, or restraint heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

In witnesse whereof we haue caused these our letters to be made patents, witnesse our selfe, at Westminster, the 11. day of September, in the 23. yeere of our raigne.

The first voyage or iourney, made by Master Laurence Aldersey, Marchant of London, to the Cities of Ierusalem, and Tripolis, &c. in the yeere 1581. Penned and set downe by himselfe.

I Departed from London the first day of April, in the yeere of our Lord 1581, passing through the Nether-land and vp the riuier Rhene by Colen, and other cities of Germanie. And vpon Thursday, the third day of May, I came to Augusta, where I deliuered the letter I had to Master Ienise, and Master Castler, whom I found very willing to pleasure me, in any thing that I could or would reasonably demandaund. He first furnished me with a horse to Venice, for my money, and then tooke me with him a walking, to shew me the Citie, for that I had a day to tary there, for him that was to be my guide. He shewed me first the State-

The description
of Augusta in
Germanie.

house, which is very faire, and beautiful: then he brought mee to the finest garden, and orchard, that euer I sawe in my life: for there was in it a place for Canarie birdes, as large as a faire Chamber, trimmed with wier both aboue and beneath, with fine little branches of trees for them to sit in, which was full of those Canarie birdes. There was such an other for Turtle doones: also there were two pigeon houses ioyning to them, hauing in them store of Turtle doones and pigeons. In the same garden also were sixe or seuen fishponds, all railed about, and full of very good fish. Also, seuen or eight fine fountaines, or water springs, of diuers fashions: as for fruite, there wanted none of all sorts, as Oreniges, figges, raisons, wallnuts, grapes, besides apples, peares, fillbirds, small nuts, and such other fruite, as wee haue in England.

Then did hee bring mee to the water tower of the same Citie, that by a sleight and deuise hath the water brought vp as high as any Church in the towne, and to tel you the strange deuises of all, it passeth my capacitee. Then he brought me to another faire garden, called the Shooters hoose, where are butts for the long bowe, the crosse bowe, the stone bowe, the long peece, and for diuers other exercises more.

After this, we walked about the wallles of the Citie, where is a great, broade, and deepe ditch, vpon one side of the towne, so full of fish, as euer I saw any pond in my life, and it is reserued onely for the States of the Citie. And vpon the other side of the Citie is also a deepe place all greene, wherein Deere are kept, and when it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, thither they resort, and haue their courses with grayhounds, which are kept for that purpose.

Venice.

The fift of May, I departed from Augusta towards Venice, and came thither vpon Whitsunday, the thirteenth of the same moneth. It is needlesse to speake of the height of the mountaines that I passed ouer, and of the danger thereof, it is so well knowne already to the world: the heighth of them is marueilous, and I was the space of sixe dayes in passing them.

I came to Venice at the time of a Faire, which lasted foureteeen dayes, wherein I sawe very many, and faire shewes of wares. I came thither too short for the first passage, which went away from Venice about the seuenth or eight of May, and with them about three score pilgrims, which shippe was cast away at a towne called Estria, two miles from Venice, and all the men in her, sauing thirtie, or thereabout, lost.

Within eight dayes after fell Corpus Christi day, which was a day amongst them of procession, in which was shewed the plate and treasure of Venice, which is esteemed to be worth two millions of pounds, but I do not account it worth halfe a quarter of that money, except there be more than I sawe. To speake of the sumptuousnesse of the Copes and Vestments of the Church, I leaue, but the trueth is, they be very sumptuous, many of them set all ouer with pearle, and made of cloth of golde. And for the Iesuits, I thinke there be as many at Venice, as there be in Colen.

The number of
Iewes in Venice.

The number of Iewes is there thought to be 1000, who dwell in a certaine place of the Citie, and haue also a place, to which they resort to pray, which is called the Iewes Synagogue. They all, and their offspring vse to weare red caps, (for so they are commaunded) because they may thereby be knowne from other men. For my further knowledge of these people, I went into their Synagogue vpon a Saturday, which is their Sabbath day: and I found them in their seruice or prayers, very deuoute: they receiue the five bookes of Moses, and honour them by carying them about their Church, as the Papists doe their crosse.

Their Synagogue is in forme round, and the people sit round about it, and in the midst, there is a place for him that readeth to the rest: as for their apparell, all of them weare a large white lawne ouer their garments, which reacheth from their head, downe to the ground.

The Psalmes they sing as wee doe, hauing no image, nor vsing any manner of idolatrie: their error is, that they beleue not in Christ, nor yet receiue the New Testament. This Citie of Venice is very faire, and greatly to be commended, wherein is good order for all things: and also it is very strong and populous: it standeth vpon the maine Sea, and hath many Islands about it, that belong to it.

To tell you of the duke of Venice, and of the Seigniori: there is one chosen that euer beareth

bearth the name of a duke, but in trueth hee is but seruant to the Seigniorie, for of himselfe hee can doe litle: it is no otherwise with him, then with a Priest that is at Masse vpō a festiual day, which putting on his golden garment, seemeth to be a great man, but if any man come vnto him, and craue some friendship at his handes, hee will say, you must goe to the Masters of the Parish, for I cannot pleasure you, otherwise then by preferring of your suite: and so it is with the duke of Venice, if any man hauing a suite, come to him, and make his complaint, and deliuer his supplication, it is not in him to helpe him, but hee will tell him, You must come this day, or that day, and then I will preferre your suite to the Seigniorie, and doe you the best friendship that I may. Furthermore, if any man bring a letter vnto him, hee may not open it, but in the presence of the Seigniorie, and they are to see it first, which being read, perhaps they will deliuer it to him, perhaps not. Of the Seigniorie there be about three hundredth, and about fourtie of the priuie Counsell of Venice, who vsually are arayed in gownes of crimsen Satten, or crimsen Damaske, when they sit in Counsell.

In the Citie of Venice, no man may weare a weapon, except he be a souldier for the Seigniorie, or a scholler of Padua, or a gentleman of great countenance, and yet he may not do that without licence.

As for the women of Venice, they be rather monsters then women. Euery Shoemaker The excess of the women of Venice. or Taylors wife will haue a gowne of silke, and one to carie vp her traine, wearing their shoes very neere halfe a yard high from the ground: if a stranger meete one of them, he will surely thinke by the state that she goeth with, that he meeteth a Lady.

I departed from this Citie of Venice, vpon Midsommer day, being the foure and twentieth of Iune, and thinking that the ship would the next day depart, I stayed, and lay a shippe-board all night, and we were made beleecue from time to time, that we should this day, and that day depart, but we taried still, till the fourteenth of July, and then with scant winde we set sayle, and sayled that day and that night, not aboue fiftie Italian miles: and vpon the sixteene day at night, the winde turned flat contrary, so that the Master knewe not what to doe: and about the fifti hour of the night, which we reckon to be about one of the clocke after midnight, the Pilot deseried a saile, and at last perceiued it to be a Gallie of the Turkes, whereupon we were in great feare.

The Master being a wise fellowe, and a good sayler, beganne to deuise howe to escape the danger, and to loose litle of our way: and while both he, and all of vs were in our dumps, God sent vs a merry gale of winde, that we ranne threescore and tenne leagues before it was twelue a clocke the next day, and in sixe dayes after we were seuen leagues past Zante. And vpon Munday morning, being the three and twentieth of the same moneth, we came in the sight of Candia which day the winde came contrary, with great blasts and stormes, vntill the eight and twentieth of the same moneth: in which time, the Mariners cried out vpon me, because I was an English man, & sayd, I was no good Christian, and wished that I were in the midst of the Sea, saying, that they, and the shippe, were the worse for me. I answered, truely it may well be, for I thinke my selfe the worst creature in the worlde, and consider you your selues also, as I doe my selfe, and then vse your discretion. The Frier preached, and the sermon being done, I was demaunded whether I did vnderstand him: I answered, yea, and tolde the Frier himselfe, thus you saide in your sermon, that we were not all good Christians, or else it were not possible for vs to haue such weather: to which I answered, be you well assured, that we are not incedde all good Christians, for there are in the ship some that hold verry vnchristian opinions: so for that time I satisfied him, although (they said) that I would not see, when they said the procession, and honoured their images, and prayed to our Lady and S. Marke.

There was also a Gentleman, an Italian, which was a passenger in the ship, and he tolde me what they said of me, because I would not sing, Salue Regina and Aue Maria, as they did: I told them, that they that praied to so many, or sought helpe of any other, then of God the Father, or of Iesus Christ his onely sonne, goe a wrong way to worke, and robbed God of his honour, and wrought their owne destructions.

All

All this was told the Friers, but I heard nothing of it in three daies after: and then at evening prayer, they sent the purser about with the image of our Lady to euerie one to kisse, & I perceiuing it went another way from him, and would not see it: yet at last he fetched his course about, so that he came to me, & offered it to me as he did to others, but I refused it: whereupon there was a great stirre: the patron and all the friers were told of it, and euerie one saide I was a Lutheran, and so called me: but two of the friers that were of greatest authoritie, seemed to heare me better good will then the rest, and trauelled to the patron in my behalfe, and made all well againe.

Cyprus.
Missagh.

The second day of August we arriued in Cyprus, at a towne called Missagh: the people there be very rude, and like beasts, and no better, they eat their meat sitting vpon the ground, with their legges a crosse like tailors, their beds for the most part be hard stones, but yet some of them haue faire mattraces to lie vpon.

Ioppa.

The Basha of
Ioppa.

Vpon Thursday the eight of August we came to Ioppa in a small barke, which we hired betwixt Missagh and Salina, and could not be suffered to come on land till noone the next day, and then we were permitted by the great Basha, who sate vpon the top of a hill to see vs sent away. Being come on land, we might not enter into any house for victuals, but were to content our selues with our owne prouision, and that which we bought to carie with vs was taken from vs. I had a paire of stirrups, which I bought at Venice to serue me in my journey, and trying to make them fit for me, when the Basha saw me vp before the rest of the companie, he sent one to dismount me, and to strike me, whereupon I turned me to the Basha, and made a long legge, saying, Grand mercie Signior: and after a while we were horsed vpon litle asses, and sent away, with about fiftie light horsemen to be our conduct through the wilderness, called Deserta felix, who made vs good sport by the way with their pikes, gunnes, and fauchins.

Rama.

That day being S. Laurence day, we came to Rama, which is tenne Italian miles from Ioppa, and there we stayed that night, and payed to the captaine of the castell euerie man a chekin, which is seuen shillings and two pence sterling. So then we had a new gard of souldiers, and left the other.

The house we lodged in at Rama had a doore so low to enter into, that I was faine to creepe in, as it were vpon my knees, & within it are three roomes to lodge travellers that come that way: there are no beds, except a man buy a mat, and lay it on the ground, that is all the prouision, without stooles or benches to sit vpon. Our victuals were brought vs out of the towne, as hennes, egges, bread, great store of fruite, as pomgranates, figges, grapes, oranges, and such like, and drinke we drue out of the well. The towne it selfe is so ruined, that I take it rather to be a heape of stones then a towne.

Trouers of
the riuer Arabians.

Then the next morning we thought to haue gone away, but we could not be permitted that day, so we stayed there till two of the clocke the next morning, and then with a fresh gard of souldiers we departed toward Ierusalem. We had not ridde fife English miles, but we were incountered with a great number of the Arabians, who stayed vs, and would not suffer vs to passe till they had somewhat, so it cost vs for all our gard aboue twentie shillings a man betwixt Ioppa and Ierusalem. These Arabians troubled vs oftentimes. Our Truchman that payed the money for vs was striken downe, and had his head broken because he would not giue them as much as they asked: and they that should haue rescued both him and vs, stood still, and durst doe nothing, which was to our cost.

His arrival in
the sight of
Ierusalem.

Being come within sight of Ierusalem, the maner is to kneele downe, and giue God thanks, that it hath pleased him to bring vs to that holy place where he himselfe had beene: and there we leane our horses, and go on foote to the towne, and being come to the gates, there they took our names, and our fathers names, and so we were permitted to go to our lodgings.

The gouernor of the house met vs a mile out of the towne, and very curteously bade vs all welcome, and brought vs to the monasterie. The gates of the citie are all couered with yron, the entrance into the house of the Christians is a very low & narrow doore, barred or plated with yron, and then come we into a very darke entry: the place is a monastery: there we lay,

lay, & dieted of free cost, we fared reasonable well, the bread and wine was excellent good, the chambers cleane, & all the meat well serued in, with cleane linnen.

We lay at the monasterie two days, Friday and Saturday, and then we went to Bethlem with two or three of the friers of the house with vs: in the way thither we saw many monuments,

as: The mountaine where the Angell tooke up Abacuek by the haire, and brought him to Dani-
niel in the Lions denne. The monument
in and about
Ierusalem.

The fountaine of the prophet Ieremie.

The place where the wise men met that went to Bethlem to worship Christ, where is a fountaine of stone.

Being come to Bethlem we sawe the place where Christ was borne, which is now a chappell with two altars, whereupon they say masse: the place is built with gray marble, and hath bene beautifull, but now it is partly decayed.

Neere thereto is the sepulchre of the innocents slaine by Herod, the sepulchres of Paul, of Ierome, and of Eusebius.

Also a litle from this monasterie is a place vnder the ground, where the virgine Mary abode with Christ when Herod sought him to destroy him.

We stayed at Bethlem that night, and the next day we went from thence to the mountaines of Iudea, which are about eight miles from Ierusalem, where are the ruines of an olde monasterie. In the mid way from the monasterie to Ierusalem is the place where Iohn Baptist was borne, being now an olde monasterie, and cattell kept in it. Also a mile from Ierusalem is a place called Inuentio sanctæ crucis, where the wood was found that made the crosse.

In the citie of Ierusalem we saw the hall where Pilate sate in iudgement when Christ was condemned, the staires whereof are at Rome, as they told vs. A litle from thence is the house where the virgin Mary was borne.

There is also the piscina or fishpoole where the sicke folkes were healed, which is by the wals of Ierusalem. But the poole is now dry.

The mount of Caluarie is a great church, and within the doore thereof, which is litle, and barred with yron, and fiue great holes in it to looke in, like the holes of tauerne doores in London, they sit that are appointed to receiue our money with a carpet vnder them vpon a banke of stone, & their legges a crosse like tailors: hauing paid our money, we are permitted to go into the church: right against the church doore is the graue where Christ was buried, with a great long stone of white marble ouer it, and rayled about, the outside of the sepulchre is very foule, by meanes that euery man scrapes his name and marke vpon it, and is ill kept.

Within the sepulchre is a partition, & in the further part thereof is a place like an altar, where they say masse, and at the doore thereof is the stone whereupon the Angell sate when he sayde to Marie, He is risen, which stone was also rowled to the doore of the sepulchre.

The altar stone within the sepulchre is of white marble, the place able to containe but foure persons, right ouer the sepulchre is a deuise or lanterne for light, and ouer that a great louer, such as are in England in ancient houses. There is also the chappell of the sepulchre, and in the mids thereof is a canopie as it were of a bed, with a great sort of Estridge egges hanging at it, with tassels of silke and lampes.

Behinde the sepulchre is a litle chappell for the Chaldeans and Syrians.

Vpon the right hand comming into the church is the tombe of Baldwine king of France, and of his sonne: and in the same place the tombe of Melchisedech.

There is a chappell also in the same church erected to S. Helen, through which we go vpon S. Helen's to the place where Christ was crucified: the stayres are fiftie steps high, there are two altars in in it: before the high altar is the place where the crosse stood, the hole whereof is trimmed about with siluer, and the depth of it is halfe a mans arme deepe: the rent also of the mountaine is there to be scene in the creuis, wherein a man may put his arme.

Vpon the other side of the mount of Caluarie is the place where Abraham would haue sacrificed

sacrificed his sonne. Where also is a chapell, and the place paved with stones of diuers colours.

There is also the house of Annas the high Priest, and the Oliue tree whereunto Christ was bound when he was whipt. Also the house of Caiphas, and by it the prison where Christ was kept, which is but the room of one man, and hath no light but the opening of the doore.

Without Ierusalem in the vally of Iosaphat is a church vnder the ground, like to the shrouds in Pauls, where the sepulchre of the virgin Mary is: the staires be very broad, and vpon the staires going downe are two sepulchres: vpon the left hand lieth Iosaphat, and vpon the right hand lieth Ioachim and Anna, the father and mother of the virgin Mary.

Going out of the valley of Iosaphat we came to mount Oliuet, where Christ praied vnto his father before his death: and there is to be seene (as they tolde me) the water & blood that fell from the eyes of Christ. A litle higher vpon the same mount is the place where the Apostles slept, and watched not. At the foot of the mount is the place where Christ was imprisoned.

Vpon the mountaine also is the place where Christ stood when he wept ouer Ierusalem, and where he ascended into heauen.

The departure
from Ierusalem

Now hauing seene all these monuments, I with my company set from Ierusalem, the 20 day of August, and came againe to Ioppa the 22 of the same moneth, where wee tooke shipping presently for Tripolis, and in foure dayes we came to Mecina the place where the ships lie that come for Tripolis.

Tripolis in
Syria.

The citie of Tripolis is a mile and a halfe within the land, so that no ship can come further then Mecina: so that night I came thither, where I lay nine daies for passage, and at last we embarked our selues in a good ship of Venice called the new Naue Iagasona. We entred the ship the second of September, the fourth we set saile, the seuenth we came to Salina, which is 140 miles from Tripolis: there we stayed foure dayes to take in more lading, in which meane time I fell sicke of an ague, but reconered againe, I praise God.

Salina.

Salina is a ruinated citie, and was destroyed by the Turke ten yeeres past: there are in it now but seenteene persons, women and children. A litle from this citie of Salina is a salt piece of ground, where the water groweth salt that raineth vpon it.

A rough town
in Cyprus.

Thursday the 21 of September, we came to Missagh, & there we stayed eight dayes for our lading: the 18 of September before we came to Missagh, and within ten miles of the towne, as we lay at an anker, because the winde was contrary, there came a great boat full of men to boord vs, they made an excuse to seeke for foure men which (they said) our ship had taken from theirs about Tripolis, but our captaine would not suffer any of them to come in to vs.

The next morning they came to vs againe with a great gally, manned with 500 men at least, whereupon our captaine sent the boat to them with twelue men to know their pleasure: they said they sought for 4 men, and therefore would talke with our maister: so then the maisters mate was sent them, and him they kept, and went their way: the next morning they came againe with him, & with three other gallies, and then would needes speake with our captaine, who went to them in a gowne of crimson damaske, and other very braue apparell, and five or sixe other gentlemen richly appparelled also. They hauing the Turke safe conduct, shewed it to the captaine of the gallies, and laid it vpon his head, charging him to obey it: so with much adoe, and with the gift of 100 pierces of golde we were quit of them, and had our man againe.

Candie.

That day as aforesaid, we came to Missagh, and there stayed eight dayes, and at last departed towards Candie, with a scant winde.

The 11 day of October we were boarded with foure gallies, manned with 1200 men, which also made a scenelesse arrant, and troubled vs very much, but our captaines pas-port, and the gift of 100 chekins discharged all.

Zante.

The 27 of October we passed by Zante with a merrie winde, the 29 by Corfu, and the third

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third of Nouember we arriued at Istria, and there we left our great ship, and tooke small boates to bring vs to Venice.

The 9 of Nouember I arriued again at Venice in good health, where I staid nine daies, and the 25 of the same moneth I came to Augusta, and staid there but one day.

The 27 of Nouember I set towards Nuremberg where I came the 29, and there staid till the 9 of December, and was very well interteined of the English marchants there: and the gouernours of the towne sent me and my company sixteene gallons of excellent good wine.

From thence I went to Frankford, from Frankford to Collen, from Collen to Arnam, from Arnam to Vtreight, from Vtreight to Dort, from Dort to Antwerpe, from Antwerpe to Flushing, from Flushing to London, where I arriued vpon Twelue eue in safetie, and gaue thanks to God, hauing finished my journey to Ierusalem and home againe, in the space of nine moneths and fite dayes.

The passeport made by the great Maister of Malta vnto the Englishmen in the barke Raynolds. 1582.

Flitere Hugo de Loubeux Verdala, Dei gratia sacra domus hospitalis sancti Ioannis Hierosolymitani magister humilis, pauperumq; Iesu Christi custos, vniuersis & singulis principibus ecclesiasticis & secularibus, archiepiscopis, episcopis, ducibus, marchionibus, baronibus, nobilibus, capitaneis, vicedominis, praefectis, castellanis, admiralij, & quibuscunque tritemium vel aliorum nauigiorum patronis, ac ciuitatum rectoribus, potestatibus ac magistratibus, caeterisque officialibus, & quibuscunque personis cuiusuis dignitatis, gradus, status & conditionis fuerint, vbilibet locorum & terrarum constitutis, salutem.

Notum facimus & in verbo veritatis attestamur, come nel mese di Maggio proximo passato le nostre galere vennero dal viaggio di Barberia, doue hauendo mandato per soccorrere a vn galionetto de Christiani che hauea dato trauerso in quelle parti, essendo arriuati sopra questa isola alla parte de ponente trouarono vna naue Inglesa, sopra cargo de essa il magnifico Giouanni Keale, & Dauid Filly patrono, volendo la reconoscere che naue fosse, han visto, che se mettea in ordine per difendersi, dubitando che dette nostre galere fossero de inimici: & per che vn marinaro ruoltose contra la volonta de detti magnifico Giouanni Keale & Dauid Filly, habbi tirato vn tiro di artiglieria verso vna de dette galere, & che non se amagnaua la vela de la Maestra secondo la volonta de detti magnifico Giouanni Keale & Dauid Filly patrono, furimuscata detta naue nel presente general porto di Malta, secondo l'ordine del venerando Generale de dette galere, & essendo qua, monsignor Inquisitore ha impedita quella per conto del sancto officio, & si diede parte alla santita di nostro signor Gregorio papa xij. A la fin fu licenciata per andarsene al suo viaggio. Han donq; humilmente supplicato detti magnifico Giouanni Keale & Dauid Filly per nome & parte delli magnifici Edwardo Osborn senatore & Richardo Staper merchanti Inglesi della nobile citta di Londra, & anco di Thomaso Wilkinson scriuano, piloti, nocheri, & marinari, gli volessimo dare le nostre lettere patente & saluo condotto, accioche potranno andare & ritornare quado gli parera commodò con alcuna roba & mercantia a loro benuista: si come noi, essendo cosa giusta & che retornera commodà a nostra religione & a questi forestieri, per tenor de li presenti se gli habbiamo concesse con le conditione però infra scritte. videlicet:

Che ogni volta che detti mercadanti con sopradetta naue o con altra non porteranno mercantie de contrabando, & che constara per fede authentica & con lettere patente de sanita, poteran liberalmente victualiansi de tutte le victuarie necessarie, & praticare in questa isola & dominiij, & poi partirsene & seguire suo viaggio per done volessero in leuante o altroue, come tutti altri vaselli & specialmente de Francesi & altri nationi, & di vendere & comprare qual si voglia mercantia a loro benuista.

Item, che potera portare poluere de canone & di archibuso, salnitro, carboni di petra rosetta, platine de rame, stagno, acciale, ferro, carisce commune, tela grossa bianca per far tende de galere, balle de ferro de calibro, petre de molino fine, arbore & antenne de galere, bastardi & alteri. Et in conclusione, hauenda visto che loro per il tempo che restarano qua, si portorno da fideli & Catholici Christiani, & che sua sanctita habbia trouato bono il saluo

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condutto del gran Turko a loro concesso, per il timor della armata Turkesca & di altri vaselli de inimici, inherendo alla volonta di sua sanctità, & massime per che hauera de andare & passare per diuersi lochi & tanto lontani come Ingilterra, Flandra, & tutti parti di ponente, & in altroue, a noi ha parso farle le presente nostre lettere patente come fidele conuersatore nostro, accio piu securamente & senza obstaculo possa andare & ritornare quando li parera con detta naue o con altre. a loro bennista. Per tanto donque tutti & ciascun di voi sudetti affectuosamente pregamo, che per qual si voglia de vostra iurisdictione, alla quale detto magnifico Giouanni Keale & David Filly anome quo supra con la naue & marinari de detti loro principali o altri caschera, nauigare, passare, & venire sicuramente, alla libera, senza alcuno disturbo o altro impedimento li lasciate, & facciate lasciare, stare, & passare, tornare, & quando li parera partire, talmente che per amore & contemplatione nostra il detto magnifico Giouanni Keale a nome quo supra con le naue, marinari, & mercantia non habbi difficulta, fastidio & ritentione alcuna, anzi se gli dia ogni agiuto & fauore, cosa degnadi voi, giusta, & a noi gratissima, de recompensarua con vguale & maggior seruitio, quando dall'occasione ne saremo rechiesti. Et finalmente commandiamo a tutti & qual si voglia religiosi & frati de nostra religione di qual si voglia conditione, grado & stato che siano, & a tutti riceutori & procuratori nostri in tutti & qual si voglia priorati nostri deputati & deputandi in vertu di santa obedientia, & a tutti nostri vassalli & alla giurisdictione di nostra religione soggetti, che in tale & per tale tenghino & reputino il detto magnifico Giouanni Keale a nome vt supra, naue, marinari, & mercantia, senza permettere, che nel detto suo viaggio, o in alcun altro luogo sia molestato, o in qual si voglia maniera impedito, anzi tutte le cose sue & negotij loro sian da voi agioutati & continuamente fauoriti. In cuius rei testimonium Bulla nostra magistralis in cera nigra presentibus est impressa. Datae Melite in conuentu nostro die duodecimo Mensis Iulij. 1582.

The same in English.

Frier Hugo of Loubeux Verdala, by the grace of God, master of the holy house, the hospital of S. Iohn at Ierusalem, and an humble keeper of the poore of Iesus Christ, to all & euery prince ecclesiastical & secular, archbishops, bishops, Dukes, Marqueses, Barons, Capteines, Vicelords, Maiors, Castellanes, Admirals, and whatsoever patrons of Gallies, or other greater shippers, and gouernors of cities, potentates and magistrates, and other officers and persons whatsoever, of what dignitie, degree, state and condition soeuer they be, dwelling in all places and landes, greeting.

We make it knowne, and in the word of truth do wisse, that in the moneth of May last past, our gallies came on the voyage from Barbarie, where hauing commandement to succour a little ship of the Christians which was driuen ouer into that part, being arriued vpon this Iland on the West part they found one English ship vnder the charge of the worshipfull Iohn Keele, and David Fillie maister: and our men willing to know what ship it was, they seemed to put themselves in order for their defence, doubting that the said our gallies were of the enemies, & therefore one mariner attempted contrary to the will of the worshipfull Iohn Keele, and David Fillie maister, and had shot off a piece of artillerie against one of the said gallies, and because she would not strike amaine her sayle, according to the will of the saide worshipfull Iohn Keele, and David Fillie maister, the said ship was brought backe again vnto the present port of Malta, according to the order of the reuerend generall of the said gallies: and in being there maister Inquisitor staid it by authoritie of the holy office, and in that behalfe by the holinesse of our Lord pope Gregorie the thirteenth, in the end was licenced to depart on her voyage. They therefore the said worshipfull Iohn Keele and David Fillie, in the name and behalfe of the worshipfull master Edward Osborne Alderman, and Richard Stapper, English marchants of the noble citie of London, haue humbly besought together with Thomas Wilkinson the purser, pilots, master and mariners, that we would giue our letters patents, and safe conducts, that they might goe and returne, when they shall see opportunity, with their goods and merchandizes at their pleasure: whereupon the thing seeming vnto vs iust, and that it might be for the profite of our religion, and of these strangers, by the

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the tenor of these presents we haue graunted the same to them: yet, with the conditions hereunder written. viz.

That euery time the said marchants of the said ship, or with any other, shall not bring such marchandize as is forbidden, and that by sufficient prooff and letters testimonial it appeareth that they are free from the infections of the plague, they may victuall themselues with all necessarie victuals, and traffike with vs, and in this Iland and dominion, and afterwarde may depart and follow their voyage whither they will into the Leuant or else where, as all other vessels, and especially of France and other nations do, and sell and buy whatsoever marchandize they shal thinke good.

Item, that they may bring powder for cannon and harquebush, saltpeter, cole of Newcastle, plates of latten, tinne, steel, yron, comon karsies white, course canuas to make saile for the gallies, balles of yron for shot, sine milstones, trees & masts for gallies, litle and others, and in conclusion, hauing scene that they for the time of their abode here, did be-haue themselues like faithfull and catholike Christians, & that his holines hath allowed the saferconduct of the great Turke to them granted for feare of the Turkish armie, and other vessels of the enemy, submitting our selues to the pleasures of his holinesse, and especially because our people haue occasion to passe by diners places so farre off, as England, Flanders, and all parts Westwards, and in other places, we haue vouchsafed to make these our letters patents, as our faithfull assistant, so as more surely, and without let they may go and returne when they shall thinke good, with the said ship or with others at their pleasure. We therefore pray all and euery of your subiecs. effectually that by what part soeuer of your iurisdiction, vnto the which the said worshipfull Iohn Keele and Daniel Fillie by name abouesaid, with the ship and mariners of the said principall place or other, shall haue access, saile, & passe, and come safely with libertie without any disturbance or other impediment, that you giue leaue, and cause leaue to be giuen that they may passe, stay and returne, and when they please, depart, in such sort, that for our loue & contentation the said worshipfull Iohn Keele, with the ship and mariners haue no let, hinderance, or retention, also that you giue all helpe and fauour, a thing worthy of your iustice, and to vs most acceptable, to be recompenced with equall and greater seruice, when vpon occasion it shalbe required.

And finally, we command all, and whatsoever religious people, and brothers of our religion, of whatsoeuer condition, degree, and state they be, and all other receiuers and procurators, in all and whatsoeuer our priories deputed, and to be deputed by vertue of the holy obedience, and all our people, and all that are subiect to the iurisdiction of our religion, that in, and by the same they hold, and repute the said worshipfull Iohn Keele in the name as abouesaid, the ship, mariners, and marchandize, without let in the same their voyage, or in any other place, that they be not molested, nor in any wise hindered, but that in all their causes and businesse they be of you holpen, and furthered continually. In witness whereof, our seale of government is impressed to these presents in blacke waxe. Giuen at Malta in our Conuent, the twelfth of the moneth of Iuly, in the yeere 1582.

The Queenes Commission vnder her great seale, to her seruant master William Hareborne, to be her maiesties Ambassadour or Agent, in the partes of Turkie. 1582.

ELIZABETHA, Dei optimi Maximi, conditoris & rectoris vniuersae clementia, Angliae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Regina, vere fidei contra Idololatrias falso Christi nomen profitentes inuicta & potentissima propugnatrix, vniuersis, & singulis praesentes has literas visuris, & inspecturis, salutem. Cum augustissimus, & inuictissimus princeps, Zuldán Murad Can, Turcici regni Dominator potentissimus, imperiique Orientis Monarcha, foedus, amicitiamque nobiscum percussisset, iraueritque, (quam nos perpetuis futuris temporibus, quantum in nobis erit, inuictatè seruare destinamus) ad eamque magis ornandam, illustrandamque concessisset idem augustissimus Imperator subditis nostris liberam suas merces exerceendi rationem in omnibus Musulmanici imperij sui partibus, cum tam ampla priuilegiorum concessione, quam alijs bonis principibus, socijs, & foederatis nostris largitus est, quorum priuilegiorum

giorum donationem nos gratam, acceptamque habentes, pari cum animi gratitudine colere certum habemus, deliberatumque, nihil in votis habentes potius, quam bonorum erga nos principum animos beneuolos honoratissima mente fouere, promererique: Sciatis, nos de singulari erga nos, obsequiumque nostrum, fide, obseruantia, prudentia, & dexteritate multum nobis chari Guilielmi Hareborne, & custodibus corporis nostri vnus, plurimum confidentes, eum Oratorem, Nuntium, Procuratorem, & Agentem nostrum certum & indubitatum ordinamus, facimus, & constituimus, per presentes: dantes ei, & concedentes potestatem, & auctoritatem, nomine nostro, & pro nobis predicti amicitie foedus confirmandi, priuilegiorum concessionem in manus suas capiendi, ratamque habendi, omnibus & singulis subditis nostris, Musulmanicis oris terrisque negotiantibus, pro Maiestatis nostrae auctoritate precipiendi, mandandique, vt sint in suis commercijs, quamdiu, quotiesque cum Musulmanicis versantur, dictorum priuilegiorum praescripto obtemperantes in omnibus, ac per omnia, ad obsequia tanta amicitia digna se componentes, ac in delinquentes in foedus nostrum iustitiam exequatur. Potestatem, & auctoritatem ei damus in omnes, & singulos subditos nostros in quibuscunque & locis, & partibus Musulmanici Imperij dominationi subiectis negotiantes, constituendi emporiorum suorum sedes in quibus voluerit portubus, & ciuitatibus, in alijs vendandi, in constitutis autem emporiorum sedibus, consules curandi, leges praecipitumque ferendi, condendique, quarum ex praescripto dicti nostri subditi, & eorum quilibet sese publicè, & priuatim gerant, eorum violatores corrigendi, castigandique; omnia denique & singula faciendi, perimplendique, quae ad dictorum subditorum nostrorum honestam gubernationem, & commercij exercendi in illis partibus rationem pertinent: prouidentes bona fide, & in verbo Regio, nos ratum, gratum, & firmum habituras, quaecunque dictus Orator, & Agens noster, à legibus nostris non abhorrentia in praemissis aut praemissorum aliquo fecerit. In cuius rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes, & sigilli nostri impressione iussimus muniti. Datum è castro nostro Windesoriae, 20. die Mensis Nouembris, Anno Iesu Christi 1582. regni verò nostri, vicesimo quarto.

The same in English.

Elizabeth, by the clemencie of the most good and most great God, the only creator and gouernour of all things, Queene of England, France, and Ireland, inuincible, and most mightie defender of the true faith, against all Idolaters falsly professing the name of Christ, to all and singular persons, to whose sight and view these our present letters may come, greeting. Whereas the most renowned, and most inuincible Prince Zuldán Murad Can, the most mighty gouernour of the kingdom of Turkie, and Monarch of the East Empire, hath entered into league and friendship with vs, (which we for our part, as much as lieth in vs, doe purpose solemnly, and inuiolable to keepe in all times to come) and whereas for the better countenancing and authorizing of the same, the foresayd renowned Emperour hath graunted vnto our subjects free libertie of traffique, in all the partes of his sacred Empire, with as ample and large a grant of priuileges, as is giuen to other good Princes our neighbours and confederates, the grant of which priuileges, we taking very thankfully, and acceptably, are certainly, and thoroughly determined to keepe and maintaine, with the like goodnesse and curtesie of minde, desiring nothing more, then with an honourable respect to nourish, and deserue the beneuolent affections of good Princes toward vs: Know ye, that wee thinking well, and hauing good confidence in the singular trustinesse, obedience, wisdom, and disposition of our welbeloued seruaunt William Hareborne, one of the Esquiers of our body, towards vs, and our seruice, doe by these presents, make, ordaine and constitute him our true and vndoubted Orator, Messenger, Deputie, and Agent. Giuing and granting vnto him power and authoritie, in our name, and for vs, to confirme the foresaid league of friendship, to take into his hands, and to ratifie the grant of the priuileges, and to commaund, and enioyne by the authoritie of our Maie-stie, all and singular our Subjects trading and dealing in any of the coastes and kingdomes of that Empire, that as long as they remaine in traffique with his subjects, they be obedient to the prescription and order of the foresayd priuileges, applying themselves in all things, and through all things, to such duties

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ties and seruices as appertaine to so great a league and friendship, and the offenders agaynst this our league to receiue iustice, and punishment accordingly. We further giue vnto him power and authoritie ouer all and singular our Subiects, dealing, and vsing traffique in any place or part whatsoeuer, subiect to the gouernement of that Empire, to appoint the places of their traffiques, in what Hauen or Citie it shall please him, and to prohibite them from all other places, and wheresoeuer their traffiques are appointed to bee kept, there to make and create Consuls or Gouernours, to enact lawes and statutes, by the vertue and tenor whereof of all our foresayd subiects, and euery one of them, shall both publicly and priuately vse and behaue themselues, to correct and punish the breakers of those lawes: and last of all, to doe and fulfill all and singular things whatsoeuer, which shall seeme requisite and conuenient for the honest and orderly gouernement of our said subiects, and of the maner of their traffique in those parts. Promising assuredly, and in the word of a Prince, that whatsoeuer shall be done of our sayd Orator and Agent, in all, or in any of the premisses, not repugnant and contrary to our lawes, shall be accepted, ratified, and confirmed by vs. In witness whereof, we haue caused these our letters to be made patents, and our scale thereunto to be appensed. Giuen at our Castle of Windsore, the 20. day of Nouember, in the yeere of Christ 1582. and of our raigne the 24.

The Queenes Letter to the great Turke 1582. written in commendation of Master Hareborne, whet. he was sent Ambassadour.

ELIZABETH &c. Augustissimo inuictissimoque principi, &c. Cùm ad postulatam nostrum Casarea vestra Maiestas, anno saluatoris nostri lesu 1580. pacis fœdus nobiscum pepigerit, coniunctum cum liberalissima privilegiorum quorundam concessione, quorum beneficium subditi nostri cum omni securitate tuissimè liberrimèque ad vniuersas & singulas Musulmanici imperij vestri partes terra marique proficisci, in hisque commercij exercendi gratia, negotiari, habitare, manere, exindèque ire & redire cum volent queant, ab ijs qui sub Casarea vestra Maiestate in magistratu sunt vbique locorum protegendi defendendique sine vlla vel corporum, vel bonorum læsione: nos tantæ concessionis beneficium gratum acceptumque habentes, quantum in nobis est, approbamus confirmamisque: pollicentes in verbo regio, quod nos eandem pacem sine vlla violatione sartam tectamque; conseruabimus: faciemusque; vt subditi nostri privilegiorum sibi indultorum concessione ita vtantur, vt Casaream vestram Maiestatem magnificentissimæ suæ liberalitatis nunquam poenitere queat. Quoniam autem concessionis huius virtus in vsu potius quàm verbis, Maiestatis vtriusque; nostrum sententiã, ponenda videtur, volumus hunc mandatarium virum Guilielmum Hareborne, ex satellitibus quibus ad corporis nostri tutelam vtimum vnum, virum compluribus virtutibus ornatum, ad Casaream vestram Maiestatem ablegare, qui tum nomine nostro vobis gratias ageret, tum vt eius opera vtremur ad eam subditorum nostrorum mercimoniorum rationem stabilendam, tam in Imperiali vestra ciuitate Constantinopoli, quàm alijs imperij vestri Musulmanicislocis, que ex præscripto privilegiorum, Casareæ vestræ Maiestatis benignitate, conceditur, & ex vsu subditorum vtriusque; nostrum erit. Ad quam rem quoniam opus illi erit Casareæ vestræ Maiestatis autoritate, summa contentione ab eadem rogamus, velit id agere apud omnes qui sub se in magistratu sunt, vt quibuscumque; poterunt melioribus modis huic nostro mandatario in Casareæ vestræ Maiestatis placito exequendo, adiutores sint & esse velint. Ei enim hanc curam demandauimus, in qua quàm fidem suam sit honestè liberaturus erga Maiestatem vtriusque; nostrum neutiquam dubitamus: cui etiam, vt in omnibus sint obtemperantes nostri subditi, quantum Casareæ vestræ Maiestatis concessio patitur, volumus. Præterea, cum præclarus vir Mustafa sacra Casareæ vestræ Maiestatis Musulmannorum interpres egregiam nauarit operam vt hoc inter nos fœdus fieret, rogamus summopere vt in nostram gratiam eum in Mustafaracum ordinem Casarea vestra Maiestas recipere dignetur. Si in his aliisque omnibus honestis causis hic noster agens subditi; nostri Imperatoris vestræ sublimitatis æquanimitatem senserint, floreat inter has gentes nobile commercium, & nos omnibus officijs huic vestræ Maiestatis fauori & beneuolentiæ (si vlla ratione rebus vestris

Mustata: ser-
[1582]

tris commodare poterimus) responderc libentissimè semper paratæ erimus. Deus optimus maximus mundi opifex, &c.

The same in English.

Elizabeth by the grace of the most mightie God and only creator of heauen and earth, of England, France and Ireland Queene, the most inuincible and most mightie defender of the Christian faith against all kind of idolatries of all that line among the Christians and falsly professe the name of Christ, vnto the most Imperiall and most inuincible prince, Sultan Murad Can, the most mighty ruler of the kingdom of Turkie, sole aboue all, and most soeueraigne Monarch of the East Empire, greeting.

Whereas at our request your Imperiall Maiestie in the yeere of our Sauour Iesus 1580. hath entered into a league of peace with vs, whereunto was vnitèd a most large & bountifull grant of certaine priuileges, by benefite whereof our subiects may with all securitie most safely and freely trauell by Sea and land into all and singular parts of your Musulmanlike Empire, and in the same exercising the trade of merchandise, may traffique, dwell, remaine, depart from thence, and returne thither at their pleasure, and in all places be maintained and defended from all damage of bodies and goods, by such as are in authoritie vnder your Imperiall Maiestie: we thankfully and gratefully receiuing the benefite of so great a priuilege, as much as in vs lieth doe approoue and confirme the same, promising in the worde of a Prince, that wee will keepe the said league perfect and inuiolable, and will cause our subiects so to vse the grant of the priuileges giuen vnto them, as your Imperiall Maiestie shall neuer haue occasion to repent you of your most princely liberalitie. And because the force of this grant, in the iudgement of both our maiesties, seemeth rather to consist in the vse therof, then in the wordes, we thought good to send vnto your Imperiall maiestie this our ambassadour William Hareborne, one of the Esquiers of our body, which both on our behalfe should yeeld thanks vnto your maiestie, and also that we might vse his good iudgement for the establishing of such order in our subiects trade of merchandise, as well in your Imperiall citie of Constantinople, as in other places of your Musulmanlike Empire, as according to the prescript of the priuileges is granted by your princely maiesties goodnesse, and shall be for the benefite of both our subiects. For performance whereof, because hee standeth in neede of your Imperiall Maiesties authoritie, wee earnestly beseech the same, that you would cause all those which bee in authoritie vnder your Highnesse, by all their best meanes to aide and assist this our Ambassadour in executing this your Imperiall Maiesties pleasure, for vnto him wee haue committed this charge: wherein how honestly hee will discharge his credite toward both our Maiesties, I no whit stand in doubt: to whom also our pleasure is, that all our subiects shall bee obedient, as farre as the grant of your Imperiall maiestie doeth permit. Moreouer, whereas that woorthie personage Mustafa, your Imperiall maiesties Interpreter, hath taken speciall paines for the procuring of this league betwene vs, wee earnestly beseech you that for our sakes your Imperiall Maiestie would vouchsafe to aduance him vnto the degree of the Mustafaraks or chiefe pensioners. If in these and in all other honest causes, our aforesayde Agent and our subiectes shall finde your Imperiall Highnesses fauour, a noble traffique will flourish betwene these nations, and wee (if by any way wee may stand your State in steade) will alwayes most willingly be readie to requite this your Maiesties fauour and good will with all kinde of good offices. Almighty God the maker of the world preserue and keepe your Imperiall Maiestie, &c.

A Letter of the Queenes Maiestie to Alli Bassa the Turkes high Admirall, sent by her ambassadour M. William Hareborne, and deliuered vnto him aboard his gallie in the Arsenal.

ELIZABETHA, &c. Illustrissimo viro Ali Bassa, magni Musulmanici Cæsaris Admiralo, salutem & successus fortunatos. Non ignotum esse Excellentia vestre arbitramur, priuilegia quædam à potentissimo Cæsare Musulmanico domino vestro clementissimo subditis nostris Anglicis concessa esse, vt illis liceat in omnibus imperij Musulmanici prouincijs tutò & securè manere

M. Will. Hareborne sent ambassadour to the Turkes.

A request for the prefering of Mustafa to the degree of Mustafaraks.

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manere ac negotiari: non aliter quàm hoc ipsum Francis, Polonis, Venetis, Germanis antea indultum est. Qua ex causa nos Gulielmum Hareborne nobis dilectum, è corporis custodibus unū, ac multis nominibus ornatum ad inclytam Constantinopolis ciuitatem pro agente misimus: qui ex priuilegiorum prædictorum præscripto nostras & subditorum nestrorum res in illis locis constitueret. Facere igitur non potuimus, quin Excellentia vestra Gulielmum hunc, pro ea qua apud magnum Cæsarem polles autoritate, commendaremus: petentes summopere vt tutò in mari sine Classiariorum vestrorum violentia, & securè in portibus absque ministrorum rapinis & iniuria, tam ipse quàm omnes Angli subditi nostri possint versari: vt pro tenore literarum patentium à magno Cæsare concessarum illis licere ex illarum conspectione perspicuum esse potest. Gratissimum ergo nobis excellentia vestra facerit, si portuum omnium, aliorumque locorum, qui vestrae iurisdictioni parent, custodibus, item classium & nauium præfectis omnibus mandare velit, vt Gulielmus iste, alique Angli subditi nostri cum in illorum erunt potestate, amicè & humaniter tractentur. Quemadmodum nos vicissim omnes magni Cæsaris subditos omni humanitatis genere tractabimus, si in Oceani maria, aliæque loca venerint, quæ nostro parent imperio. Postremo excellentiam vestram pro eo quem in nostros extendet fauore ipsi omnibus officijs prosequemur, quæ à gratissima principe in optime de se merentes debent proficisci. Bene & feliciter valeas. Datum è castro nostro Windesorij die vicessimo mensis Nouembris, Anno Iesu Christi saluatoris nostri 1582. Regni verò nostri vicessimo quarto.

A briefe Remembrance of things to be indeuoured at Constantinople, and in other places in Turkie, touching our Clothing and our Dying, and things that bee incident to the same, and touching ample vent of our naturall commodities, & of the labour of our poore people withall, and of the generall enriching of this Realme: drawn by M. Richard Hakluyt of the middle Temple, and giuen to a friend that was sent into Turkie 1582.

- 1 ANile wherewith we colour Blew to be brought into this realme by seed or roote.
- 2 And the Arte of compounding of the same.
- 3 And also all other herbes vsed in dying in like maner to bee brought in.
- 4 And all Trees whose Leaues, Seedes, or Barks, or Wood doe serue to that vse, to be brought into this realme by Seed or Roote.
- 5 All little Plants and Buskes seruing to that vse to be brought in.
- 6 To learne to know all earths and minerals forren vsed in dying, and their naturall places, for possible the like may here be found vpon sight.
- 7 Also with the materials vsed in dying to bring in the excellencie of the arte of dying.
- 8 To procure from Muhaisira a citie in Ægypt to Constantinople, the seed of Sesamum the herbe, and the same into this realme. Common trade is betweene Alexandria and Constantinople, and therefore you may easily procure the seeds. Of this seed much oyle is made, and many mills set on worke about the same in the sayd Muhaisira, and if this seede may prosper in England, infinite benefite to our Clothing trade may rise by the same. This citie is situate vpon Nilus the riuer, and thence this is brought to Venice and to diuers other Cities of Italie, and to Antwerpe.
- 9 To note all kindes of clothing in Turkie, and all degrees of their labour in the same.
- 10 To endeour rather the vent of Kersies, then of other Clothes as a thing more beneficiall to our people.
- 11 To endeour the sale of such our clothes as bee coloured with our owne naturall colours as much as you can, rather then such as be coloured with forren colours.
- 12 To seeke out a vent for our Bonettos, a cap made for Barbarie, for that the poore people may reape great profite by the trade.
- 13 To endeour vent of knit Stocks made of Norwich yarne, & of other yarne, which brought to great trade, may turne our poore people to great benefite, besides the vent of the substance, of our colours, and of our diuers labour.

14 To

14 To endeour a vent of our Saffron for the benefit of our poore people: for a large vent found, it setteth many on worke.

Remembrances for master S. to giue him the better occasion to informe himselfe of some things in England, and after of some other things in Turkie, to the great profite of the Common weale of this Countrey. Written by the foresayd master Richard Hakluyt, for a principall English Factor at Constantinople 1582.

Since all men confesse (that be not barbarously bred) that men are borne as well to seeke the common commoditie of their Countrey, as their owne priuate benefite, it may seeme follie to perswade that point, for each man meaneth so to doe. But wherein men should seeke the common commoditie, and what way, and by what meane that is to bee brought about, is the point or summe of the matter, since euery good man is ready to employ his labour. This is to bee done by an infinite sort of meanes, as the number of things bee infinite that may be done for common benefite of the Realme. And as the chiefe things so to bee done be diuers, so are they to bee done by diuers men, as they bee by wit and maner of education more fit, or lesse fit, for this and for that. And for that of many things that tend to the common benefite of the State, some tend more, and some lesse, I finde that no one thing, after one other, is greater then Clothing, and the things incident to the same. And vnderstanding that you are of right good capacitie, and become a Factor at Constantinople, and in other partes in Turkie, I finde no man fitter of all the English Factors there, then you. And therefore I am so bold to put you in minde, and to tell you wherein with some indoeur you may chance to doe your Countrey much good, and giue an infinite sorte of the poore people occasion to pray for you here throughout the Realme: this that I meane is in matter of Cloth, &c.

- 1 First, you cannot denie but that this Realme yeeldeth the most fine Wooll, the most soft, the most strong Wooll, the most durable in Cloth, and most apte of nature of all other to receiue Dye, and that no Island or any one kingdome so small doeth yeeld so great abundance of the same: and that no Wooll is lesse subject to mothes, or to fretting in presse, then this, as the old Parliament robes of Kings, & of many noble Peeres to be shewed may plainly testifie.
- 2 There is no commoditie of this Realme that may set so many poore subjects on worke, as this doeth, that doeth bring in so much treasure, and so much enrich the merchant, and so much employ the Nauie of this Realme, as this commoditie of our Wooll doeth.

Ample and full Vent of this noble and rich commoditie is it that the common weale of this realme doeth require.

Spaine nowe aboundeth with Wools, and the same are Clothed. Turkie hath Wools, and so haue diuers prouinces of Christendome and of Heathenesse, and cloth is made of the same in diuers places.

1 But if England haue the most fine, and the most excellent Wools of the world in all respects (as it cannot bee denied, but it hath) 2 If there may bee added to the same, excellent artificiall, and true making, and excellent dying. 3 Then no doubt but that we shall haue vent for our Clothes, although the rest of the world did abound much more with Wool then it doeth, and although their workemanship and their dying were in euery degree equal with ours of England, vnlesse the labour of our people inployed that way, and the materials used in dying should be the cause of the contrary by dearth.

But if Forren nations turne their Wools, inferior to ours, into truer and more excellent made cloth, and shall die the same in truer, surer, and more excellent and more delectable colours, then shall they sell and make ample vent of their Clothes, when the English cloth of better wooll shall rest vsold, to the spoyle of the Merchant, of the Clothier, and of the breeder of the wooll, and to the turning to bag and wallet of the infinite number of the poore people inployed in clothing in seuerall degrees of labour here in England.

Which

Which things wayed, I am to tell you what things I wish you in this Realme, and after in Turkie, to indeuour from time to time, as your laisure may permit the same.

Before you goe out of the Realme, that you learne :

1 TO know wooll, all kind of clothes made in this realme, and all other employments of wooll, home or forren, be f same in Felt clokes, felt hats, in the red knit cap for Barbarie, called Bonettos rugios colorados, or whatsoever, &c.

All the deceits in Clothmaking ; as the sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures, some of nature to shrinke, some to hold out, which causeth cloth to cockle and lie vneuen.

The euill sorting of threed of good or bad wooll, some tootoo hard spun, some tootoo soft spun deliuered to be wouen.

The faults in Weauing.

The faults in Walking, Rowing, and Burling, and in Racking the Clothes aboue measure vpon the Teintors : all which faults may be learned of honest men, which faults are to be knownen to the merchant, to be shunned and not to be vsed.

2 Then to learne of the Diers to discern all kind of colours ; as which be good and sure, and which will not hold : which be faire, which not ; which colours by the dearth of the substances bee deare, and which by reason of the cheapenesse of the Materials with which they be died, be cheape colours.

3 Then to take the names of all the materials and substauces vsed in this Citie or in the realme, in dying of cloth or silke.

To learne to know them, as which be good, which bad.

And what colours they die.

And what prices they be of.

And of them which bee the Naturals of this Realme, and in what part of the Realme they are to be had.

And of all the forren materials vsed in dying to know the very naturall places of them, and the plentie or the scarcenesse of each of them.

These things superficially learned in the realme before you goe, you are the fitter in forren parts to serue your Countrey, for by this meanes you haue an enterie into the thing that I wish you to trauell in.

What you shall doe in Turkie, besides the businesse of your Factorship.

1 FORasmuch as it is reported that the Woollen clothes died in Turkie bee most excellently died, you shall send home into this realme certaine Mowsters or pieces of Shew to be brought to the diers hall, there to be shewed, partly to remouee out of their heads, the tootoo great opinion they haue conceined of their owne cunning, and partly to mouee them for shame to endeuour to learne more knowledge to the honour of their countrey of England, and to the vniuersall benefit of the realme.

2 You shall deuise to amend the Dying of England, by carying hence an apte yoong man brought vp in the Arte, or by bringing one or other from thence of skill, or rather to deuise to bring one for Silkes, and another for Wooll and for Woollen cloth, and if you cannot worke this by ordinarie meanes, then to worke it by some great Bassas meane, or if your owne credite there be not sufficient by meane of your small abode in those parties, to worke it by the helpe of the French ambassador there resident, for which purpose you may insinuate your selfe into his acquaintance, and otherwise to leaue no meane vnsought that tendeth to this end, wherein you are to doe as circumstances may permit.

3 Then to learne to know all the materials and substances that the Turkes vse in dying, be they of Herbes, simple or compound, be they Plants, Barkes, Wood, Berries, Seedes, Graines, or Minerall matter, or what els soeuer. But before all other, such things as yeeld those famous colours that carrie such special report of excellencie, that our Merchants may bring them to this realme by ordinarie trade, as a light meane for the better vent of our clothes.

4 To know the vse of those, and where the naturall place of them and of ech of them is, I meane the place where ech of them groweth or is bred.

5 And in any wise, if Anile that coloureth blew be a naturall commodity of those parts, and if it be compounded of an herbe, to send the same into this realme by seed or by root in barrell of earth, with all the whole order of sowing, setting, planting, replanting, and with the compounding of the same, that it may become a naturall commodity in this realme as Woad is, to this end that the high price of forreine Woad (which deuoureth yeerely great treasure) may be brought downe. So shall the marchant buy his cloth lesse deare, and so he shalbe able to occupy with lesse stocke, be able to afoord cloth cheaper, make more ample vent, and also become a greater gainer himselfe, and all this to the benefit of this realme.

6 To do the like with herbe & plant, or tree that in dying is of any excellent vse, as to send the same by seed, berry, root, &c: for by such meanes Saffron was brought first into this realme, which hath set many poore on worke, and brought great wealth into this realme. Thus may Sumack, the plant wherewith the most excellent blacks be died in Spaine, be brought out of Spaine, and out of the Hands of the same, if it will grow in this more colde climat. For thus was Woad brought into this realme, and came to good perfection, to the great losse of the French our olde enemies. And it doth maruellously import this realme to make naturall in this realme such things as be special in the dying of our clothes. And to speake of such things as colour blew, they are of greatest vse, and are grounds of the most excellent colours, and therefore of all other to be brought into this realme, be it Anile or any other materiall of that quality.

7 And because yellowes and greens are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Olde and Greenweed wherewith they be died be naturall here, and in great plenty, therefore to bring our clothes so died to common sale in Turkie were to the great benefit of the marchant, and other poore subiects of this realme, for in sale of such our owne naturall colours we consume not our treasure in forren colours, and yet we sell our owne trifles, dearely perhaps.

8 The woollens being naturall, and excellent colours for dying becoming by this meanes here also naturall, in all the arte of Clothing then we want but one onely speciall thing. For in this so temperate a climat our people may labor the yere thorowout, whereas in some regions of the world they cannot worke for extreme heat, as in some other regions they cannot worke for extreme colde a good part of the yere. And the people of this realme by the great and blessed abundance of victuall are cheaply fed, and therefore may afoord their labour cheaply. And where the Clothiers in Flanders by the flatnesse of their riuers cannot make Walkmilles for their clothes, but are forced to thicken and dresse all their clothes by the foot and by the labour of men, whereby their clothes are raised to an higher price, we of England haue in all Shires store of milles vpon falling riuers. And these riuers being in temperate zones are not dried vp in Summer with drought and heat as the riuers be in Spaine and in hotter regions, nor frozen vp in Winter as all the riuers be in all the North regions of the world: so as our milles may go and worke at all times, and dresse clothes cheaply. Then we haue also for scowring our clothes earths and claiies, as Walkers clay, and the clay of Osborne little inferior to Sope in scowring and in thicking. Then also haue we some reasonable store of Alum and Copporas here made for dying, and are like to haue increase of the same. Then we haue many good waters apt for dying, and people to spin and to doe the rest of all the labours we want not. So as there wanteth, if colours might be brought in and made naturall, but onely Oile: the want whereof if any man could deuise to supply at the full with any thing that might become naturall in this realme, he whatsoever he were that could bring it about, might deserue immortall fame in this our Common wealth, and such a deuise was offered to the Parliament and refused, because they denied to endow him with a certaine liberty, some others hauing obtained the same before, that practised to worke that effect by Radish seed, which onely made a triall of small quantity, and that went no further, to make that Oile in plenty: and now he that offered this deuise was a marchant, and is dead, and withall the deuise is dead with him.

Supply of the
want of oile.

It is written by one that wrote of Afrike, that in Egypt in a city called Muhaisira there be many milles employed in making of Oile of the seed of an herbe called Sesamum: Pena and Lobell, Physicians, write in our time, that this herbe is a codded herbe full of oily seed, and that there is plenty of this seede brought out of Egypt to diuers Cities in Italy. If this herbe will prosper in this realme, our marchants may easily bring of it, &c.

Leo Africanus
lib. 3.

9 Hauing heerein thus troubled you by raising to your minde the consideration of certaine things, it shall not be impertinent to tell you that it shall not be amisse that you note all the order of the degrees of labour vsed in Turkey, in the arte of Clothing, and to see if any way they excell in that profession our people of these parts, and to bring notice of the same into this realme.

10 And if you shall finde that they make any cloth of any kind not made in this realme, that is there of great vse, then to bring of the same into this realme some Mowsters, that our people may fall into the trade, and prepare the same for Turkie: for the more kinds of cloth we can deuise to make, the more ample vent of our commoditie we shall haue, and the more sale of the labour of our poore subjects that els for lacke of labour become idle and burdenous to the common weale, and hurtfull to many: and in England we are in our clothing trade to frame our selues according to the desires of forren nations, be it that they desire thicke or thinne, broad or narrowe, long or short, white or blacke. 11 But with this prouiso alwayes, that our cloth passe out with as much labour of our people as may be, wherein great consideration ought to be had: for (if vent might so admit it) as it were the greatest madnesse in the world for vs to vent our wooll not clothed, so were it madnesse to vent our wooll in part or in the whole turned into broad cloth, if we might vent the same in Kersies: for there is great difference in profit to our people betwene the clothing of a sacke of wooll in the one, and the like sacke of wooll in the other, of which I wish the marchant of England to haue as great care as he may for the vniuersall benefit of the poore: and the turning of a sacke of wooll into Bonets is better then both &c. And also not to cary out of the realme any cloth white, but died if it may be, that the subjects of this realme may take as much benefit as is possible, and rather to seeke the vent of the clothes died with the naturall colours of England, then such as be died with forren colours.

12 And if of necessity we must be forced to receiue certaine colours from forren parts, for that this climat will not breed them, I wish that our marchants procure Anile and such other things to be planted in like climats where now it growes, in diuers other places, that this realme may haue that brought in for as base prices as is possible, and that falling out with one place we may receiue the same from another, and not buy the same at the second or the third hand &c. For if a commodity that is to be had of meere necessity, be in one hand, it is dearely purchased.

1 How many seuerall colours be died is to be learned of our Diers before you depart.

2 Then how many of those colours England doth die of her owne naturall home materials and substances, and how many not.

3 Then to bring into this realme herbs and plants to become naturall in our soiles, that may die the rest of the colours, that presently of our owne things here growing we can not yet die, and this from all forren places.

4 There is a wood called Logwood or Palo Campechio, it is cheape and yeeldeth a glorious blew, but our workmen can not make it sure. This wood you must take with you, and see whether the Silke diers or Wooll diers in Turkey can doe it, with this one you may enrich your selfe very much, and therefore it is to be endeuoured earnestly by you. It may bring downe the price of Woad and of Anile.

Other some things to be remembred.

If you can finde out at Tripoly in Syria or elsewhere a vent for the Cappes called in Barbarie, Bonettos colorados rugios, which is a red Scottish cap as it were without brims, you should do your countrey much good: for as a sacke of wooll turned into fine Deuonshire kersies doth set many more people on worke then a sacke spunne for broad cloth in a grosser

threed, so a sacke of wooll turned into those Bonets doth set many more poore people on worke, then a sacke turned into Kersies, by reason of the knitting. And therefore if you can induour that, you worke great effect. And no doubt that a maruellous vent may be found out of them into Afrike by the way of Alexandria, and by Alcayer Southeast and Southwest thence.

2 And by the vent of our knit hose of Woollen yarne, Woorsted yarne, and of Linnen thred, great benefit to our people may arise, and a great value in fine Kersies and in those knit wares may be couched in a small roome in the ship. And for these things our people are growen apt, and by induour may be drawn to great trade.

3 Saffron the best of the vniuersall world groweth in this realme, and forasmuch as it is a thing that requireth much labour in diuers sorts, and setteth the people on worke so plentifully, I wish you to see whether you can finde out ample vent for the same, since it is gone out of great vse in those parts. It is a spice that is cordiall, and may be used in meats, and that is excellent in dying of yellow silks. This commodity of Saffron groweth fifty miles from Tripoli in Syria, on an high hill called in those parts Garian, so as there you may learne at that port of Tripoli the value of the pound, the goodnesse of it, and the places of the vent. But it is sayd that from that hill there passeth yerele of that commodity fifteene moiles laden, and that those regions notwithstanding lacke sufficiencie of that comodity. But if a vent might be found, men would in Essex about Saffronwalden and in Cambridge shire reuiue the trade for the benefit of the setting of the poore on worke. So would they doe in Hereford shire by Wales, where the best of all England is, in which place the soile yelds the wilde Saffron commonly, which sheweth the naturall inclination of the same soile to the bearing of the right Saffron, if the soile be manured and that way employed.

Leo Africanus
lib. 4.

This may be
learned at Alger.

4 There is a walled towne not farre from Barbarie, called Hubbed, toward the South from the famous towne Telenin, about six miles: the inhabitants of which towne in effect be all Diers. And it is sayd that thereabout they haue plenty of Anile, & that they occupy that, and also that they vse there in their dyings, of the Saffron aforesayd. The truth whereof, in the Southerly parts of the Mediteran sea, is easily learned in your passage to Tripoli, or in returne from thence homeward you may vnderstand it. It is reported at Saffronwalden that a Pilgrim purposing to do good to his cuntry, stole an head of Saffron, and hid the same in his Palmers staffe, which he had made hollow before of purpose, and so he brought this root into this realme, with venture of his life: for if he had bene taken, by the law of the cuntry from whence it came, he had died for the fact. If the like loue in this our age were in our people that now become great trauellers, many knowledges, and many trades, and many herbes and plants might be brought into this realme that might doe the realme good. And the Romans hauing that care, brought from all coasts of the world into Italie all arts and sciences, and all kinds of beaues and fowles, and all herbes, trees, busks and plants that might yeeld profit or pleasure to their cuntry of Italie. And if this care had not bene heretofore in our ancestors, then had our life bene sauage now, for then we had not had Wheat nor Rie, Peaze nor Beanes, Barley nor Oats, Peare nor Apple, Vine nor many other profitable and pleasant plants, Bull nor Cow, Sheepe nor Swine, Horse nor Mare, Cocke nor Hen, nor a number of other things that we inioy, without which our life were to be sayd barbarous: for these things and a thousand that we vse more the first inhabitants of this land found not here. And in time of memory things haue bene brought in that were not here before, as the Damaske rose by Doctour Linaker king Henry the seuenth and king Henrie the eight's Physician, the Turkey cocks and hennes about fifty yeres past, the Artichowe in time of king Henry the eight, and of later time was procured out of Italy the Muske rose plant, the plumme called the Perdigwena, and two kindes more by the Lord Cromwell after his trauell, and the Abricot by a French Priest one Wolfe Gardiner to king Henry the eight: and now within these foure yeres there haue bene brought into England from Vienna in Austria diuers kinds of flowers called Tulipas, and those and other procured thither a little before from Constantinople by an excellent man called M. Carolus Clusius. And it is sayd that since we traded to Zante that the plant that beareth the Coren is also brought into this realme from thence; and

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and although it bring not fruit to perfection, yet it may serue for pleasure and for some vse, like as our vines doe, which we cannot well spare, although the climat so colde will not permit vs to haue good wines of them. And many other things haue bene brought in, that haue degenerated by reason of the colde climat, some other things brought in hanc by negligence bene lost. The Archbishop of Canterburie Edmund Grindall, after he returned out of Germany, brought into this realme the plant of Tamariske from thence, and this plant he hath so increased that there be here thousands of them; and many people haue receiued great health by this plant: and if of things brought in such care were had, then could not the first labour be lost. The seed of Tabacco hath bene brought hither out of the West Indies, it groweth heere, and with the herbe many haue bene eased of the reumes, &c. Each one of a great number of things were woorthy of a iourney to be made into Spaine, Italy, Barbarie, Egypt, Zante, Constantinople, the West Indies, and to diuers other places neerer and further off then any of these, yet forasmuch as the poore are not able, and for that the rich settled at home in quiet will not, therefore we are to make sute to such as repaire to forren kingdomes, for other businesses, to haue some care heerein, and to set before their eyes the examples of these good men, and to endenour to do for their parts the like, as their speciall businesses may permit the same. Thus giuing you occasion by way of a little remembrance, to haue a desire to doe your countrey good, you shall, if you haue any inclination to such good, do more good to the poore ready to starue for reliefe, then euer any subiect did in this realme by building of Almshouses, and by giuing of lands and goods to the reliefe of the poore. Thus may you helpe to driue idlenesse the mother of most mischiefs out of the realme, and winne you perpetuall fame, and the prayer of the poore, which is more worth then all the golde of Peru and of all the West Indies.

The voyage of the Susan of London to Constantinople, wherein the worshipfull M. William Harborne was sent first Ambassadour vnto Sultan Murad Can, the great Turke, with whom he continued as her Maiesties Ligier almost sixe yeeres.

The 14 of Nouember 1582, we departed from Blackewall, bound for the Citie of Constantinople, in the tall shippe called the Susan of London: the Master whereof was Richard Parsons, a very excellent and skilfull man in his facultie. But by occasion of contrary weather we spent two months before we could reconer the Kowes in the Isle of Wight. Where the 14 of Ianuary following we tooke in the worshipfull M. William Hareborne her Maiesties Ambassadour to the Turke, and his company, and sailed thence to Yarmouth in the foresayd Isle of Wight. The 19 we put from Wight. The 26 we did see Cauo de Sant Vincente. The same day we were thwart of Cauo Santo Maria. The 27 we passed by Tariffa, and Gibraltar. The 28 in the morning we passed by Velez Malaga: and that night were thwart of Cauo de Gates. The 29 at night we had sight of Cauo de Palos. The 30 in the morning we did see the high land of Denia, in the kingdome of Valentia, and that night we had sight of the land Formentera. The 31 in the morning appeared the land of Cabrera. The first of February we put into a Port in Mallorca, called Porto de Sant Pedro: where they would haue enill intreated vs for comming into the Harbour: we thought we might haue bene as bolde there as in other places of Christendome, but it proued farre otherwise. The first man we met on land was a simple Shepheard, of whom we demanded whether wee might haue a sheepe or such like to refresh our selues, who tolde vs yea. And by such conference had with him, at the last he came aboard once or twice, and had the best cheare that we could make him: and our Ambassadour himselfe talked with him, and still he made vs faire promises, but nothing at all meant to performe the same, as the end shewed. In the meane time came in a shippe of Marseils, the Master whereof did know our Ambassadour very well, with whom our Ambassadour had conference, and with his Marchants also. They came from Alger in Barbarie, which is vnder the gouernement of the Great Turke. They did present our Ambassadour with an Ape, wherefore he made very much of them, and had them often aboard. By them I suppose, he was bewrayed of his purpose as touching his message, but yet still we had faire words of the Shepheard aforesayd, and others. So that vpon their

January the
fourteenth.
C. Vincente.
C. Santa Maria.
Tariffa.
Velez Malaga.
C. de Gates.
C. de Palos.
Denia.
Formentera.
Cabrera.
February the
first.
Mallorca.
The shippers
came on land at
Porto de Sant
Pedro.
The Ambassa-
dour bewrayed.

words,

February the
sixth.

The English
men are sur-
prised.

The Spaniards
come to the sea
side to speake
with the cap-
taine.

The Spaniards
come againe to
speak.

words, our Purser and another man went to a Towne which was three or foure miles from the port, and there were well entertained, and had of the people very faire speeches, and such small things as could be gotten vpon the sudden, and so returned to the shippe that day. Then wee were emboldened, and thought all had bene well, according to their talke. The next day, being the sixth day of Februarie, two of our Gentlemen, with one of our Marchants, and the Purser, and one of the Ambassadours men went to the Towne aforesayd, thinking to doe as the Purser and the other had done before, but it prooued contrary: for at their coming thither they had faire wordes a while, and had bread and wine, and such necessaries for their money, vntill such time as they were beset with men, and the Maiorcans neuer shewed in their countenance any such matter, but as the maner of all the people in the dominions of Spaine is, for the most part to be trecherous to vs, if they thinke they haue any aduantage. For vpon the sudden they layed handes on them, and put them in holde, as sure as might be in such a simple Towne. Then were they well guarded with men both day and night, and still deluded with faire words, & they sayd to our men it was for no hurt, but that the Viceroy of the Iland would come aboard to see the shippe. But they presently sent the Purser to the Towne of Maiorca, where he was examined by the Viceroy very straightly, what their shippe and captaine were, and what voyage they intended, but he confessed nothing at all. In the meane time they in the Towne were likewise straightly examined by a Priest and other officers vpon their othes: who for their othes sake declared the whole estate of their voyage. The Ambassadours man was a French man, and therefore was suffered to goe to the shippe on a message, but he could tell the Ambassadour none other newes, but that the Viceroy would come aboard the shippe, and that our men should come with him, but they had another meaning. For the Marsellian Marchants were stayed in like maner in the Towne, onely to make a better shew vnto vs. But in the meane time, being there three or foure dayes, there came men vnto vs euery day, more or lesse, but one day especially there came two men on horsebacke, whom we tooke to be officers, being lusty men, and very well horsed. These men desired to speake with our Captaine (for all things that passed there were done in the name of our Captaine Iohn Gray) for it was sayd by vs there, that he was Captaine of one of her Maiesties shippes: wherefore all things passed in his name: and the Ambassadour not scene in any thing but rather concealed, and yet did all, because of his tongue and good inditing in that language. For he himselfe went on land clothed in Veluet, and talked with these men, and with him ten or twelue lusty fellows well weaponed, ech one hauing a Boarespeare or a Caliuer, the Captaine Iohn Gray being one of them, and our boat lying by very warely kept and ready. For then wee began to suspect, because the place was more frequented with men then it was wont. The men on horsebacke were in doubt to come neere, because hee came so well weaponed. But they bade him welcome, and gaue him great salutations in words as their maner is: and demanded why he came so strong, for they sayd he needed not to feare any man in the Iland. Answer was made, that it was the maner of English Captaines to goe with their guard in strange places. Then they tolde our Ambassadour (thinking him to be the Captaine) that they were sent from the Viceroy to know what they did lacke, for they promised him beefe or mutton, or any thing that was in the Iland to be had, but their purpose was to haue gotten more of our men if they could, and they sayde that wee should haue our men againe the next day: with such pretie delusions they fed vs still. Then our Ambassadour did write a letter to the Viceroy in her Maiesties name, and in our Captaine Iohn Grayes name, and sent it by them, desiring him to send his men, and not to trouble him in his voyage, for he had giuen him no such cause, nor any of his. So these men departed with great courtesie in words on both parts. And in all this time we did see men on horsebacke and on foot in the woods and trees more then they were accustomed to be, but we could perceiue nothing thereby. The next day, or the second, came either foure or sixe of the best of them as wee thought (the Viceroy excepted) and very many men besides in the fieldes, both on foot and on horse, but came not neere the water side. And those in like order desired to speake with the Captaine, and that when he came on land the trumpets might sound: but then the Ambassadour, whom they thought to be Cap aine,

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Captaine, would not goe, nor suffer the trumpets to be sounded, for that he thought it was a trappe to take himselfe, and more of his company. But did send one of the principall of the Marchants to talke with them. And the Captaine Iohn Gray went also with him, not being knowne of the Spaniards, for he went as a souldiour. Thus they receiued of those men the like wordes as they had of the other before mentioned, who sayd we should haue our men againe, for they meant vs no hurt. Then our Ambassadour did write another letter, and sent it by them to the Viceroy, in like order as he did before, but he receiued no answer of any of them. In all this time they had priuily gathered together the principall men of the Iland, and had laboured day and night to bring downe ordinance, not making any shew of their trecherie towards vs. But the same night following, we saw very many lights passe in the woods among the trees. And in the morning when the watch was broken vp, being Saturday the ninth of Februarie, at faire day light, one of our men looked forth, and saw standing on land the earriage of a piece: then was one commanded to goe into the toppe, and there he did descrie two or three pieces, and also many men on the shore, with diuers weapons that they brought. Then they suddenly tooke foure or five brasse pieces, and placed them on either side of the harborough where we should go out, and hid them with stones and bushes that we should not see them. Now I thinke the harborough not to be aboute the eight part of a mile ouer. Thus perceiuing their meaning which was most plaine: wee agreed to take vp our anker and goe out, and leaue our men there, hauing none other way to take. Then our Ambassadour intreated the Master of the Marseilian, his friend, to goe on land with his boat, and to know the truth: who satisfied his request. And at his returne he tolde vs that it was very true, that they would lay holde of vs if they could. Then we weighed our ankers: but hauing little winde, we towed the ship forward with the boat. The Viceroy himselfe was at the water side with more then five hundred men on both sides of the harbour as we thought. And when we came out with our shippe as far as their ordinance, our Ambassadour and the Captaine being in their armour, the Master commanding of the company, and trimming of the sailes, the Pilot standing on the poope, attending to his charge, with other very well furnished, and euery man in order about their businesse very ready, they on land on the contrary part hauing a very faire piece mounted on the North side openly in all our sights, as the shippe passed by, they trauesed that piece right with the maine mast or after-quarter of the shippe, and a Gunner standing by, with a lintstocke in his hand, about foureteene or fifteene foot long, being (as we thought) ready to giue fire. Our whole noise of trumpets were sounding on the poope with drumme and flute, and a Minion of brasse on the summer decke, with two or three other pieces, alwayes by our Gunners trauesed mouth to mouth with theirs on land, still looking when they on land should shoot, for to answer them againe. The Pilot standing on the poope, seeing this readinesse, and the shippe going very softly, because of the calmnesse of the winde, he called to them on the South side, where the Viceroy was, and sayd vnto him: Haue you warres with vs? If you haue, it is more then we know; but by your prouision it seemeth so: if you haue, shoot in Gods name, and spare not, but they held all fast and shot not. Then the Viceroy himselfe held vp a paper, and sayd he had a letter for our Captaine, and desired vs to stay for it. Then we answered and sayd we would not, but willed him to send it by the Marseilians boat, and our men also. All this while, our trumpets, drum and flute sounded, and so we passed out in the face of them all. When they perceiued that they could lay no holde on vs, they presently sent to the Towne for our men, whom within lesse then three houres after they sent aboard with the sayd letter, wherein he desired our Captaine and his company not to take it in ill part, for he meant them no harne, but would haue seene our shippe. His letter did import these and such like faire speeches: for it altogether contained courteous salutations, saying that he might holdly come into any port within his Iland, and that he and his would shew him what friendship they might: and that the injury that was offered was done at the request of the Shepheards and poore people of the countrey, for the more safegard of their flockes, and because it was not a thing vsuall to haue any such shippe to come into that port, with many other deceifull words in the sayd letter.

The Ambassadour writeth to the Viceroy.

The ninth of Februarie.

The ship being preparth to departe handfull.

The effect of the Viceroyes letter to the Captaine of the Suez.

Then

The effect of the
Ambassadors
answer.

Galata.
Sardinia.
Pantalaria.
Cysimbria.
Pantalaria.
S. cilia.
C. Passaro.
Porto de Conte
in Cephalonia.

Zante.

Prodeno.
Sapientia.
Modon.

C. Matapan.
Cerigo.
C. Malio.
Menelaus.

Bellapola.
Both Milos.
Falconara.
Antemila.
Fermenia, Zea.
Negroponte.
Andri.

Porto Sarafio.
Sagra, a port in
Naxos.

Porto Delfin.
The city of
Chio.

A By.

Ermine, or Cus-
tomer.

Baberno.
Ferdin.
Maure.
Galipoli.
Marmorata.
Aracha.
Silauria.

Ponte grande.

Ponte picola.

Then our Ambassadour wrote vnto him another letter to answer that, and gaue him thanks for his men that he had sent him, and also for his good will, and sent him a present. This done, we shot off halfe a dozen peeces, hoised our sailes, and departed on our voyage. Then the Pursuer and the rest of our men that had bene in holde, tolde vs that they did see the Captaine, and other gentlemen of the Iland, hauing their buskins and stockings torne from their legges, with labouring in the bushes day and night to make that sudden prouision. The 12 of February we saw an Iland of Africa side called Galata, where they vse to drag out of the Sea much Corall, and we saw likewise Sardinia, which is an Iland subiect to Spaine. The 13 in the morning we were hard by Sardinia. The 15 we did see an Iland neere Sicilia, and an Iland on Africa side called Cysimbria. The same day likewise we saw an Iland called Pantalaria, and that night we were thwart the middle of Sicilia. The 16 at night we were as farre as Capo Passaro, which is the Soatheast part of Sicilia. The 24 we were put into a port called Porte de Conte, in an Iland called Cephalonia: it is an out Iland in the dominions of Grecia, and now at this present gouerned by the Signory of Venice, as the rest of Grecia is vnder the Turke, for the most part. The 27 we came from thence, and that day arrived at Zante which is also in Grecia: for at this present wee entred the parts of Grecia. The second of March we came from Zante; and the same day were thwart of an Iland called Prodeno: and the 4 we were thwart of an Iland called Sapientia. There standeth a faire Towne and a Castle on the maine ouer against it, called Modon. The same day by reason of contrary windes we put backe againe to Prodeno, because we could not fetch Sapientia. The ninth we came from thence, and were as farre as Sapientia againe. The tenth we were as farre shot as Cauo Matapan; and that day we entred the Archipelago, and passed thorow betweene Cerigo and Cauo Malio. This Cerigo is an Iland where one Menelaus did sometimes reigne, from whome was stolen by Paris faire Helena, and carried to Troy, as ancient Recordes doe declare. The same day we had sight of a little Iland called Bellapola, and did likewise see both the Milos, being Ilands in the Archipelago. The 11 in the morning we were hard by an Iland called Falconara, and the Iland of Antemila. The 12 in the morning we were betweene Fermenia and Zea, being both Ilands. That night wee were betweene Negroponte and Andri, being likewise Ilands. The 13 in the morning we were hard by Psara and Sarafio, being Ilands nine or tenne miles from Chio, and could not fetch Chio. So we put roome with a port in Metelin called Sigra, and about nine of the clocke at night we ankered there. The 15 we came from thence, the sixteenth we put into Porto Delfin. This port is 9 English miles to the Northward of the City of Chio, (and it may be twelue of their miles) this night we stayed in the sayd port, being in the Iland of Chio. Then went our Marchant and one or two with him to the City of Chio. And when the By, who is the gouernour of the Iland (and is in their language a Duke) had communed with the Marchant, and those that were with him, and vnderstood of our arriual within his dominion, the day following he armed his gallies, and came to welcome our Ambassadour, accompanied with the Ermine, that is, the Kings Customer, and also the French Consull, with diuers of the chiefe of the City, and offered him as much friendship as he could or would desire: for he did offer to attend vpon vs, and towe vs if need were to the Castles. The 21 we departed from thence, and that day passed by port Sigra againe. This Iland of Metelin is part of Asia, and is neere to Natolia. The 22 we passed by a head land called Baberno, and is also in Asia. And that day at night we passed by the Isle of Tenedo, part of Asia, and by another Iland called Maure. And the same day we passed thorow the straights of Galipoli, and by the Castles, and also by the Towne of Galipoli it selfe, which standeth in Europa. And that night we were in sight of Marmorata which is neere Natolia, and part of Asia. The 23 in the morning we were thwart of Aracha, and that night we ankered in Silauria. The 24 in the morning the Marchant and the Pilot were set on land to goe to the City about the Ambassadors businesse, but there they could not land because we had the winde faire. That place of some is called Ponte grande, and is foure and twenty miles on this side of Constantinople, and because of the winde, they followed in the skiffe untill they came to a place called Ponte picola, and there is a little bridge, it standeth eight Turkish miles from Constantinople, there the Marchant and the Pilot landed. At this bridge is an house of the great Turkes

with

with a faire Garden belonging vnto it, neere the which is a point called Ponta S. Stephano, and there the shippe ankered that day. The 26 day the ship came to the seven Towers, and the 27 we came neerer. The 29 there came three gallies to bring vs vp further: and when the shippe came against the great Turks palace, we shot 'off all our ordinance to the number of foure and thirty pieces. Then landed our Ambassadour, and then we discharged foure and twentie pieces, who was receiued with more then fifty or threescore men on horsebacke. The ninth of April he presented the great Bassa with sixe clothes, foure cannes of siluer double gilt, and one piece of fine holland, and to three other Bassas, that is to say, the second Bassa, which is a gelded man, and his name is Mahomet Bassa, to the third who married the great Turks sister, and to the fourth whom they call Abraham Bassa, to euery one of these he gaue foure clothes. Now, before the great Bassa, and Abraham Bassa, at their returne from the Court (and as we thinke at other times, but at that time for a certaine) there came a man in maner of a foole, who gaue a great shout three or foure times, crying very hollowly, the place rebounded with the sound, and this man, say they, is a prophet of Mahomet, his armes and legges naked, on his feet he did weare wooden pattens of two sorts, in his hand, a flagge, or streamer set on a short speare painted, he carried a mat and bottels, and other trumpery at his backe, and sometimes vnder his arme, on his head he had a cappe of white Camels haire, flat like an helmet, written about with letters, and about his head a linnen rowle. Other seruingmen there were with the sayd Bassas, with red attire on their heads, much like French hoods, but the long flappe somewhat smaller towards the end, with scutes or plates of mettall, like vnto the chape of an ancient arming sword, standing on their foreheads like ether lamisaries. These Basses entertained vs as followeth: First, they brought vs into a hall, there to stand on one side, and our Ambassadour and gentlemen on the other side, who sate them downe on a bench couered with carpets, the Ambassadour in the midst; on his left hand sate our gentlemen, and on his right hand the Turkes, next to the doore where their master goeth in and out: the common sort of Turkes stayed in the Court yard, not suffered to come neere vs. When our Ambassadour had sitten halfe an houre, the Bassas (who sate by themselves in an inner small roome) sent for him; to whom the Ambassadour and his gentlemen went: they all kissed his hand, and presently returned (the Ambassadour onely excepted, who stayed there, and a Turks chaus with him) with the Ambassadour and his gentlemen went in also so many of our men as there were presents to cary in, but these neither kissed his hand nor taried. After this I went to visit the church of Santa Sophia, which was the chiefe church when it was the Christians, and now is the chiefe see and church of primacie of this Turke present: before I entred I was willed to put off my shoes, to the end I should not prophane their church, I being a Christian. The pillars on both sides of the church are very costly and rich, their Pulpets seemely and handsome, two are common to preach in, the third reserved onely for their Paschall. The ground is couered with Mats, and the walles hanged with Tapistry. They haue also Lamps in their churches, one in the middle of the church of exceeding greatnesse, and another in another part of the church of cleane golde, or double gilded, full as bigge as a barrel. Round about the church there is a gallery builded vpon rich and stately pillars. That day I was in both the chappels, in one of the which lieth the Turkes father, and fine of his sonnes in tombes right costly, with their turbents very white and cleane, shifted (as they say) euery Friday, they be not on their heads, but stand on mouldes made for that purpose. At the endes, ouer, and about their tombes are belts, like girdles, beset with iewels. In the other chappell are foure other of his sonnes, and one daughter, in like order. In the first chappell is a thing foure foot high, couered with greene, beset with mother of pearle very richly. This is a relique of Mahomet, and standeth on the left side of the head of the great Turks tombe. These chappels haue their floores couered, and their walles hanged with Tapistrie of great price, I could value the conering and hangings of one of the chappels, at no lesse then five hundred poundes, besides their lamps hanging richly gilded. These chappels haue their roofes curiously wrought with rich stone, and gilded. And there lie the bookes of their Lawes for euery man to reade. The 11 day of April the shippe came to the Key of the Custome house. The 16

Ponte S. Stephano.

The arriual of the Susan at Constantinople.

The Ambassadour giueth a present to the great Bassa.

A man helpe naked goeth before y^e great Bassa.

The Ambassadours entertainment with the Bassas.

Santa Sophia.

A description of their church.

The Ambassa-
dor presenteth
the Admirall
Vchali.

The Susses goeth
from the Cus-
tome house.
The Admirall
departeth to
the sea.

The Ambassa-
dours repaire to
the great Turks
court.

The entertain-
ment at dinner
of the Ambassa-
dours men.

the Ambassadour and we his men went to the Captaine Bassa, who is Admirall of the seas, his name is Vchali, he would not receiue vs into his house, but into his gallee, to deliuer our present, which was as followeth: Foure pieces of cloth, and two siluer pots gilt & grauen. The poone or sterne of his gally was gilded both within and without, and vnder his feet, and where he sate was all couered with very rich Tapistry. Our Ambassadour and his gentlemen kissed his hand, and then the gentlemen were commanded out, and our Ambassadour sate downe by him on his left hand, and the chaus stood before him. Our men might walke in the gally fore and after, some of vs taried, and some went out againe. The gally had seuen pieces of brasse in her prow, small and great, she had thirty bankes or oares on either side, and at euery banke or oare seuen men to rowe. The 18 day the shippe went from the Key. And 21 the Admirall tooke his leaue of the great Turke, being bound to the Sea with sixe and thirty gallees, very fairely beautified with gilding and painting, and beset with flags and streamers, all the which gallees discharged their ordinance: and we for his farewell gaue him one and twentie pieces. Then he went to his house with his gallees, and the 22 he went to the Sea, and the Castle that standeth in the water gaue him foureteene or sixteene pieces: and when he came against the Turks Seraglio he shot off all his calliurs and his great pieces, and so hee went his way. The 24 our Ambassadour went to the Court, whose entertainment with the order thereof followeth. When wee came first on land there was way made for vs by two or three Bassaes and diuers chouses on horsebacke with their men on foot, to accompany our Ambassadour to the Court. Also they brought horses for him and his gentlemen for to ride, which were very richly furnished: and by the way there met with vs other chouses to accompany vs to the Court. When we came there wee passed thorow two gates, at the second gate there stood very many men with horses attending on their masters. When we came within that gate we were within a very faire Court yard, in compasse twice so bigge as Pauls Church-yard. On the right hand of the sayd Court was a faire gallerie like an Alley, and within it were placed railles and such other prouision. On the left side was the like, halfe the Court ouer: it was diuided into two parts, the innermost fairer then the other. The other part of that side is the place where the Councell doe vsually sit, and at the inner end of that is a faire place to sit in, much like vnto that place in Pauls Church-yard, where the Maior and his brethren vse to sit, thither was our Ambassadour brought, and set in that place. Within that sayde place is another like open roome, where hee did eate. Assoone as wee came in, wee were placed in the innermost alley of the second roome, on the left side of the Court, which was spread with carpets on the ground fourescore or fourescore and tenne foot long, with an hundred and fiftie seuerall dishes set thereon, that is to say, Mutton boiled and roasted, Rice diuersly dressed, Fritters of the finest fashion, and dishes daintily dight with pritty pappe, with infinite others, I know not how to expresse them. We had also roasted Hennes with sundry sorts of fowles to me vnknown. The gentlemen and we sate downe on the ground, for it is their maner so to feede. There were also Greekes and others set to furnish out the roome. Our drinke was made with Rose water and Sugar and spices brewed together. Those that did serue vs with it had a great bagge tied ouer their showlders, with a broad belt like an arming belt full of plates of copper and gilt, with part of the sayd bagge vnder his arme, and the mouth in his hand: then he had a deuise to let it out when he would into cuppes, when we called for drinke. The Ambassadour when hee had eaten, passed by vs, with the chouses aforesayd, and sate him downe in an inner roome. This place where he sate was against the gate where we came in, and hard by the Councell chamber end, somewhat on the left side of the Court, this was at the East end of the Court, for we came in at the West. All this time our presents stood by vs vntill we had dined, and diner once ended, this was their order of taking vp the di-hes. Certaine were called in, like those of the Blacke gard in the Court of England, the Turks call them Moglans. These came in like rude and rauening Mastifs, without order or fashion, and made cleane riddance: for he whose hungry eye one dish could not fill turned two, one into the other, and thus euen on the sudden was made a cleane riddance of all. Then came certaine chouses and brought our gentlemen to sit with the Ambassadour. Immediately came officers & appointed lanisers to beare

fro

frō vs our presents, who caried them on the right side of the Court, and set them hard by the doore of the Priuy chamber, as we call it: there all things stode for the space of an houre. Thus the Ambassadour and his gentlemen, sate still, and to the Southward of them was a doore whereas the great Turke himselfe went in and out at, and on the South side of that doore sate on a bench all his chiefe lordes and gentlemen, and on the North side of the West gate stood his gard, in number as I gesse them a thousand men. These men haue on their heads round cappes of mettall like seilles, but sharpe in the toppe, in this they haue a bunch of Ostridge feathers, as bigge as a brush, with the corner or edge forward: at the lower end of these feathers was there a smaller feather, like those that are commonly worn here. Some of his gard had smal stauces, & most of them were weaponed with bowes and arrowes. Here they waited, during our abode at the Court, to gard their Lord. After the Ambassadour with his gentlemen had sitten an houre and more, there came three or foure chauses, and brought them into the great Turkes presence. At the Priuy chamber doore two noble men tooke the Ambassadour by eech arme one, and put their fingers within his sleeues, and so brought him to the great Turke where he sumptuously sate alone. He kissed his hand and stood by vntill all the gentlemen were brought before him in like maner, one by one, and ledde backwards againe his face towards the Turke; for they might neither tarry nor turne their backs, and in like maner returned the Ambassadour. The salutation that the Noble men did, was taking them by the hands. All this time they trode on cloth of golde, most of the Noble men that sate on the South side of the Priuy chamber sate likewise on cloth of golde. Many officers or lanisaries there were with stauces, who kept very good order, for no Turke whatsoever might goe any further than they willed him. At our Ambassadours entring they followed that bare his presents, to say, twelue fine broad clothes, two pieces of fine holland, tenne pieces of plate double gilt, one case of candlesticks, the case whereof was very large, and three foot high and more, two very great cannes or pots, and one lesser, one basin and ewer, two poppiniayes of siluer, the one with two heads: they were to drinke in: two bottles with chaines, three faire mastifs in coats of redde cloth, three spaniels, two bloodhounds, one common hunting hound, two greyhounds, two little dogges in coats of silke: one clocke valued at five hundred pounds sterling: ouer it was a Forrest with trees of siluer, among the which were deere chased with dogs, and men on horsebacke following, men drawing of water, others carrying mine oare on barrowes: on the toppe of the clocke stood a castle, and on the castle a mill. All these were of siluer. And the clocke was round beset with iewels. All the time that we stayed at the Councell chamber doore they were telling or weighing of money to send into Persia for his Souldieours pay. There were carried out an hundred and three and thirty bags, and in euery bagge, as it was tolde vs, one thousand ducats, which amounteth to three hundred and thirty thousand *, and in sterling English money to fourescore and nineteene thousand pounds. The Captaine of the guard in the meane time went to the great Turke, and returned againe, then they of the Court made obeisance to him, bowing downe their heads, and their hands on their breasts, and he in like order resaluted them: he was in cloth of siluer, he went and came with two or three with him and no more. Then we went out at the first gate, and there we were commanded to stay vntill the Captaine of the guard was passed by and all his guard with him, part before him and part behinde him, some on horsebacke and some on foot, but the most part on foot carrying on their shoulders the money before mentioned, and so we passed home. There was in the Court during our abode there, for the most part a foole resembling the first, but not naked as was the other at the Bassas: but he turned him cōtinually, & cried Hough very hollowly. The third of May I saw the Turke go to the church: he had more then two hundred and fifty horses before and behinde him, but most before him. There were many empty horses that came in no order. Many of his Nobilitie were in cloth of golde, but himselfe in white sattin. There did ride behinde him sixe or seven youthes, one or two whereof carried water for him to drinke as they sayd. There were many of his guard running before him and behinde him, and when he alighted, they cried Hough very hollowly, as the aforesayd fooles.

The Turke is presented with a rich present.

A letter of Mustapha Chaus to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie.

Serenissima, prudentissima, & sacra Regia Maiestas, domina mihi semper clementissima, meorum fidelium officiorum promptam paratissimamque commendationem. Generosus & virtuosus Gulielmus Hareborne legatus vestræ sacræ Maiestatis venit ad portam excelsissimam potentissimi & inuictissimi, & semper Augustissimi Cæsaris Sultan Murad Can, cui Deus omnipotens benedicat. Et quanto honore, quanta dignitate, quantaque humanitate aliorum confederatorum legati accipiuntur, præfatus quoque legatus vester tanta reuerentia, tantaque amplitudine acceptus & collocatus est in porta excelsissima. Et posthac subditi & homines vestræ sacræ Maiestatis ad ditiones omnes Cæsareas venire, & sua negocia tractare, & ad suam patriam redire sine impedimento, vt in literis excelsissimi, potentissimi, & inuictissimi & semper Augustissimi Cæsaris ad vestram sacram Regiam Maiestatem datis facile patet, tranquillè & pacificè possunt. Ego autem imprimis diligentem operam & fidele studium & nunc eodem confirmando nauau, & in futurum quoque vsque in vitium vitæ spiritum in negotijs potentissimi & inuictissimi Cæsaris, & vestræ sacræ Regiæ Maiestatis egregiam nauabo operam. Quod Deus omnipotens ad emolumentum & vtilitatem vtriusque Reipublice secundet. Amen. Sacram Regiam Maiestatem fœlicissimè valere exopto. Datum Constantinopoli anno 1583, die octauo Maij.

A letter of the English Ambassadour to M. Haruie Millers, appointing him Consull for the English nation in Alexandria, Cairo, and other places of Egypt.

HAuing to appoint our Consull in Cayro, Alexandria, Egypt, and other parts adiacent, for the safe protection of body and goods of her Maiesties subiects; being well perswaded of your sufficient abilitie; in her Maiesties name I doe elect and make choise of you, good friend Haruie Millers, to execute the same worshipfull office, as shall be required for her Maiesties better seruice, the commodity of her subiects, and my contentation: hauing and enjoying for merit of your trauell in the premises the like remuneration incident to the rest of ours in such office in other parts of this Empire. Requiring you (all other affaires set aside) to repaire thither with expedition, and attend vpon this your charge, which the Almighty grant you well to accomplish. For the due execution whereof, we heerewith send you the Grand Signiors Patent of priuilege with ours, and what els is needfull therefore, in so ample maner, as any other Consull whosoeuer doeth or may enjoy the same. In ayd whereof, according to my bounden duety to her Maiesty our most gracious Mistresse, I will be ready alwayes to employ my selfe to the generall benefit of her Maiesties subiects, for your maintenance in all iust causes incident to the same. And thus effsoones requiring and commanding you as aboue sayd, to performe my request, I bid you most heartily well to fare, and desire God to blesse you. From my mansion Rapamat nigh Pera this 25 of April 1583.

Commission giuen by M. William Hareborne the English Ambassadour, to Richard Forster, authorising him Consull of the English nation in the parts of Alepo, Damasco, Aman, Tripolis, Ierusalem, &c.

I William Hareborne, her Maiesties Ambassadour Ligier with the Grand Signior, for the affaires of the Leuant doe in her Maiesties name confirme and appoint Richard Forster Gentleman, my Deputie and Consull in the parts of Alepo, Damasco, Aman, Tripolis, Ierusalem, and all other ports whatsoever in the prouinces of Syria, Palestina, and Iurie, to execute the office of Consull ouer all our Nation her Maiesties subiects, of what estate or quality soeuer: giuing him hereby full power to defend, protect, and maintaine all such her Maiesties subiects as to him shall be obedient, in all honest and iust causes whatsoever: and in like case no lesse power to imprison, punish, and correct any and all such as he shall finde disobedient to him in the like causes, euen in such order as I myselfe might doe by vertue of her Maiesties Commission giuen me the 26 of Nouember 1582, the copie whereof I haue annexed to this present vnder her Maiesties Seale deliuered me to that vse. Straightly charging and commanding all her Maiesties subiects in those parts, as they will auoid her Highnesse displeasure and their

their owne harmes, to honour his authoritie, and haue due respect vnto the same, aiding and assisting him there with their persons and goods in any cause requisit to her Maiesties good service, and commoditie of her dominions. In witness whereof I haue confirmed and sealed these presents at Rapamat my mansion house by Pera ouer against Constantinople, the 20 of Iune 1583.

A letter of directions of the English Ambassadour to M. Richard Forster, appointed the first English Consull at Tripolis in Syria.

COusin Forster, these few words are for your remembrance when it shall please the Almighty to send you safe arriuall in Tripolis of Syria. When it shall please God to send you thither, you are to certifie our Nation at Tripolis of the certaine day of your landing, to the end they both may haue their house in a readinesse, and also meet you personally at your entrance to accompany you, being your selfe apparelled in the best maner. The next, second, or third day, after your coming, giue it out that you be crazed and not well disposed, by meanes of your trauell at Sea, & arising which time, you and those there are most wisely to determine in what maner you are to present your selfe to the Beglerbi, Cadi, and other officers: who euery of them are to be presented according to the order accustomed of others formerly in like office: which after the note of Iohn Blanke, late Vice-consull of Tripolis for the French, deliuered you heerewith, is very much: and therefore, if thereof you can saue any thing, I pray you doe it, as I doubt not but you will. They are to giue you there also another Ianizarie according as the French hath; whose outward proceedings you are to imitate and follow, in such sort as you be not his inferiour, according as those of our Nation heeretofore with him resident can informe you. Touching your demeanour after your placing, you are wisely to proceede considering both French and Venetian will haue an enuious eye on you: whome if they perceiue wise and well aduised, they will feare to offer you any iniurie. But if they shall perceiue any insufficiencie in you, they will not omitte any occasion to harme you. They are subtle, malicious, and dissembling people, wherefore you must alwayes haue their doings for suspected, and warily walke in all your actions: wherein if you call for Gods diuine assistance, as doth become euery faithfull good Christian, the same shall in such sort direct you as he shall be glorified, your selfe preserued, your doings blessed, and your enemies confounded. Which if contrarywise you omit and forget, your enemies malice shalbe satisfied with your confusion, which God defend, and for his mercies sake keepe you. Touching any outloppers of our nation, which may happen to come thither to trallike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers, and suffer the rest not to traffike at any time, and together enter in such bonds as you thinke meete, that both they shall not deale in the Grand Signiors dominions, and also not harme, during their voyage, any his subiects shippes, vessels, or whatsoever other, but quietly depart out of the same country without any harme doing. And touching those there for the company, you are to defend them according to your priuiledge & such commandements as you haue had hence, in the best order you may. In all and euery your actions, at any hand, beware of rashnesse and anger, after both which repentance followeth. Touching your dealings in their affaires of marchandise, you are not to deale otherwise then in secret and counsell. You are carefully to foresee the charge of the house, that the same may be in all honest measure to the companies profit and your owne health through moderation in diet, and at the best hand, and in due time to prouide things needfull, to saue what may be: for he that buyeth euery thing when he needeth it, harmeth his owne house, and helpeth the retailer. So as it is, in mine opinion, wisdom to foresee the buying of all things in their native soile, in due time, and at the first hand euery yeere, as you are to send the company the particular accounts of the same expenses. Touching your selfe, you are to cause to be employed fifty or threescore ducats, videlicet, twenty in Sope, and the rest in Spices, whereof the most part to be Pepper, whereof we spend very much. The Spices are to be provided by our friend William Barrat, and the Sope buy you at your first arriuall, for that this shippe lading the same commodity will cause it to amount in price. From our mansion Rapamat, the tift of September 1583.

A letter

A letter to the right honourable William Hareborne her Maiesties Ambassadour with the Grand Signior from Alger.

Right honorable, we haue receiued your honors letters dated in Constantinople the 5. of Nouember, and accordingly deliuered that inclosed to the king of this place, requiring of him, according as you did command vs in her Maiesties name, that he would vouchsafe to giue order to all his Captaines & Raies that none of them should meddle with our English shippes comming or going to or from these parts, for that they haue order not to passe by the Christian coast, but vpon the coast of Barbary, and shewing him of the charter giuen by the Grand Signior, requiring him in like case that for the better fulfilling of the amity, friendship and holy league betweene the Grand Signior and her Maiesty, he would giue vs fure or six safe-conducts for our ships, that meeting with any of his gallies or galliots, they might not meddle with them neither shoot at them: who made me answere he would neither giue me any safe-conduct nor commission to his men of war not to meddle with them, for that he trusted to take some of them this yere, and made good account thereof. In like maner I spake to the chiefe of the Ianisers and the Leuents, who made me answere, the best hope they had this yere was to take some of them, and although they haue the Grand Signiors commandement we care not therefore: for we will by policy, or one meanes or other prouoke them to shoot some ordinance, which if they do but one peece, the peace is broken, and they be good prizes. And some of them say further, we care not for their safeconduct, for if they shew it vs, we will conuey it away, we are sure the dogs cannot be beleueed against vs. The premisses considered, your honour is with all speed to procure the Grand Signior his fauorable letters directed to Itazan, the Cady, Captaines, Ianisers, & Leuents, & another like to Romadan Bassa, king of Tripolis, commanding them in no maner whatsoever to deale with our English ships bound into those parts or returning thence with their commodities, although they should shoot one at another: for when our ships shall meet them, for that, as your honor is aduertised, the gallies of Carthage, Florence, Sicilia and Malta haue made a league to take all our ships comming in or going out of the Grand Signiors dominions, therefore if they meet with any of these gallies of Alger or Tripolis, thinking they be of them, and not knowing them a far off, they may shoot at them, which if therefore they should make them prizes, were against Gods lawes, the Grand Signior his league, all reason and conscience, considering that all the world doth know that Marchants ships laden with merchandise do not seeke to fight with men of warre, but contrariwise to defend themselves from them, when they would do them harme. Wherefore if your honour do not get out two letters of the Grand Signior as aforesayd, & send them hither with all speed by some one of your gentlemen accompanied with a chaus of the Court, or some other of the Grand Signiors seruants, it is impossible that our English ships can escape freely from these or the Christians: for either they must of force go on the Christian coast, and so fall into their hands, or els on this coast, and fall into the kings of this towne, or Tripolis, their hands, which if they should, will neuer be recouered. And if your honor cannot obtaine this thing, I beseech your honour in the behalfe of all the English marchants (who sent me hither to follow such order as your honour should giue me) to certifie her Maiesty, to the end that they may be commanded to leaue off traffique, and not to lose their goods, and her poore subiects the Mariners. And thus humbly taking my leaue, I desist from troubling your honor. From Algier the tenth of February 1583.

A letter of M. Harborne to Mustapha, challenging him for his dishonest dealing in translating of three of the Grand Signior his commandements.

DOMine Mustapha, nescimus quid sibi velit, cum nobis mandata ad finem vtilem concessa perperam reddas, quae male scripta, plus damni, quam utilitatis adferant: quemadmodum constat ex tribus receptis mandatis, in quibus summum aut principale deest aut auferatur. In posterum noli ita nobiscum agere. Ita enim ludibrio erimus omnibus in nostrum & tuum dedecus. Cum nos multarum actionum spem Turcicè scriptarum in tua prudentia reponimus, ita prouidere debes, vt non aueriant huiusmodi mala. Quocirca deinceps cum mandatum

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aut scriptum aliquod accipias, verbum ad verbum conuertatur in Latinum sermonem, ne damnum insequatur. Nosti multos habere nos inimicos conatibus nostris inuidentes, quorum malitiæ vestræ est prudentiæ aduersari. Hi nostri, Secretarius & minimus interpres ex nostra parte dicent in tribus illis receptis mandatis errata. Vt deinceps similes errores non eueniant precamur. Ista emendes, & cætera Serenissimæ regiæ Maiestatis negocia, vti decet vestræ conditionis hominem, meliùs cures. Nam vnicuique suo officio strenuè est laborandum vt debito tramite omnia succedant: quod spero te facturum. Bene vale.

The Passport in Italian granted to Thomas Shingleton Englishman, by the king of Algier. 1583.

NOI Assan Basha Vicere & lochotenente e capitan della iurisditione de Algier doniamo e concediamo libero saluo condotto a Thomas Shingleton mercadante, che possi con suo vassello e marinare de che natione se siano, e mercadantia di qual si voglia natione, andare & venire, e negoziari, e contrattare liberamente in questa citta de Algier & altri lochi de la nostra iurisdictione cosi di ponente comi di Leuante: & cosi anchora commandiamo al capitan di maare di Algier & d'altri lochi de nostra iurisdictione, Rais de Vasselli & Capitani de Leuante, & altri capitani di vasselli tanto grossi como picholi, si commanda a qual si voglia, che trouando il sopradetto Thomas Shingleton Inglese nelli mari di Genua, Francia, Napoli, Calabria, e Sardinia con suo vasello e mercantia, & homini de che nationi si siano, non gli debba molestare, ne piggliare, ne toccare cosa de nessuna manera tanto di denare, como di qual si voglia altra robba, sotto la pena e disgratia di perdir la vita & la robba: Et per quanto hauete a caro la gratia del Gran Signor nostro patrone Soltan Murates Ottomano, lo lascierete andare per suo camino senza dargli nessuno impedimento. Dato in Algieri in nostro reggio l'alazzo, sigillato del nostro reggio sigillo, e fermato della gran ferma, & scritto del nostro reggio Secretario, il dì 23 de Ianaro, 1583.

The same in English.

WE Assan Basha Viceroy and lieutenant, and captaine of the iurisdiction of Algier, giue and grant free safeconduct to Thomas Shingleton marchant, that with his ship and mariners, of what nation soeuer they be, & with his marchandize of what countrey soeuer, he may go and come, and trade & traffique freely in this city of Algier, and other places of our iurisdiction, as well of the West as of the East. And in like sort we further command the captaine of the sea of Algier, and other places of our iurisdiction, the Reiz of vessels & captaines of the Leuant, & other captaines of vessels aswell great as small, whosoever they be, we do command them, that finding the foresayd Thomas Shingleton Englishman in the seas of Genua, France, Naples, Calabria, and Sardinia, with his ship and merchandize, and men of what nation soeuer they be, that they molest thē not, neither take nor touch any kind of thing of theirs, neither money nor any other kind of goods, vnder paine and peril of loosing of their liues and goods: and as you make account of the fauour of the Grand Signor our lord Sultan Murates Hottoman, so see you let him passe on his way without any maner of impediment. Dated at Alger in our kingly palace, signed with our princely Signet, and sealed with our great seale, and written by our Secretarie of estate, the 23. of Ianuarie, 1583.

A letter written in Spanish by Sir Edward Osborne, to the king of Alger, the 20. of Iuly, 1584. in the behalfe of certeine English captiues there detained.

MVy alto y poderoso Rey,

Sea seruida vostra alteza, Como la muy alta y potentissima magestad del Gran Sennor tiene hecho articulos de priuilegios con la Serenissima Magestad de nuestra Reyna d'Inglaterra, para los vassallos della poder libremente yr y boluer, y tratar por mar y tierra en los dominios de su potentissima Magestad, Como a la clara parecee por los dichos articulos, de che embiamos el tratado al Señor Iuan Tipton nuestro commissario, para le muestrar a vostra Alteza. Contra el tenor de los quales articulos por dos galeras de su ciudad de Alger ha sido hechado al fondo

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en la mar vn des nuestros nauios que venia de Patras, que es en la Morea, cargado de corintes y otras mercaderias, que allá se compraron, y las mas de la gente del la matados y ahogados en la mar, y el resto est an detenidos por esclauos: cosa muy contraria a los dichos articulos y priuilegios. Que es ocasion, que por esto supplicamos a vostra Alteza muy humildemente, que pues que la potentissima magestad del grand Sennor es seruida nos fauorescer por los dichos articulos, tambien sea seruida vostra Alteza assistirnos en ellos, otorgandonos por vostra autoridad su auida y fauor, segun que esperamos, para que puedan estar libres, y boluer para aca aquellos pobres hombres ansi hechos esclauos, como dicho es. Y ansi mismo, que mande vostra Alteza dar orden a los capitanes, maestros y gente de las galeras, que nos dexen de aqui adelante hazer nuestro trafico con seys naos cada anno para Turquia a los dominios del Gran Sennor a paz y a saluo, por no cōtrariar a los dichos nuestros priuilegios, Lleuando cada vna de nuestras dichas naos por se conoscoer vn saluo conducto de su alta & potentissima magestad. Y con esta vostra tan senallada merced y fauor que en esso recibere-mos, quedaremos nosotros con grandissima obligation a vostra Alteza de seruir la por ello, segun que el dicho Sennor Iuan Tipton, a quien nos reportamos de todo lo demas, mejor in-formera vostra Alteza: Cuya serenissima persona y estado supplicamos y pidimos a Dios om-nipotente prospere y acrecescente con toda felicidad y honra. De la ciudad de Londres a los veynte dias de Iulio del mil y quinientos y ochenta y quatro annos.

Al seruitio de vuestra Alteza por y en nombre de todos
los tratantes en Turquia, lo el Mayor de Londres,
Edward Osborne.

The same in English.

Right high and mightie king,

May it please your highnesse to vnderstand, that the most high and most mightie maiestie of the Grand Signor hath confirmed certaine articles of priuileges with the most excellent maiestie of our Queene of England, that her subiects may freely go and come, and traffique by sea and land in the dominions of his most mighty maiesty, as appeareth more at large by y said articles, whereof we haue sent the copy vnto M. Ioh. Tipton our Commissarie, to shew the same vnto your highnes. Against the tenor of which articles, one of our ships which came from Patras which is in Morea, laden with corants and other merchandizes which were bought in those parts, was sunke by 2. gallies of your citie of Alger, and the greatest number of the men thereof were slain and drowned in the sea, the residue being detained as slaues: An acte very contrary to the meaning of the aforesaid articles and priuileges: which is the occasiō that by these presents we beseech your highnesse very humbly that since it hath pleased the most mightie maiestie of the Grand Signor to fauour vs with the sayd priuileges, it would please your Highnesse in like maner to assist vs in the same, granting vs by your authoritie, your ayde and fauour, according as our hope is that these poore men so detained in captiuitie, as is aforesaid, may be set at libertie, & returne into their country. And likewise that your highnesse would send to giue order to the captaines, masters and people of your gallies, that from henceforth they would suffer vs to vse our traffique with sixe ships verely into Turkie vnto the dominions of the Grand Signor in peace and safetie, that they do not withstand those our said priuileges, euery one of our foresaid ships carrying with them a passeport of his most high and most mightie maiestie to be knowne by. And for that your so singular fauour and curtesie which in so doing we shall receiue, we on our part with all bounden ductie vnto your highnesse, will seeke to honour you in that behalfe, according as the sayd Master Iohn Tipton (to whom wee referre ourselues touching all other circumstances) shall more at large enforme your highnesse, whose most excellent person and estate, we pray and beseech Almighty God to prosper and increase with all felicitie and honour. From the Citie of London, the 20. of Iuly, 1584.

An English ship
sunke by two
gallies of Alger.

At the seruice of your highnesse, for and in the name of
our whole company trading into Turkie, I Maior of
London, Edward Osburne.

Notes

Notes concerning the trade of Alger.

The money that is coined in Alger is a piece of gold called Asiano, & Doublaes, and two Doublaes make an Asiano, but the Doubla is most used, for all things be sold by Doublaes, which Doubla is fittie of their Aspers there.

The Asper there is not so good by halfe & more, as that in Constantinople; for the Chekin of gold of the Turkes made at Constantinople is at Alger worth an 150 Aspers, and at Constantinople it is but 66. Aspers.

The pistolet and roials of plate are most currant there.

The said pistolet goeth for 130. Aspers there; & the piece of 4. roials goeth for 40 Aspers, but oftentimes is sold for more, as men need them to carie vp into Turkie.

Their Asianos and Doublaes are pieces of course gold, worth here but 40. s. the ounce, so the same is currant in no place of Turkie out of the kingdom of Alger, neither the Aspers, for that they be lesse then others be, for they coine them in Alger.

The custome to the king is inward 10. per centum, to the Turke, to be paid of the commodity it selfe, or as it shall be rated.

There is another custome to the Ermine, of one & an halfe per centum, which is to the Justice of the Christians: the goods for this custome are rated as they are for the kings custome.

Having paid custome inwards, you pay none outwards for any commodity that you do lade, more then a reward to the gate keepers.

The waight there is called a Cantare for fine wares, as mettals refined, and spices &c. which is here 120. li. subtil.

Mettall not refined, as lead, iron, and such grosse wares, are sold by a great Cantare, which is halfe as big againe: so it is 180. li. subtil of ours here.

The measure of corne is by a measure called a Curtia, which is about 4. bushels of our measure, and corne is plentiful there and good cheape, except when there bapneth a very dry yeere.

The surest lodging for a Christian there is in a Jewes house: for if he haue any hurt, the Jew and his goods shall make it good, so the Jew taketh great care of the Christian and his goods that lieth in his house, for feare of punishment.

An Englishman called Thomas Williams, which is M. Iohn Tiptons man, lieth about trade of merchandize in the streete called The Socra of the Jewes.

Notes concerning the trade in Alexandria.

Alexandria in Egypt is a free port, and when a man commeth within the castles, presently the Ermyne sends aboard to haue one come and speake with him to know what goods are aboard: and then hee will set guards aboard the ship to see all the goods discharged. And then from the Ermin you goe to the * Bye, onely for that he will inquire newes of you, and so from thence to the Consuls house where you lie. The Venetians haue a Consul themselves. But all other nations goe to the French nations Consul, who will giue you a chamber for your selues apart, if you will so haue it.

The customs inward of all commodities are ten in the hundred, & the custome is paid in wares also that you buy: for the same wares in barter you pay also ten in the hundred, at the lading of the wares. But if you sell for mony, you pay no more custome but the ten aforesaid, and one and a half in the hundred, which is for the custome of the goods you lade for the sayd mony, for more custome you pay not. But for all the money you bring thither you pay nothing for the custome of the same. And if you sell your wares for mony, and with the same money buy wares, you pay but two in the hundred for the custome thereof. And if you steale any custome, if it be taken, you pay double custome for that you steale.

The weight of Alexandria is called Pois Forforeine, which is a kintal in that place, which maketh at Marseils 109. li. of Marseils waight, at 15 ounces the pound, which is 103. li. of 16. ounces to the li. There is another waight called Pois Gerrin, which is 150. li. vo. ii.

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dria by land.

of Marseils waight, by which are sold all things to eate: but spice is sold by the former waight.

From Alexandria to Cairo is three daies journey, but you must take a lanissarie with you: & to go vp thither by water it is 8. dayes journey. Roials of Spaine are currant money there, and are the best money you can cary. And 4. roials are worth 13. Medins, and 2. Medins, are 3. Aspers. Pistolets and crownes of France and Dollers will goe, but of all Roials are best.

Rice is not permitted to goe out of the land, but is kept for a victuall. But with a present to the Bye and Ermine some may passe.

All sortes of spices be garbled after the bargaine is made, and they be Moores which you deale withall, which be good people and not ill disposed. And after you be searched & haue leaue to passe, you must presently depart out of the port, and if you doe not, they will search you againe. And you must depart in the day, for in the night the castles will not suffer you to depart. The ductie to the Consul is 2. in the hundred, for his aide, and meate, and drinke and all. And the port of Alexandria is good when one is within it with good ankers and cables. Siluer is better currant then gold in Alexandria, but both are good.

Commonly the Carauans come thither in October from Mecca to Cairo, and from thence to Alexandria, where the merchants be that buy the spices, and therefore the spices are brought most to Alexandria, where each Christian nation remaineth at the Consuls houses. Yet oftentimes the christians go vp to Cairo to buy drugs & other commodities there, as they see cause. And the commodities there vendible are all sorts of kersies, but the most part blewes, and of clothes all colours except mingled colours and blacks. Pepper is usually sold for 24. ducats the quintal, Ginger for 14. ducats. You must take canvas to make bags to put your commoditie in from Alexandria, for there is none. There is also fine flaxe, and good store of Buffe hides.

A letter of the English ambassador to M. Edward Barton.

Master Barton I send you 3. commandements in Turkish, with a copy thereof in English, to the ende our ships might not come in danger of breach of league, if they should shoote at the gallies of those of Algier, Tunis, and Tripolis in the West: which after you haue shewed the Bassas, receiue againe into your hands, and see them registred, and then deliuer one of them to our friend M. Tipton, & the like you are to do with the priuilege which you cary with you, and see them jointly registred in the Cadies booke, deliuering the copy of the said priuilege sealed by the Cadi, also to the said our friend M. Tipton, taking a note of his hand for the receipt thereof, and for deliuerie at all times to vs or our assignes. And require them in her maiesties and the grand Signors name, that they will haue our ships passing too and fro vnder licence and safeconduct for recommended in friendly maner. Touching your proceedings in Tripolis with Romadan, as I haue not received any aduise thereof, since your departure, so must I leaue you to God and my former directio. The ship patronised of Hassan Rayes, which you wrote to be ours, proued to be a Catalanian. As for ours, by report of that Hassan and other Iewes in his ship, it was affirmed to be sold to the Malteses, which with the rest you are to receiue there. And hauing ended these affaires and registred our priuilege, and these three commandements, in Tripolis, Tunis, and Alger, I pray you make speedy returne, and for that which may be reconcered, make ouer the same either to Richard Rowed for Patrasso in Morea, or otherwise hither to Iohn Bate in the surest maner you may, if the registring of that your priuilege and these commandements will not suffer you in person to returne with the same. From my Mansion Rapamat in Pera this 24. of Iune 1584.

The commaundement obtained of the Grand Signior by her Maiesties ambassador M. Will. Hareborne, for the quiet passing of her subjects to and fro his dominions, sent in An. 1584. to the Viceroyes of Algier, Tunis, & Tripolis in Barbary.

To our Beglerbeg of Algier.

WE certifie thee by this our commaundement, that the right honorable Will. Hareborne ambassador to the Queenes maiestie of England hath signified vnto vs, that the ships of that countrey in their comming and returning to and from our Empire, on the one part of the Seas haue the Spaniards, Florentines, Sicilians and Malteses, on the other part our countreins committed to your charge: which abouesaid Christians will not quietly suffer their egress and regress, into, and out of our dominions, but doe take and make the men captiues, and forfeit the shippes and goods, as the last yeere the Malteses did one, which they tooke at Gerbi, and to that end do continually lie in wait for them to their destruction, whereupon they are constrained to stand to their defence at any such time as they might meet with them. Wherefore considering by this means they must stand vpon their guard, when they shall see any gallie afarre off, whereby if meeting with any of your gallies and not knowing them, in their defence they do shoot at them, and yet after when they doe certainly know them, do not shoote any more, but require to passe peaceably on their voiage, which you would deny, saying, the peace is brokē because you haue shot at vs, and so make prize of them contrary to our priuileges, and against reason: for the preuenting of which inconuenience the said ambassadour hath required this our commaundement. We therefore command thee, that vpon sight hereof thou doe not permit any such matter in any sort whatsoever, but suffer the sayd Englishmen to passe in peace according to the tenour of our commaundement giuen, without any disturbance or let by any meanes vpon the way, although that meeting with thy gallies, and not knowing them afarre off, they taking them for enemies should shoote at them, yet shall you not suffer them to hurt them therefore, but quietly to passe. Wherefore looke thou that they may haue right, according to our priuilege giuen them, & finding any that absenteth himself, & wil not obey this our commaundement, presently certify vs to our porch, that we may giue order for his punishment, and with reuerence giue faithfull credite to this our commaundement, which hauing read, thou shalt againe returne it vnto them, that present it. From our palace in Constantinople, the 1. of Iune 1584.

A letter of the honorable M. Wil. Hareborne her maiesties ambass. with the grand Signior to M. Tipton, appointing him Consul of the English in Algier, Tunis, & Tripolis of Barbarie.

MAster Tipton, I haue receiued among others, yours of the 10. of Nouember 1584. by Soliman Sorda, certifying the receipt of mine of the 24. of Iune 1584. with the 3. commaundements, which not being registred, let it now be done. Where you write the force of the priuilege to be broken by our ships in shooting, & therefore be lawfully taken, you are deceived, for of those taken in thē, hath the grand Signior now deliuered vs free, Wil. Moore, and Rob. Rawlings, & further promised the rest in like case, wheresoeuer they be, & that hereafter no violence shalbe shewed, considering ours be merchāts ships which go peaceably in their voiage, & were ignorant of the orders of Algier, neither knew afar off, whether they were friends or the Christians gallies in league against vs, of whom they most doubted, who not suffering our ships to come into these parts, wil make prize of the goods & captiue the mē, so as they are not to let them come nigh them: & since ours haue not done contrary to the articles of the same priuilege, wherein is no order for Algier prescribed vs, as both by the originall now sent vs, & also by the copy now sent you frō London you may perceiue, they according to right are as abouesaid to be set free, and their goods restored, which if it be not there accomplished as the grand Signior hath now cōmanded & most faithfully promised, neither yet in case of their denial, those offenders punished here,

and our iniuries redressed, we are to demand our Congie, & command our merchants her maiesties subiects, to end their traffike here, which in our country commodities is proued & found by the grand Signior to be so beneficial to his countries as we are assured so well thereof, as also for the honor which his ancestors neuer had of friendship wth so mighty a prince as is her maiesty, he wil not but maintaine y^e faith promised her, & the intercourse in due force. And where you say y^e the grand Signior his letters, in the behalf of the French, were no more accepted there, then of a mean mā, nor tooke no place, that is not material to vs, our letters are after another sort much more effectfull. For our case & theirs be found for different, in y^e they be not onely now out of fauour with him, but also the commodities which they bring hither, as sugar, paper, bracelets, ropes of bast, almonds, &c. all which may be here wel spared, & we contrarily so wel esteemed, as he neuer denied vs any thing since our coming demanded, which neither their ambassador, nor the Venetian could haue here, & therefore we rest perswaded, knowing the wisdom of the Heglerbeg, who is aduised by his friends from hence, of this our credite wth his master, he wil so respect his commandements, as to accomplish y^e tenor thereof according to our desire. And where you say y^e the lanizers rule all there, I know right wel y^e if things be not done as the grand Signior commandeth, his lieutenant must answer it. And therefore I am fully perswaded if he doe what he may they dare not resist him, for if they should, those rebels should not be unpunished of y^e grand Signior. And though they speake their pleasures annōg themselves there, yet they be not so brutish, but they wel consider that their master y^e grand Signior may not be gain-said or mocked of any. For vpon his word dependeth the life or death eue of the chiefest, as I haue seene since my coming hither. So whatsoever these lanizaries say, they will be better aduised in their deedes then to withstand their Viceroy, if he himselfe wil vse his lawfull power, which if hee doe not, hee cannot purge himselfe here of their euill proceedings against the grand Signiors friends: for the feet may not rule the bodie, but contrarywise, the head, the feete, and all the rest of the members. And for that neither for feare, affection or otherwise you omit as a faithfull true subiect to her maiesty to do your dutie, I do by my warrant going herewith charge you, & in her maiesties name, to the vttermost to vse your good and faithful endeouour, as becommeth a true subiect, & in all things that may concerne her maiesties good seruite, assisting the Chaus with the rest of our messengers in counsel, tranel, & what els shall be thought requisite for your good discharge of your dutie. And to y^e end you may boldly proceed herein as also for the good opinion sir Edward Osborne & the company haue of you, and I no lesse perswaded of youre wisdom, vpright dealing, & good experience in those parts, do send you herewith the grand Signiors & our patents for exercising the office of Consul there, in Tripolis & Tunis: by vertue of which authoritie you may without feare proceed as the office doeth challenge in defence of our privilege, to redresse all iniuries offred our nation. Which if you cannot get reformed there of y^e Beglerbies vpon your complaint, I thereof aduertised, shal doe it here, and to the vttermost maintaine you in al rightful causes whatsoever, doubt you not. And hereafter according to your aduise, I wil and do giue our ships order not to fight with any gallies of Alger, but to hoise out their skiffe and go aboard to shew them their safeconduct, & to present the captain with a garment, & you there in such like case are to take order that they do not forceably take any thing from them. Nothing doubting but the Viceroy (whose friendship in her maiesties behalle I desire) will not onely performe the same your iust request, & according to right, restore to libertie our mē since the privilege taken, but also cause those y^e tooke & sunke our ships to answer the value, which I haue set downe truly, and rather with the least in the Inuentorie translated into Turkish, whereof the inclosed is the copy in English, which I send to the end you may be the better informed of my demand by this our Chaus Mahomet, with whom in all things you are to conferre of matters expedient, for the honor of her maiesties country, & the commoditie, and libertie of poore captiues, which if the Viceroy do wel consider, according to his wisdom, as the grand Signior doeth thereof, he shal wel perceiue it not onely a great honour to his master as aforesaid, to continue this amitie with her maiesty, but chiefly to the whole estate of his kingdom exceeding profitable,

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which by this means shall be abundantly served with the chiefest commodities they want, with many other things of more importance to the grand Signior his contentation, not here-in to be mentioned. For I know the Vicerioes experienced wisdom can wel consider thereof, in such sort as he wil not deny to accomplish his masters commandement, & our earnest request in so small a matter as this we require, whereof I expect no refusall: for thereby he shall increase his honor with the grand Signior, be in credite with her maiestic, be void of trouble which hereafter by future suite against him may happen, and his gallies free of such doubtful issue as doeth chance, fighting with our ships. Which, as it is well knowne to all the world, haue so great hearts as neuer cowardly to yeeld to their enemies. And that therefore in that respect (after the proverbe, like esteeme of their like) they are the more of such a valiant prince as is their Viceroy and his couragious souldiers to be in all friendship cherished and better esteemed. If the capitaine Bassa had bene returned from Capua, I would in like maner haue procured his letters, which for that he is not, I doubt nothing but that the grand Signiors will suffice. Thus commending your selfe and these proceedings to the almighty his merciful direction, I bid you most heartily wel to fare. From my mansion Iapanat nigh Pera, this 30. of March, 1585.

Series vel registrum valoris nauium, bonorum, & hominum per triremes Argerienses creptorum, vna cum captiuorum hominum nominibus, Beglerbegi Argieriensi Hassano.

1 Salomon de Plimouth habuit 36. homines, onerata cum sale, onere trecentorum doliorum, valore Florenorum 5600.

2 Elizabetha de Gariesey cum decem hominibus Anglis, reliquis Britonibus, valore Florenorum 2000.

3 Maria Martin de London onere centum & triginta doliorum, rectore Thoma More cum triginta quinque hominibus, reuertens de Patrasso cum mandato Casareo, valore Florenorum 1400.

4 Elizabeth Stokes de London, rectore David Fillie de London, Patrassum veniens cum mandato Casareo: huius precipuus valor erat in talleris numeratis, quos habuit Richardus Gibben, qui adduxit etiam Serenissimæ Reginæ maiestatis literas Casari & oratori. Valorem in mercibus vna cum superiori in talleris effecit Florenorum 21500.

5 Nicolaus de London, rectore Thoma Forster, onerata cum vuis siccis, valore Florenorum 4500.

In tempore Romadan Beglerbegi Argira spoliata & erepte naues, merces, & homines.

1 Wdith de London, rectore Iacobo Beare, cum hominibus 24. valore Florenorum 3100.

2 Iesus de London, rectore Andree Dier, cum 21. hominibus. Valorem huius & 14. homines, reliquis mortuis, reddidit Romadan Bassa Tripolitanus Secretario legati, Edwardo Barren, valore Florenorum 9000.

Nomina hominum mancipatorum & viuientium tunc temporis, quando Caesar illustrissimus, & dominus Orator Chauseum Malumetem miserunt Algiram.

1 Ante fœdus initum in naue Peter de Bristow.

{ John Winter.
{ Robert Barton.
{ Rich. Crawford.
{ Anthony Eluers.
{ Wil. Rainolds.
James Yeong.
Thomas Lisney.

2 In naue Swallow de London.

Post fœdus initum in naue Britona.

1 In naue Rabnet de Hampton.

{ John Traeie.
{ Wil. Griffith.
{ Wil. Cocke.

2 In naue Salemon.

1 In

1 In naue Elizabeth. John Woodward, Giles Naper, Leonard James, Oliner Dallimore, and Richard Maunsell.

2 In naue Maria Martin. Thomas Moore, Wil. White, Wil. Palmer, Nich. Long, Peter March, Rich. Haslewood, Wil. Dewly, Wil. Cowel, Iohn Franke, Henry Parker, Iohn Ca-uendish, Moises Robinson, James Sotherich, Henry Howel, Nich. Smith, Henry Ragster, Rich. Dauison, Rich. Palmer.

3 In naue Elizabeth Stokes. Daud Fillie, Walter Street, Laurence Wilkins, Morgan Dais, Iohn Quinte, Ambrose Harison, Iohn Peterson, Tristram Vois, Roger Ribbe.

4 In naue Nicholas, Thomas Forster rector nauis & eius nauta.

To Assan Aga, Eunuch & Treasurer to Hassan Bassa king of Alger, which Assan Aga was the sonne of Fran. Rowlie of Bristow merchant, taken in the Swalow.

I Receiued your letters of Will. Hamor gentleman my seruiant very thankfully, aswel for the feruent faith that by his report I heare you haue in our lord Iesus Christ, by whose onely merits and bloodshedding, you together with vs and all other good Christians so truly belieuing, shalbe saued, as also for your faithfull obedience like a true subiect to her Maiestie, naturally louing your countrey & countrey-men, declared in your fauourable furtherance of the said Wil. Hamore, procuring their redemption. Of which your good & vertuous actions, as I reioice to vnderstand, so wil I impart the same to your singuler comendation, both to our mistresse her Maiestie, & her most honorable counsellers the nobilitie of England, to whom assure your selfe the report shalbe very welcome. And now this second time I am inforced by duetie to God & her maiesty, as also by the smal regard your master had of the Grand Signors former commandements, to complaine vnto him, though not so vehemently as I had occasion by his most vnworthy answer. But I hope, & the rather by your means, he will not contrary this second commandement, threatening him, not obseruing the same, losse of office & life. The due execution whereof by your vertuous & careful industry procured, wil manifest to all the world, especially to her maiesty, & me her ambassador, your true christian mind & English heart, intently bent to Gods honor, & the libertie of the poore men, for which I trust you be ordained another Ioseph, to folow his example in true pietie, in such sort that notwithstanding your body be subiect to Turkish thraldom, yet your vertuous mind free frō those vices, next vnder God addit to ꝑ good ser- uice of your liege Lady & soueraigne princees, her most excellent maiesty, wil continually seeke by all good means to manifest ꝑ same in this & the like faithful seruice to your sin- guler comendation, wherby both my selfe & others in that place hauing found you in all good offices faithfully affectionated, may in like case performe the like towards you, when & where you may haue occasion to vse me: which as I for my part do assuredly promise, & wil no lesse faithfully performe: so accordingly I expect herein, and hereafter the like of you, whom most heartily saluted I commend to the diuine tuition and holy direction. From my house Rapamat, this 28. of Iune 1586.

Your louing and good friend her Maiesties Ambassador
with the Grand Signor, Will. Hareborne

A petition exhibited to the viceroy for reformation of sundry iniuries offered our nation in Morea, as also for sundry demandes needefull for the establishing of the traffike in those parts.

1 First that our people may be freed of such wonted molestation, as the lanisers of Patrasse haue alwayes from time to time offered them, not regarding the kings commandements to the contrary. That they be remoued and called away from thence, and none other remaine in their place.

2 That where heretofore the kings commandements haue beene graunted to ours, that no person whatsoever shall forceably take from them any of their commodities, otherwise then paying them before the deliuerie thereof, for the same in readie money, at such price as they themselues will, and sell ordinarily to others, as also that no officer whatsoever, of the kings

or any other, shall force them to buy any commodities of that countrey, otherwise then the needfull, at their owne will and pleasure, that the said commandements not heretofore obeyed may be renewed with such straight charge for the execution of the same, as is requisite for their due effect.

3 That whereas sundry exactions and oppressions be offered ours by such Byes, Sanjacbies, justices and Cadies, lanizaries, Capagies, and others, officers of the kings comming downe into those parts, who finding there resident no other nation but only ours, will vnder the name of presents forceable take from them what they please: We do require to obuent these harmes, it may be specified by a commandement from the king to which of such his officers, presents may be giuen, and their sundry values, whereby both they and ours may rest contented, seuerely prohibiting in the said commandement, that they take no more then that appointed them, and that no other officers but those onely specified in that commandement, doe forcibly require of them any thing whatsoever.

4 That the Nadir and Customer of the port, hauing permitted our ship to lade, doe not after demand of the marchants any other then the outward custome due to the king for the same goods. And being so laden, may by them and the Cadie with other their inferiour officers be visited, requiring for the visiting no more then formerly they were accustomed to pay at their first comming. After which the said ship to depart at the Consuls pleasure, without any molestation of them, or any other officer whatsoever.

5 That Mahomet Chaus, sometime Nadir of Lepanto, and Azon Agou his substitute being with him may be seuerely punished to the example of others, for often and vnjustly molesting our nation, contrarie to the kings commandement, which they disdainefully contemned, as also that the said Mahomet restore and pay vnto ours thirtie for 300 sackes of currants now taken forcibly out of a barke, comming thither from the hither partes of Morea, to pay the king his custome, and that from hence forth, neither the said Mahomet, Azon Agou, nor any other officer or person whatsoever doe hinder or trouble any of ours going thither or to any other place about their affaires.

6 That whereas certaine lewes of Lepanto owing money to our marchants for commodities sold them, haue not hitherto satisfied them, notwithstanding ours had from the king a commandement for the recovery of the same debts, but fled and absented themselves out of the Towne at the comming of the same, another more forcible commandement may be granted ours, that for nonpayment, whatsoever may be found of theirs in goods, houses, vineyards, or any other thing, may be sold, and ours satisfied of their said debt, according to equitie and reason.

A commandement to Patrasso in Morea.

When this commandement shall come vnto you, know you, that the Consull of the English Nation in our port of Patrasso, hath giuen vs to vnderstand, that formerly we granted him a commandement that hauing paid once custome for the currants bought to lade in their ships, they shall not pay it againe: according to which they bringing it to the port of Patrasso, informing thereof Mahomet the Nadir of Lepanto, he contrary to the tenor thereof and former order, doth againe take another custome of him, and requiring him to know why he so did contrary to our commandement, he answered vs, he tooke it not for custome, but for a present. Moreouer the sayd Consull certified vs how that the said Nadir contrary to ancient custome doth not take for the kings right as he ought currents, but will haue of the poore men money at his pleasure, and therewith buyeth currents at a very low price, which after he doth forcibly sell to vs at a much higher price, saying it is remainder of the goods of the king, and by this meanes doth hurt the poore men and do them wrong. Wherefore I command you by this my commandement, that you looke to this matter betwene this Consull, the Nadir, and this people, and do therein equally according to right. And see that our commandement in this matter be obserued in such sort, as they hauing once in the port paid full custome, do not pay it againe, neither that this Nadir do take any more money of them by the way of present, for that therein it is most certaine he doth them iniurie contrary to the

Canon.

Canon. And if with you shall be found to the value of one Asper taken heretofore wrongfully of them, see it presently restored to them, without any default. And from henceforth see that he doe neither him nor his people wrong, but that he deale with them in all things according to our Canon, that the Consull and his hereafter haue no occasion any more to complaine here in our Court, and that the Nadir proceed in gathering corants of the people after the old order and not otherwise. This know you for certaine, and giue credit to this my commaundement, which hauing read deliuer againe into the Consuls haudes. From Constantinople the yeere of Mahomet 993.

A commaundement for Chio.

VObis, Beg & Cadi & Ermini, qui estis in Chio, significamus: quòd serenissimæ Regine Maiestatis Angliæ orator, qui est in excelsa porta per literas significauit nobis, quod ex nauibus Anglicis vna nauis venisset ad portum Chio, & illinc Constantinopolim recto cursu uoluisset venire, & contra priuilegium detinuitis, & non sinistis venire. Hæc prædictus orator significauit nobis: & petiuit a nobis in hoc negotio hoc mandatum, vt naues Anglicæ ueniant & redeant in nostras ditiones Cæsareas. Priuilegium datum & concessum est ex parte Serenitatis Cæsareæ nostræ: & huius priuilegij copia data est sub insigni nostro: Et contra nostrum priuilegium Cæsareum quod ita agitur, quæ est causa? Quando cum hoc mandato nostro homines illorum ad vos uenerint ex prædicta Anglia, si nauis uenerit ad portum uestrum, & si res & merces ex naue exemerint, & uendiderint, & tricesimam secundam partem reddiderint, & res quæ manserint Constantinopolim auferre uelint, patiantur: Et si aliquis contra priuilegium & articulos eius aliquid agerit, non sinatis, nec vos facite: & impediri non sinatis eos, vt rectâ Constantinopolim uenientes in suis negotiationibus sine molestia esse possint. Et quicumque contra hoc mandatum & priuilegium nostrum aliquid fecerit, nobis significate. Huic mandato nostro & insigni fidem adhibete. In principio mensis Decembris.

A commaundement for Baliabadram.

Serenissima Regina Angliæ orator literis supplicatorijs in porta nostra fulgida significauit, quod Baliabadram uenientes mercatores, naues & homines eorum, contra priuilegium impedirentur & molestarentur. Inter hos enim & Reginam cum fœdus sit, vt mercatores, homines & naues eorum contra priuilegium impediatur aut molestentur, nullo unquam pacto concedimus. Mandamus igitur, vt literæ nostræ Cæsareæ, quàm primum tibi exhibite fuerint, has in persona propria cures, secundum quod conuenit, uideasq; ex Anglia Baliabadram cum mercibus uenientibus mercatoribus, & alias ob causas uenientibus hominibus, in summa Angliensibus & nauibus eorum, & in nauibus ex-tentibus mercibus & rebus contra fœdus & priuilegium, iniuria, vis aut damnum non inferatur: sed, vt conuenit, defendas, vt naues, mercatores, & homines, nostri uelut proprij subditi, liberi ab omni vi & iniuria permaneant, & negotijs suis incumbant. Et quod illius loci lamisseri illos impedirent, significatum est: vt illi illis nocumento sint nullo modo concedimus. Iuxta tenorem mandati huius illos commonefacias, vt nihil quicquam contra fœdus faciant, ita vt nunquam huiusmodi querela huc ueniat, quia quicquid acciderit, a te exposulabimus. Negligentiam postposito, & insigni Cæsareo fidem adhibeto.

A commaundement for Egypt.

SCito quod orator Regine Angliæ in porta mea existens libellum supplicem ad portam nostram mittens significauit, quod cum ex Ægypto Consul eorum abesset, Consul illic Gallicus existens, uento nuncupatus, quamuis ante hæc tempora òe manus in Anglos mitteret mandatum nostrum fuerit datum, Angli sub vexillo & tutela nostra sunt inqueiens, mandatum Cæsareum uili existimans, non cessauit perturbare Anglos. Quare scito quod Regine Angliæ priuilegium nostrum est datum. Iuxta illud priuilegium Anglis nulla ratione Consul Gallicus Consulatum agat, neue manus immittat, mandatum nostrum postulauit eius legatus. Quare mando, vt contra priuilegium nostrum Consul Gallicus Anglis iniuriam non inferat, neue Consulatum agat. Iudici Ægypti literæ nostræ sunt datæ: hanc ob causam mando tibi quocumque,

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que, vt iuxta illud mandatum nostrum, contra priuilegium nostrum Anglis Gallum Consulatam agere nunquam patiare. Sic scito, & insigni meo fidem adhibeto.

A commaundement of the Grand Signior to the Cadie or Iudge of Alexandria.

The Embassadour for the Queenes most excellent Maiestie of England certified vs howe that at the death of one of their marchants in Alexandria called Edward Chamberlaine, the French Consull Vento sealing vp his fondego and chamber, tooke vnder his seale al his goods and marchandise into his power, and required our commaundement that all the goods might be restored againe according to iustice vnto the Englishmen: wherefore we commaund you that hauing receiued this our commaundement, you assemble those of the one part and of the other together, and if it be not passed fise yeeeres, if you haue not looked to it heretofore, now carefully looke to it, & if it be according to their Arz or certificate presented vnto vs, that the foresaid French Consull Vento hath wrongfully taken into his power the goods of the deceased English marchant vnder his seale, that then you cause him to restore all the said goods and marchandise sealed by him, and make good that which is thereof wanting vnto the English marchants: doe in this matter according to iustice, and credite this our seale.

A commaundement to the Bassa of Alexandria.

The Embassadour for the Queenes most excellent Maiesty of England by supplication certified vs, how that notwithstanding our priuilege granted them to make Consuls in al parts of our dominions to gouerne their nation according to their owne custome & law, to defend them against all wrongs and iniuries what-ouer: yet that the French Consull affirming to thee that art Bassa, that they were vnder his banner, and that he should gouerne them, and ouersee their businesse, and hauing got a new priuilege, mentioning therein the English men to be vnder his banner, did by all meanes molest & trouble them, insonuch that their Consull oppressed with many iniuries fled away, and that thou which art Beglerbie didst maintaine the French Consull herein: whereupon the Embassadour required our commaundement, that they might haue iustice for these iniuries: wherefore we commaund thee that hauing receiued this our commaundement, you examine diligently that his priuilege, and send the copie thereof hither, and if it be found that the French Consull Vento hath by subtiltie got the aforesaid priuilege written, that you then see him punished, and suffer not hereafter the French or Venetian Consuls to intermeddle with their businesse. Obey this our commaundement, and giue credite to the sea'e.

A commaundement to the Byes, and Cadies of Metelin and Rhodes, and to all the Cadies and Byes in the way to Constantinople.

TO the Saniakbies of Rhodes and Metelin, to the Saniakbies bordering on the sea-coast, and to the Cadies in Rhodes and Metelin, and to the Ermins in the other ports and coastes. This commaundement comming to you, know that the Embassadour of England required of vs our commaundement that their ships comming to Chio, & from thence to Constantinople, no man should hurt them or offer any violence, either in the way on the sea or on the land, or in the portes. I haue commaunded, that their ships comming to any of the said places or ports with marchandise, if they themselves will, they may sell their commodities, & as much, and as litle as they will, and if it be in a place where custome was not wont to be taken, hauing taken the custome due by the olde Canon you suffer them not to bee iniuried, either in the way, portes, or other places, but that they may come in quietnesse to Constantinople, and certifie vs of those that be disobedient to our commaundement, and giue credite to our seale. And hauing read this our commaundement, giue it to them againe.

A commaundement for Aleppo.

When my letters shal come vnto you, know that the Queene of England her Embassadour by supplication certified how that before this time we had giuen our commaundement that the

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summe of 70 ducats, & other marchandize belonging to one William Barret in Aleppo. now dead, saying he was a Venetian, should be giuen to the Venetians. And if they did find that he was not a Venetian, my will was that they should send all his goods and marchandize to our port into my treasurie. But because that man was an Englishman, the Embassadour required that the sayde goods might not be diminished, but that they might be restored to one of their Englishmen. This businesse was signified vnto vs in the nine hundred ninety & fourth yere of Mahomet, and in the moneth of May the 10 day. This businesse pertaineth to the Englishmen, who haue in their handes our priuilege, according to which priuilege being in their hands let this matter be done. Against this priuilege do nothing, aske nothing of them, but restore to euery one his goods. And I command that when my comandement shall come vnto you, you doe according to it. And if it be according as the Ambassadour certified, and that they haue the priuilege, peruse the same, looke that nothing be committed against it and our league, and let none trouble them contrarie to it, restore them their goods according to iustice, and take heede diligently in this businesse: if another strange marchant be dead, and his goods and marchandize be taken, if he be neither Venetian, nor Englishman, let not his goods perish among you. Before this time one of our Chauses called Cerkes Mahomet chaus was sent with our commaundement to sende the money and marchandize of a dead marchant to our port, and hitherto no letters or newes is come of this matter, for which you shall be punished. Wherefore beware, and if he that is dead be neither Venetian nor Englishman in veritie, doe not loose the goods of the said dead marchant, vnder the name of a Venetian or Englishman, doe not to the discommoditie of my treasurie, for after it will be hard to recouer it.

The voyage made to Tripolis in Barbarie, in the yeere 1583, with a ship called the Iesus, wherein the adventures and distresses of some Englishmen are truly reported, and other necessary circumstances obserued. Written by Thomas Sanders.

This voyage was set forth by the right worshipfull sir Edward Osborne knight, chiefe merchant of all the Turkish company, and one master Richard Staper, the ship being of the burden of one hundred tunnes, called the Iesus, she was builded at Farmne a riuer by Portsmouth. The owners were master Thomas Thomson, Nicholas Carnaby, and Iohn Gilman. The master was one Aches Hellier of Black-wall, and his Mate was one Richard Morris of that place: their Pilot was one Anthonie Ierado a Frenchman, of the prouince of Marseils: the purser was one William Thomson our owners sonne: the merchants factors were Romane Sonnings a Frenchman, and Richard Skegs seruant vnto the said master Staper. The owners were bound vnto the merchants by charter partie therevpon, in one thousand markes, that the said ship by Gods permission should goe for Tripolis in Barbarie, that is to say, first from Portsmouth to Newhauen in Normandie, from thence to S. Lucar, otherwise called Saint Lucas in Andeluzia, and from thence to Tripolie, which is in the East part of Africa, and so to returne vnto London. But here ought euery man to note and consider the workes of our God, that many times what man doth determine God doth disappoint. The said master hauing some occasion to goe to Farmne, tooke with him the Pilot and the Purser, and returning againe by meanes of a perrie of winde, the boat wherein they were, was drowned, with the said master, the purser, and all the company: onely the said Pilot by experience in swimming saued himselfe: these were the beginnings of our sorrowes. After which the said masters mate would not proceed in that voiage, and the owner hearing of this misfortune, and the vnwillingnesse of the masters mate, did send downe one Richard Deimond, and shipped him for master, who did chuse for his Mate one Andrew Dier, and so the said ship departed on her voiage accordingly: that is to say, about the 16 of October, in An. 1583. she made saile from Portsmouth, and the 18 day then next following she arriued at Newhauen, where our saide last master Deimond by a surfeit died. The factors then appointed the said Andrew Dier, being then masters mate, to be their master for that voiage, who did chuse to be his Mates the two quarter masters of the same ship, to wit, Peter Austine, and Shillabey, and for Purser

Man doth purpose, and God doth dispaue.

A new master chosen.

The new master died.

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and marchandize
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Pursur was shipped one Richard Burges. Afterward about the 8 day of Nouember we made saile forthward, and by force of weather we were driuen backe againe into Portesmouth, where we renewed our victuals and other necessaries, and then the winde came faire. About the 29 day then next following we departed thence, and the first day of December by meane of a contrarie winde, wee were driuen to Plimmouth. The 18 day then next following, we made foorthward againe, & by force of weather we were driuen to Falmouth, where we remained vntill the first day of Iannary: at which time the winde coming faire, we departed thence, and about the 20 day of the said moneth we arriued safely at S. Lucar. And about the 9 day of March next following, we made saile from thence, and about the 18 day of the same moneth we came to Tripolis in Barbarie, where we were verie well intertaind by the king of that country, and also of the commons. The commodities of that place are swee, e oiles: the king there is a merchant, and the rather (willing to preferre himselfe before his commons) requested our said factors to traffique with him, and promised them that if they would take his oiles at his owne price, they should pay no maner of custome, and they tooke of him certaine tunnes of oile: and afterwarde perceiuing that they might haue farre better cheape notwithstanding the custome free, they desired the king to licence them to take the oiles at the pleasure of his commons, for that his price did exceede theirs: whereunto the king would not agree, but was rather contented to abate his price, insomuch that the factors bought all their oyles of the king custome free, and so laded the same aboard.

The Iesus ar-
riued in Tri-
polis.

In the meane time there came to that place one Miles Dickenson in a ship of Bristow, who together with our said Factors tooke a house to themselves there. Our French Factor Romane Sonnings desired to buy a commodity in the market, and wanting money, desired the sayde Miles Dickenson to lend him an hundred Chikinoes vntill he came to his lodging, which he did, and afterward the same Sonnings mette with Miles Dickenson in the streete, and deliuered him money bound vp in a napkin: saying, master Dickenson there is the money that I borrowed of you, and so thanked him for the same: hee doubted nothing lesse then falshoode, which is seldome knowne among marchants, and specially being together in one house, and is the more detestable betwene Christians, they being in Turkie among the heathen. The said Dickenson did not tell the money presently, vntill he came to his lodging, and then finding nine Chikinoes lacking of his hundred, which was about three pounds, for that euery Chikino is worth seuen shillings of English money, he came to the sayde Romane Sonnings and deliuered him his handkerchiefe, and asked him howe many Chikinoes hee had deliuered him? Sonnings answered, an hundred: Dickenson said no: and so they protested and swore on both parts. But in the end the sayd Romane Sonnings did swear deeply with detestable othes and curses, and prayed God that hee might shewe his workes on him, that other might take ensample thereby, and that he might be hanged like a dogge, and neuer come into England againe, if he did not deliuer vnto the sayde Dickenson an hundred Chikinoes. And here beholde a notable example of all blasphemers, cursers and swearers, how God rewarded him accordingly: for many times it commeth to passe, that God sheweth his miracles vpon such monstrous blasphemers, to the ensample of others, as nowe hereafter you shall heare what befell to this Romane Sonnings.

Another ship
of Bristow came
to Tripolis

There was a man in the said towne a pledge, whose name was Patrone Norado, who the yere before had done this Sonnings some pleasure there. The foresaid Patrone Norado was indebted vnto a Turke of that towne in the summe of foure hundred and filtie crownes, for certain goods sent by him into Christendome in a ship of his owne, and by his owne brother, and himselfe remained in Tripolis as pledge vntill his said brothers returne: and, as the report went there, after his brothers arriual into Christendome, he came among Iewde companie, and lost his brothers said ship and goods at dice, and neuer returned vnto him againe.

The said Patrone Norado being voyde of all hope, and finding now oppertunitie, consulted with the said Sonnings for to swimme a seaboarde the Islands, and the ship being then out of danger, should take him in (as after was confessed) and so to goe to Tolon in the prouince of Marseills with this Patrone Norado, and there to take in his lading.

A conspiracie
practised by
the French
Factor, to de-
ceiue a Turkish
merchant of 450
crowns.

The shippe being readie the first day of May, and hauing her sayles all aboarde, our sayde

Factors did take their leaue of the king, who very courteously bidde them farwell, and when they came aboarde, they commaunded the Master and the companie hastily to get out the ship: the Master answered that it was ynpossible, for that the winde was contrary and ouerblowd. And he required vs vpon forfeiture of our bandes, that we should doe our indouour to get her fourth. Then went wee to warpe out the shippe, and presently the king sent a boate aboard of vs, with three men in her, commaunding the sayde Sonnings to come a shoare; at whose comming, the king demaunded of him custome for the oyles: Sonnings answered him that his highnesse had promised to deliuer them custome free. But notwithstanding the king weighed not his said promise, and as an infidell that hath not the feare of God before his eyes, nor regarde of his worde, albeit hee was a king, hee caused the sayde Sonnings to pay the custome to the vttermost penie. And afterwarde willed him to make haste away, saying, that the lanizaries would haue the oyle ashoare againe.

These lanizaries are souldiers there vnder the great Turke, and their power is aboue the Kings. And so the sayde Factor departed from the king, and came to the waterside, and called for a boate to come aboarde, and he brought with him the foresaid Patrone Norado. The companie inquisitine to know what man that was, Sonnings answered, that he was his countreyman, a passenger: I pray God said the companie, that we come not into trouble by this man. Then said Sonnings angerly, what haue you to do with any matters of mine? if any thing chance otherwise then well, I must answere for all.

Nowe the Turke vnto whom this Patrone Norado was indebted, missing him (supposed him to be aboarde of our shippe) presently went vnto the King, and tolde him that hee thought that his pledge Patrone Norado was aboard of the English ship, whereupon the King presently sent a boat aboard of vs, with three men in her, commaunding the said Sonnings to come a shoare, and not speaking any thing as touching the man, he saide that hee would come presently in his owne boate, but assoone as they were gone, he willed vs to warpe fourth the ship, and saide that he would see the knaues hanged before he would goe a shoare. And when the king sawe that he came not a shoare, but still continued warping away the shippe, he straight commaunded the gunner of the bulwarke next vnto vs, to shote three shootes without ball. Then we came all to the said Sonnings, and asked of him what the matter was that we were shot at, he said that it was the lanizaries who would haue the oyle a shoare againe, and willed vs to make haste away, and after that he had discharged three shots without ball, he commaunded all the gunners in the towne to doe their indouour to sinke vs, but the Turkish gunners could not once strike vs, wherefor: the king sent presently to the Banio: (this Banio is the prison whereas all the captiues lay at night) and promised if that there were any that could either sinke vs, or else cause vs to come in againe, he should haue a hundred crownes, and his libertie. With that came loorth a Spaniard called Sebastian, which had bene an old seruitour in Flanders, and he said, that vpon the performance of that promise, hee would undertake either to sinke vs, or to cause vs to come in againe, and therto he would gage his life, and at the first shotte he split our rudders head in pieces, and the second shotte he strake vs vnder the water, and the third shotte he shotte vs through our foremast with a Colouering shot, and thus he hauing rent both our rudder and maste, and shot vs vnder water, we were inforced to goe in againe.

This Sebastian for all his diligence herein, had neither his liberty, nor an hundred crownes, so promised by the said king, but after his seruice done was committed againe to prison, whereby may appeare the regard that the Turke or infidell hath of his worde, although he be able to performe it, yea more, though he be a king.

Then our merchants seeing no remedie, they together with five of our companie went a shoare, and then they ceased shooting: they shot vnto vs in the whole, nine and thirtie shootes, without the hurt of any man.

And when our marchants came a shoare, the King commaunded presently that they with the rest of our companie that were with them, should be chained foure & foure, to a hundred waight of yron, and when we came in with the ship, there came presently aboue an hundred Turks aboard of vs, and they searched vs, and stript our very clothes from our backes, & brake

open

The beginning
of their trou-
bles, and occa-
sion of all their
miserie.

open our chests, and made a spoyle of all that we had: and the Christian caiftives likewise, that came a boord of vs made spoyle of our goods, and vsed vs as ill as the Turkes did. And our masters mate hauing a Geneva Bible in his hand, there came the kings chiefe gunner, and tooke it out from him, who shewed me of it, and I hauing the language, went presently to the kings treasurer, and tolde him of it, saying, that sith it was the will of God that we should fall into their handes, yet that they should grant vs to vse our consciences to our owne discretion, as they suffered the Spaniards and other nations to vse theirs, and he graunted vs: then I told him that the maister gunner had taken away a Bible from one of our men: the Treasurer went presently and commaunded him to deliuer vp the Bible againe, which he did: & within a litle after he tooke it from the man againe, and I shewed the Treasurer of it, and presently he commaunded him to deliuer it againe: saying, thou villaine, wilt thou turne to Christianitie againe? for he was a Renegado, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke, and so he deliuered me the Bible the second time. And then I hauing it in my hand, the gunner came to me, and spake these wordes, saying, thou dogge, I wil haue the booke in despite of thee, and tooke it from me, saying: If thou tell the kings treasurer of it any more, by Mahomet I will be reuenged of thee. Notwithstanding I went the third time vnto the kings Treasurer, and tolde him of it, and he came with me, saying thus vnto the gunner: by the head of the great Turke, if thou take it from him againe, thou shalt haue an hundred bastonadors. And forthwith he deliuered me the booke, saying, he had not the value of a pin of the spoyle of the ship, which was the better for him, as hereafter thou shalt heare: for there was none, neither Christian nor Turke that tooke the value of a peniworth of our goods from vs, but perished both bodie and goods within seuteene moneths following, as hereafter shall plainly appeare.

Then came the Guardian Basha, which is the keeper of the kings captiues, to fetch vs all a shoare, and then I remembering the miserable estate of poore distressed captiues, in the time of their bondage to those infidels, went to mine owne chest, and tooke out thereof a iarre of oyle, and filled a basket full of white Ruske to carie a shoare with me, but before I came to the Banio, the Turkish boyes had taken away almost all my bread, and the keeper saide, deliuer me the iarre of oyle, and when thou comest to the Banio thou shalt haue it againe, but I neuer had it of him any more.

But when I came to the Banio, and sawe our Marchants and all the rest of our company in chaines, and we all ready to receive the same reward, what heart in the world is there so hard, but would haue pittied our cause, hearing or seeing the lamentable greeting there was betwixt vs: all this happened the first of May, 1584.

And the second day of the same moneth, the King with all his counsell sate in iudgement vpon vs. The first that were had forth to be arraigned, were the Factors, and the Masters, and ^{The Englishmen} ^{arraigned.} the King asked them wherefore they came not a shoare when he sent for them. And Romaine Sonnings answered, that though he were king on shoare, and might commaunde there, so was hee as touching those that were vnder him: and therefore said, if any offence be, the fault is wholly in my selfe, and in no other. Then forthwith the king gaue iudgement, that the saide Romaine Sonnings should be hanged ouer the Northeast bulwarke: from whence he conueyed the forenamed Patrone Norado, and then he called for our Master Andrew Dier, and vsed fewe wordes to him, and so condemned him to be hanged ouer the walles of the Westernmost bulwarke.

Then fell our other Factor (named Richard Skegs) vpon his knees before the king, and said, I beseech your highnesse either to pardon our Master, or else suffer me to die for him, for he is ignorant of this cause. And then the people of that countrey fauouring the said Richard Skegs besought the king to pardon them both. So then the king spake these wordes: Beholde for thy sake, I pardon the Master. Then presently the Turkes shouted, and cried, saying: Away with the Master from the presence of the king. And then he came into the Banio whereas we were, and tolde vs what had happened, and we all reioyced at the good hap of master Skegs, that hee was saued, and our Master for his sake.

But afterward our ioy was turned to double sorrow, for in the meane time the kings minde

was

Master Dier
condemned to
be hanged ouer
a bulwarke.

A Freshman
turned Turke,
in hope of his
life, and after-
ward was hanged.

Euery fure men
allowed but two
pence of bread
a day.

The Turkes
buildd a church.

was altered: for that one of his counsell had aduised him, that vnlesse the Master died also, by the lawe they could not confiscate the ship nor goods, neither captiue any of the men: whereupon the king sent for our Master againe, and gaue him another indgement after his pardon for one cause, which was that hee should be hanged. Here all true Christians may see what trust a Christian man may put in an infidels promise, who being a King, pardoned a man now, as you haue heard, and within an houre alter hanged him for the same cause before a whole multitude: and also promised our Factors their eyes custome free, and at their going away made them pay the vttermost penie for the custome thereof.

And when that Romaine Sonnings saw no remedy but that he should die, he protested to turne Turke, hoping thereby to haue saued his life. Then said the Turke, if thou wilt turne Turke, speake the words that thereunto belong: and he did so. Then saide they vnto him, Now thou shalt die in the faith of a Turke, and so hee did, as the Turkes reported that were at his execution. And the forenamed Patrone Norado, whereas before he had libertie and did nothing he then was condemned slane perpetuall, except there were painment made of the foresaid summe of money.

Then the king condemned all vs, who were in number sixe and twentie, of the which, two were hanged (as you haue heard) and one died the first day wee came on shoare, by the visitation of Almighty God: and the other three and twentie he condemned slaues perpetuall vnto the great Turke, and the ship and goods were confiscated to the vse of the great Turke: and then we all fell downe vpon our knees, giuing God thanks for this sorrowfull visitation, and giuing our selues wholly to the Almighty power of God, vnto whom all secrets are known, that he of his goodnesse would vouchsafe to looke vpon vs.

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, whoremasters, and renegade Christians, and so you shall reade in the end of this booke, of the like vpon the vnfaithfull king and all his children, and of as many as tooke any portion of the said goods.

But first to shewe our miserabile bondage and slauerie, and vnto what small pittance and allowance wee were tied, for euery fure men had allowance but fure aspers of bread in a day, which is but two pence English: and our lodging was to lye in the bare boords, with a very simple cape to couer vs, wee were also forceably and most violently shauen, head and beard, and within three dayes alter, I and sixe more of my fellowes, together with fourescore Italians and Spaniards were sent forth in a Galeot to take a Greekish Carmosell, which came into Africa to steale Negroes, and went out of Tripolis vnto that place, which was two hundred and fourtie leagues thence, but wee were chained three and three to an oare, and wee rowed naked aboue the girdle, and the Boteswaine of the Galley walked abast the maste, and his Mate afore the maste, and eche of them a bulls pissell dried in their hands, and when their dinelish choller rose, they would strike the Christians for no cause: and they allowed vs but halfe a pound of bread a man in a day without any other kinde of sustenance, water excepted. And when we came to the place whereas wee saw the Carmosell, we were not suffered to haue neither needle, bodkin, knife, or any other weapon about vs, nor at any other time in the night, vpon paine of one hundred bastonados: wee were then also cruellly manakked in such sort, that we could not put our handes the length of one foote asunder the one from the other, and euery night they searched our chaines three times, to see if they were fast riueted: Wee continued fight with the Carmosell three houres, and then wee tooke it, and lost but two of our men in that fight, but there were slaine of the Greekes fure, and foureteene were cruellly hurt, and they that were sound, were presently made slaues, and chained to the oares: and within fiteene dayes after we returned againe into Tripolis, and then wee were put to all maner of slauerie. I was put to hewe stones and other to cary stones, and some to draw the Cart with earth, and some to make mortar, and some to draw stones, (for at that time the Turkes buildd a church:) And thus we were put to all kinde of slauerie that was to be done. And in the time of our being there, the Moores that are the husbandmen of the cuntry rebelled against the king, because he would haue constrained them to pay greater tribute then heretofore they had done, so that the Souldiours of Tripolis marched forth of the towne to haue

ioyned

joyned battell against the Moores for their rebellion, and the King sent with them foure pieces of Ordnance, which were drawn by the captiues twentie miles into the Countrey after them, and at the sight thereof the Moores fled, and then the Captaines returned hacke againe. Then I and certaine Christians more were sent twelue miles into the countrey with a Cart to lode timber, and we returned againe the same day.

Nowe the king had 18. captiues, which three times a weeke went to fetch wood thirtie miles from the towne: and on a time he appointed me for one of the 18. and wee departed at eight of the clocke in the night, and vpon the way as wee rode vpon the camels, I demaunded of one of our company, who did direct vs the way? he sayd, that there was a Moore in our company which was our guide: and I demaunded of them how Tripolis and the wood bare one off the other? and hee said, East Northeast, and West Southwest. And at midnight or neere thereabouts, as I was riding vpon my camel, I fell asleepe, and the guide and all the rest rode away from me, not thinking but I had bene among them. When I awoke, and finding my selfe alone durst not call nor hallow for feare least the wilde Moores should heare me, because they holde this opinion, that in killing a Christian they do God good seruice: and musing with my selfe what were best for me to do, if I should goe forth, and the wilde Moores should hap to meeete with mee, they would kill mee: and on the other side, if I should returne backe to Tripolis without any wood or company, I should be most miserably vsed: therefore of two evils, rather I had to goe forth to the loosing of my life, then to turne backe and trust to their mercie, fearing to bee vsed as before I had seene others: for vnderstanding by some of my company before, howe Tripolis and the saide wood did lie one off another, by the North starre I went forth at adventure, and as God would haue it, I came right to the place where they were, euen about an houre before day: there altogether wee rested and gaue our camels prouender, and assoone as the day appeared, we rode all into the wood: and I seeing no wood there, but a sticke here and a sticke there, about the bignesse of a mans arue growing in the sand, it caused mee to marueile how so many camels should be loden in that place. The wood was lumper, we needed no axe nor edge toole to cut it, but pluckt it vp by strength of hands rootes and all, which a man might easily do, and so gathered it together, a little at one place and so at another, and laded our camels, and came home about seuen of the clocke that night following: because I fell lame, and my camel was tired, I left my wood in the way.

There was in Tripolis that time a Venetian, whose name was Benedetto Venetiano, and seenteene captiues more of his company, which ranne away from Tripolis in a boate, and came in sight of an Island called Malta, which lieth fourtie leagues from Tripolis right North, and being within a mile of the shoare, & very faire weather, one of their company said, In dispetto de Dio adesso venio a pilliar terra, which is as much to say: In the despite of God I shall now fetch the shoare, and presently there arose a mighty storme, with thunder and raine and the wind at North, their boate being very small, so that they were inforced to beare vp roome, and to sheare right afore the winde ouer against the coast of Barbarie from whence they came, and rowing vp and downe the coast, their victuals being spent, the 21. day after their departure they were inforced through the want of food to come ashoare, thinking to haue stolne some sheepe: but the Moores of the countrey very craftily perceiuing their intent, gathered together a threescore horsemen, and hid themselves behinde a sandie hill, and when the Christians were come all a shoare, and past vp halfe a mile into the countrey, the Moores rode betwixt them and their boate, and some of them pursued the Christians, and so they were all taken and brought to Tripolis, from whence they had before escaped: and presently the king commaunded that the fore-saide Benedetto with one more of his company should lose their cares, and the rest should be most cruelly beaten, which was presently done. This king had a sonne which was a ruler in an Island called Gerbi, whereunto arriued an English shippe called the Greene Dragon, of the which was Master one M. Blonket, who hauing a very unhappy boy in that shippe, and vnderstanding that whosoever would turne Turke should be well entertained of the kings sonne, this boy did runne a shoare, and voluntarily turned Turke. Shortly after the kings sonne came to Tripolis to visite his father, and seeing our company,

The Christians
sent 3. times a
weeke 30. miles
to fetch wood.

Eighteene cap-
tiues run away
from Tripolis.

The iudgement
of God vpon
blasphemers.

The Greene
Dragon.

company, hee greatly fancied Richard Burges our Purser, and James Smith: they were both young men, therefore he was very desirous to haue them to turne Turkes, but they would not yeeld to his desire, saying: We are your fathers slaues, and as slaues wee will serue him. Then his father the king sent for them, and asked them if they would turne Turkes? And they saide: If it please your highnesse, Christians we were borne, and so we will remaine, and beseeched the king that they might not bee enforced thereunto. The king had there before in his house a sennie of a yeoman of our Queenes guard, whom the kings sonne had enforced to turne Turke, his name was Iohn Nelson: him the king caused to be brought to these young men, and then said vnto them: Wil not you beare this your countreyman company, and be Turke as hee is? And they saide, that they would not yeeld thereunto during life. But it fell out, that within a moneth after, the kings sonne went home to Gerbi againe, being sixe score miles from Tripolis, and caried our two foresaid young men with him, which were Richard Burges, and James Smith: and after their departure from vs, they sent vs a letter, signifying that there was no violence shewed vnto them as yet, but within three dayes after they were violently used, for that the kings sonne demanded of them againe, if that they would turne Turke? Then answered Richard Burges, a Christian I am, and so I will remaine. Then the kings sonne very angerly said vnto him: By Mahomet thou shalt presently be made Turke. Then called he for his men, and commanded them to make him Turke, and they did so, and circumeised him, and would haue had him speake the wordes that thereunto belonged, but he answered them stoutly that he would not: and although they had put on him the habite of a Turke, yet said he, A Christian I was borne, and so I will remaine, though you force me to doe otherwise.

And then he called for the other, and commaunded him to be made Turke perforce also: but he was very strong, for it was so much as eight of the kings sonnes men could doe to holde him, so in the ende they circumeised him, and made him Turke. Now to passe over a little, and so to shewe the maner of our deliuerance out of that miserable captiuitie.

In May aforesaid, shortly after our apprehension, I wrote a letter into England vnto my father dwelling in Taustoke in Deuonshire, signifying vnto him the whole estate of our calamities: and I wrote also to Constantinople to the English Embassadour, both which letters were faithfully deliuered. But when my father had received my letter, and vnderstood the truth of our mishap, and the occasion thereof, and what had happened to the offenders, he certified the right honourable the earle of Bedford thereof, who in short space acquainted her highnesse with the whole cause thereof, and her Maiestie like a most mercifull princesse tendering her Subjects, presently tooke order for our deliuerance. Whereupon the right worshipful sir Edward Osborne knight directed his letters with all speed to the English Embassadour in Constantinople, to procure our deliery: and he obtained the great Turkes Commission, and sent it forthwith to Tripolis, by one Master Edward Barton, together with a Iustice of the great Turkes, and one souldiour, and another Turke, and a Greeke which was his interpretour, which could speake besides Greeke, Turkish, Italian, Spanish and English. And when they came to Tripolis, they were well interteined. And the first night they did lie in a Captaines house in the towne: all our company that were in Tripolis came that night for ioy to Master Barton and the other Commissioners to see them. Then master Barton said vnto vs, welcome my good countreymen, and louingly interteined vs, and at our departure from him, he gae vs two shillings, and said, Serue God, for to morrow I hope you shall be as free as euer you were; We all gaue him thanks and so departed.

The next day in the morning very early, the King hauing intelligence of their coming, sent word to the keeper, that none of the Englishmen (meaning our company) should goe to worke. Then he sent for Master Barton and the other Commissioners, and demanded of the saide Master Barton his message: the Iustice answered, that the great Turke his Soveraigne had sent them vnto him, signifying that he was informed that a certaine English shippe, called the Iesus, was by him the saide king confiscated, about twelue moneths since, and nowe my saide Soveraigne hath here sent his especiall commission by vs vnto you, for the deliuerance of the saide shippe and goods, and also the free libertie and deliuerance of

The kings sonne had a captiue that was sonne to one of the Queenes Maiesties guard, that was forced to turne Turke.

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the Englishmen of the same shippe, whom you haue taken and kept in captiuitie. And further the same Iustice saide, I am authorized by my said soueraigne the great Turke to see it done: And therefore I commaund you by vertue of this commission, presently to make restitution of the premisses or the value thereof: and so did the Iustices deliuer vnto the King the great Turkes commission to the effect aforesaide, which commission the king with all obedience receiued: and after the perusing of the same, he forthwith commaunded all the English captiues to be brought before him, and then willed the keeper to strike off all our yrons, which done, the king said, You Englishmen, for that you did offend the lawes of this place, by the same lawes therefore some of your company were condemned to die as you knowe, and you to bee perpetuall captiues during your liues: notwithstanding, seeing it hath pleased my soueraigne lord the great Turke to pardon your said offences, and to giue you your freedom and libertie, beholde, here I make deliuey of you to this English Gentleman: so hee deliuered vs all that were there, being thirteene in number, to Master Barton, who required also those two yong men which the Kings sonne had taken with him. Then the king answered that it was against their lawe to deliuer them, for that they were turned Turkes: and touching the ship and goods, the king said, that he had solde her, but would make restitution of the value, and as much of the goods as came vnto his hands, and so the king arose and went to dinner, and commaunded a lew to goe with Master Barton and the other commissioners, to shew them their lodging, which was a house prouided and appointed them by the said king. And because I had the Italian & Spanish tongues, by which their most traffique in that countrey is, Master Barton made me his Cater to buy his victuals for him and his company, and deliuered me money needfull for the same. Thus were wee set at libertie the 28. day of April, 1585.

Nowe to returne to the kings plagues and punishments, which Almighty God at his will and pleasure sendeth vpon men in the sight of the worlde, and likewise of the plagues that befell his children and others aforesaide. First when wee were made bondmen, being the second day of May 1584. the king had 300. captiues, and before the moneth was expired, there died of them of the plague 150. And whereas there were 26. men of our company, of whom two were hanged, and one died the same day that wee were made bondslaues: that present moneth there died nine more of our company of the plague, and other two were forced to turne Turkes as before is rehearsed: and on the fourth day of Iune next following the king lost 150 camels, which were taken from him by the wilde Moores: and on the 28. day of the saide moneth of Iune, one Geoffrey Maltese, a renegado of Malta, ranne away to his countrey, and stole a Brigandine which the king had builded for to take the Christians withall, and caried with him twelue Christians more which were the kings captiues. Afterward about the tenth day of Iuly next following, the king rood forth vpon the greatest and fairest mare that might be scene, as white as any swanne: hee had not ridden fourtie paces from his house, but on a sudden the same mare fell downe vnder him starke dead, and I with sixe more were commaunded to burie her, skinne, shoes and all, which we did. And about three moneths after our deliuerie, Master Barton, with all the residue of his company, departed from Tripoli to Zante, in a vessell, called a Settea, of one Marcus Segoorus, who dwelt in Zante, and after our arriual at Zante we remained fifteene dayes there aboarde our vessell, before wee coulde haue Platego (that is, leaue to come a shoare) because the plague was in that place, from whence wee came: and about three dayes after we came a shoare, thither came another Settea of Marseils bound for Constantinople. Then did Master Barton, and his company, with two more of our company, shippe themselves as passengers in the same Settea, and went to Constantinople. But the other nine of vs that remained in Zante about three moneths after, shipt our selues in a ship of the said Marcus Segoorus, which came to Zante, and was bound for England. In which three moneths, the souldiers of Tripolie killed the said king. And then the kings sonne, according to the custome there, went to Constantinople, to surrender vp all his fathers treasure, goods, captiues, and concubines, vnto the great Turke, and tooke with him our saide Purser Richard Burges, and Iames Smith, and also the other two Englishmen, which he the said kings sonne had inforced to become Turkes.

as is aforesayd. And they the said Englishmen finding now some opportunitie, concluded with the Christian captiues which were going with them vnto Constantinople, being in number about one hundred and fiftie, to kill the kings sonne, and all the Turkes which were aboarde of the Galley, and priuily the said Englishmen conueyed vnto the saide Christian captiues, weapons for that purpose. And when they came into the maine Sea, towards Constantinople (vpon the faithfull promise of the sayde Christian captiues) these foure Englishmen leapt suddenly into the Crossia, that is, into the middlest of the Galley, where the canon lieth, and with their swordes drawne, did fight against all the foresaid Turkes, and for want of helpe of the saide Christian captiues, who faldly brake their promises, the said Master Blonkets boy was killed, and the sayde James Smith, and our Purser Richard Burges, and the other Englishman, were taken and bound into chaines, to be hanged at their arriual in Constantinople: and as the Lordes will was, about two dayes after, passing through the gulfe of Venice, at an Island called Cephalonia, they met with two of the duke of Venice his Gallies, which tooke that Galley, and killed the kings sonne, and his mother, and all the Turkes that were there, in number 150. and they saued the Christian captiues, and would haue killed the two Englishmen because they were circumcised, and become Turkes, had not the other Christian captiues excused them, saying, that they were inforced to be Turkes, by the kings sonne, and shewed the Venetians also, how they did enterprise at sea to fight against all the Turkes, and that their two fellowes were slaine in that fight. Then the Venetians saued them, and they, with all the residue of the said captiues, had their libertie, which were in number 150. or thereabouts, and the saide Gallie, and all the Turkes treasure was confiscated to the vse of the state of Venice. And from thence our two Englishmen traueiled homeward by land, and in this meane time we had one more of our company, which died in Zante, and afterward the other eight shipped themselves at Zante, in a shippe of the said Marcus Segorus, which was bound for England: and before we departed thence, there arriued the Assension, and the George Bonaenture of London in a harbour there, called Arrogostoria, whose Marchants agreed with the Marchants of our shippe, and so laded al the marchandise of our shippe into the said ships of London, who tooke vs eight in as passengers, and so we came home, and within two moneths after our arriual at London, our said Purser Richard Burges, and his fellow came home also: for the which we are bound to praise Almighty God, during our liues, and as duetie bindeth vs, to pray for the preservation of our most gracious Queene, for the great care her Maiestie had ouer vs, her poore Subiects, in seeking and procuring of our deliuerance aforesaid: and also for her honourable priue Counsell, and I especiall for the prosperitie and good estate of the house of the late deceased, the right honourable the Earle of Bedford, whose honour I must confesse, most diligently at the suite of my father now departed, traueiled herein: for the which I rest continually bounden to him, whose soule I doubt not, but is already in the heauens in ioy, with the Almighty, vnto which place he vouchsafe to bring vs all, that for our sinnes suffered most vile and shameful death vpon the Crosse, there to liue perpetually world without ende, Amen.

The Queenes letters to the Turke 1584. for the restitution of the shippe called the Iesus, and the English captiues detained in Tripolie in Barbarie, and for certaine other prisoners in Argier.

ELIZABETHA, Dei ter maximi & vnicuique cœli terreque conditoris gratia, Anglia, Francie, & Hiberniæ Regina, fidei Christiane contra omnes omnium inter Christianos degentium, Christianique nomen falso profitentium idololatrias, inuictissima & potentissima defensatrix: augustissimo, inuictissimoque principi, Zultan Murad Can, Musulmanici regni dominatori potentissimo, imperijque Orientis Monarcha, supra omnes soli & supremo salutem, & multos cum summa rerum optimarum affluentia fœlices & fortunatos annos.

Augustissime potentissime Imperator, biennio iam peracto, ad Cæsaream vestram Maiestatem scripsimus dilectus noster famulus Guilielmus Harebornus, vir ornatissimus pro legato nostro Cæsareo, alijsque Musulmanici imperij ditionibus, sublimi vestra auctoritate

Two Gallies of Venice tooke the King of Tripolie his galley, and killed the kings sonne, and all the Turkes in it, and released all the Christians being in number 150.

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ritate recipere: simul etiam Angli subditi nostri commercium & mercaturam, in omnibus illis prouincijs exerceant, non minus liberè quàm Galli, Poloni, Veneti, Germani, cæterique vestri confederati, qui varias Orientis partes peragranti, operam nauantes, vt mutuis commercijs coniungatur Oriens cum Occidente.

Quo priuilegia, cum nostris subditis Anglis inuictissima vestra Maiestas literis & diplomate suo liberalissimè indulserit, facere non potuimus, quin quas maximas animus noster capere potest gratias, eo nomine ageremus sperantes fore, vt hæc instituta commerciorum ratio maximas utilitates, & commoda vtrinque, tam in imperij vestri ditiones, quàm regni nostri prouincias secum adferat.

Id vt planè fiat, cum nuper subditi nostri nonnulli Tripoli in Barbaria & Argelle ab eius loci incolis volutatem vestram fortè nescientibus malè habiti fuerint, & immaniter diuexati, Cæsarem vestram Maiestatem beneuolè rogamus, vt per Legatum nostrum eorum causam cognoscas, & postmodò earum prouinciarum proregibus ac præfectis imperes, vt nostri liberè in illis locis, sine vi aut iniuria deinceps versari, & negotia gerere possint.

Et nos omni opera vicissim studebimus ea omnia præstare, quæ Imperatorie vestræ Maiestati vilo pacto grata fore intelligemus: quam Deus vnicus mundi conditor optimus maximus diuinitissimè incolumem & florentem seruet. Data in palatio nostro Londini, quinto die Mensis Septembris: anno IESV CHRISTI Seruatoris nostri, 1584. Regni verò nostri vicessimo sexto.

The same in English.

Elizabeth, by the grace of the most high God, and onely maker of heauen and earth, of England, France and Ireland Queene, and of the Christian faith, against all the Idolaters and false professors of the Name of Christ dwelling among the Christians, most inuincible and puissant defender: to the most valiant and inuincible Prince, Zultan Murad Can, the most mightie ruler of the kingdome of Musulman, and of the East Empire the onely and highest Monarch aboue all, health, and many happy and fortunate yeres, with great abundance of the best things.

Most noble and puissant Emperour, about two yeeres nowe passed, wee wrote vnto your Imperiall Maiestie, that our welbeloued seruant, William Hareborne, a man of great reputation and honour, might be receiued vnder your high authoritie, for our Ambassadour in Constantinople, and other places, vnder the obedience of your Empire of Musulman: And also that the Englishmen, being our Subjects, might exercise entercourse and marchandize in all those Prouinces, no lesse freely then the French, Polonians, Venetians, Germanes, and other your confederats, which traueile through diuers of the East parts: endeououring that by mutual traffique, the East may be ioyned and knit to the West.

Which priuileges, when as your most puissant Maiestie, by your letters and vnder your dispensation most liberally and fauourably granted to our Subjects of England, wee could no lesse doe, but in that respect giue you as great thanks, as our heart could conceiue, trusting that it wil come to passe, that this order of traffique, so well ordeined, will bring with it selfe most great profits and commodities to both sides, as well to the parties subject to your Empire, as to the Prouinces of our kingdome. Which thing that it may be done in plaine and effectuall maner, whereas some of our Subjects of late at Tripolis in Barbarie, and at Argier, were by the inhabitants of those places (being perhaps ignorant of your pleasure) euill intreated and grieuously vexed, wee doe friendly and louingly desire your Imperiall Maiestie, that you will vnderstand their causes by our Ambassadour, and afterward giue commaundement to the Lieutenants and Presidents of those Prouinces, that our people may henceforth freely, without any violence, or iniurie, traueile, and do their businesse in those places.

And we againe with all endeuour, shall studie to performe all those things, which we shall in any wise vnderstand to be acceptable to your Imperiall Maiestie, which God, the onely maker of the world, most best and most great, long keepe in health, and flourishing. Given in our palleace at London, the fift day of the moneth of September, in the yeere of IESV CHRISTI our Saniour, 1584. And of our raigne, the 26.

The Turkes letter to the King of Tripolis in Barbarie, commanding the restitution of an English ship, called the *Jesus*, with the men, and goods, sent from Constantinople, by Mahomet Beg, a Iustice of the Great Turkes, and an English Gentleman, called Master Edward Barton. Anno 1584.

HONourable, and worthy Bassa Romadan Beglerbeg, most wise and prudent Iudge of the West Tripolis, wee wish the ende of all thy enterprises happie, and prosperous. By these our highnesse letters, wee certifie thee, that the right honourable, William Hareborne, Ambassador in our most famous Porch, for the most excellent Queenes Maiestie of England, in person, and by letters hath certified our highnesse, that a certaine shippe, with all her furniture, and artillerie, worth two thousand duckets, arriuing in the port of Tripolis, and discharged of her lading and marchandize, paide our custome according to order, and againe, the marchants laded their shippe with oyle, which by constraint they were inforced to buy of you, & hauing answered in like maner the custome for the same, determined to depart: a Frenchman assistant to the Marchant, vnknown to the Englishmen, caried away with him another Frenchman indebted to a certaine Moore in foure hundred duckets, and by force caused the Englishmen, and shippe to depart: who neither suspecting fraude, nor deceite, hoised sailes. In the meane time, this man, whose debter the Frenchman had stolen away, went to the Bassa with the supplication, by whose meanes, and force of the Castle, the Englishmen were constrained to returne into the port, where the Frenchman, author of the euill, with the Master of the ship an Englishman, innocent of the crime were hanged, and sixe and twentie Englishmen cast into prison, of whom through famine, thirst, and stinke of the prison, eleuen died, and the rest like to die. Further, it was signified to our Maiestie also, that the marchandise and other goods, with the shippe, were worth 7600. duckets: which things if they be so, this is our commandement, which was granted and giuen by our Maiestie, that the English shippe, and all the marchandize, and whatsoever else taken away bee wholly restored, and that the Englishmen be let goe free, and suffered to returne into their country. Wherefore when this our commaundement shall come vnto thee, wee straightly commaund, that the foresaid businesse be diligently looked vnto, and discharged. And if it be so, that a Frenchman, and no Englishman hath done this craft, and wickednesse vnknown to the Englishmen, and as authour of the wickednesse is punished, and that the Englishmen committed nothing against the peace and league, or their articles: also if they payd custome according to order, it is against law, custome of Countreys, and their priuilege, to hinder or hurt them. Neither is it meete, their shippe, marchandise, and all their goods taken, should be withholden. Wee will therefore, that the English shippe, marchandize, and all other their goods, without exception, be restored to the Englishmen: also that the men bee let goe free, and if they will, let none hinder them, to returne peaceably into their Countrey: do not commit, that they another time complaine of this matter, and how this businesse is dispatched, certifie vs at our most famous porche.

Dated in the Citie of Constantinople, in the 992. yeere of Mahomet, and in the ende of the moneth of October; and in the yeere of Iesus 1584.

A letter of Master William Hareborne, the English Ambassador, Ligier in Constantinople, to the Bassa Romadan, the Beglerbeg of Tripolis in Barbarie, for the restoring of an English shippe called the *Jesus*, with the goods, and men, detained as slaues, Anno 1585.

Molto magnifico Signor,

Noi ha stato significato per diuerse lettere di quanto ha passato circa diuina naue nostra chiamata *Jesus*, sopra il quale in agiuto di Ricciardo Skegs, vno de gli nostri mercanti di essa gia morto, veniu vn certo Francese per sopra cargo, chiamato Romano Souings, il quale per non esser hen portato secondo che doueua, volendo importar seco vn altro Francese debitore a certi vostri senza pagarcene, per giusticia era appiccato col patron Inglese Andre Dier, che come semplice credendo al detto Francese, senza auederene la sua ria malitia,

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non retornaua, quando da vostra magnifica Signoria gli era mandato. La morte del detto tristo Francese approuiamo como cosa benefatta. Ma al contrario, doue lei ha confiscato la detta naue e mercantia in essa, & fatto sciaui li marinari, como cosa molto contraria a li priuilegij dal Gran Signor quattro anni passati concessi, & da noi confirmati di parte de la Serenissima Magesta d'Inghilterra nostra patrona, e molto contraria a la liga del detto Gran Signor, il quale essendo dal sopra detto apieno informato, noi ha conceduto il suo regale mandamento di restitutione, la qual mandiamo a vostra magnifica Signoria col presente portator Edoardo Barton, nostro Secretario, & Mahumed Beg, droguemano di sua porta excelsa, con altre lettere del excellentissimo Vizir, & inuictissimo capitano di mar: chiedendo, tanto di parte del Gran Signor, quanto di sua Serenissima Magesta di V. S. M. che gli huomini, oglij, naue col fornimento, danari, & tutti altri beni qualconque, da lei & per vestro ordine da gli nostri tolti siano resi à questo mio Secretario liberamente senza empacho alcuno, como il Gran Signor da sua gratia noi ha conceduto, specialmente per esser detti oglij comprati per ordine di sua Serenissima Magesta, per prouisione della Corte sua. Il qual non facendo, protestiamo per questa nostra al incontra di esso tutti futuri danni che puono succedere per questa cagione, como authore di quelli, contrario à la Santa liga giurata de li duoi Rei, patroni nostri, como per li priuilegij, che lei mostrerà il nostro, consta: per obseruatione de gli quali noi stiamo di fermo en questa excelsa Porta. Et cosi responderete nel altro mondo al solo Iddio, & quà al Gran Signor questo massimo peccato commesso da lei al incontra di tanti poteracchi, che per questa crudeltà sono in parte morti, in parte retenuiti da esso eu duro cattiuero. Al contrario, piacendo lei euitar questo incommodo & restarcene en gratia del Signor Iddio, & li nostri patroni, amicheuolmente, (como conuien à par vostro di mostrarsi prudente gouernatore, & fidel seruior al patrono) ad impirete questa nostra giustissima domanda, per poter resultarui à grand honore & commodo per la tratta di marchantia, che faranno a laduenire li nostri in quella vostra prouincia. Li quali generalmente, tanto quelli, como tutti altri che nel mar riscontrarete, siano, secondo che manda il Grand Signor, de vostra Signoria magnifica amicheuolmente recolti & receuti: Et noi non manharemo al debito di ottimo amico en qualconche occurrenza vostra, piacendo lei amicitia nostra, como desideramo. Il Signor Iddio lei conceda (adimpiendo questa nostra giusta rechiesta, per cauar noi di piu futura fatica in questo negocio, & lei di disgratia) ogni vera felicità, & supremo honore. Data in palazzo nostro che fu da Rapamat appresso Pera di 15. di Genero 1585.

Edoardo Barton
& Mahumed
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Il Ambasciatore de la Majesta Serenissima d'Inghilterra, amico
de vostra Signoria magnifica, piacendo lei.

The same in English.

Right honourable Lord, it hath bene signified vnto vs by diuers letters, what hath fallen out, concerning a certaine shippe of ours, called the Iesus, into which, for the helpe of Richard Skegs, one of our Marchants in the same, nowe deceased, there was admitted a certaine Frenchman called Romaine Sonnings, which for his ill behaiour, according to his deserts, seeking to cary away with him another Frenchman, which was indebted to certaine of your people, without paying his creditours, was hanged by sentence of iustice, together with Andrew Dier, the Master of the said ship, who simply and without fraude, giuing credite to the said Frenchman, without any knowledge of his euill fact, did not returne when hee was commanded, by your honourable Lordship. The death of the saide lewde Frenchman we approue as a thing well done, but contrarywise, whereas your Lordship hath confiscated the said ship with the goods therein, and hath made slaues of the Mariners, as a thing altogether contrary to the priuileges of the Grand Signor, granted foure yeeres since, and confirmed by vs on the behalfe of the most excellent the Queenes Maiestie of England our Mystresse, and altogether contrary to the league of the saide Grand Signor, who being fully informed of the aforesaid cause, hath granted vnto vs his royall commandement of restitution, which we send vnto your honourable Lordship, by the present bearer Edward Barton our Secretarie, and Mahomet Beg, one of the Iustices of his stately Court, with other letters of the most excellent

excellent Admirall, and most valiant Captaine of the Sea, requiring your honourable Lordship, as well on the behalfe of the Grand Signior, as of the Queenes most excellent Maiesitie my Mystresse, that the men, oyles, shippe, furniture, money, and all other goods whatsoever, by your Lordship, and your order taken from our men, be restored vnto this my Secretary freely, without delay, as the Grand Signior of his goodnesse hath graunted vnto vs, especially in regard that the same oyles were bought by the commandement of our Queenes most excellent Maiesitie, for the prouision of her Court. Which if you performe not, wee protest by these our leters against you, that you are the cause of all the inconueniences which may ensue vpon this occasion, as the authour thereof, contrary to the holy league sworne by both our Princes, as by the priuileges, which this our seruant will shewe you, may appeare. For the seeing of which league performed, wee remaine here as Ligier in this stately Court. And by this meanes you shall answeere in another world vnto God alone, and in this world vnto the Grand Signior, for this hainous sinne committed by you against so many poore soules, which by this your crueltie are in part dead, and in part detained by you in most miserable captiuitie. Contrarywise, if it shall please you to auoyd this mischiefe, and to remaine in the fauour of Almighty God, and of our Princes, you shall friendly fulfill this our iust demand (as it behoueth you to shew your selfe a prudent Gouvernour, and faithfull seruant vnto your Lord) and the same may turne to your great honour, and profite, by the trade of marchandize, which our men in time to come, may vse in that gouernment of yours, which generally, as well those poore men, as all others, which you shall meeete at the sea, ought to be according to the commandement of the Grand Signior, friendly entertained and receiued of your honourable Lordship, and we will not faile in the dueties of a speciall friend, whensoever you shall haue occasion to vse vs, as we desire. Almighty God grant vnto your Lordship (in the fulfilling of this our iust request, whereby wee may be deliuered from further trouble in this matter, and your selfe from further displeasure) all true felicitie, and increase of honour.

Giuen in our Pallace from Rapamat in Pera, the 15. of Ianuarie 1585.

The voyage of Master Henry Austell by Venice and thence to Ragusa ouer land, and so to Constantinople: and from thence by Moldania, Polonia, Silesia and Germanie to Hamburg, &c.

The 9. of Iune we tooke shipping at Harewich and the next day landed at the Ramekin in the Isle of Walcheren with very stormy weather, and that night went to Middleburgh in the same Island.

The twelfth we tooke shipping for Holland, and the 13. we landed at Schiedam: and the same day went to Delft by boat, and so that night to the Hage.

The 17. we tooke shipping at Amsterdam, and the 18. we linded at Enckhuysen.

The 19. we tooke shipping and by the Zuydersee we passed that day the Vlie, and so into the maine sea: And the next day we entred into the riuer of Hamburg called the Elbe.

The 21. we came to anker in the same riuer before a towne of the bishop of Breme called Staden, where they pay a certaine toll, and specially for wine, and so that night wee landed at Hamburg, where we stayde three dayes.

The 24. wee departed from Hamburg in the company of Edward Parish Marchant, and that day wee baited at Wyntson, and so ouer the heathes we left Lunenburg on the left hand, and trauielled all that night.

The 25. we met with Master Sanders vpon the heathes, and passed by a towne of the duke of Lunenburg called Gestherne, and from thence through many waters, wee lay that night within an English mile of Brunswig.

The 27. we lay at Halberstat, which is a great towne subiect to the bishop of that towne.

The 28. we halted at Erinsleiben: and there wee entred into the duke of Saxon his countrey: and the same night we lay at a town called Eisleben, where Martine Luther was borne.

The

The 29. we passed by Mansfield, where there are many Copper mines: and so that night we went to Neuburg vpon the riuer of Sala; and at that time there was a great faire.

The 30. we baited at a proper towne called Iena vpon the same riuer, and the same night we lay at Cone vpon that riuer.

The first of Iuly we baited at Salfeld: and the same day we entred first into the great woods of firre trees, and that night to Greuandal.

The second to dinner to Neustat.

The 3. day to dinner at Bamberg: and before wee came to the towne wee passed the riuer of Mayne that runneth towards Arnfurt, and that night to Forchaim.

The 4. we came to Nurenberg, and there stayed two dayes.

The 6. to bed to Blayfield.

The 7. we passed without Weissenburg to dinner at Monhaim, and that night we passed the riuer of Danubius at Tonewert, and so to bed to Nurendof.

The 8. we came to Augspurg, otherwise called Augusta, vpon the riuer of Lech.

The 9. we lay at Landsberg vpon the said riuer, in the duke of Bauars countrey.

The 10. to dinner at Suanego, and that night to Hamber against the mountaines, where the small toyes be made.

The 11. to dinner to Pareberk, & that night to Sefelt in the Archduke of Austria his countrey.

The 12. to dinner at Inspruck, & that night to bed at Landeck, where there is a toll, and it is the place where Charles the fift and his brother Ferdinand did meet. And there is a table of brasse with Latine letters in memorie thereof.

The 13. we passed by Stizen, and dined at Prisenä, and so that night to Clusen.

The 14. to dinner at Bolsan and to bed at Neumark, and by the way we passed the dangerous place, where so many murders haue bene committed.

The 15. to dinner at Trent: That day we entred the borders of Italy, that night to Lenigo.

The 16. to dinner at Grigno, where the last toll of the Emperour is: and so we came by Chursa, which is a streight passage. And the keeper thereof is drawne vp by a cord into his holde. And that night we went to Capana to bed in the countrey of the Venetians.

The 17. to dinner at castle Franco: by the way we stayed at Taruiso, and there tooke coche, and that night came to Mestre to bed.

The 18. in the morning we came to Venice, and there we stayed 15. dayes. In which time the duke of Venice called Nicholas de Ponte died, and we saw his burial. The Senators were continually shut vp together, as the maner is, to chuse a newe duke, which was not yet chosen when we departed from thence.

The 2. of August at night wee did embarke our selues vpon the Frigate of Cattaro, an hauen neere Ragusa.

The 3. we came to a towne in Istria called Citta noua.

The 4. we came to Parenzo, and so that night to Forcera of the bishop.

The 5. we passed by Rouigno: and a litle beyond we met with 3. Gallies of the Venetians: we passed in the sight of Pola; and the same day passed the gulfe that parteth Istria from Dalmatia.

The 6. of August we came to Zara in Dalmatia, a strong towne of the Venetians: and so that night to Sebenico, which standeth in a marueilous goodly haue, with a strong castle at the entrie thereof.

The 7. we came to Lezina, and went not on shoore, but traueiled all night.

The 8. we passed by a very wel seated towne called Carzola, which standeth in an island of that name.

The 9. in the morning betimes we landed at Ragusa, and there stayed three daies, where we found many friendly gentlemen.

The 11. being prouided of a Ianizarie we departed from Ragusa in the company of halfe a dosen Marchants of that towne: and within 6. miles we entred into the countrey of Serbia.

So

- Chiernisa. So traailing in barren and craggie mountaines for the space of foure dayes, wee came by a small Towne of the Turkes called Chiernisa, being the 14. of the moneth; and there wee parted from the Marchants.
- Or, * Fochia. The 16. we dined in a Cauarsara in a Towne called Focœa, being then greatly infected with the plague.
- Nouibazar. The 17. we lay by a Towne called Taslizea.
The 20. we came to Nouibazar.
- Or, Nissa. The 21. we parted frō thence, traailing stil in a countrey very ill inhabited, & lying in $\frac{1}{2}$ fields.
The 22. we passed within sight of Nicea.
The 23. we passed in sight of another towne called Circii: and about those places wee began to leaue the mountaines, and to enter into a very faire and fertile countrey, but as cuill inhabited as the other, or worse.
- Saphia. The 27. we came to Sophia, where wee stayed three dayes, being our Ianzaries home: and by good chance we lay in a Marchants house of Ragusa, that came in company with vs from Nouibazar; and also wee had in company, euer since wee came from Focœa, a Turke which was a very good fellow, and he kept company with vs till we came very neere Constantinople.
- Philippopoli. The first of September we came to Philippopoli, which seemeth to be an ancient towne, and standeth vpon the riuier of Stanuch.
- Andrinopoli. The 4. we came to Andrinopoli, a very great and ancient towne, which standeth in a very large and champion countrey, and there the great Turkes mother doth lye, being a place, where the Emperours of the Turkes were wont to lye very much.
The 5. we lay in one of the great Cauarzaras, that were built by Mahomet Bassha with so many goodly commodities.
The 6. we lay in another of them.
- Siliueri. The 8. we came to Siliueri, which by report was the last towne that remained Christian.
- Constantinople. The 9. of September wee arriued at the great and most stately Citie of Constantinople, which for the situation and proude seate thereof, for the beautifull and commodious haucus, and for the great and sumptuous buildings of their Temples, which they call Moschea, is to be preferred before all the Cities of Europe. And there the Emperour of the Turkes then liuing, whose name was Amurat, kept his Court and residence, in a marueilous goodly place, with diuers gardens and houses of pleasure, which is at the least two English miles in compasse, and the three parts thereof ioyned vpon the sea: and on the Northeast part of the Citie on the other side of the water ouer against the Citie is the Towne of Pera, where the most part of the Christians do lye. And there also wee did lye. And on the North part of the saide Towne is the Arsenal, where the Galies are built and doe remaine: And on the Southside is all the Ordinance, artillerie, and houses of munition. Note that by the way as wee came from Ragusa to Constantinople, we left on our right hand the Countreys of Albania, and Macedonia, and on the left hande the countreys of Bosnia, Bulgaria, and the riuier of Danubius.
The 14. of September was the Turkes Beyram, that is, one of their chiefest feastes.
The 15. we went to the blacke Sea called Pontus Euxinus, and there vpon a rocke we sawe a piller of white Marble that was set vp by Pompeius: and from thence we passed to the other side of the water, vpon the shore of Asia and there we dined.
The 25. we departed from Constantinople.
The 29. we came to an ancient Towne called Cherchisea, that is to say, fourtie Churches, which in the olde time was a very great City, now full of scattered buildings.
- Proust Varna. The 4. of October wee came to Proust, one dayes iourney distant from Varna vpon the Blacke Sea.
The 9. we came to Saxi vpon the riuier of Danubius.
- Or, Moldauia. The 10. we passed the said riuier which in that place is about a mile ouer, and then we entered into the countrey of * Bogdania: they are Christians but subjects to the Turke.

The

The 12. we came to Palsin vpon the riuer Prut.

The 14. wee came to Yas the principall Towne of Bogdania, where Peter the Vayuoda prince of that Countrey keepeth his residence, of whom wee receiued great courtesie, and of the gentlemen of his Court: And he caused vs to be safe conducted through his said Countrey, and conueyed without coste.

The 17. we came to Stepanitze.

The 19. we came to Zotschen, which is the last towne of Bogdania vpon the riuer of Neis-ter, that pertaineth the said countrey from Podolia.

The 20. we passed the riuer of Nyester and came to Camyenet: in the countrey of Podolia, subject to the king of Poland: this is one of the strongest Townes by nature and situation that can be seene.

The 21. we came to Skala.

The 22. to Slothone, or Sloeczow.

The 24. to Leopolis which is in Russia alba, and so is the most part of the countrey betwixt Camyenet and it. And it is a towne very well built, well gouerned, full of trafique and plentifull: and there we stayed fise dayes.

The 30. we baited at Grodeez, and that night at Vilna.

The 31. we dined at Mostiska, and that night at Rodmeua.

The first of Nouember in the morning before day wee passed without the Towne of Iaroslaw, where they say is one of the greatest faires in all Poland, and chiefly of horses, and that night to Rosdnoska.

The second to diner at Lanezut, at night to Retsbou.

The third to Senczizow, at night to Tarnow, and that night wee mette with the Palatine Laski.

The fourth to Vonuez, and that night to Brytska.

The fift to Kubiema.

The 6. to Cracouia the principall Citie of all Poland: at which time the King was gone to Lituania: for he doeth make his residence one yeere in Poland, and the other in Lituania. Cracouia standeth on the riuer of Vistula.

The 9. wee departed from Cracouia, and that night wee came to a village hard by a Towne called Ilkusch, where the leade Mines are.

The 10. wee passed by a Towne called Slawkow: where there are also leade Mines, and baited that day at Bendzin, which is the last towne of Poland towards Silesia; and there is a toll.

Note that all the Countreys of Poland, Russia alba, Podolia, Bogdania, and diuers other Countreys adioyning vnto them, doe consume no other salt but such as is digged in Sorstyn mountaine neere to Cracouia which is as hard as any stone; it is very good, and goeth further then any other salt. That night we lay at Bitom, which is the first Towne of Silesia.

The 12. we passed by a great towne called Strelitz, and that night we lay at Oppelen vpon the riuer of Odera.

The 13. we passed by Schurgasse, and that night wee lay without the towne of Brigk: for we could not bee suffered to come in by reason of the plague which was in those partes in diuers Townes.

The 14. we passed by Olaw, and that night we came to the Citie of Breslaw, which is a faire towne, great, well built and well seated vpon the riuer of Odera.

The 16. we baited at Neumargt.

The 17. wee passed by Lignizi and by Hayn, and that night to Buntzel.

The 18. wee passed by Naumburg through Gorlitz vpon the riuer of Neiss, and that night lay without Reichenbach.

The 19. we passed by Baudzen and Cannitz, and that night to Rensperg.

The 20. we passed by Hayn, by Strelen, where we should haue passed the riuer of Elbe, but the boate was not there, so that night we lay at a towne called Mulberg.

vol. II.

T t

The

Palsin vpon the
riuer of Prut.
Yas.

Sotschen.

Nyester a riuer.
Camyenet.

Skala.

Leopolis, or
Lennburg.

Grodecz.
Vilna.

Iaroslaw.

Lanczut.

Cracouia.

Leade Mines.

Bendzin.

Salt digged out
of mountaines in
Poland.
Bitom.

Oppelen.

Schurgasse.
Brigk.

Breslaw.

The 21. we passed the said riuer, wee went by Belgern, by Torga, by Dumitch: and at night to Bretch.

The 22. wee passed the Elbe againe at Wittenberg, which is a very strong towne, with a good Vniuersitie: and that day we passed by Coswig.

Magdeburg.

The 23. wee passed through Zerbst in the morning, and that night to Magdeburg, a very strong Towne, and well gouerned as wee did heare. The most part of the Countrey, after wee were come one dayes iourny on this side Breslawe to this place, belongeth to the Duke of Saxon.

The 24. wee passed by a castle of the Marques of Brandenburg called Wolmerstat, and that night we lay at Garleben.

The 25. wee lay at Soltwedel.

The 26. at Berg.

Lunenborg.

The 27. we baited at Lunenborg, that night we lay at Winson.

Hamborg.

The 28. we came to Hamborg, and there stayed one weeke.

The 5. of December wee departed from Hamborg, and passed the Elbe by boate being much frosen, and from the riuer went on foote to Boxthoede, being a long Dutch mile off, and there we lay; and from thence passed ouer land to Emden.

Thence hauing passed through Friseland and Holland, the 25. being Christmas day in the morning we came to Delft: where wee found the right honourable the Earle of Leicester with a goodly company of Lords, knights, gentlemen, and souldiers.

The 28. at night to Roterodam.

The 29. to the Briel, and there stayed eight dayes for passage.

The fifth of Ianuary we tooke shipping.

The 7. we landed at Grauesend, and so that night at London with the helpe of almightie God.

The Turkes passeport or safeconduct for Captaine Austell, and Iacomo Manuchio.

KNOW thou which art Voyueda of Bogdania, & Valachia, & other our officers abiding and dwelling on the way by which men commonly passe into Bogdania, and Valachia, that the Embassador of England hauing two English gentlemen desirous to depart for England, the one named Henry Austel, and the other Iacomo de Manuchio, requested our highnesse letters of Safeconduct to passe through our dominions with one seruant to attende on them. Wherefore wee straightly charge you and all other our seruants by whom they shall passe, that hauing receiued this our commandement, you haue diligent care and regard that they may haue provided for them in this their iourney (for their money) all such necessary provision as shalbe necessary for themselves and their horses, in such sort as they may haue no cause hereafter to complaine of you. And if by chance they come vnto any place, where they shal stand in feare either of their persons or goods, that then you carefully cause them to bee guarded with your men, and to be conducted through all suspected places, with sufficient company; But haue great regard that they conuey not out of our countrey any of our seruiceable horses. Obey our commandement, and giue credite to this our Seale.

A Passeport of the Earle of Leicester for Thomas Foster gentleman trauieling to Constantinople.

ROBERTUS Comes Leicestrie, baro de Denbigh, ordinum Garterij & Sancti Michaelis eques auratus, Serenissime Regine Anglie a Secretioribus consilij, & magister equorum, dux & capitaneus generalis exercitus eiusdem Regie maiestatis in Belgio, & gubernator generalis Hollandie, Zelandie, & prouinciarum vitarum & associatarum, omnibus ad quos presentes literae peruenierint, salutem. Cum lator presentium Thomas Foster nobilis Anglus necessarius de causis hinc Constantinopolim profecturus sit, & inde ad nos quanta potest celeritate reuersurus: petimus ab omnibus & singulis Regibus, principibus, nobilibus, magistratibus, & alijs,

& alijs, mandent & permittant dicto Thomæ cum duobus famulis liberum transitum per eorum ditiones & territoria sine detentione aut impedimento iniusto, & prouideri sibi de necessarijs iustum precium reddenti, ac aliter conuenienter & humaniter tractari, vt occasiones eius eundem & redeundi requirent: Sicut nos Maiestates, Serenitates, Celsitudines, & dominationes vestre paratos inuenietis, vt vestratibus in similibus casibus gratum similiter faciamus.

Datum in castris nostris Duisburgi, decimo die Septembris, anno 1586. stylo veteri.

A description of the yeerely voyage or pilgrim-age of the Mahumitans, Turkes and Moores vnto Mecca in Arabia.

Of the Citie of Alexandria.

Alexandria the most ancient citie in Africa situated by the seaside containeth seuen miles in circuite, and is enuironed with two walles one neere to the other with high towers, but the walles within be farre higher then those without, with a great ditch round about the same: yet is not this Citie very strong by reason of the great antiquitie, being almost halfe destroyed and ruined. The greatnesse of this Citie is such, that if it were of double habitation, as it is compassed with a double wall, it might be truly said, that there were two Alexandrias one builded vpon another, because vnder the foundations of the saide City are great habitations, and incredible huge pillers. True it is, that this part vnderneath remaineth at this day inhabitable, because of the corrupt aire, as also for that by time, which consumeth all things, it is greatly ruined. It might well be sayd, that the founder hereof, as he was worthy in all his enterprises, so likewise in building hereof he did a worke worthy of himselfe, naming it after his owne name. This Citie hath one defect, for it is subiect to an euill ayre, which onely proceedeth of that hollownesse vnderneath, out of the which issueth infinite moisture: and that this is true the ayre without doth euidently testifie, which is more subtille and holesome then that beneath. The waters hereof be salt, by reason that the soile of it selfe is likewise so. And therefore the inhabitants, at such time as the riuer Nilus floweth, are accustomed to open a great ditch, the head wherof extendeth into the said riuer, and from thence they conueigh the same within halfe a mile of Alexandria, and so consequently by meanes of conduct-pipes the water commeth vnto the cesterne of Alexandria, which being full serue the citie from one inundation to another. Within the citie is a Pyramide mentioned of in Histories, but not of great importance. Without the citie is La columna di Pompeio, or the pillar of Pompey, being of such height and thicknesse, that it is supposed there is not the like in the whole world besides. Within the citie there is nothing of importance saue a litle castle which is guarded with 60 lanizaries. Alexandria hath three portes, one towards Rossetto, another to the land ward, & the third to the sea ward, which is called Babelbar, without which appeareth a broad lland called Ghesira in the Moores tongue, which is not wholly an lland, because a litle point or corner thereof toucheth the firme land, and therefore may be called Peninsula, that is to say, almost an lland. Hereupon are builded many houses of the lewes, in respect of the aire. This Peninsula is situate betwene two very good ports, one of them being much more safe then the other, called The old port, into the which only the vessels of Barbarie, and the sixe Gallies of the Grand Signior deputeth for the guard of Alexandria doe enter. And this port hath vpon the right hand at the mouth or entrance thereof a castle of small importance, and guarded but with fifteene men or thereabouts. On the other side of this lland is the other called The new port, which name is not vnto this day giuen vnto it, for that in all mens iudgement in times past there hath not bene water there, because in the midst of this port, where the water is very deepe, there are discovered and found great sepulchres and other buildings, out of the which are dayly digged with engines laspar and Porphyrie stones of great value, of the which great store are sent to Constantinople for the ornament of the Mesquitas or Turkish Temples, and of other buildiogs of the Grand Signior. Into this port enter all such vessels as traffique to this place. This port hath on each side a castle, wherof

cent. the vigils
forth an house of
traffique, as the
Steward.

that vpon the Peninsula is called Faraone, vpon the toppe whereof euery night there is a light set in a great lanterne for direction of the ships, and for the guard thereof are appointed 200 Ianizaries: the other on the other side is but a litle castle kept by 18 men. It is certaine, that this haue of Alexandria is one of the chiefest hauens in the world: for hither come to traffique people of euery Nation, and all sorts of vessels which goe round about the citie. It is more inhabited by strangers, marchants, and Christians, then by men of the countrey which are but a few in number. Within the citie are five Fontechi, that is to say, one of the Frenchmen, where the Consul is resident, & this is the fairest and most commodious of all the rest. Of the other foure, two belong to the Venetians, one to the Ragusians, and the fourth to the Genoueses. And all strangers which come to traffique there, except the Venetians, are vnder the French Consull. It is also to be vnderstood, that all the Christians dwell within their Fontechi, and euery euening at the going downe of the sunne, they which are appointed for that office goe about and shut all the gates of the saide Fontechi outward, and the Christians shut the same within: and so likewise they doe on the Friday (which is the Moores and the Turkes Sabbath) till their deuotions be expired. And by this meanes all parties are secure and voide of feare: for in so doing the Christians may sleepe quietly and not feare robbing, and the Moores neede not doubt whiles they sleepe or pray, that the Christians should make any tumult, as in times past hath happened.

Of the coast of Alexandria.

Bichier.

Rossetto.

ON the side towards Barbarie along the sea-coast for a great space there is founde neither hold, nor any thing worthy of mention: but on the other side towards Syria 13 miles from Alexandria standeth a litle castle called Bichier kept by fiftie Turkes, which castle is very olde and weake, and hath a port which in times past was good, but at this present is vtterly decayed and full of sand, so that the vessels which come thither dare not come neere the shoare, but ride far off into the sea. Fortie miles further is Rossetto, which is a litle towne without walles, and is situate vpon the banke of Nilus three miles from the sea, at which place many times they build ships and other vessels, for gouernement whereof is appointed a Saniacbey, without any other guard: it is a place of traffique, and the inhabitants are very rich, but naughtie varlets and traytours. Further downe along the sea-side and the riuer banke is another litle castle like vnto the abouesayde, and because the Moores beleeuie, that Mecca will in short time be conquered by the Christians, they haue opinion, that the same being lost shall be reuened in this place of Rossetto, namely, that all their prayers, vowes, and pilgrimages sha'l be transported to Rossetto, as the religious order of Saint Iohn of the Rhodes is translated thence to Malta. Further forwarde thirtie miles standes another castle of small importance called Brulles, kept continually by fourtie Turkes, which hath a good and secure port, in forme like to a very great lake or ponde, wherein is taken great quantitie of fish, which they salt, and the marchants of Candie and Cyprus come thither to lade the same, and it is greatly esteemed, especially of the Candiois, who hauing great abundance of wine adventure abroad to seeke meate fitte for the taste of the sayd wine. Distant from Brulles five and thirtie miles there is another castle like vnto the abouesayd kept by an Aga with fourtie men or thereabout. More within the lande by the riuers side is Damiatia an auncient citie enuironed with walles contayning five miles in circuit, and but of small strength. For the gouernement of this place is a Sanjaco with all his housholde and no other companie. This citie is very large, delightfull, and pleasant, abounding with gardens and faire fountaines. Other fortie miles further is Latma, a castle of very small importance, and kept as other with fortie Turkes vnder an Aga. In this place is no port, but a roade very dangerous, and without other habitation. Passing this place we enter Iudea. But because our intent is to reason simply of the voyage to Mecca, we will proceede no further this way, but returning to our first way, let it suffice to say, that from Alexandria to Cairo are two hundred miles, in which way I finde nothing wortheie of memorie.

Of the mightie Citie of Cairo.

Cairo containeth in circuit eighteene miles, being so inhabited and replenished with people, that almost it cannot receiue more; and therefore they haue begunne to builde newe houses without the citie and about the walles. In Cairo are people of all Nations, as Christians, Armenians, Abexins, Turkes, Moores, Lewes, Indians, Medians, Persians, Arabians, and other sortes of people, which resort thither by reason of the great traffique. This citie is gouerned by a Basha, which ministreth iustice, together with the Cadie throughout the whole kingdome. Also there are two and twentie Saniackes, whose office is onely to ouerseer and garde the kingdome for euery good respect. There are also seuen thousand Turkes in pay, to wit, three thousand lanizaries, and foure thousand horsemen: The rest of the people in Cairo are for the most part marchants which goe and come, and the remnant are Moores and other base people. About two miles from Cairo there is another little Cairo called The olde Cairo, which containeth in circuit litle more then tenne miles, and the better halfe is not inhabited, but destroyed, whereof I neede not make any other mention. The new Cairo answereth euery yeere in tribute to the grand Signior, 600000 ducates of golde, neat and free of all charges growing on the same, which money is sent to Constantinople, about the fine of September, by the way of Aleppo, alwayes by lande, vnder the custodie of three hundred horsemen, and two hundred lanizaries footmen. The citie of Cairo is adorned with many faire Mesquitas rich, great, and of goodly and gergeous building, among which are five principall. The first is called Morastano, that is to say, The hospitall, which hath of rent five hundred ducats of golde euery day left vnto it by a king of Damasco from ancient times; which king hauing conquered Cairo, for the space of five dayes continually put the people thereof to the sword, and in the end repenting him of so great manslaughter, caused this cruelty to cease, and to obtaine remission for his sinne committed, caused this hospitall to be built, enriching it as is aboue-said. The second famous monument of Cairo is called Nef-fisa, of one Nefisa buried there, who was a Dame of honour, and moued by lust, yeelded her body voluntarily without rewarde, to any that required the same, and sayde she bestowed this almes for the loue of her Prophet Mahomet, and therefore at this day they adore her, reuerence her, and finally haue canonized her for a Saint, affirming that shee did many miracles. The third is called Zaida della Innachari, who was one of the foure Doctors in the law. The fourth is called Imansciatij, where is buried Sciatij the second Doctor of this law. Of the other two Doctors one is buried in Damasco, the other in Aleppo. The fift & last famous monument is Gianalazar, that is, the house of Lazarus: and this is the generall Vni-^{1566.}uersity of the whole kingdome of Egypt. In this place Anno 1566 in the moneth of Ianuary by misfortune of fire were burned nine thousand bookes of great value, as well for that they were written by hand, as also wrought so richly with golde, that they were worth 300 and 400 ducats a peece, one with another. And because it could neuer be knowne yet how this fire beganne, they haue and doe holde the same for a most sinister augurie, and an euident and manifest signe of their vtter ruine. The houses of Cairo without are very faire, & within the greater number richly adorned with hangings wrought with golde. Euery person which resorteth to this place for traffiques sake, is bound to pay halfe a duckat, except the gentlemen Venetians, Siotes, and Rhaguseans, because they are tributarie to the Grand Signior. Cairo is distant from the riuier Nilus a mile and more, being situate on a plaine, saue that on the one side it hath a faire little hill, on the toppe whereof stands a faire castle, but not strong, for that it may be battered on euery side, but very rich & large, compassed about with faire gardens into the which they conueigh water for their necessitie out of Nilus, with certaine wheelcs & other like engines. This magnificent citie is adorned with very fruitfull gardens both pleasant and commodions, with great plenty of poudes to water the same. Notwith-^{The description of Cairo.}standing the great pleasures of Cairo are in the moneth of August, when by means of the great raine in Ethiopia the riuier Nilus ouerfloweth and watereth all the countrey, and then they open the moule of a great ditch, which extendeth into the riuier, and passeth through the midst of the citie, and entering there are innumerable barkes rowing too and fro laden with

with gallant girles and beautifull dames, which with singing, eating, drinking and feasting, take their solace. The women of this countrey are most beautifull, and goe in rich attire be-decked with gold, pretious stones, and iewels of great value, but chiefly perfumed with odours, and are very libidinous, and the men likewise, but foule and hard fauoured. The soile is very fertile and abundant, the flesh fat which they sell without bones, their candles they make of the marowe of cattell, because the Moores eate the tallow. They vse also certaine litle furnaces made of purpose, vnder the which they make fire, putting into the furnace foure or five hundred egges, and the said fire they nourish by litle and litle, vntill the chickens be hatched, which after they be hatched, and become somewhat bigger, they sell them by measure in such sort, as we sell and measure nuts and chestnuts and such like.

Of certaine notable monuments without the citie of Cairo,

Without the Citie, sixe miles higher into the land, are to be seene neere vnto the riuier diuerse Piramides, among which are three marueilous great, and very artificially wrought. Out of one of these are dayly digged the bodies of auncient men, not rotten, but all whole, the cause whereof is the qualitie of the Egyptian soile, which will not consume the flesh of man, but rather dry and harden the same, and so alwayes conserueth it. And these dead bodies are the Mummie which the Phisitians and Apothecaries doe against our willes make vs to swallow. Also by digging in these Pyramides oftentimes are found certaine Idoles or Images of golde, siluer, and other metall, but vnder the other piramides the bodies are not taken vp so whole as in this, but there are found legges and armes comparable to the limmes of giants. Neare to these piramides appeareth out of the sand a great head of stone somewhat like marble, which is discovered so farre as the necke ioyneth with the shoulders, being all whole, sauing that it wanteth a litle tippe of the nose. The necke of this head containeth in circuit about sixe and thirty foot, so that it may be according to the necke considered, what greatnesse the head is of. The riuier Nilus is a mile broad, wherein are very many great Crocodiles from Cairo spward, but lower than Cairo passeth no such creature: and this, they say, is by reason of an enchantment made long since which hindereth their passage for comming any lower then Cairo. Moreouer of these creatures there are sometimes found some of an incredible bignesse, that is to say, of fourtie foot about. The males haue their members like to a man, and the females like to a woman. These monsters oftentimes issue out of the water to feede, and finding any small beasts, as sheepe, lambes, goates, or other like, doe great harme. And whiles they are forth of the water, if they happen at vnwares vpon any man, woman or childe, whom they can ouercome, they spare not their lines. In the yeere of our Lord one thousand five hundred and sixtie it happened, that certaine poore Christians trauelling by Cairo towards the countrey of Prete Lanit to rescue certaine slaues, were guided by a Chaus, and journeyed amongst the banke of the said riuier. The Chaus remained lingering alone behinde to make his prayers (as their custome is) at a place called Tana, whom being busie in his double deuotion one of these Crocodiles creazed by the shoulders, and drew him vnder water, so that he was neuer after seene. And for this cause they haue made in sundry places certaine hedges as bankes within the water, so that betwixt the hedge and banke of the riuier there remaineth so much water, that the women washing may take water without danger at their pleasure. This countrey is so fruitfull, that it causeth the women as also other creatures to bring forth one, two, and oft-times three at a birth. Five miles southwarde of Cairo is a place called Matarea, where the balme is refined: and therefore some will say, that the trees which beare the balme growe in the said place, wherein they are deceived: for the sayde trees growe two dayes iourney from Mecca, in a place called Bedrihone, which yeeldeth balme in great plenty, but saluage, wilde, and without vertue, and therefore the Moores carying the same within litle chests from Bedrihone to Matarea, where the trees being replanted (be it by vertue of the soyle, or the water, aire, or any other thing what-soener) it sufficeth that here they beare the true balme and licour so much in these dayes esteemed of. In this place of Matarea there are certaine litle houses, with most goodly gardens, and a chappell of antiquity, where the very Moores themselves

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affirme, that the mother of the blessed Christ fleeing from the fury of wicked Herode there saued her selfe with the childe, wherein that saying of the Prophet was fulfilled, *Ex Egypto vocaui filium meum.* The which Chappell in the yeare of our Lorde one thousand five hundred and foure, the Magnifico Daniel Barbaro first Consull of that place went to visite, and caused it to be renned and reedified, so that in these dayes there resort thither many Christians, who oftentimes bring with them a Priest, to say masse there. Also about an Harquebuz-shotte from Matarea is a spire of great height like to that at Rome, and more beautifull to beholde. Neere vnto the olde Cairo are yet twelue storehouses of great antiquitie, but now very much decayed, and these till late dayes serued to keepe corne for behoofe of the kingdome, concerning which many are of opinion, that the founder hereof was Ioseph the sonne of Iacob, for consideration of the seuen deare yeares. Also passing higher vp by the banke of Nilus, there is to bee seene a fayre Citie ouerflowed with water, the which at such time as Nilus floweth lyeth vnder water, but when the water returneth to the marke, there plainly appeare princely palaces, and stately pillars, being of some called Thebes, where they say that Pharaon was resident. Moreover three dayes iourney higher vp are two great images of speckled in rble, all whole, and somewhat sunke into the earth, being things wonderfull to consider of, for the nose of either is two spannes and an halfe long, and the space from one eare to the other containeth tenn spannes, the bodies being correspondent to their heads, and grauen in excellent proportion, so that they are shapen of maruellous hugenesse, and these they call The wife, and The daughter of Pharaon.

Olde Thebes.

Of the patriarke of Greece.

IN Cairo are two Patriarkes, one of the Greekes, and another of the Iacobites. The Greeke Patriarke called Gioechni, being about the age of one hundred and thirteene yeeres, was a very good and holy man. They say, that when Soldan Gauri of Egypt reigned, there was done this miracle following: this good patriarke being enuied at by the lewes of the countrey, for none other cause, but for his good workes, and holy life, it happened (I say) that being in disputation with certaine of the Hebrewes in presence of the Sultan, and reasoning of their lawe and faith, it was sayd vnto him by one of these Miscreants: sith thou beleuest in the faith of Christ, take and drinke this potion which I will giue thee; and if thy Christ be true Messias and true God, he will (sayd he) deliuer thee from danger. To whom the auncient patriarke answered, that he was content: wherupon that cursed lewe brought him a cuppe of the most venomous and deadly poyson that could be found, which the holy Patriarke hauing perceined, said: In the name of the father, of the sonne, and of the holy Ghost: and hauing so sayde he dranke it quite vp; which done, he tooke a droppe of pure water, putting it into that very cup, and gaue it vnto the lewe, saying vnto him, I in the name of my Christe haue drunke thy poyson, and therefore in the name of thy expected Messias drinke this water of mine within thine owne cuppe. Wherupon the lewe tooke the cup out of the hand of the Patriarke, and hauing drunke the water, within halfe an houre burst a sunder. And the Patriarke had none other hurt, save that he became somewhat pale in sight, and so remained euer after. And this miracle (which meriteth to be called no lesse) was done to the great commendation of the holy Patriarke in the presence of a thousand persons, and namely of the Soldan of Egypt: who seeing the despight of the lewes, vnto their owne cost and confusion compelled them to make the conduct, which with so many engines commeth into the castle from Nilus aboue mentioned. And this triumphant Patriarke not long since was aliue, and in perfect health, which God continue long time.

Of the preparation of the Carouan to goe to Mecca.

AS touching the Carouan which goeth to Mecca, it is to be vnderstoode, that the Mahometans obserue a kinde of lent continuing one whole moone, and being a moueable ceremonie, which sometimes falleth high, sometimes lowe in the yeere called in their tongue Ramazan, and their feast is called Bairam. During this time of lent all they which intende to goe vnto Mecca resort vnto Cairo, because that twentie dayes after the feast the Carouan is readie

readie to depart on the voyage: and thither resort a great multitude of people from Asia, Grecia, and Barbaria to goe on this voyage, some moued by deuotion, and some for traffiques sake, and some to passe away the time. Nowe within fewe dayes after the feast they which goe on the voyage depart out of the citie two leagues vnto a place called Birca, where they expect the Captaine of the Carouan. This place hath a great pond caused by the inundation of Nilus, and so made, that the camels and other beastes may drinke therein: whereof, namely, of Mules, Camels, and Dromedaries there are at least fortie thousand, and the persons which followe the Carouan euery yeere are about fiftie thousand, fewe more or lesse, according to the times. Moreouer euery three yeeres they reue the Captaine of the Carouan, called in the Arabian tongue Amarilla Haggi, that is, the Captaine of the Pilgrimes, to whom the Grand Signior giueth euery voyage eighteene purses, conteyning each of them sixe hundred twentie and liue ducates of golde, and these be for the behoufe of the Carouan, and also to doe almes vnto the needfull pilgrimes. This Captaine, besides other seruungmen which follow him, hath also foure Chausi to serue him. Likewise he hath with him for the securitie of the Carouan foure hundred souldiers, to wit, two hundred Spachi or horsemen mounted on Dromedaries, and two hundred Ianizaries riding ypon Camels. The Chausi and the Spachi are at the charge of the Captaine, but the Ianizaries not so, for their prouision is made them from Cairo. The Spachi wear caps or bonnets like to the caps of Sergeants, but the Ianizaries after another sort, with a lappe falling downe behinde like a French-hoode, and hauing before a great piece of wrought siluer on their heads. The charge of these is to cause the Carouan to march in good array when neede requireth; these are not at the commaundement of any but of the Captaine of the Carouan. Moreouer the Captaine hath for his guide eight pilots, the office of whom is alwayes stable and firme from heire to heire, and these goe before guiding the Carouan, and shewing the way, as Leing well experienced in the place, and in the night they gonerne them as the mariners, by the starre. These also vse to sende before foure or fite men carying pieces of dry wood which giue light, because they should not goe out of the way, and if at any time through their ill hap they wander astray out of the way, they are cast downe and beaten with so many bastonades vpon the soles of their feete, as serue them for a perpetuall remembrance. The Captaine of the Carouan hath his Lieutenant accompanied continually with fiteene Spachi, and he hath the charge to set the Carouan in order, and to cause them to depart on their iourney when neede requireth: and during the voyage their office is some whiles to goe before with the forwardes, sometimes to come behinde with the rereward, sometimes to march on the one side, and sometimes on the other, to spy, that the coast be cleare. The Carouan carrieth with it sixe pieces of ordinance drawn by 12 camels, which serue to terrifie the Arabians, as also to make triumph at Mecca, and other places. The marchants which followe the Carouan, some carry for marchandise cloth of silke, some Corall, some tinne, others wheat, rise, and all sorts of graine. Some sell by the way, some at Mecca, so that euery one bringeth something to gaine by, because all marchandise that goeth by land payeth no custome, but that which goeth by sea is bound to pay tenne in the hundred.

The beginning of the voyage.

THE feast before the Carouan setteth forth, the Captaine with all his retinue and officers resort vnto the castle of Cairo before the Basha, which giueth vnto euery man a garment, and that of the Captaine is wrought with golde, and the others are serued according to their degree. Moreouer he deliuereth vnto him § Chisua Tahnabi, which signifieth in the Arabian tongue, The garment of the Prophet: this vesture is of silke, wrought in the midst with letters of gold, which signifie: La illa ill' alla Mahumet Resullala: that is to say, There are no gods but God, and his ambassadour Mahumet. This garment is made of purpose to couer from top to botome a litle house in Mecca standing in the midst of the Mesquita, the which house (they say) was builded by Abraham or by his sonne Ismael. After this he deliuereth to him a gate made of purpose for the foresaid house of Abraham wrought all with fine golde, and being of excellent workmanship, and it is a thing of great value. Besides, he deliuereth

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vnto him a covering of greene veluet made in maner of a pyramis, about nine palmes high, and artificioally wrought with most fine golde, and this is to couer the tombe of their prophet within Medina, which tombe is built in manner of a pyramis: and besides that covering there are brought many others of golde and silke, for the ornament of the sayde tombe. Which things being consigned, the Basha departeth not from his place; but the Captaine of the Carouan taketh his leaue with all his officers and souldiers, and departeth accompanied with all the people of Cairo orderly in manner of a procession, with singing, shouting and a thousand other ceremonies too long to recite. From the castle they goe to a gate of the citie called Bab-Nassera, without the which standes a Mosquita, and therein they lay vp the sayd vestures very well kept and guarded. And of this ceremony they make so great account, that the world commeth to see this sight, yea the women great with childe, and others with children in their armes, neither is it lawfull for any man to forbid his wife the going to this feast, for that in so doing the wife may separate her selfe from her husband, and may lie with any other man, in regard of so great a trespass. Now this procession proceeding from the castle towards the Mosquita, the Camels which bring the vestures are all adorned with cloth of golde, with many little helles, and passing along the streete you may see the multitude casting vpon the said vestures thousands of beautifull flowers of diuers colours, & sweete water, others bringing towels & fine cloth touch the same, which euer after they keepe as reliques with great reuerence. Afterward hauing left the vestures in the Mosquita, as is aforesaid, they returne againe into the citie, where they remaine the space of 20 dayes, and then the captaine departeth with his company, and taking the vestures out of the Mosquita, carrieth the same to the foresaid place of Bira, where the Captaine hauing pitched his tent with the standard of the grand Signior ouer the gate, & the other principall tents standing about his, stayeth there some tenne dayes and no more: in which time all those resort thither that meane to follow the Carouan in this voyage to Mecca. Where you shall see certaine women which intend to goe on this voiage accompanied with their parents and friends mounted vpon Camels, adorned with so many trifies, tassels, and knots, that in beholding the same a man cannot refrain from laughter. The last night before their departure they make great feasting and triumph within the Carouan, with castles and other infinite diuises of fireworke, the Ionizantes alwayes standing round about the tent of the Captaine with such shouting and toy, that on euery side the earth resoundeth, and this night they discharge all their ordnance, foure or sixe times, and after at the breake of the day vpon the sound of a trumpet they march forward on their way.

What times the Carouan trauelleth, and when it resteth.

IT is to be noted, that from Cairo to Mecca they make 40 dayes iourney or thereabout, & the same great dayes iournees. For the custome of the Carouan is to trauell a night and rest little, and ordinarily they iourney in this maner: They trauell from two a clocke in the morning vntill the sunne rising, then hauing rested till noone, they set forward, and so continue till night, & then also rest againe, as is abovesaid, till two of the clocke: and this order they obserue vntill the end of the voyage, neuer changing the same, except in some places, whereof we will hereafter speake, where for respect of water they rest sometimes a day, and an halfe, and this they obserue to refresh themselves, otherwise both man and beast would die.

In what order the Carouan trauelleth.

THE maner and order which the Carouan obserueth in a marching is this. It goeth diuided into three parts, to wit, the forward, the maine battell, and the reuerard. In the forward go the 8 Pilots before with a Chaus, which hath foure knaues, & ech knaue carrieth a sinew of a bul, to the end that if occasion requireth, 3 bastonado may be giuen to such as deserue the same. These knaues cast offenders downe, turning vp the soles of their feete made fast to a staffe, giuing them a perpetuall remembrance for them & the beholders. This Chaus is as the Captaine of the forward, which commandeth lights to be carried before when they trauell in the night. Also there go in this forward 6 Santones with red turbants vpon their

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heads,

heads, & these eat and ride at the cost of the Captaine of the Carouan. These Santones when the Carouan arriueth at any good lodging, suddenly after they haue escried the place, cry with an horrible voyce saying, good cheare, good cheare, we are neere to the wished lodging. For which good newes the chiefe of the company bestow their beneuolence vpon them. In this foreward goeth very neere the third part of the people of the Carouan, behind whom go alwayes 25 Spachi armed with swords, bowes & arrowes to defend them from thieues. Next vnto the foreward, within a quarter of a mile, followeth the maine battell, and before the same are drawn the sayd sixe pieces of ordinance, with their gunners, and fiftene Spachi Archers. And next vnto these commeth the chiefe physician, who is an olde man of authoritie, hauing with him many medicines, oynments, salues, and other like refreshings for the sicke, hauing also camels with him for the sicke to ride on, which haue no horse nor beast. Next vnto him goeth one Camell alone, the fairest that can be found: for with great industrie is sought the greatest and fairest which may be found within the dominions of the Grand Signior. This camell also is decked with cloth of golde and silke, and carrieth a litle chest made of pure Legmame made in likenesse of the arke of the olde Testament: but, as is abovesayd, made of pure Legmame, without golde or any other thing of cost. Within this chest is the Alcoran all written with great letters of golde, bound betweene two tables of massiv golde, and the chest during their voyage is covered with Silke, but at their entring into Mecca it is all covered with cloth of golde, adorned with iewels, and the like at the entrance into Medina. The Camell aforesayd which carrieth the chest, is compassed about with many Arabian singers and musicians, alwayes singing and playing vpon instruments. After this folow fiftene other most faire Camels, euery one carying one of the abovesayd vestures, being covered from toppe to toe with silke. Behind these goe twentie other Camels which carrie the money, apparell, and prouision of the Amir el Cheggi captaine of the Carouan. After foloweth the royall Standard of the grand Signior, accompanied continually with the musicians of the captaine, and fise and twentie Spachi archers, with a Chaus before them, and about these maruailous things goe all the people and Camels which follow the Carouan. Behind these, lesse then a mile, foloweth the rereward, whereof the greater part are pilgrimes: the occasion whereof is, for that the merchants seeke alwayes to be in the foreward for the securitie of their goods, but the pilgrimes which haue litle to loose care not though they come behind. Behind these alwayes goe fise and twentie other Spachi well armed with another Chaus their captaine, and fortie Arabians all Archers for guard of the rereward. And because the Carouan goeth alwayes along the red sea banke, which in going forth they haue on their right hand, therefore the two hundred Ianissaries parted into three companies goe vpon their left hand well armed and mounted vpon Camels bound one to another, for vpon that side is all the danger of thieues, and on the other no danger at all, the captaine of the Carouan alwayes going about his people, sometimes on the one side, and sometimes on the other, neuer keeping any firme place, being continually accompanied with a Chaus and 25. Spachi, armed and mounted vpon Dromedaries, and 8. musicians with violes in their handes, which cease not sounding till the captaine take his rest, vpon whom they attend, till such time as he entreth his paullion, and then licencing all his attendants and folowers to depart, they goe each man to their lodging.

Of things notable which are seene in this voyage by the way.

BECAUSE in the way there are not many things found woorthly memorie, for that the Carouan seldome resteth in places of habitation, of which in the way there are but fewe, yea rather the Carouan resteth altogether in the field: therefore in this our voyage wee will onely make mention of certaine Castles found in the way, which bee these, namely, Agerut, Nachel, Acba, Biritem, Muel, and Ezlem. Of which fise, the two first are kept of Moores, and the other three of Turkes, and for guard they haue eight men or tenne at the most in euery Castle, with foure or fise Smerigli, which serue to keepe the water from the Arabians, so that the Carouan comming thither, may haue wherewithall to refresh it selfe. Agerut is distant from Suez a port of the red Sea eight miles, where are alwayes resident fise and twentie gallies of the

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the Grand Signior for the keeping of that Sea. Nachel is distant from the Sea a dayes iour-
ney. The walles of Acha are founded vpon the red Sea banke. Biritem and Muel likewise
are dashed by the waues of the Sea. Ezlem is distant from thence aboue a dayes iourney.
These fiue Castles abouesayd are not of force altogether to defend themselues agaynst an hun-
dred men. The Carouan departing from Birca vntill Agerut findeth no water by the way to
drinke, neither from Agerut till Nachel, nor from Nachel till Acha, but betweene Acha and
Biritem are found two waters, one called Agiam el Cassap, and the other Magarraxiabi, that
is to say, the riuer of Iethro the father in lawe of Moses, for this is the place mentioned in
the second chapter of Exodus, whither it is sayd that Moses fledde from the anger of Pharao, who
would haue killed him, because hee had slaine the Egyptian, which fought with the Hebrew,
in which place stode the cite of Midian; and there are yet the poudes, neere vnto the which
Moses sate downe. And from that place forward they finde more store of water by the way,
and in more places, though not so good. It is also to bee noted, that in this voiage it is need-
full and an vsuall thing, that the capitaine put his hand to his purse, in these places, and be-
stow presents, garments, and turbants vpon certaine of the chiefe of the Arabians, to the ende
they may giue him and his Carouan, free passage: who also promise, that their followers like-
wise shall doe no damage to the Carouan, and bind themselues to accomplish the same, pro-
mising also by worde of mouth, that if the Carouan bee robbed, they will make restitution of
such things as are stollen: but notwithstanding the Carouan is by them oftentimes damnified,
and those which are robbed haue no other restitution at the Arabians handes then the shew-
ing of them a paire of heeles, flying into such places as it is impossible to finde them. Nowe
the Carouan continuing her accustomed iourneys, and hauing passed the abouesayd castles,
and others not wortheie mention, at length commeth to a place called Iebbir, which is the
beginning and confine of the state and realme of Serifo the king of Mecca: where, at their
approching issueth out to meeete them the gouernour of the land, with all his people to re-
ceiue the Carouan, with such shouting and triumph, as is impossible to expresse, where they
staie one whole day. This place aboundeth with fresh and cleare waters, which with streames
fall downe from the high mountaines. Moreouer, in this place are great store of dates, and
flesh great store and good cheape, and especially laced muttons which willingly fall downe,
and here the weary pilgrimes haue commoditie to refresh themselues, saying, that this wick-
ed fact purgeth them from a multitude of sinnes, and besides increaseth deuotion to prosecute
the voiage. Touching the building in these places, it is to bee iudged by the houses halfe ru-
inated, that it hath bene a magnificent cite: but because it was in times past inhabited more
with thienes then true men, it was therefore altogether destroyed by Soldan Gauri king of
Egypt, who going on pilgrimage vnto Mecca, and passing by this place, there was by the inha-
bitants hereof some iniurie done vnto his Carouan, which hee vnderstandeng of, dissembled
till his returne from Mecca, and then caused it to bee burned and destroyed in pitifull sort
for reuenge of the iniurie done vnto the Carouan. The Carouan hauing rested and being re-
freshed as is abouesayd, the next day departeth on the way, and the first place they arriue at
worthy mention is called Bedrhoneim, in which place (as is aforesayd) grow those little
shrubbes whereout Balme issueth. And before the Carouan arriueth at this place a mile from the
cite is a large and great field enuironed about with most high and huge mountaines. And in
this field, according to the Alcoran, their prophet Mahomet had a most fierce and cruel battell
giuen by the Christians of the countrey and other people which set themselues agaynst them,
and withstood his opinion, so that hee was ouercome and vanquished of the Christians, and
almost halfe of his people slaine in the battell. Whereupon, the prophet seeing himselfe in
such extremitie, fell to his prayers, and they say, that God hauing compassion vpon his deare
friend and prophet, heard him, and sent him infinite thousands of angels, wherewith return-
ing to the battell, they conquered and ouercame the conquerour. And therefore in memorie
of this victorie, the Carouan lodgeth euery yeere one night in this place, making great bon-
fires with great mirth. And they say that as yet there is heard vpon the mountaines a litle
drumme, which while the Carouan passeth, neuer ceaseth sounding. And they say further,
that the sayd drumme is sounded by the angels in signe of that great victory graunted of God
to their prophet. Also the Mahumetan writings affirme, that after the ende of the sayd bat-
telle,

tell, the prophet commaunded certaine of his people to goe and burie all the Mahumetans which were dead in the fields, who going, knew not the one from the other, because as yet they vsed not circumsion, so they returned vnto him, answering, that they had bene to doe his commaundement, but they knew not the Musulmans from the Christians. To whom the prophet answered, saying: Turne againe, and all those which you shall finde with their faces downeward, leaue them, because all they are misbeleueers: and the other which you shall finde with their faces turned vpward, them burie, for they are the true Musulmani, and so his commaundement was done.

The next morning by Sunne rising, the Carouan arriueth at Bedrihonem, in which place euery man washeth himselfe from toppe to toe, as well men as women, and leauing off their apparell, hauing each one a cloth about their priuities, called in their tongue Photah, and another white one vpon their shoulders, all which can goe to Mecca in this habite, doe so, and are thought to merite more then the other, but they which cannot doe so make a vowe to sacrifice a Ramme at the mountaine of pardons; and after they bee washed, it is not lawfull for any man or woman to kill either flea or louse with their hands, neither yet to take them with their nailes, vntill they haue accomplished their vowed orations in the mountaine of pardons abouesayd: and therefore they cary with them certaine stickes made of purpose in manner of a File, called in their language Arca, Cassah Guch, with which they grate their shoulders. And so the Carouan marching, commeth within two miles of Mecca where they rest that night. In the morning at the breake of day, with all pompe possible they set forward toward Mecca, and drawing neere thereunto, the Serifo issueth forth of the citie with his guard, accompanied with an infinite number of people, shouting, and making great triumph. And being come out of the citie a boweshoote into a faire field, where a great multitude of tents are pitched, and in the midst the pauillion of the captaine, who meeting with the Serifo, after salutations on each side, they light from their horses and enter into the pauillion, where the king of Mecca depriueth himselfe of all authoritie and power, and committeth the same to the aboue named captaine, giuing him full licence and authoritie to command, gouerne, and minister iustice during his aboad in Mecca with his company, and on the other side the captaine to requite this liberalitie vsed toward him by the Serifo giueth him a garment of cloth of gold of great value, with certaine iewels and other like things. After this sitting downe together vpon carpets and hides they eate together, and rising from thence with certaine of the chiefest, and taking with them the garment and gate abouesayd, they goe directly to the Mosquita, attended on but with a fewe, and being entered, they cause the olde to be pulled downe, and put the newe couerture vpon the house of Abraham, and the olde vesture is the enunchs which serue in the sayde Mosquita, who after sell it vnto the pilgrimes at foure or five seraïnes the pike: and happy doth that man thinke himselfe, which can get neuer so litle a piece thereof, to conserue euer after as a most holy relique: and they say, that putting the same vnder the head of a man at the houre of his death, through vertue thereof all his sinnes are forgiuen. Also they take away the old doore, setting in the place the new doore, and the old by custome they giue vnto the Serifo. After hauing made their prayers with certaine ordinarie and woonted ceremonies, the Serifo remaineth in the citie, and the captaine of the pilgrimage returneth vnto his pauillion.

Of the Serifo the king of Mecca.

The Serifo is descended of the prophet Mahomet by Fatma daughter of that good prophet, and Alli husband to her, and sonne in lawe to Mahomet, who had no issue male, saue this stocke of the Serifo, to the eldest sonne whereof the realme commeth by succession. This realme hath of reuenues royall, euery yeere halfe a million of golde, or litle more: and all such as are of the prophets kinred, or descended of that blood (which are almost innumerable) are called Emyri, that is to say, lordes. These all goe clothed in greene, or at the least haue their turbant greene, to bee knowen from the other. Neither is it permitted that any of those Christians which dwell or trallique in their Countrey goe clothed in greene, neither may they haue any thing of greene about them: for they say it is not lawfull for misbeleueers

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beleueers to wear that colour, wherein that great friend and prophet of God Mahomet was wont to be apparelled.

Of the citie of Mecca.

The Citie of Mecca in the Arabian tongue is called Macca, that is to say, an habitation. This citie is inuironed about with exceeding high and barren mountaines, and in the plaine betweene the sayde mountaines and the citie are many pleasant gardens, where groweth great abundance of figges, grapes, apples, and melons. There is also great abundance of good water and fleshe, but not of bread. This citie hath no walles about it, and containeth in circuite fise miles. The houses are very handsome and commodious, and are built like to the houses in Italie. The palace of the Serifo is sumptuous and gorgeously adorned. The women of the place are courteous, iocund, and lonely, faire, with alluring eyes, being hote and libidinous, and the most of them naughtie packes. The men of this place are giuen to that abhominable, cursed, and opprobrious vice, whereof both men and women make but small account by reason of the pond Zun Zun, wherein hauing washed themselues, their opinion is, that although like the dog they returne to their vomite, yet they are clesned from all sinne whatsoever, of which sin we will hereafter more largely discourse. In the midst of the city is y great Mosquita, with the house of Abraham standing in the very midst thereof, which Mosquita was built in the time when their prophet liued. It is foure square, and so great, that it containeth two miles in circuit, that is to say, halfe a mile each side. Also it is made in maner of a cloister, for that in the midst thereof separate from the rest, is the abouesayd house of Abraham, also the galleries round about are in maner of 4. streetes, and the partitione which diuide the one street from the other are pillars, whereof some are of marble, and others of lime and stone. This famous and sumptuous Mosquita hath 99. gates, and 5. steeples, from whence the Talismani call the people to the Mosquita. And the pilgrimes which are not provided of tents, resort hither, and for more deuotion the men and women lie together aloft and beneath, one vpon another, so that their house of praier becometh worse sometimes then a den of thieues.

Of the house of Abraham.

The house of Abraham is also foure square, and made of speckled stone, 20. paces high, and 40 in circuit. And vpon one side of this house within the wall, there is a stone of a span long, and halfe a span broad, which stone (as they say) before this house was builded, fell downe from heauen, at the fall whereof was heard a voyce, that wheresoeuer this stone fell, there should be built the house of God, wherein God will heare sinners. Moreouer, they say that when this stone fell from heauen, it was not blacke as now, but as white as the whitest snow, and by reason it hath bene so oft kissed by sinners, it is therewith become blacke: for all the pilgrimes are bound to kisse this stone, otherwise they cary their sinnes home with them again. The entrance into this house is very small, made in maner of a window, and as high from the ground as a man can reach, so that it is painful to enter. This house hath without 31. pillars of brasse, set vpon cubike or square stones being red and greene, the which pillars sustaine not ought els saue a threed of copper, which reacheth from one to another, whereunto are fastened many burning lampes. These pillars of brasse were caused to be made by Sultan Soliman grandfather to Sultan Amurath now Emperor. After this, hauing entred with the difficultie abouesayd, there stand at the entrance two pillars of marble, to wit, on each side one. In the midst there are three of Aloes-wood not very thicke, and couered with tiles of India of 1000. colours which serue to vnderproppe the Terratza. It is so darke, that they can hardly see within for want of light, not without an euill smell. Without the gate fise pases is the abouesayd pond Zun Zun, which is that blessed pond that the angell of the Lord shewed vnto Agar whiles she went seeking water for her sonne Ismael to drinke.

Of the ceremonies of the pilgrims.

IN the beginning we haue sayd how the Mahumetans haue two feasts in the yeere. The one they call Pascha di Ramazaco, that is to say, The feast of fasting, and this feast of fasting is holden thirtie dayes after the feast, wherein the Carouan trauelleth to Mecca. The other is called the feast of the Ramme, wherein all they which are of abilitie are bound to sacrifice a Ramme, and this they call Bine Bairam, that is to say, The great feast. And as the Carouan departeth from Cairo thirtie dayes after the little feast, so likewise they come hither siue or sixe dayes before the great feast, to the ende the pilgrimes may haue time before the feast to finish their rites and ceremonies, which are these. Departing from the Carouan, and being guided by such as are experienced in the way, they goe vnto the cite twentie or thirtie in a company as they thinke good, walking through a streete which ascendeth by litle and litle till they come vnto a certaine gate, whereupon is written on each side in marble stone, Babel Salema, which in the Arabian tongue signifieth, the gate of health. And from this place is descried the great Mosquita, which enuironeth the house of Abraham, which being descried, they reuerently salute twice, saying, Salem Alech lara sul Alla, that is to say, Peace to thee, ambassadour of God. This salutation being ended, proceeding on the way, they finde an arche vpon their right hand, whereon they ascend siue steps, vpon the which is a great voyd place made of stone: after, descending other siue steps, and proceeding the space of a flight-shoot, they finde another arche like vnto the first, and this way from the one arche to the other they go and come 7. times, saying alwaies some of their prayers, which (they say) the afflicted Agar sayd, whiles she sought and found not water for her sonne Ismael to drinke. This ceremonie being ended, the pilgrims enter into the Mosquita, and drawing neere vnto the house of Abraham, they goe round about it other seuen times, alwaies saying: This is the house of God, and of his seruant Abraham; This done, they goe to kisse that blacke stone abouesayd. After they go vnto the pond Zun Zun, and in their apparell as they be, they wash themselves from head to foote, saying, Tobah Allah, Tobah Allah, that is to say, Pardon Lord, Pardon Lord, drinking also of that water, which is both muddie, filthie, and of an ill sanour, and in this wise washed and watered, euery one returneth to his place of abode, and these ceremonies euery one is bound to doe once at the least. But those which haue a mind to ouergoe their fellowes, and to goe into paradise before the rest, doe the same once a day while the Carouan remaineth there.

What the Carouan doeth after hauing rested at Mecca.

The mountaine
of pardons.

The Carouan hauing abode within the cite of Mecca siue dayes, the night before the enenning of their feast, the captaine with all his company setteth forward towards the mountaine of pardons, which they call in the Arabian tongue, Iabel Arafata. This mountaine is distant from Mecca 15. miles, and in the mid way thereto is a place called Mina, that is to say, The haucn, and a litle from thence are 4. great pillars, of which hereafter we will speake. Now first touching the mountaine of Pardons, which is rather to be called a litle hill, then a mountain, for that it is low, litle, delightful and pleasant, containing in circuit two miles, and enuironed round about with the goodliest plaine that euer with mans eie could be seen, and the plaine likewise compassed with exceeding high mountains, in such sort that this is one of the goodliest situations in the world: and it seemeth verily, that nature hath therein shewed all her cunning, in making this place vnder the mountaine of pardons so broad and pleasant. Vpon the side towards Mecca there are many pipes of water cleare, faire, and fresh, and about all most wholesome, falling down into certaine vessels made of purpose, where the people refresh and wash themselves, and water their cattel. And when Adam and Euah were cast out of paradise by the angel of the Lord, the Mahumetans say, they came to inhabite this litle mountaine of pardons. Also they say, that they had lost one another, and were separated for the space of 40. yeeres, and in the end met at this place, with great ioy & gladnesse, and builded a litle house vpon the top of this mountaine, the which at this day they call Beyt Adam, that is to say, the house of Adam.

Of

Of the three Carouans.

The same day that the Carouan of Cairo commeth to this place, hither come 2. Carouans also, one of Damasco, the other of Arabia, and in like maner all the inhabitants for ten dayes journey round about, so that at one time there is to be seen about 200000. persons, and more the 300000. cattell. Now all this company meeting together in this place the night before the feast, the three hostes cast themselues into a triangle, setting the mountaine in the midst of them: and all that night there is nothing to be heard nor scene, but gunshot and fireworkes of sundry sortes, with such singing, sounding, shouting, halowing, rumors, feasting, and triumphing, as is wonderfull. After this, the day of the feast being come, they are all at rest and silence, and that day they attend on no other thing, then to sacrifice oblations and prayers vnto God, and in the euening all they which haue horses mount thereon, and approach as nigh vnto the mountaine as they can, and those which haue no horses make the best shift they can on foote, giuing euer vnto the capitaine of Cairo the chiefe place, the second to the capitaine of Damasco, and the third to the capitaine of Arabia, & being all approached as is abouesaid, there commeth a square squire, one of the Santones, mounted on a camell well furnished, who at the other side of the mountain ascendeth fine steps into a pulpit made for that purpose, and all being silent, turning his face towards the people he maketh a short sermon of the tenour following.

The summe of the Santones sermon.

The summe of this double doctors sermon is thus much in briefe. He sheweth them how many and how great benefits God hath giuen to the Mahumetan people by the hand of his beloued friend and prophet Mahomet, hauing deliuered them from the seruitude of sinne & from idolatry, in which before time they were drowned, and how he gaue vnto them the house of Abraham wherein they should be heard, and likewise the mountaine of pardons, by meanes whereof they might obtaine grace and remission of their sinnes: adding, that the mercifull God, who is a liberrall giuer of all good things, commaunded his secretarie Abraham to build him an house in Mecca, where his successours might make their prayers vnto him and bee heard, at which time all the mountains in the world came together thither with sufficiency of stones for building hereof, except that litle and low hill, which for pouertie could not go to discharge this debt, for the which it became sorrowfull, weeping beyond all measure for the space of thirtie yeeres, at the ende whereof the eternall God hauing pitie and compassion vpon this poore Mountaine, saide vnto it: Weepe no more (my daughter) for thy bitter plaints haue ascended vp into mine eares, therefore comfort thy selfe: for I will cause all those that shall goe to visite the house of my friend Abraham, that they shall not be absolved from their sinnes, vnlesse they first come to doe thee reuerence, and to keepe in this place their holiest feast. And this I haue commanded vnto my people by the mouth of my friend and prophet Mahomet. This said, he exhorteth them vnto the loue of God, and to prayer and almes. The sermon being done at the Sunne-setting they make 3. prayers, namely the first for the Serifo, the second for the Grand Signior with his hoste, and the third for all the people: to which prayers all with one voice cry saying; Amni la Alla, Amni la Alla, that is to say, Be it so Lord, he it so Lord. Thus hauing had the Santones blessing and saluted the Mountaine of pardons, they returne the way they came vnto Mina, whereof wee haue made mention. In returning at the end of the plaine are the abouesaid 4. pillers, to wit, two on each side of the way, through the midst whereof they say it is needfull that euery one passe, saying, that who so passeth without looseth all that merit which in his pilgrimage he had gotten. Also from the mountaine of pardons vntil they be passed the said pillers none dare looke backward, for feare least the sinnes which he hath left in the mountains returne to him againe. Being past these pillers eueryone lighteth downe, seeking in this sandy field 50. or 60. litle stones, which being gathered and bound in an handkerchiffe they carry to the abouesaid place of Mina, where they stay 5. dayes, because at that time there is a faire free and franke of al custome. And in this place are other 3. pillers, not together, but set

in

in diuers places, where (as their prophet saith) were the three apparitions which the diuel made vnto Abraham, and to Ismael his sonne; for amongst them they make no mention of Isaac, as if he had neuer bene borne. So they say, that the blessed God hauing commanded Abraham his faithfull seruant to sacrifice his first begotten Ismael, the old Abraham went to do according to God's wil, and met with the infernal enimie in the shape of a man, and being of him demanded whither he went, he answered, that he went to sacrifice his sonne Ismael, as God had commanded him. Against whom the diuel exclaiming said: Oh doting old man, sith God in thine old age hath marueilously giuen thee this son (in whom all nations shalbe blessed) wherefore giuing credite vnto vaine dreames, wilt thou kill him whom so much thou hast desired, and so intirely loued. But Abraham shaking him off proceeded on his way, whereupon the diuel seeing his words could not preuaile with the father attempted the sonne, saying; Ismael, haue regard vnto thyselfe betimes in this thing which is so dangerous. Wherefore? answered y^e childe. Because (saith the diuel) thy doting father seeketh to take away thy life. For what occasion, said Ismael? Because (saith the enimie) he saith, that God hath commanded him. Which Ismael hearing hee tooke vp stones and threw at him, saying, Anzu billahi minal scia itanil ragini, which is to say, I defend me with God from the diuel the offender, as who would say, wee ought to obey the commandement of God and resist the diuel with al our force. But to returne to our purpose, the pilgrims during their aboad there goe to visite these three pillars, throwing away the little stones which before they gathered, whiles they repeat the same words which they say, that Ismael said to the diuel, when hee withstoode him. From hence halfe a mile is a mountaine, whither Abraham went to sacrifice his sonne, as is abouesaid. In this mountaine is a great den whither the pilgrims resort to make their prayers, and there is a great stone naturally separated in the midst; and they say, that Ismael, while his father Abraham was busie about the sacrifice, tooke the knife in hand to prouee how it would cut, and making triall diuided the stone into two parts. The five dayes being expired, the captaine ariseth with all the Carouan, and returneth againe to Mecca, where they remaine other five dayes. And while these rest, we will treat of the city and port of Grida vpon the Red Sea.

Of Grida.

Grida a port
neere Mecca.

Therefore wee say that from Mecca to Grida they make two small dayes iourney; and because in those places it is ill trauciling in the day-time by reason of the great heat of the Sunne, therefore they depart in the euening from Mecca, and in the morning before Sunne-rising they are arriued halfe way, where there certaine habitations well furnished, and good Innes to lodge in, but especially women ynough which voluntarily bestowe their almes vpon the poore pilgrims: likewise departing the next euening, the morning after, they come vnto Grida. This cite is founded vpon the Red Sea banke, enuironed with wals & towers to the land-ward, but through continuance of time almost cōsumed and wasted: on the side to sea-ward it stands vnwalled. Grida hath three gates, one on eche side, and the thirde in the midst towards the land, which is called the port of Mecca, neere vnto which are 6. or 7. Turks vpon the old towers for guard thereof with foure falkons vpon one of the corners of the city to the land-ward. Also to sea-ward where the wall toyneth with the water, there is lately made a fort like vnto a bulwarke, where they haue planted 25 pieces of the best ordinance that might be had, which are very well kept and guarded. More outward towards the sea vpon the farthest olde tower are other five good pieces with 30 men to guard them. On the other side of the city at the end of the wall there is lately builded a bulwarke strong and well guarded by a Saniaccho with 150 Turks wel prouided with ordinance and all other necessaries and munition, and all these fortifyings are for none other cause then for feare and suspicion of the Portugals. And if the port were good all this were in vaine: but the port cannot be worse nor more dangerous; being all full of rocks and sands, in such wise, that the ships cannot come neere, but perforce ride at the least two miles off. At this port arriue every yeere forty or fifty great shippes laden with spices and other rich marchandize which yeeld in custome 150000 ducats, the halfe whercof goeth vnto the Grand Signior, and the other

The Portugals
greatly feared in
the Red sea.

Forty or fifty
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other halfe to the Serifo. And because there is none other thing worthy mention in Grida we wil returne to our Carouan which hath almost rested enough.

Of their going to Medina.

The Carouan departeth for Medina returning the same way they came vnto Bedrihonem abouesayd, where they leaue their ordinance and other cariages, whereof they haue no need, with the pilgrims which haue seene Medina aforetime, and desire not to see it againe, but stay in that place, expecting the carouan, and resting vntill the carouan go from Bedrihonem to Medina, where they alwayes finde goodly habitations, with abundance of sweet waters, and dates enough, and being within foureteene miles of Medina they come vnto a great plaine called by them Label el salema, that is to say, the mountaine of health, from which they begin to descry the city and tombe of Mahomet, at which sight they light from their horses in token of reuerence. And being ascended vp the sayd mountaine with shouting which pierceth the skies they say, Sala tuna salema Alaccha Iarah sul Allah. Sala tuna Salema Alaccha Ianabi Allah, Sala tuna Salema Alaccha Iahabit Allah: which words in the Arabian tongue signifie: Prayer and health be vnto thee, oh prophet of God: prayer and health be vpon thee, oh beloued of God. And hauing pronounced this salutation, they proceed on their journey, so that they ledge that night within three miles of Medina: and the next morning the capitaine of the pilgrimage ariseth, & proceeding towards the city, and drawing neere, there commeth the gouernour vnder the Serifo, accompanied with his people to receiue the Carouan, hauing pitched their tents in the midst of a goodly field where they lodge.

Of Medina.

Medina is a little city of great antiquity, containing in circuit not aboue two miles, hauing therein but one easile, which is olde and weake, guarded by an Aga with fifty pieces of artillery, but not very good. The houses thereof are faire and well situated, built of lime and stone, and in the midst of the city stands a fauresquare Mosquita, not so great as that of Mecca, but more goodly, rich, and sumptuous in building. Within the same in a corner thereof is a tombe built vpon foure pillers with a vault, as if it were vnder a paucement, which bindeih all the foure pillers together. The tombe is so high, that it farre exceedeth in heighth the Mosquita, being couered with lead, and the top all inamelled with golde, with an halfe moone vpon the top: and within the paucement it is all very artificially wrought with golde. Below there are round about very great staires of yron ascending vp vntill the midst of the pillers, and in the very midst thereof is buried the body of Mahomet, and not in a chest of yron cleauing to the adamant, as many affirme that know not the truth thereof. Moreover, ouer the body they haue built a tombe of speckled stone a|| brace and an halfe high, || Or, a fathom. and ouer the same another of Legmaime fauresquare in maner of a pyramis. After this, round about the sepulchre there hangeth a cuntaine of silke, which letteth the sight of those without that they cannot see the sepulture. Beyond this in the same Mosquita are other two sepulchres couered with greene cloth, and in the one of them is buried Fatma the daughter of Mahomet, and Alli is buried in the other, who was the husband of the sayd Fatma. The attendants vpon these sepulchres are fifty eunuches white and tawny, neither is it granted to any of them to enter within the tombe, sauing to three white eunuches the oldest and best of credit: vnto whom it is lawfull to enter but twice in the day, to light the lamps, and to doe other seruices. All the other eunuchs attend without to the seruice of the Mosquita, and the other two sepulchres of Fatma, and Alli, where euery one may go and touch at his pleasure, and take of the earth for deuotion, as many do.

Of things without the City.

Without the city and on euery side are most faire gardens, with many fountaines of most sweet water, infinite poudes, abundance of fruit, with much honest liuing, so that this place is very pleasant and delightfull. This city hath three gites, one of which is an hospitall caused to be built by Cassachi, called the Rose, who was wife to Sultan Soliman grandfather to this emperour. The sayd Hospitall hath nougt els woorthy mention, saue that it is fairely

built, and hath large revenues belonging thereunto, and nourisheth many poore people. A mile from the city are certaine houses whereof they affirme one to be the same, where Mahumet in his lifetime dwelt. This house hath on euery side very many faire date trees, amongst which there are two which grow out of one stocke exceeding high, and these, they say, their Prophet graffed with his owne hand: the fruit thereof is alwayes sent to Constantinople, to be presented vnto the Grand Signior, and is sayd to be that blessed fruit of the Prophet. Nere vnto the date trees is a faire fountaine of cleere and sweet water, the which by a conduct pipe is brought into the city of Medina. Also there is a little Mosquita, wherein three places are counted holy, and greatly reuerenced: the first they affirme, that their Prophet made his first prayer in, after he knew God: the second is that whither he went when he would see the holy house of Abraham, where when he sate downe to that intent, they say the mountaines opened from the toppe to the bottome to shew him the house, and after closed againe as before: the third holy place is in the midst of the sayd Mosquita, where is a tombe made of lime and stone fouresquare, and full of sand, wherein, they say, was buried that blessed camell which Mahumet was alwayes wont to ride vpon. On the other side of the city are other tombes of holy Mahumetans, and euery one of them hath a tombe built vpon foure pillers, amongst which three were the companions of Mahumet, to wit, Abuhacar, Ottoman, and Omar; all which are visited of the pilgrims as holy places.

The offering of the vestures vnto the sepulchres.

The Carouan being come to Medina two houres before day, and resting there till the euening, the captaine then with his company and other pilgrims setteth forward, with the greatest pompe possible: and taking with him the vesture which is made in maner of a pyramis, with many other of golde and silke, departeth, going thorow the midst of the city, vntill he come to the Mosquita, where hauing praied, he presenteth vnto the tombe of his prophet (where the eunuchs receiuing hands are ready) the vesture for the sayd tombe: and certaine eunuchs entring in take away the old vesture, and lay on the new, burning the olde one, and diuiding the golde thereof into equall portions. After this are presented other vestures for the ornament of the Mosquita. Also the people without deliuer vnto the eunuchs ech man somewhat to touch the tombe therewith, which they keepe as a relique with great deuotion. This ceremony being ended, the captaine resteth in Medina two dayes, to the end the pilgrims may finish their deuotion and ceremonies: and after they depart to lamber. A good dayes iourney thence is a steepe mountaine, ouer which is no passage, sauing by one narrow path called Demir Capi, which was in times past called the yron gate. Of this gate the Mahumetans say, that Ally the companion and sonne in law of Mahumet, being here pursued by many Christians, and comming vnto this mountaine, not seeing any way whereby to flee, drew out his sword, and striking the said mountaine, diuided it in sunder, and passing thorow saued his life on the other side. Moreouer, this Alli among the Persians is had in greater reuerence than Mahumet, who affirme, that the sayd Alli hath done greater things, and more miraculous than Mahumet, and therefore they esteeme him for God almighty his fellow. But to returne to our matter, the captaine with the carouan within two dayes after returneth for Cairo, and comming to Ezlem, findeth there a captaine with threescore horses come thither to bring refreshments to the said captaine of the pilgrimage, as also to sell vnto the pilgrims some victuals. From thence they set forward, and comming to Bira within two leagues of Cairo, there is the master of the house of the Basha of Cairo with all his horsemen come thither to receiue him with a sumptuous and costly banquet made at the cost of the Basha for the captaine and his retinue, who after he is well refreshed departeth toward the castle of Cairo to salute the Basha, who receiuing him with great ioy and gladnesse in token of good wil presenteth him with a garment of cloth of golde very rich: and the captaine taking the Alcaron out of the chest presenteth it to the Basha, who hauing kissed it, commandeth to lay it vp againe. Some there are which affirme, that being arrived at Cairo, they kill that goodly camell which carried the Alcaron, and eate him; which is nothing so: for they are so superstitious

stitutions to the contrary, that to gaine all the world they would not kill him. But if by casualty he should die, in this case happy and blessed they thinke themselves, which can get a morsell to eat. And thus much concerning the voyage of the capitaine of the carouan of Cairo.

The voyage and trauell of M. Cæsar Fredericke, Marchant of Venice, into the East India, and beyond the Indies. Wherein are contained the customes and rites of those countries, the merchandises and commodities, as well of golde and silver, as spices, drugges, pearles, and other jewells: translated out of Italian by M. Thomas Hickecke.

Cæsar Fredericke to the Reader.

I Having (gentle Reader) for the space of eighteene yeeres continually coasted and tra-^{Cæsar Fredericke trauelled eighteen yeeres in the East Indies.}uelled, as it were, all the East Indies, and many other countreys beyond the Indies, wherein I haue had both good and ill successe in my trauels: and hauing scene and vnderstood many things woorthy the noting, and to be knowne to all the world, the which were neuer as yet written of any: I thought it good (seeing the Almighty had giuen me grace, after so long perils in passing such a long voyage to returne into mine owne countrey, the noble city of Venice) I say, I thought it good, as briefly as I could, to write and set forth this voyage made by me, with the maruellous things I haue scene in my trauels in the Indies: The mighty Princes that gouerne those countreys, their religion and faith that they haue, the rites and customes which they vse, and line by, of the diuers successe that happened vnto me, and how many of these countreys are abounding with spices, drugs, and jewells, giuing also profitable advertisement to all those that haue a desire to make such a voyage. And because that the whole world may more commodiously reioyce at this my trauell, I haue caused it to be printed in this order: and now I present it vnto you (gentle & louing Readers) to whom for the varieties of things heerein contained, I hope that it shall be with great delight receiued. And thus God of his goodnesse keepe you.

A voyage to the East Indies, and beyond the Indies, &c.

IN the yere of our Lord God 1563, I Cæsar Fredericke being in Venice, and very desirous ^{The authours going fro Venice to Cyprus and Tripoly.}to see the East parts of the world, shipped my selfe in a shippe called the Gradaige of Venice, with certaine marchandise, gouerned by M. Iacomo Vatica, which was bound to Cyprus with his ship, with whom I went: and when we were arriued in Cyprus, I left that ship, and went in a lesser to Tripoly in Soria, where I stayed a while. Afterward I tooke my journey to Alepo, and there I acquainted my selfe with marchants of Arrenia, and Moores, that were marchants, and consented to go with them to Ormus, and wee departed from Alepo, and in two dayes journey and a halfe, wee came to a city called Bir.

Of the city called Bir.

Bir is a small city very scarce of all maner of victuals, and nere vnto the walles of the city runneth the riuer of Euphrates. In this city the marchants diuide themselves into companies, according to their merchandise that they haue, and there either they buy or make a boat to carry them and their goods to Babylon downe the riuer Euphrates, with charge of a master ^{The riuer Euphrates.}and mariners to conduct the boat in the voyage: these boats are in a maner flat bottomed, yet they be very strong: and for all that they are so strong, they will serue but for one voyage. They are made according to the sholdnesse of the riuer, because that the riuer is in many places full of great stones, which greatly hinder and trouble those that goe downe the riuer. These boats serue but for one voyage downe the riuer vnto a village called Feluchia, because it is impossible to bring them vp the riuer backe againe. At Feluchia the marchants plucke their boats in pieces, or else sell them for a small price, for that at Bir they cost the marchants forty or fifty chickens a peece, and they sel them at Feluchia for ^{Feluchia a small city on Euphrates.}seuen or eight chickens a peece, because that when the marchants returne from Babylon backe againe, if they haue marchandise or goods that oweth custome, then they make their

returne in forty dayes thorow the wilderness, passing that way with a great deale lesser charges then the other way. And if they haue not marchandise that oweth custome, then they goe by the way of Mosul, where it costeth them great charges both the Carouan and company. From Bir where the marchants imbarke themselves to Feluchia ouer against Babylon, if the riuer haue good store of water, they shall make their voyage in fifteene or eighteene dayes downe the riuer, and if the water be lowe, and it hath not rained, then it is much trouble, and it will be forty or fifty dayes iourney downe, because that when the barks strike on the stones that be in the riuer, then they must vnlade them, which is great trouble, and then lade them againe when they haue mended them: therefore it is not necessary, neither doe the marchants go with one boat alone, but with two or three, that if one boat split and be lost with striking on the sholdes, they may haue another ready to take in their goods, vntil such time as they haue mended the brokē boat, and if they draw the broken boat on land to mend her, it is hard to defend her in the night from the great multitude of Arabians that will come downe there to robbe you: and in the riuers euery night, when you make fast your boat to the bankeside, you must keepe good watch against the Arabians which are thecues in number like to ants, yet when they come to robbe, they will not kill, but steale & run away. Harquebuzes are very good weapons against them, for that they stand greatly in feare of the shot. And as you passe the riuer Euphrates from Bir to Feluchia, there are certein places which you must passe by, where you pay custome certaine medines vpon a bale, which custome is belonging to the sonne of Aborise king of the Arabians and of the desert, who hath certaine cities and villages on the riuer Euphrates.

The Arabian thecues are in number like to Antt.

Feluchia and Babylon.

Feluchia is a village where they that come from Bir doe vbarke themselves and vnlade their goods, and it is distant from Babylon a dayes iourney and an halfe by land: Babylon is no great city, but it is very populous, and of great trade of strangers because it is a great thorowfare for Persia, Turkia, and Arabia: and very often times there goe out from thence Carouans into diuers countreys: and the city is very copious of victuals, which come out of Armenia downe the riuer of Tygris, on certaine Zattares or Raffes made of blown hides or skinnes called Vtrij. This riuer Tygris doeth wash the walles of the city. These Raffes are bound fast together, and then they lay boards on the aforesayd blown skinnes, and on the boards they lade the commodities, and so come they to Babylon, where they vnlade them, and being vnladen, they let out the winde out of the skinnes, and lade them on cammels to make another voyage. This city of Babylon is situate in the kingdome of Persia, but now gouerned by the Turks. On the other side of the riuer towards Arabia, ouer against the city, there is a faire place or towne, and in it a faire Bazarro for marchants, with very many lodgings, where the greatest part of the marchants strangers which come to Babylon do lie with their marchandize. The passing ouer Tygris from Babylon to this Borough is by a long bridge made of beates chained together with great chaines: provided, that when the riuer waxeth great with the abundance of raine that falleth, then they open the bridge in the middle, where the one halfe of the bridge falleth to the walles of Babylon, and the other to the brinks of this Borough, on the other side of the riuer: and as long as the bridge is open, they passe the riuer in small boats with great danger, because of the smalnesse of the boats, and the ouerlading of them, that with the fiercenesse of the streame they be ouerthrowen, or els the streame doth cary them away, so that by this meanes, many people are lost and drowned: this thing by prooffe I haue many times scene.

A bridge made of boats.

Of the tower of Babylon.

The Tower of Nimrod or Babel is situate on that side of Tygris that Arabia is, and in a very great plaine distant from Babylon seuen or eight miles: which tower is ruinated on euery side, and with the falling of it there is made a great mountaine: so that it hath no forme at all, yet there is a great part of it standing, which is compassed and almost covered with the aforesayd fallings: this Tower was builded and made of foure square Brickes, which

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Bricks were made of earth, and dried in the Sunne in maner and forme following: first they These bricks be
laved a lay of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks, and in stead of in thickness six
line, they daubed it with earth: these Mats of Canes are at this time so strong, that it is a or seven inches,
thing woonderfull to beholde, being of such great antiquity: I haue gone round about it, and a foot & a
and haue not found any place where there hath bene any doore or entrance: it may be in halfe square.
my iudgement in circuit about a mile, and rather lesse then more.

This Tower in effect is contrary to all other things which are seene afar off, for they seeme small, & the more nere a man commeth to them the bigger they be: but this tower afar off seemeth a very great thing, and the nerer you come to it the lesser. My iudgement & reason of this is, that because the Tower is set in a very great plaine, and hath nothing more about to make any shew sauing the ruines of it which it hath made round about, and for this respect deserying it a farre off, that piece of the Tower which yet standeth with the mountaine that is made of the substance that hath fallen from it, maketh a greater shew then you shall finde comming neere to it.

Babylon and Basora.

From Babylon I departed for Basora, shipping my selfe in one of the barks that vse to go in the riuer Tigris from Babylon to Basora, and from Basora to Babylon: which barks are made after the maner of Fusts or Galliot with a Speron and a couered poope: they haue no pompe in them because of the great abundance of pitch which they haue to pitch them with all: which pitch they haue in abundance two dayes journey from Babylon. Nere vnto the riuer Euphrates, there is a city called Heit, nere vnto which city there is a great plaine full of pitch, very maruellous to beholde, and a thing almost incredible, that out of a hole in the earth, which continually throweth out pitch into the aire with continuall smoake, this pitch is thrown with such force, that being hot it falleth like as it were sprinkled ouer all the plaine, in such abundance that the plaine is alwayes full of pitch: the Moors and the Arabians of that place say, that that hole is the mouth of hell: and in truth, it is a thing very notable to be marked: and by this pitch the whole people haue great benefit to pitch their barks, which barks they call Daneck and Sallio. When the riuer of Tygris is well replenished with water, you may passe from Babylon to Basora in eight or nine dayes, and sometimes more and sometimes lesse: we were halfe so much more which is 14 or 15 daies, because the waters were low: they may saile day & night, and there are some places in this way where you pay so many medins on a baile: if the waters be lowe, it is 18 dayes journey.

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stone.

Basora.

Basora is a city of the Arabians, which of olde time was gouerned by those Arabians called Zizarij, but now it is gouerned by the great Turke where he keepeth an army to his great Zizarij an
charges. ent people.

The Arabians called Zizarij haue the possession of a great countrey, and cannot be ouercome of the Turke, because that the sea hath diuided their countrey into an Iland by channels with the ebbing and flowing of the sea, and for that cause the Turke cannot bring an army against them, neither by sea nor by land, and another reason is, the inhabitants of that Iland are very strong and warlike men. A dayes journey before you come to Basora, you shall haue a little castle or fort, which is set on that point of the land where the riuers of Euphrates and Tygris meet together, and the castle is called Corna: at this point, the two riuers make a monstrous great riuer, that runneth into the sea, which is called the gulf of Persia, which is towards the South: Basora is distant from the sea fiftene miles, and it is a city of great trade of spices and drugges which come from Ormus. Also there is great store of corne, Rice, and Dates, which the countrey doth yeeld. I shipped my selfe in Basora to go for Ormus, and so we sailed thorow the Persian sea six hundred miles, which is the distance from Basora to Ormus, and we sailed in small ships made of boards, bound together with small cords or ropes, and in stead of calking they lay betweene every board certaine straw which they

At the castle of
Corna the riuers
Euphrates and
Tygris do meet

Ormus is the
barrenest Iland
in all the world

they haue, and so they sowe boord and boord together, with the straw betweene, wherethorow there cometh much water, and they are very dangerous. Departing from Basora we passed 200 miles with the sea on our right hand, along the gulle, vntil at length we arrived at an Iland called Carichij, fro whence we sailed to Ormus in sight of the Persian shore on the left side, and on the right side towards Arabia we discovered infinite Ilands.

Carichij an Iland
to y^e gulle of
Persia.

Ormus.

Ormus is al-
wayes replenish-
ed with abund-
ance of victuall,
and yet there is
none that grow-
eth in the Iland.

Ormus is an Iland in circuit flue and twenty or thirty miles, and it is the barrenest and most drie Iland in all the world, because that in it there is nothing to be had, but salt water, and wood, all other things necessary for mans life are brought out of Persia twelue miles off, and out of other Ilands neere thereunto adioyning, in such abundance and quantity, that the city is alwayes replenished with all maner of store: there is standing neere vnto the waters side a very faire castell, in the which the capitaine of the king of Portugall is alwayes resident with a good band of Portugalles, and before this castell is a very faire prospect: in the city dwell the married men, souldiers and marchants of euery nation, amongst whom there are Moores and Gentiles. In this city there is very great trade for all sorts of spices, drugges, silke, cloth of silke, brocarde, and diuers other sorts of marchandise come out of Persia: and amongst all other trades of marchandise, the trade of Horses is very great there, which they carry from thence into the Indies. This Iland hath a Moore King of the race of the Persians, who is created and made King by the Capitaine of the castle, in the name of the king of Portugall. At the creation of this King I was there, and saw the ceremonies that they vse in it, which are as followeth. The olde King being dead, the Capitaine of the Portugals chuseth another of the blood royall, and maketh this election in the castle with great ceremonies, and when hee is elected, the Capitaine sweareth him to be true and faithfull to the King of Portugall, as his Lord and Gouvernour, and then he giueth him the Scepter regall. After this with great feasting & pompe, and with great company, he is brought into the royall palace in the city. This King keepeth a good traine, and hath sufficient reuenues to maintaine himselfe without troubling of any, because the Capitaine of the castle doeth mainteine and defend his right, and when that the Capitaine and he ride together, he is honoured as a king, yet he cannot ride abroad with his traine, without the consent of the Capitaine first had: it behoueth them to doe this, and it is necessary, because of the great trade that is in the city: their proper language is the Persian tongue. There I shipped my selfe to goe for Goa, a city in the Indies, in a shippe that had fourescore horses in her. This is to aduertise those Marchants that go from Ormus to Goa to shippe themselues in those shippes that carry horses, because euery shippe that carrieth twenty horses or ywards is priuiledged, that all the marchandise whatsoener they carry shall pay no custome, whereas the shippes that carry no horses are bound to pay eight per cento of all the goods they bring.

Great trade of
merchandise in
Ormus.

The election of
the king of Or-
mus.

A priuilege for
Marchants.

Goa, Diu, and Cambaia.

GOA is the principall city that the Portugals haue in the Indies, where is resident the Viceroy with his Court and ministers of the King of Portugall. From Ormus to Goa is nine hundred foure score and ten miles distance, in which passage the first city that you come to in the Indies, is called Diu, and is situate in a little Iland in the kingdome of Cambaia, which is the greatest strength that the Portugals haue in all the Indies, yet a small city, but of great trade, because there they lade very many great ships for the straights of Mecca and Ormus with marchandise, and these shippes belong to the Moores and Christians, but the Moores can not trade neither saile into those seas without the licence of the Viceroy of the King of Portugall, otherwise they are taken and made good prizes. The marchandise that they lade these ships withall cometh frō Cambaietta a port in the kingdome of Cambaia, which they bring from thence in small barks, because there can no great shippes come thither, by reason of the shallnesse of the water thereabouts, and these sholds are an hundred or fourescore miles about in a straight or gulle, which they call Macareo, which is as much to say, as a race of a ride, because the waters there run out of that place without measure, so that there is no place

Diu.

Cambaietta.

like

like to it, vnlesse it be in the kingdome of Pegu, where there is another Macarea, where the waters run out with more force than these doe. The principall city in Cambata is called Amadauar, it is a dayes iourney and an halfe from Cambaietta, it is a very great city and very populous, and for a city of the Gentiles it is very well made and builded with faire houses and large streets, with a faire place in it with many shippes, and in shew like to Cairo, but not so great: also Cambaietta is situate on the seas side, and is a very faire city. The time that I was there, the city was in great calamity & scarsensesse, so that I haue seene the men of the country that were Gentiles take their children, their sonnes and their daughters, and haue desired the Portugals to buy them, and I haue seene them sold for eight or ten laines a piece, which may be of our money x.s. or xlii.s. iiii.d. For all this if I had not seene it, I could not haue beleued that there should be such a trade at Cambaietta as there is: for in the time of every new Moone and every full Moone, the small barks (innumerable) come in and out, for at those times of the Moone the tides and waters are higher then at other times they be. These barks be laden with all sorts of spices, with silke of China, with Sandols, with Elephants teeth, Vcluers of Vercini, great quantity of Pannina, which commeth from Mecca, Chickinos which be peeces of golde woorth seven shillings a piece sterling, with money, and with diuers sorts of other marchandize. Also these barks lade out, as it were, an infinite quantity of cloth made of Bumbast of all sorts, as white stamped and painted, with great quantity of Indico, dried ginger & conserved, Myrabolans drie and condite, Borsano in paste, great store of sugar, great quantity of Cotton, abundance of Opium, Assa Fetida, Puchio, with many other sorts of drugges, turbants made in Dui, great stones like to Corneoloes, Granats, Agats, Diasprie, Calcidonij, Hematists, and some kinde of naturall diamonds. There is in the city of Cambaietta an order, but no man is bound to keepe it, but they that will; but all the Portugall marchants keepe it, the which is this. There are in this city certain Brokers which are Gentiles and of great authority, and haue euery one of them fifteene or twenty seruants, and the Marchants that vse that country haue their Brokers, with which they be serued: and they that haue not bene there are informed by their friends of the order, and of what Broker they shall be serued. Now euery fifteene dayes (as abovesayd) that the fleet of small shippes entreth into the port, the Brokers come to the water side, and these Marchants asseme as they are come on land, do giue the cargason of all their goods to that Broker that they will haue to do their businesse for them, with the marks of all the fardles and packs they haue: and the marchant hauing taken on land all his furniture for his house, because it is needfull that the Marchants that trade to the Indies carry provision of householde with them, because that in euery place where they come they must haue a new house, the Broker that hath receiued his cargason, commandeth his seruants to carry the Marchants furniture for his house home, and load it on some cart, and carry it into the city, where the Brokers haue diuers empty houses meet for the lodging of Marchants, furnished onely with bedsteads, tables, chaires, and empty iarres for water: then the Broker sayth to the Marchant, Goe and repose your selfe, and take your rest in the city. The Broker carrieth at the water side with the cargason, and causeth all his goods to be discharged out of the ship, and payeth the custome, and causeth it to be brought into the house where the marchant lieth, the Marchant not knowing any thing thereof, neither custome, nor charges. These goods being brought to this passe into the house of the Marchant, the Broker demandeth of the Marchant if he haue any desire to sell his goods or marchandise, at the prices that such wares are worth at that present time? And if he hath a desire to sell his goods presently, then at that instant the Broker selleth them away. After this the Broker sayth to the Marchant, you haue so much of euery sort of marchandise neat and cleare of euery charge, and so much ready money. And if the Marchant will employ his money in other commodities, then the Broker telleth him that such and such commodities will cost so much, put aboard without any manner of charges. The Marchant vnderstanding the effect, maketh his account; and if he thinke to buy or sell at the prices currant, he giueth order to make his marchandise away: and if he hath commodity for 20000 dukets, all s. albe harred or sold away in fifteene dayes without any care or trouble: and when as the Marchant thinketh that he cannot sell his goods at

Marchants that
travell to the In-
dies must carry
their provision
of householde with
them.

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Great store of
men of warre
and rowers on
the coast of
Cambaia.

A maine
land of
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Tapanan Island
whereof Odoric
writeth, pag.
43.

the prise currant, he may tary as long as he will, but they cannot be solde by any man but by that Broker that hath taken them on land and payed the custome: and purchance tarying sometimes for sale of their commodity, they make good profit, and sometimes losse; but those marchandise that come not ordinarily euery fifteene dayes, in tarying for the sale of them, there is great profit. The barks that lade in Cambaietta go for Diu to lade the ships that go from thence for the streights of Mecca and Ormus, and some go to Chaul and Goa: and these ships be very well appointed, or els are guarded by the Armada of the Portugals, for that there are many Corsaries or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling: and for feare of these theetes there is no safe sailing in those seas, but with ships very well appointed and armed, or els with the fleet of the Portugals, as is aforesayd. In line the kingdome of Cambaia is a place of great trade, and hath much doings and traffique with all men, although hitherto it hath bene in the hands of tyrants, because that at 75 yeeres of age the true king being at the assault of Diu, was there slaine; whose name Sultan Badu. At that time foure or five captaines of the army diuided the kingdome amongst themselves, and euery one of them shewed in his countrey what tyranny he could: but twelue yeeres ago the great Mogol a Moore king of Agra and Dilly, forty dayes iourney within the land of Amadunar, became the gouernour of all the kingdome of Cambaia without any resistance, because he being of great power and force, deuising which way to enter the land with his people, there was not any man that would make him any resistance, although they were tyrants and a beastly people, they were soone brought vnder obedience. During the time I dwelt in Cambaietta I saw very maruellous things: there were an infinite number of artificers that made bracelets called Mannij, or bracelets of elephants teeth, of diuers colours, for the women of the Gentiles, which haue their armes full decked with them. And in this occupation there are spent euery yeere many thousands of crownes: the reason whereof is this, that when there dieth any what-soener of their kindred, then in signe and token of mourning and sorrow, they breake all their bracelets from their armes, and presently they go and buy new againe, because that they had rather be without their meat then without their bracelets.

Daman. Basan. Tana.

HAuing passed Diu, I came to the second city that the Portugals haue, called Daman, situate in the territory of Cambaia, distant from Diu an hundred and twenty miles: it is no towne of merchandise, saue Rice and corne, and hath many villages vnder it, where in time of peace the Portugals take their pleasure, but in time of warre the enemies haue the spoile of them: in such wise that the Portugals haue little benefit by them. Next vnto Daman you shall haue Basan, which is a filthy place in respect of Daman: in this place is Rice, Corne, and Timber to make shippes and gallies. And a small distance beyond Basan is a little land called Tana, a place very populous with Portugals, Moores, and Gentiles: these haue nothing but Rice, there are many makers of Armesie, and weaeners of girdles of wooll and bambast blacke and redde like to Mōocharies.

Of the cities of Chaul, and of the Palmer tree.

Beyond this land you shall finde Chaul in the firme land; and they are two cities, one of the Portugals, and the other of the Moores: that city which the Portugals haue is situate lower then the other, and gouerneth the mouth of the harbour, and is very strongly walled; and as it were a mile and an halfe distant from this is the city of Moores, gouerned by their king Zamalluco. In the time of warres there cannot any great ships come to the city of the Moores, because the Portugals with their ordinance will sincke them, for that they must perforce passe by the castles of the Portugals: both the cities are ports of the sea, and are great cities, and haue vnto them great traffique and trade of merchandise, of all sorts of spices, drugges, silke, cloth of silke, Sandols, Marsine, Versine, Porcelane of China, Veluets and Scarlets that come from Portugall and from Mecca: with many other sortes of merchandise. There come euery yeere from Cochin, and from Cananor tenne or fifteene great shippes laden with great Nuts cured, and with Sugar made of the selfe same Nuts called Giagra: the tree whereof these

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these Nuts doe grow is called the Palmer tree: and thorowout all the Indies, and especially from this place to Goa there is great abundance of them, and it is like to the Date tree. In the whole world there is not a tree more profitable and of more goodnesse then this tree is, neither doe men reape so much benefit of any other tree as they doe of this, there is not any part of it but sermeth for some vse, and none of it is woorthy to be burnt. With the timber of this tree they make shippes without the mixture of any other tree, and with the leanes thereof they make sailes, and with the fruit thereof, which be a kinde of Nuts, they make wine, and of the wine they make Sugar and Placetto, which wine they gather in the spring of the yeere: out of the middle of the tree where continually there goeth or runneth out white liquour like vnto water, in that time of the yeere they put a vessel vnder euery tree, and euery euening and morning they take it away full, and then distilling it with fire it maketh a very strong liquour: and then they put it into butts, with a quantity of Zibibbo, white or blacke and in short time it is made a perfect wine. After this they make of the Nuts great store of oile: of the tree they make great quantity of boordes and quarters for buildings. Of the barke of this tree they make cables, ropes, and other furniture for shippes, and, as they say, these ropes be better then they that are made of Hempe. They make of the howes, bedsteds, after the Indies fashion, and Scausches for merchandise. The leaues they cut very small, and weaue them, and so make sailes of them, for all maner of shipping, or els very fine mats. And then the first rinde of the Nut they stampe, and make thereof perfect Ockam to calke shippes, great and small: and of the hard barke thereof they make spoones and other vessels for meat, in such wise that there is no part thereof thrown away or cast to the fire. When these Mats be greene they are full of an excellent sweet water to drinke: and if a man be thirsty, with the liquor of one of the Mats he may satisfie himselfe: and as this Nut ripeneth, the liquour thereof turneth all to kernell. There goeth out of Chaul for Mallaea, for the Indies, for Macao, for Portugall, for the coasts of Melinde, for Ormus, as it were an infinite number and quantity of goods and merchandise that come out of the kingdome of Cambaia, as cloth of bambast white, painted, printed, great quantity of Indico, Opium, Cotton, Silke of euery sort, great store of Boraso in Paste, great store of Fetida, great store of yron, corne, and other merchandise. The Moore king Zamalluco is of great power, as one that at need may command, & hath in his camp, two hundred thousand men of warre, and hath great store of artillery, some of them made in pieces, which for their greatnesse can not bee carried to and fro: yet although they bee made in pieces, they are so commodious that they worke with them maruellous well, whose shotte is of stone, and there hath bene of that shot sent vnto the king of Portugall for the rarenes of the thing. The city where the king Zamalluco hath his being, is within the land of Chaul seven or eight dayes iourney, which city is called Abnegar. Three score and tenne miles from Chaul, towards the Indies, is the port of Dabul, an haue of the king Zamalluco: from thence to Goa is an hundred and fifty miles.

Goa.

GOA is the principall city that the Portugals haue in the Indies, wherein the Viceroy with his royall Court is resident, and is in an Island which may be in circuit fine and twenty or thirty miles: and the city with the boroughs is reasonable bigge, and for a citie of the Indies it is reasonable faire, but the Island is farre more fairer: for it is as if were full of goodly gardens, replenished with diuers trees and with the Palmer trees as is afore-sayd. This city is of great trafique for all sorts of marchandise which they trade withall in those parts: and the fleet which commeth euery yeere from Portugall, which are fine or sixe great shippes that come directly for Goa, arriue there ordinarily the sixth or tenth of September, and there they remaine forty or fifty dayes, and from thence they goe to Cochin, where they lade for Portugall, and often times they lade one shippe at Goa and the other at Cochin for Portugall. Cochin is distant from Goa three hundred miles. The city of Goa is situate in the kingdome of Dialectan a king of the Moores, whose chiefe city is xv in the country eight dayes iourney, and is called Bisapor: this king is of great power, for when I was in Gea in the yeere of our Lord 1570, this king came to giue assault to Goa, being encamped nere vnto it by a riu-
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Great ordinance
made in pieces,
and yet seruice-
able.

The chiefe place
the Portugals
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side with an army of two hundred thousand men of warre, and he lay at the siege foureteeen moneths: in which time there was peace concluded, and as report went amongst his people, there was great calamity and mortality which bred amongst them in the time of Winter, and also killed very many elephants. Then in the yeere of our Lord 1567, I went from Goa to Bezeneger the chiefe city of the kingdome of Narsinga eight dayes iourney from Goa, within the land, in the company of two other merchants which carried with them three hundred Arabian horses to that king: because the horses of that countrey are of a small stature, and they pay well for the Arabian horses: and it is requisite that the merchants sell them well, for that they stand them in great charges to bring them out of Persia to Ormus, and from Ormus to Goa, where the ship that bringeth twenty horses and vpwards payeth no custome, neither ship nor goods whatsoever; whereas if they bring no horses, they pay 8 per cento of all their goods: and at the going out of Goa the horses pay custome, two and forty pagodies for eury horse, which pagody may be of sterling money sixe shillings eight pence, they be pieces of golde of that value. So that the Arabian horses are of great value in those countreys, as 300, 400, 500 duckets a horse, and to 1000 duckets a horse.

A very good
sale for horses.

Bezeneger.

The city of Bezeneger was sacked in the yeere 1565, by foure kings of the Moores, which were of great power and might: the names of these foure kings were these following, the first was called Dialcan, the second Zamaluc, the third Cotamaluc, and the fourth Viridy: and yet these foure kings were not able to ouercome this city and the king of Bezeneger, but by treason. This king of Bezeneger was a Gentile, and had, amongst all other of his captaines, two which were notable, and they were Moores: and these two captaines had either of them in charge threescore and ten or fourescore thousand men. These two captaines being of one religion with the foure kings which were Moores, wrought meanes with them to betray their owne king into their hands. The king of Bezeneger esteemed not the force of the foure kings his enemies, but went out of his city to wage battell with them in the fieldes; and when the armies were ioyned, the battell lasted but a while not the space of foure houres, because the two traitourous captaines, in the chiefest of the fight, with their companies turned their faces against their king, and made such disorder in his army, that as astonied they set themselves to flight. Thirty yeeres was this kingdome governed by three brethren which were tyrants, the which keeping the rightful king in prison, it was their vse eury yeere once to shew him to the people, and they at their pleasures ruled as they listed. These brethren were three captaines belonging to the father of the king they kept in prison, which when he died, left his sonne very yong, and then they tooke the gouernment to themselves. The chiefest of these three was called Ramaragio, and sate in the royall throne, and was called the king: the second was called Temiragio, and he tooke the gouernment on him: the third was called Bengatre, and he was captaine generall of the army. These three brethren were in this battell, in the which the chiefest and the last were neuer heard of quicke nor dead. Onely Temeragio fled in the battell, hauing lost one of his eyes: when the newes came to the city of the ouerthrow in the battell, the wiues and children of these three tyrants, with their lawfull king (kept prisoner) fled away, spoiled as they were, & the foure kings of the Moores entred the city Bezeneger with great triumph, & there they remained sixe moneths, searching vnder houses & in all places for money & other things that were hidden, and then they departed to their owne kingdomes, because they were not able to maintaine such a kingdome as that was, so farre distant from their owne countrey.

A most wicked
& wicked treason
against their
prince: this they
haue for giuing
credit to stran-
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owne naturall
people.

The sacking of
the city.

An excellent
good policy to
betray men.

When the kings were departed from Bezeneger, this Temiragio returned to the city, and then beganne for to repopulate it, and sent word to Goa to the Merchants, if they had any horses, to bring them to him, and he would pay well for them, and for this cause the aforesayd two Merchants that I went in company withall, carried those horses that they had to Bezeneger. Also this Tyrant made an order or lawe, that if any Merchant had any of the horses that were taken in the aforesayd battell or warres, although they were of his owne marke, that he would giue as much for them as they would: and besides he gaue generall safe conduct

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conduct to all that should bring them. When by this meanes he saw that there were great store of horses brought thither vnto him, hee gaue the Merchants faire wordes, vntill such time as he saw they could bring no more. Then he licenced the Merchants to depart, without giuing them any thing for their horses, which when the poore men saw, they were desperate, and as it were mad with sorrow and grieffe.

I rested in Bezeneger seuen moneths, although in one moneth I might haue discharged all my businesse, for it was necessary to rest there vntill the wayes were cleere of theenes, which at that time ranged vp and downe. And in the time I rested there, I saw many strange and beastly deeds done by the Gentiles. First, when there is any Noble man or woman dead, they burne their bodies: and if a married man die, his wife must burne herselfe aliue, for the loue of her husband, and with the body of her husband: so that when any man dieth, his wife will take a moneths leaue, two or three, or as shee will, to burne her selfe in, and that day being come, wherein shee ought to be burnt, that morning shee goeth out of her house very early, either on horsebacke or on an eliphant, or else is borne by eight men on a smal stage: in one of these orders she goeth, being apparelled like to a Bride, carried round about the City, with her haire downe about her shoulders, garnished with iewels and flowers, according to the estate of the party, and they goe with as great ioy as Brides doe in Venice to their nuptials: shee carrieth in her left hand a looking glasse, and in her right hand an arrow, and singeth thorow the City as she passeth, and sayth, that she goeth to sleepe with her deere spouse and husband. She is accompanied with her kindred and friends vntill it be one or two of the clocke in the afternoone, then they goe out of the City, and going along the riuers side called Nigondin, which runneth vnder the walles of the City, vntill they come vnto a place where they vse to make this burning of women, being wid- dows, there is prepared in this place a great square caue, with a little pinnacle hard by it, foure or fife steppes vp: the foresayd caue is full of dried wood. The woman being come thither, accompanied with a great number of people which come to see the thing, then they make ready a great banquet, and shee that shall be burned eateth with as great ioy and glad- nesse, as though it were her wedding day: and the feast being ended, then they goe to dancing and singing a certaine time, according as she will. After this, the woman of her owne accord, commandeth them to make the fire in the square caue where the drie wood is, and when it is kindled, they come and certifie her thereof, then presently she leaueth the feast, and taketh the nearest kinsman of her husband by the hand, and they both goe together to the banke of the foresayd riuer, where shee putteth off all her iewels and all her clothes, and giueth them to her parents or kinsfolke, and couering herselfe with a cloth, because she will not be seene of the people being naked, she throweth herselfe into the riuer, saying, O wretches, wash away your sinnes. Comming out of the water, she rowleth herselfe into a yellow cloth of foureteene braces long: and againe she taketh her husbands kinsman by the hand, and they goe both together vp to the pinnacle of the square caue wherein the fire is made. When she is on the pinnacle, shee talketh and reasoneth with the people, recom- mending vnto them her children and kindred. Before the pinnacle they vse to set a mat, because they shall not see the fiercenesse of the fire, yet there are many that will haue them plucked away, shewing therein an heart not fearefull, and that they are not affrayd of that sight. When this silly woman hath reasoned with the people a good while to her content, there is another woman that taketh a pot with oile, and sprinckleth it ouer her head, and with the same she anoynteth all her body, and afterwards throweth the pot into the fornace, and both the woman and the pot goe together into the fire, and presently the people that are round about the fornace throw after her into the caue great pieces of wood, so by this meanes, with the fire and with the blowes that she hath with the wood throwen after her, she is quickly dead, and after this there groweth such sorrow and such lamentation among the people, that all their mirth is turned into howling and weeping, in such wise, that a man could scarce beare the hearing of it. I haue seene many burnt in this maner, because my house was neere to the gate where they goe out to the place of burning: and when there dieth any great man, his wife with all his slaues with whom hee hath had carnall copulation, burne themselves to-
gether

A description
of the burning
place.

Feasting and
dancing when
they should
mourne.

Mourning when
they should
reioyce.

The cause why
the women do
so burne them-
selues.

Penegonde.

Men ride on
bullocks, and
travell with
them on the
way.

gether with him. Also in this kingdome I haue scene amongst the base sort of people this vse and order, that the man being dead, hee is carried to the place where they will make his sepulchre, and setting him as it were vpright, then commeth his wife before him on her knees, casting her armes about his necke, with imbracing and clasping him, vntill such time as the Masons haue made a wall round about them, and when the wall is as high as their neckes, there commeth a man behinde the woman and stranglenth her: then when she is dead, the workemen finish the wall ouer their heads, and so they lie buried both together. Besides these, there are an infinite number of beastly qualities amongst them, of which I haue no desire to write. I was desirous to know the cause why these women would so wilfully burne themselves against nature and law, and it was told mee that this law was of an antient time, to make prouision against the slaughters which women made of their husbands. For in those dayes before this law was made, the women for enery little displeasure that their husbands had done vnto them, would presently poison their husbands, and take other men, and now by reason of this law they are more faithfull vnto their husbands, and count their liues as deare as their owne, because that after his death her owne followeth presently.

In the yeere of our Lord God 1567, for the ill successe that the people of Bezeneger had, in that their City was sacked by the foure kings, the king with his Court went to dwell in a castle eight dayes journey vp in the laud from Bezeneger, called Penegonde. Also sixe dayes journey from Bezeneger, is the place where they get Diamants: I was not there, but it was tolde me that it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and that they sell the earth within the wall, for so much a squadron, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. Those Diamants that are of a certaine size and bigger then that size, are all for the king, it is many yeeres agone, since they got any there, for the troubles that haue bene in that kingdome. The first cause of this trouble was, because the sonne of this Temezagio had put to death the lawfull king which he had in prison, for which cause the Barons and Noblemen in that kingdome would not acknowledge him to be their king, and by this meanes there are many kings, and great diuision in that kingdome, and the city of Bezeneger is not altogether destroyed, yet the houses stand stil, but empty, and there is dwelling in them nothing, as is reported, but Tygers and other wilde beasts. The circuit of this city is foure & twentie miles about, and within the walles are certeine mountaines. The houses stand walled with earth, and plaine, all sauing the three palaces of the three tyrant brethren, and the Pagodes which are idole houses: these are made with lime and fine marble. I haue scene many kings Courts, and yet haue I scene none in greatnesse like to this of Bezeneger, I say, for the order of his palace, for it hath nine gates or ports. First when you goe into the place where the king did lodge, there are five great ports or gates: these are kept with Captaines and souldiers: then within these there are foure lesser gates: which are kept with Porters. Without the first gate there is a little porch, where there is a Captaine with five and twentie souldiers, that keepeth watch and ward night and day: and within that another with the like guard, wherethorow they come to a very faire Court, and at the end of that Court there is another porch as the first, with the like guard, and within that another Court. And in this wise are the first five gates guarded and kept with those Captaines: and then the lesser gates within are kept with a guard of Porters: which gates stand open the greatest part of the night, because the custome of the Gentiles is to doe their businesse, and make their feasts in the night, rather then by day. The city is very safe from theenes, for the Portugall merchants sleepe in the streets, or vnder porches, for the great heat which is there, and yet they neuer had any harme in the night. At the end of two moneths, I determined to go for Goa in the company of two other Portugall Marchants, which were making ready to depart, with two palanchines or little litters, which are very commodious for the way, with eight Falchines which are men hired to cary the palanchines, eight for a palanchine, foure at a time: they cary them as we vse to cary barrowes. And I bought me two bullocks, one of them to ride on, and the other to cary my victuals and prouision, for in that countrey they ride on bullocks with pannels, as we terme them, girls and bridles, and they haue a very good commodious pace. From Bezeneger to Goa in Summer it is eight dayes journey, but we went in the midst of Winter, in the moneth of Iuly, and were fiftene dayes comming to Ant on the

of people this will make him on her knees, such time as the as their neckes, she is dead, the Besides these, we have no desire to ly burne them- if time, to make in these dayes bands had done now by reason as deare as their

Bezeneger had, ent to dwell in a Also sixe dayes there, but it was earth within the they shall digge. for the king, it is n that kingdome. put to death the men in that king- are many kings, urther destroyed, g, as is reported, ntic miles about, with earth, and godes which are Kings Courts, and e order of his pa- nere the king did d souldiers: then out the first gate iers, that keepeth ard, wherethrow ther porch as the wise are the first gates within are the night, because e in the night, ra- merchants sleepe in ey neuer had any Goa in the compa- t, with two palan- t Falchines which time: they carry f them to ride on, y ride on bullocks good commodious t we went in the to Ancola on the

sea

sea coast, so in eight dayes I had lost my two bullocks: for he that carried my victuals, was weake and could not goe, the other when I came vnto a riuer where was a little bridge to passe ouer, I put my bullocke to swimming, and in the midst of the riuer there was a little land, vnto the which my bullocke went, and finding pasture, there he remained still, and in no wise we could come to him: and so perforce, I was forced to leaue him, and at that time there was much raine, and I was forced to go seuen dayes a foot with great paines: and by great chance I met with Falchines by the way, whom I hired to carry my clothes and victuals. We had great trouble in our iourney, for that euery day wee were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdome: and euery morning at our departure we must pay rescat foure or fiue pagies a man. And another trouble wee had as bad as this, that when as wee came into a new gouernours countrey, as euery day we did, although they were al tributary to the king of Bezeneger, yet euery one of them stamped a seueral coine of Copper, so that the money that we tooke this day would not serue the next: at length, by the helpe of God, we came safe to Ancola, which is a country of the Queene of Gargopam, tributary to the king of Bezeneger. The marchandise that went euery yere from Goa to Bezeneger were Arabian Horses, Veluets, Damasks, and Sattens, Armesine of Portugall, and pieces of China, Saffron, and Skarlets: and from Bezeneger they had in Turky for their commodities, iewels, and Pagodies which be ducats of golde: the apparell that they vse in Bezeneger is Veluet, Satten, Damaske, Scarlet, or white Bombast cloth, according to the estate of the person with long hats on their heads, called Colae, made of Veluet, Satten, Damaske, or Scarle, girding themselves in stead of girdles with some fine white bombast cloth: they haue breeches after the order of the Turks: they weare on their feet plaine high things called of them Aspergh, and at their eares they haue hanging great plenty of golde.

Returning to my voyage, when we were together in Ancola, one of my companions that had nothing to lose, took a guide, and went to Goa, whither they goe in foure dayes, the other Portugall not being disposed to go, taried in Ancola for that Winter. The Winter in those parts of the Indies beginneth the fifteenth of May, and lasteth vnto the end of October: and as we were in Ancola, there came another Marchant of horses in a palanchine, and two Portugall souldiers which came from Zeilan, and two cariers of letters, which were Christians borne in the Indies; all these consorted to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them, and caused a palanchine to be made for me very poorly of Canes; and in one of them Canes I hid priuily all the iewels I had, and according to the order, I tooke eight Falchines to cary me: and one day about eleuen of the clocke wee set forwards on our iourney, and about two of the clocke in the afternoone, as we passed a mountaine which diuideth the territory of Ancola and Dialcan, I being a little behinde my company was assaulted by eight theeues, foure of them had swordes and targets, and the other foure had bowes and arrows. When the Falchines that carried me vnderstood the noise of the assault, they let the palanchine and me fall to the ground, and ranne away and left me alone, with my clothes wrapped about me: presently the theeues were on my necke and rifeling me, they stripped me starke naked, and I fained my selfe sicke, because I would not leaue the palanchine, and I had made me a little bedde of my clothes; the theeues sought it very narrowly and subtilly, and found two purses that I had, well bound vp together, wherein I had put my Copper money which I had changed for foure pagodies in Ancola. The theeues thinking it had beene so many duckats of golde, searched no further: then they threw all my clothes in a bush, and hid them away, and as God would haue it, at their departure there fell from them an handkercher, and when I saw it, I rose from my Pallanchine or couch, and tooke it vp, and wrapped it together within my Pallanchine. Then these my Falchines were of so good condition, that they returned to seeke mee, whereas I thought I should not haue found so much goodnesse in them: because they were payed their mony aforehand, as is the vse, I had thought to haue scene them no more. Before their comming I was determined to plucke the Cane wherein my iewels were hidden, out of my couch, and to haue made me a walking staffe to carry in my hand to Goa, thinking that I should haue gone thither on foot, but by the faithfulness of my Falchines, I was rid of that trouble, and so in foure dayes they carried me to Goa, in which

The marchandise that come in and out to Bezeneger euery yere.

The apparell of those people.

Their Winter is our Summer.

de, nor silver, and
at my coming to
Goa I departed for
two cities are ma-
The Holde or Fort
called Onor, which
ing of Bezeneger:
he keepeth there
als called Mangan-
ce you goe to a lit-
d to Goa: and from
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f the Gentiles: and
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great store of Pep-
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of a good depth of water, which riuer commeth out of the mountaines of the king of the Pepper, which is a king of the Gentiles, in whose kingdom are many Christians of saint Thomas order: the king of Cochin is also a king of the Gentiles and a great faithfull friend to the king of Portugale, and to those Portugales which are married, and are Citizens in the Citie Cochin of the Portugales. And by this name of Portugales throughout all the Indies, they call all the Christians that come out of the West, whether they bee Italians, Frenchmen, or Almaines, and all they that marrie in Cochin do get an office according to the trade he is of: this they haue by the great priuileges which the Citizens haue of that city, because there are two principal commodities that they deale withal in that place, which are these. The great store of Silke that commeth from China, and the great store of Sugar which commeth from Bengala: the married Citizens pay not any custome for these two commodities: for all other commodities they pay 4. per cento custome to the king of Cochin, rating their goods at their owne pleasure. Those which are not married and strangers, pay in Cochin to the king of Portugale eight per cento of all maner of merchandize. I was in Cochin when the Viceroy of the king of Portugale wrought what hee coulede to breake the priuilege of the Citizens, and to make them to pay custome as other did: at which time the Citizens were glad to waigh their Pepper in the night that they laded the ships withall that went to Portugale and stole the custome in the night. The king of Cochin hauing vnderstanding of this, would not suffer any more Pepper to bee weighed. Then presently after this, the marchants were licensed to doe as they did before, and there was no more speach of this matter, nor any wrong done. This king of Cochin is of a small power in respect of the other kings of the Indies, for hee can make but seuentie thousand men of armes in his campe: hee hath a great number of Gentlemen which hee calleth Amochi, and some are called Nairi: these two sorts of men esteeme not their liues any thing, so that it may be for the honour of their king, they will thrust themselves forward in euery danger, although they know they shall die. These men goe naked from the girdle vpwardes, with a clothe rolled about their thighs, going barefooted, and hauing their haire very long and rolled vp together on the toppe of their heads, and alwayes they carrie their Bucklers or Targets with them and their swordes naked, these Nairi haue their wiues common amongst themselves, and when any of them goe into the bease of any of these women, hee leaue his sworde and target at the doore, and the time that hee is there, there dare not any bee so hardie as to come into that house. The kings children shall not inherite the kingdome after their father, because they hold this opinion, that perchance they were not begotten of the king their father, but of some other man, therefore they accept for their king, one of the sonnes of the kings sisters, or of some other woman of the blood roial, for that they be sure they are of the blood roiall.

The Nairi and their wiues vse for a brauerie to make great holes in their eares, and so bigge and wide, that it is incredible, holding this opinion, that the greater the holes bee, the more noble they esteeme themselves. I had leaue of one of them to measure the circumference of one of them with a threed, and within that circumference I put my arme vp to the shoulder, clothed as it was, so that in effect they are monstrous great. This they doe make them when they be litte, for then they open the eare, & hang a peece of gold or lead thereat, & within the opening, in the hole they put a certaine leafe that they haue for that purpose, which maketh the hole so great. They lade ships in Cochin for Portugale and for Ormus, but they that goe for Ormus carrie no Pepper but by Contrabanda, as for Sinamome they easilie get leaue to carrie that away, for all other Spices and drugs they may liberally carie them to Ormus or Cumbaia, and so all other merchandize which come from other places, but out of the kingdom of Cochin properly they cary away with them into Portugale great abundance of Pepper, great quantitie of Ginger dried and conserued, wild Sinamom, good quantitie of Aracca, great store of Cordage of Cairo, made of the barke of the tree of the great Nut, and better then that of Hempe, of which they carrie great store into Portugale.

The shippes euery yeere depart from Cochin to goe for Portugall, on the fift day of December, or the fift day of Ianuary. Nowe to follow my voyage for the Indies: from Cochin I went to Coulam, distant from Cochin seuentie and two miles, which Coulam is a small

Great priuilege:
that the citizens
of Cochin haue.

A very strange
thing hardly to
be beleued.

Note the depart-
ing of the ships
from Cochin.

Fort

Fort of the king of Portugales, situate in the kingdom of Conlam, which is a king of the Gentiles, and of small trade: at that place they lade onely halfe a ship of Pepper, and then she goeth to Cochim to take in the rest, and from thence to Cao Comori is secentie and two miles, and there endeth the coast of the Indics: and amongst this coast, nere to the water side, and also to Cao Comori, downe to the lowe land of Chialon, which is about two hundred miles, the people there are as it were all turned to the Christian faith: there are also Churches of the Friers of S. Pauls order, which Friers doe very much good in those places in turning the people, and in conuerting them, and take great paines in instructing them in the law of Christ.

The fishing for Pearles.

The order how they fish for pearles.

THE Sea that lieth betwene the coast which descendeth from Cao Comori, to the lowe land of Chialon, and the land Zeilan, they call the fishing of Pearles, which fishing they make euery yeere, beginning in March or Aprill, and it lasteth fiftie dayes, but they doe not fishe euery yeere in one place, but one yeere in one place, and another yeere in another place of the same sea. When the time of this fishing draweth nere, then they send very good Diuers, that goe to discouer where the greatest heapes of Oysters bee vnder water, and right agaynst that place where greatest store of Oysters bee, there they make or plant a village with houses and a Bazar, all of stone, which standeth as long as the fishing time lasteth, and it is furnished with all things necessarie, and nowe and then it is nere vnto places that are inhabited, and other times farre off, according to the place where they fishe. The Fishermen are all Christians of the country, and who so will may goe to fishing, paying a certaine dutie to the king of Portugall, and to the Churches of the Friers of Saint Paule, which are in that coast. All the while that they are fishing, there are three or foure Fustes armed to defend the Fishermen from Roners. It was my chance to bee there one time in my passage, and I saw the order that they vsed in fishing, which is this. There are three or foure Barkes that make consort together, which are like to our litle Pilot boates, and a litle lesse, there one seuen or eight men in a boate: and I haue scene in a morning a great number of them goe out, and anker in fiftene or eightene fadome of water, which is the Ordinarie depth of all that coast. When they are at anker, they cast a rope into the Sea, and at the end of the rope, they make fast a great stone, and then there is readie a man that hath his nose and his eares well stopped, and annointed with oyle, and a basket about his necke, or under his left arme, then hee goeth downe by the rope to the bottome of the Sea, and as fast as he can hee filleth the basket, and when it is full, he shaketh the rope, and his fellows that are in the Barke hale him vp with the basket: and in such wise they goe one by one vntill they haue laden their barke with oysters, and at evening they come to the village, and then euery company maketh their mountaine or heape of oysters one distant from another, in such wise that you shall see a great long rowe of mountaines or heapes of oysters, and they are not touched vntill such time as the fishing bee ended, and at the end of the fishing euery company sitteth round about their mountaine or heape of oysters, and fall to opening of them, which they may easilie doe because they bee dead, drie and brittle: and if euery oyster had pearles in them, it would bee a very good purchase, but there are very many that haue no pearles in them: when the fishing is ended, then they see whether it bee a good gathering or a badde: there are certaine expert in the pearles whom they call Chitini, which set and make the price of pearles according to their carraets, beantie, and goodnesse, making foure sortes of them. The first sort bee the round pearles, and they be called Aia of Portugale, because the Portugales doe buy them. The second sorte which are not round, are called Aia of Bengala. The third sort which are not so good as the second, they call Aia of Canara, that is to say, the kingdome of Bezeneger. The fourth and last sort, which are the least and worst sort, are called Aia of Cambana. Thus the price being set, there are merchants of euery country which are readie with their money in their handes, so that in a fewe dayes all is bought vp at the prizes set according to the goodnesse and caracts of the pearles.

In this Sea of the fishing of pearles is an land called Manar, which is inhabited by Christians

The order how they fish for pearles.

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tians of the countrey which first were Gentiles, and haue a small hold of the Portugales being situate ouer agaynst Zeilan: and betweene these two lands there is a chanell, but not very big, and hath but a small depth therein: by reason whereof there cannot any great shippes passe that way, but small ships, and with the increase of the water which is at the change or the full of the Moone, and yet for all this they must vnlade them and put their goods into small vessels to lighten them before they can passe that way for feare of Sholdea that lie in the chanell, and after lade them into their shippes to goe for the Indies, and this doe all small shippes that passe that way, but those shippes that goe for the Indies Eastwardes, passe by the coast of Coromandel, on the other side by the land of Chilao which is betweene the firme land and the Iland Manor: and going from the Indies to the coast of Coromandel, they loose some shippes, but they bee emptie, because that the shippes that passe that way discharge their goods at an Iland called Peripatane, and there land their goods into small flat bottomed boates which draw litle water, and are called Tane, and can run ouer auery Shold without either danger or losse of any thing, for that they tarrie in Peripatane vntill such time as it bee faire weather. Before they depart to passe the Sholdes, the small shippes and flat bottomed boates goe together in companie, and when they haue sailed sixe and thirtie miles, they arriue at the place where the Sholdes are, and at that place the windes blowe so forcible, that they are forced to goe thorowe, not hauing any other refuge to saue themselves. The flat bottomed boates goe safe thorow, where as the small shippes if they misse the aforesayd chanell, sticke fast on the Sholdes, and by this meanes many are lost: and coming backe from the Indies, they goe not that way, but passe by the chanell of Manar as is abouesayd, whose chanell is Oazie, and if the shippes sticke fast, it is great chance if there be any danger at all. The reason why this chanell is not more sure to goe thither, is, because the windes that raigne or blowe betweene Zeilan and Manar, make the chanell so shalow with water, that almost there is not any passage. From Cao Comori to the Iland of Zeilan is 120. miles ouerthwart.

Zeilan.

ZEILAN is an Iland, in my iudgement, a great deale bigger then Cyprus: on that side towards the Indies lying Westward is the citie called Columba, which is a hold of the Portugales, but without walles or enimies. It hath towards the Sea a free port, the lawfull king of that Iland is in Columbo, and is turned Christian and maintained by the king of Portugall, being deprived of his kingdome. The king of the Gentiles, to whom this kingdome did belong, was called Madoni, which had two sonnes, the first named Barbinas the prince; and the second Ragine. This king by the pollicie of his younger sonne, was deprived of his kingdome, who because hee had entised and done that which pleased the armie and souldiours, in despight of his father and brother being prince, vsurped the kingdome, and became a great warrior. First, this Iland had three kings; the king of Cotta with his conquered prisoners: the king of Candia, which is a part of that Iland, and is so called by the name of Candia, which had a reasonable power, and was a great friend to the Portugals, which sayd that hee lined secretly a Christian; the third was the king of Gianfampatan. In thirteene yeeres that this Ragine governed this Iland, he became a great tyrant.

In this Iland there groweth fine Sinamom, great store of Pepper, great store of Nuttes and Arochue: there they make great store of Cairo to make Cordage: it bringeth fourth great store of Christall Cats eyes, or Ochi de Gati, and they say that they finde there some Rubies, but I haue sold Rubies well there that I brought with me from Pegu. I was desirous to see how they gather the Sinamom, or take it from the tree that it groweth on, and so much the rather, because the time that I was there, was the season which they gather it in, which was in the moneth of Aprill, at which time the Portugals were in armes, and in the field, with the king of the countrey; yet I to satisfie my desire, although in great danger, tooke a guide with mee and went into a wood three miles from the Citie, in which wood was great store of Sinamome trees growing together among other wilde trees; and this Sinamome tree is a small tree, and not very high, and hath leaves like to our Baie tree. In the moneth of March or Aprill, when the sappe goeth vp to the toppes of the tree, then they take the Sinamom

Cairo is a stuffe that they make ropes with, the bark of a tree.

The cutting & gathering of Sinamom.

A var thinge.

from that tree in this wise. They cut the barke of the tree round about in length from knot to knot, or from joint to joint, above and below, and then casilie with their handes they take it away, laying it in the Sunne to drie, and in this wise it is gathered, and yet for all this the tree dieth not, but agaynst the next yeere it will haue a new barke, and that which is gathered euery yeere is the best Sinamome: for that which groweth two or three yeares is great, and not so good as the other is; and in these woods groweth much Pepper.

Negapatan.

From the land of Zeilan men vse to goe with small shippes to Negapatan, within the firme land, and seuentie two miles off is a very great Citie, and very populous of Portugals and Christians of the countrey, and part Gentiles: it is a countrey of small trade, neither haue they any trade there, saue a good quantitie of lice, and cloth of Bumbast which they carie into diuers partes: it was a very plentifull countrey of victuals, but now it hath a great deale lesse; and that abundance of victuals caused many Portugales to goe thither and build houses, and dwell there with small charge.

A fourth yeere of Portugals.

This Citie belongeth to a noble man of the kingdome of Bezeneger being a Gentile, neuertheless the Portugales and other Christians are well intreated there, and haue their Churches there with a monasterie of Saint Francis order, with great deuotion and very well accommodated, with houses round about: yet for all this, they are amongst tyrants, which alwayes at their pleasure may doe them some harme, as it happened in the yeere of our Lord God one thousand five hundred, sixtie and five: for I remember very well, how that the Nayer, that is to say, the lord of the citie, sent to the citizens to demaund of them certaine Arabian horses, and they hauing denied them vnto him, and gauesayd his demaund, it came to passe that this lord had a desire to see the Sea, which when the poore citizens vnderstood, they doubted some euill, to heare a thing which was not wont to bee, they thought that this man would come to sacke the Citie, and presently they embarked themselues the best they could with their moueables, marchandize, iewels, money, and all that they had, and caused the shippes to put from the shore. When this was done, as their euill chance would haue it, the next night following, there came such a great storme that it put all the shippes on land perforce, and brake them to pieces, and all the goods that came on land and were saued, were taken from them by the souldiours and armie of this lord which came downe with him to see the Sea, and were attendant at the Sea side, not thinking that any such thing would haue happened.

Saint Thomas or San Tome.

S. Thomas his sepulchre.

From Negapatan following my voyage towards the East an hundred and fiftie miles, I found the house of blessed Saint Thomas, which is a Church of great deuotion, and greatly regarded of the Gentiles for the great miracles they haue heard to haue bene done by that blessed Apostle: neere vnto this Church the Portugals haue builded them a Citie in the countrey subiect to the king of Bezeneger, which citie although it bee not very great, yet in my iudgement it is the fairest in all that part of the Indies: and it hath very faire houses and faire gardens in vacant places very well accommodated: it hath streetes large and streight, with many Churches of great deuotion, their houses be set close one vnto another, with little doores, euery house hath his defence, so that by that meanes it is of force sufficient to defend the Portugals against the people of that countrey. The Portugals there haue no other possession but their gardens and houses that are within the citie: the customes belong to the king of Bezeneger, which are very small and easie, for that it is a countrey of great riches and great trade: there come euery yeere two or three great ships very rich, besides many other small ships: one of the two great ships goeth for Pegu, and the other for Malacca, laden with fine Bumbast cloth of euery sort, painted, which is a rare thing, because those kinde of clothes shew as they were gilded with diuers colours, and the more they be washed, the liuelier the colours will shew. Also there is other cloth of Bumbast which is wouen with diuers colours, and is of great value: also they make in Sant Tome

A painted kind of cloth & dird of diuers colours which these people delight much in, and esteeme them of great price.

great

great store of red Yarne, which they die with a roote called Saia, and this colour will neuer waste, but the more it is washed, the more redder it will shew: they lade this yarne the greatest part of it for Pegu, because that there they worke and weave it to make cloth according to their owne fashion, and with lesser charges. It is a maruelous thing to them which haue not seene the lading and vnlading of men and merchandize in S. Tome as they do: it is a place so dangerous, that a man cannot bee serued with small barkes, neither can they doe their businesse with the boates of the shippes, because they would be beaten in a thousand pices, but they make certaine barkes (of purpose) high, which they call Masadie, they be made of litle boards; one board being sowed to another with small cordes, and in this order are they made. And when they are thus made, and the owners will embarke any thing in them, either men or goods, they lade them on land, and when they are laden, the Barke-men thrust the boate with her lading into the streame, and with great speed they make haste all that they are able to rowe out against the huge waues of the sea that are on that shore, vntill that they carie them to the ships: and in like maner they lade these Masadies at the shippes with merchandise and men. When they come neere the shore, the Barke-men leap out of the Barke into the Sea to keepe the Barke right that she cast not thwart the shore, and being kept right, the Suffle of the Sea scetteth her lading dry on land without any hurt or danger, and sometimes there are some of them that are ouerthrown, but there can be no great losse, because they lade but a litle at a time. All the marchandize they lade outwards, they emball it well with Oxe hides, so that if it take wet, it can haue no great harme.

In my voyage, returning in the yeere of our Lord God one thousand, five hundred, sixtie and sixe, I went from Goa vnto Malacca, in a shippe or Gallion of the king of Portugal, which went vnto Banda for to lade Nutmegs & Maces: from Goa to Malacca are one thousand eight hundred miles, we passed without the Iland Zeilan, and went through the channell of Nicubar, or els through the channell of Sombrero, which is by the middle of the Iland of Sumatra, called in olde time Taprobana: and from Nicubar to Pegu is as it were a rowe or chaine of an infinite number of Ilands, of which many are inhabited with wilde people, and they call those Ilands the Ilands of Andemaon, and they call their people sauage or wilde, because they eate one another: also these Ilands haue warre one with another, for they haue small Barkes, and with them they take one another, and so eate one another: and if by euil chance any ship be lost on those Ilands, as many haue bene, there is not one man of those ships lost there that escapeth vncaten or vslainie. These people haue not any acquaintance with any other people, neither haue they trade with any, but live onely of such fruites as those Ilands yeeld: and if any ship come neere vnto that place or coast as they passe that way, as in my voyage it happened as I came from Malacca through the channell of Sombrero, there came two of their Barkes neere vnto our ship laden with fruite, as with Moncees which wee call Adams apples, with fresh Nuts, and with a fruite called Inani, which fruite is like to our Turneps, but is very sweete and good to eate: they would not come into the shippe for any thing that wee could doe: neither would they take any money for their fruite, but they would trucke for olde shirtes or pices of olde linnen breeches, these ragges they let downe with a rope into their Barke vnto them, and looke what they thought those things to bee worth, so much fruite they would make fast to the rope and let vs hale it in: and it was told me that at sometiemes a man shall haue for an old shirt a good pice of Amber.

Sumatra.

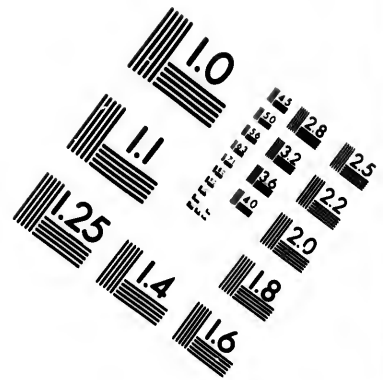
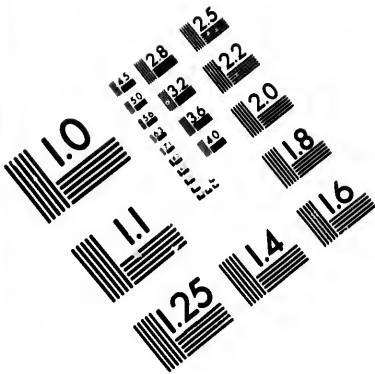
This Iland of Sumatra is a great Iland and deuided and gouerned by many kings, and deuided into many channels, where through there is passage: vpon the headland towards the West is the kingdom of Assi gouerned by a Moore king: this king is of great force and strength, as he that beside his great kingdom, hath many Foists and Gallies. In his kingdom groweth great store of Pepper, Ginger, Benjamin: he is an vtter enemy to the Portugals, and hath diuers times bene at Malacca to fight against it, and hath done great harme to the

In the Iland of Banda they lade Nutmegs & Maces: there they grow

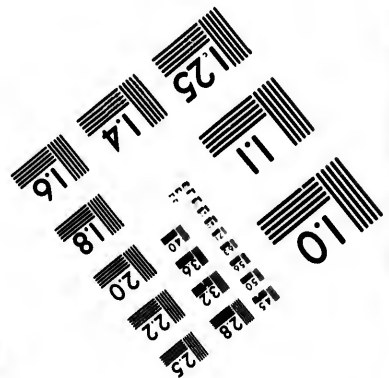
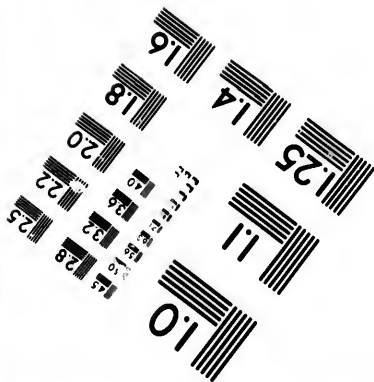
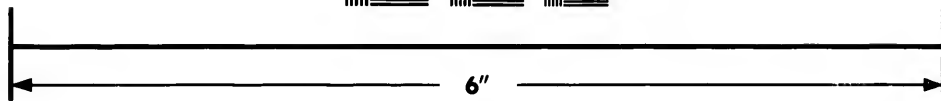
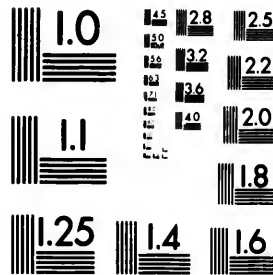
In the Ilands of Andemaon, they eate one another.

The commodities that grow in the kingdom of Assi.





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boroughes thereof, but the citie alway withstood him valiantly, and with their ordinance did great spoile to his campe. At length I came to the citie of Malacca.

The Citie Malacca.

The great trade that is at Malacca.

MALACCA is a Citie of marvellous great trade of all kind of marchandize, which come from diuers partes, because that all the shippes that saile in these seas, both great and small, are bound to touch at Malacca to paie their custome there, although they vnlade nothing at all, as we doe at Elsinor: and if by night they escape away, and pay not their custome, then they fall into a greater danger after: for if they come into the Indies and haue not the seale of Malacca, they pay double custome. I haue not passed further then Malacca towards the East, but that which I wil speake of here is by good information of them that haue bene there. The sailing from Malacca towards the East is not common for all men, as to China and Iapan, and so forwards to go who will, but onely for the king of Portugall and his nobles, with leaue granted vnto them of the king to make such voiaiges, or to the iurisdiction of the captaine of Malacca, where he expecteth to know what voiaiges they make from Malacca thither, & these are the kings voiaiges, that euery yeere there departeth fro Malacca 2. gallions of the kings, one of the goeth to y^e Moluccos to lade Cloues, and the other goeth to Banda to lade Nutmegs and Maces. These two gallions are laden for the king, neither doe they carie any particular mans goods, sauing the portage of the Mariners and souldiers, and for this cause they are not voiaiges for marchants, because that going thither, they shal not haue where to lade their goods of returne; and besides this, the captaine will not cary any marchant for either of these two places. There goe small shippes of the Moores thither, which come from the coast of Iaua, and change or guild their commodities in the kingdom of Assa, and these be the Maces, Cloues, and Nutmegs, which go for the streights of Mecca. The voiaiges that the king of Portugall granteth to his nobles are these, of China and Iapan, from China to Iapan, and from Iapan to China, and from China to the Indies, and the voyage of Bengala, Maluco, and Sonda, with the lading of fine cloth, and euery sort of Bumbast cloth. Sonda is an Iland of the Moores neere to the coast of Iaua, and there they lade Pepper for China. The ship that goeth euery yeere from the Indies to China, is called the ship of Drugs, because she carieth diuers drugs of Cambaia, but the greatest part of her lading is siluer. From Malacca to China is eightene hundred miles: and from China to Iapan goeth euery yeere a shippe of great importance laden with Silke, which for returne of their Silke bringeth barres of siluer which they trucke in China. The distance betwene China and Iapan is foure and twentie hundred miles, and in this way there are diuers Ilands not very bigge, in which the Friars of saint Paul, by the helpe of God, make many Christians there like to themselves. From these Ilands hitherwards the place is not yet discovered for the great sholdnesse of Sandes that they find. The Portugals haue made a small citie neere vnto the coast of China called Macao, whose church and houses are of wood, and it hath a bishoprike, but the customs belong to the king of China, and they goe and pay the same at a citie called Canton, which is a citie of great importance and very beautifull two dayes iourney and a halfe from Macao. The people of China are Gentiles, and are so icalous and fearefull, that they would not haue a stranger to put his foote within their land: so that when the Portugals go thither to pay their custome, and to buy their marchandize, they will not consent that they shall lie or lodge within the citie, but send them soorth into the suburbes.

At the Moluccos they lade the Cloues.

The kingdom of Assa.

The ship of drugs, so termed of the Portugals.

Ilands not discovered.

China is vnder the government of the great Tartar.

The countrey of China is neere the kingdom of great Tartaria, and is a very great countrey of the Gentiles and of great importance, which may be iudged by the rich and precious marchandize that come from thence, then which I belecue there are not better nor in greater quantitie in the whole world besides.

First, great store of golde, which they carie to the Indies, made in plates like to little shippes, and in value three and twentie caracts a peece, very great abundance of fine silke, cloth of damaske and taffata, great quantitie of muske, great quantitie of Occam in barres, great quantitie of quicksiluer and of Cinaper, great store of Camfora, an infinite quantitie of Porcellane, made in vessels of diuerse sortes, great quantitie of painted cloth and squares, infinite

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infinite store of the rootes of China: and euery yeere there commeth from China to the Indies, two or three great shippes, laden with most rich and precious marchandise. The Rubarbe commeth from thence ouer lande, by the way of Persia, because that euery yeere there goeth a great Carouan from Persia to China, which is in going thither sixe moneths. The Carouan arriueth at a Citie called Lanchin, the place where the king is resident with his Court. I spake with a Persian that was three yeeres in that citie of Lanchin, and he tolde me that it was a great Citie and of great importance. The voiaiges of Malacca which are in the iurisdiction of the Captaine of the castle, are these: Euery yeere he sendeth a small shippe to Timor to lade white Sandols, for all the best commeth from this Iland: there commeth some also from Solor, but that is not so good: also he sendeth another small ship euery yere to Cauchin China, to lade there wood of Aloes, for that all the wood of Aloes commeth from this place, which is in the firme land neere vnto China, and in that kingdome I could not knowe how that wood groweth by any meanes. For that the people of the cuntry will not suffer the Portugales to come within the land, but onely for wood and water, and as for all other things that they wanted, as victuals or marchandise, the people bring that a boord the ship in small barkes, so that euery day there is a mart kept in the ship, vntill such time as she be laden: also there goeth another ship for the said Captaine of Malacca to Sion, to lade Verzino: all these voiaiges are for the Captaine of the castle of Malacca, and when he is not disposed to make these voiaiges, he selleth them to another.

A yeerly Caro-
uan from Persia
to China.

A market kept
aboord of the
ships.

The citie of Sion, or Siam.

Sion was the imperiall seat, and a great Citie, but in the yeere of our Lord God one thousand five hundred sixtie and seuen, it was taken by the king of Pegu, which king made a voyage or came by lande foure moneths iourney with an armie of men through his lande, and the number of his armie was a million and foure hundreth thousand men of warre: when hee came to the Citie, hee gaue assault to it, and besieged it eare and twentie monethes before he could winne it, with great losse of his people, this I knowe for that I was in Pegu sixe moneths after his departure, and sawe when that his officers were in Pegu, sent five hundreth thousand men of warre to furnish the places of them that were slaine and lost in that assault: yet for all this, if there had not bene treason against the citie, it had not bene lost: for on a night there was one of the gates set open, through the which with great trouble the king gate into the citie, and became gouernour of Sion: and when the Emperour sawe that he was betrayed, and that his enimie was in the citie, hee poisoned himselfe: and his wiues and children, friends and noblemen, that were not slaine in the first affront of the entrance into the citie, were all caried captiues into Pegu, where I was at the comming home of the king with his triumphs and victorie, which comming home & returning from the warres was a goodly sight to behold, to see the Elephants come home in a square, laded with golde, siluer, iewels, and with Noble men and women that were taken prisoners in that citie.

A prince of a
maruelous
strength and
power.

Now to returne to my voyage: I departed from Malacca in a great shippe which went for Saint Tome, being a Citie situate on the coast of Coromandel: and because the Captaine of the castles of Malacca had vnderstanding by aduise that the king of Assi would come with a great armie and power of men against them, therefore vpon this he would not giue licence that any shippes should depart: Wherefore in this ship wee departed from thence in the night, without making any provision of our water: and wee were in that shippe foure hundreth and odde men: we departed from thence with intention to goe to an Iland to take in water, but the windes were so contrary, that they would not suffer vs to fetch it, so that by this meanes wee were two and fortie dayes in the sea as it were lost, and we were driuen too and fro, so that the first lande that we discovered, was beyonde Saint Tome, more then five hundreth miles which were the mountaines of Zerzerline, neere vnto the kingdome of Orisa, and so wee came to Orisa with many sicke, and more that were dead for want of water: and they that were sicke in foure dayes dyed: and I for the space of a yeere after had my throat

Or Achem.

The mountaines
of Zerzerline.

so sore and hoarse, that I could neuer satisfie my thirst in drinking of water: I iudge the reason of my hoarsenesse to bee with soppes that I wet in vineger and oyle, wherewith I susteyned my selfe many dayes. There was not any want of bread nor of wine: but the wines of that countrey are so hot that being drunke without water they will kill a man: neither are they able to drinke them: when we beganne to want water, I sawe certaine Moores that were officers in the ship, that solde a small dish full for a duckat, after this I sawe one that would haue giuen a barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe, for a litle measure of water, and he could not haue it. Truly I beleue that I had died with my slaue, whom then I had to serue mee, which cost mee verie deare: but to prouide for the daunger at hand, I solde my slaue for halfe that he was worth, because that I would saue his drinke that he drunke, to serue my owne purpose, and to saue my life.

Of the kingdome of Orisa, and the riuier Ganges.

The commodities that go out of Orisa. This cloth we call Nettie cloth.

The riuier of Ganges.

ORisa was a faire kingdome and trustie, through the which a man might haue gone with golde in his hande without any daunger at all, as long as the lawefull King reigned which was a Gentle, who continued in the citie called Catecha, which was within the land sixe dayes journey. This king loued strangers marueilous well, especially marchants which had traffique in and out of his kingdome, in such wise that hee would take no custome of them, neither any other grieuous thing. Onely the shippe that came thither payde a small thing according to her portage, and euery yeere in the port of Orisa were laden fine and twentie or thirtie ships great and small, with ryce and diuers sortes of fine white bumbaste cloth, oyle of Zerzeline which they make of a seed, and it is very good to eate and to fry fish withal, great store of butter, Lacca, long pepper, Ginger, Mirabolans dry and condite, great store of cloth of herbes, which is a kinde of silke which groweth amongst the woods without any labour of man, and when the bole thereof is grown round as bigge as an Orange, then they take care onely to gather them. About sixteene yeeres past, this king with his kingdome were destroyed by the king of Patane, which was also king of the greatest part of Bengala, and when he had got the kingdome, he set custome there twenty pro cento, as Marchants paide in his kingdome: but this tyrant enjoyed his kingdome but a small time, but was conquered by another tyrant, which was the great Mogol king of Agra, Delly, and of all Cambaia, without any resistance. I departed from Orisa to Bengala, to the harbour Piqueno, which is distant from Orisa towards the East a hundred and seuentie miles. They goe as it were rowing amongst the coast fiftie and foure miles, and then we enter into the riuier Ganges: from the mouth of this riuier, to a citie called Satagan, where the marchants gather themselues together with their trade, are a hundred miles, which they rowe in eigheteene houres with the increase of the water: in which riuier it floweth and ebbeth as it doth in the Thamis, and when the ebbing water is come, they are not able to rowe against it, by reason of the swiftnesse of the water, yet their barkes be light and armed with oares, like to Foistes, yet they cannot preuaile against that streame, but for refuge must make them fast to the banke of the riuier vntill the next flowing water, and they call these barkes Bazars and Patuas: they rowe as well as a Galliot, or as well as euer I haue scene any. A good tides rowing before you come to Satagan, you shall haue a place which is called Buttor, and from thence vpwards the ships doe not goe, because that vpwardes the riuier is very shallowe, and litle water. Euery yeere at Buttor they make and vnmake a Village, with houses and shoppes made of strawe, and with all things necessarie to their vses, and this village standeth as long as the ships ride there, and till they depart for the Indies, and when they are departed, euery man goeth to his plot of houses, and there setteth fire on them, which thing made me to maruaile. For as I passed vp to Satagan, I sawe this village standing with a great number of people, with an infinite number of ships and Bazars, and at my returne comming downe with my Captaine of the last ship, for whom I tarried, I was al amazed to see such a place so soone razed and burnt, & nothing left but the signe of the burnt houes. The small ships go to Satagan, and there they lade.

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ars, and at my re-
d, I was al amazed
signe of the burnt

Of the citie of Satagan.

IN the port of Satagan euery yeere lade thirtie or fiue and thirtie ships great and small, with rice, cloth of Bombast of diuerse sortes, Lacca, great abundance of sugar, Mirabolans dried and preserued, long pepper, oyle of Zerzeline, and many other sorts of marchandise. The citie of Satagan is a reasonable faire citie for a citie of the Moores, abounding with all things, and was gouerned by the king of Patane, and now is subiect to the great Mogol. I was in this kingdome foure moneths, whereas many marchants did buy or freight boates for their benefites, and with these barkes they goe vp and downe the riuier of Ganges to faires, buying their commoditie with a great aduantage, because that euery day in the weeke they haue a faire, now in one place, and now in another, and I also hired a barke and went vp and downe the riuier and did my businesse, and so in the night I saw many strange things. The kingdome of Bengala in times past hath bene as it were in the power of Moores, neuertheless there is great store of Gentiles among them; alwayes whereas I haue spoken of Gentiles, is to be vnderstood Idolaters, and wheras I speak of Moores I meane Mahomets sect. Those people especially that be within the land doe greatly worship the riuier of Ganges: for when any is sicke, he is brought out of the countrey to the banke of the riuier, and there they make him a small cottage of strawe, and euery day they wet him with that water, whereof there are many that die, and when they are dead, they make a heape of stickes and boughes and lay the dead bodie thereon, and putting fire thereunto, they let the bodie alone vntill it be halfe roasted, and then they take it off from the fire, and make an emptie iarre fast about his necke, and so throw him into the riuier. These things euery night as I passed vp and downe the riuier I saw for the space of two moneths, as I passed to the fayres to buy my commodities with the marchants. And this is the cause that the Portugales will not drinke of the water of the riuier Ganges, yet to the sight it is more perfect and clearer then the water of Nilus is. From the port Piqueno I went to Cochin, and from Cochin to Malacca, from whence I departed for Pegu being eight hundred miles distant. That voyage is woont to be made in fiue and twentie or thirtie dayes, but we were foure moneths, and at the ende of three moneths our ship was without victuals. The Pilot told vs that wee were by his altitude not farre from a citie called Tanasary, in the kingdome of Pegu, and these his words were not true, but we were (as it were) in the middle of many Ilands, and many vninhabited rockes, and there were also some Portugales that affirmed that they knew the land, and knewe also where the citie of Tanasari was.

This citie of right belongeth to the kingdome of Sion, which is situate on a great riuers side, which commeth out of the kingdome of Sion: and where this riuier runneth into the sea, there is a village called Mirgim, in whose harbour euery yeere there lade some ships with Verzina, Nypa, and Benjamin, a few cloues, nutmegs and maces which come from the coast of Sion, but the greatest marchandise there is Verzin and Nypa, which is an excellent wine, which is made of the floure of a tree called Nyper. Whose liqour they distill, and so make an excellent drinke cleare as christall, good to the mouth, and better to the stomake, and it hath an excellent gentle vertue, that if one were rotten with the French pockes, drinking good store of this, he shall be whole againe, and I haue scene it proued, because that when I was in Cochin, there was a friend of mine, whose nose beganne to drop away with that disease, and he was counselled of the doctors of phisicke, that he should goe to Tanasary at the time of the new wines, and that he should drinke of the nyper wine, night and day, as much as he could before it was distilled, which at that time is most delicate, but after that it is distilled, it is more strong, and if you drinke much of it, it will fume into the head with drunkennesse. This man went thither, and did so, and I haue scene him after with a good colour and sound. This wine is very much esteemed in the Indies, and for that it is brought so farre off, it is very deare: in Pegu ordinarily it is good cheape, because it is neerer to the place where they make it, and there is euery yeere great quantitie made thereof. And returning to my purpose, I say, being amongst these rockes, and farre from the land which is ouer against Tanasary, with great scarcitie of victuals, and that by the saying

The commodities that are laden in Satagan.

Moores are of the sect of Mahomet.

A ceremony of the gentiles when they are dead.

Marchandise coming from Sion.

Nyper wine good to cure the French disease.

of the Pylot and two Portugales, holding then firme that wee were in front of the aforesayd harbour, we determined to goe thither with our boat and fetch victuals, and that the shippe should stay for vs in a place assigned. We were twentie and eight persons in the boat that went for victuals, and on a day about twelue of the clocke we went from the ship, assuring our selues to bee in the harbour before night in the aforesaid port, wee rowed all that day, and a great part of the next night, and all the next day without finding harbour, or any signe of good landing, and this came to passe through the euill counsell of the two Portugales that were with vs.

For we had ouershot the harbour and left it behind vs, in such wise that we had lost the lande inhabited, together with the shippe, and we eight and twentie men had no maner of victuall with vs in the boate, but it was the Lords will that one of the Mariners had brought a litle rice with him in the boate to barter away for some other thing, and it was not so much but that three or foure men would haue eaten it at a meale: I tooke the government of this Ryce, promising that by the helpe of God that Ryce should be nourishment for vs vntil it pleased God to send vs to some place that was inhabited: & when I slept I put the ryce into my bosome because they should not rob it from me: we were nine daies rowing alongst the coast, without finding any thing but countreys vnihabited, & desert llands, where if we had found but grasse it would haue seemed sugar vnto vs, but wee could not finde any, yet we found a fewe leaues of a tree, and they were so hard that we could not chewe them, we had water and wood sufficient, and as wee rowed, we could goe but by flowing water, for when it was ebbing water, wee made fast our boat to the banke of one of those llandes, and in these nine dayes that we rowed, we found a caue or nest of Tortoises egges, wherein were one hundred fortie and foure egges, the which was a great helpe vnto vs: these egges are as bigge as a hennes egge, and haue no shell about them but a tender skinne, euery day we sodde a kettle full of those egges, with an handfull of rice in the broth thereof: it pleased God that at the ende of nine dayes we discouered certaine fisher men, a fishing with small harkes, and we rowed towards them, with a good cheare, for I thinke there were neuer men more glad then we were, for wee were so sore afflicted with penurie, that we could scarce stande on our legges.

Yet according to the order that we set for our ryce, when we sawe those fisher men, there was left sufficient for foure dayes. The first village that we came to was in the gulfes of Tausy, vnder the king of Pegu, whereas we found great store of victuals: then for two or three dayes after our arriual there, we would eate but litle meate any of vs, and yet for all this, we were at the point of death the most part of vs. From Tausy to Martauan, in the kingdome of Pegu, are seuentie two miles. We laded our bote with victuals which were abundantly sufficient for sixe moneths, from whence we departed for the port and Citie of Martauan, where in short time we arriued, but we found not our ship there as we had thought we should, from whence presently we made out two barkes to goe to looke for her. And they found her in great calamitie, and neede of water, being at an anker with a contrary winde, which came very ill to passe, because that she wanted her boat a moneth, which should haue made her prouision of wood and water, the shippe also by the grace of God arriued safely in the aforesaid port of Martauan.

The Citie of Martauan.

Martauan a citie
vnder the king
of Pegu.

A custome that
these people
haue when the
king is in the
warres.

WE found in the Citie of Martauan ninetie Portugales of Merchants and other base men, which had fallen at difference with the Retor or gouernour of the citie, and all for this cause, that certaine vagabondes of the Portugales had slaine siue falchines of the king of Pegu, which chanced about a moneth after the king of Pegu was gone with a million and foure hundred thousand men to conquere the kingdome of Sion. They haue for custome in this Country and kingdome, the king being wheresoeuer his pleasure is to bee out of his kingdome, that euery fiftene dayes there goeth from Pegu a Carouan of Falchines, with euery one a basket on his head full of some fruites or other delicates of refreshings, and with cleane clothes: it chanced that this Carouan passing by Martauan, and resting themselues there a night, there happened betweene the Portugales and them wordes of despight, and from wordes to blowes, and

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and because it was thought that the Portugales had the worse, the night following, when the Falchines were a sleepe with their companie, the Portugales went and cut off fūe of their heads. Now there is a law in Pegu, that whosoever killeth a man, he shall buy the shed blood with his money, according to the estate of the person that is slaine, but these Falchines being the seruants of the king, the Retors durst not doe any thing in the matter, without the consent of the king, because it was necessarie that the king should knowe of such a matter. When the king had knowledge thereof, he gaue commaundement that the malefactors should be kept vntill his comming home, and then he would duely minister iustice, but the Capitaine of the Portugales would not deliuer those men, but rather set himselfe with all the rest in armes, and went euery day through the Citie marching with his Drumme and ensignes displayd. For at that time the Citie was emptie of men, by reason they were gone all to the warres and in businesse of the king: in the midst of this rumour wee came thither, and I thought it a strange thing to see the Portugales vse such insolencie in another mans Citie. And I stode in doubt of that which came to passe, and would not vnlade my goods because that they were more sure in the shippe then on the land, the greatest part of the lading was the owners of the shippe, who was in Malacca, yet there were diuerse marchants there, but their goods were of small importance, all those marchants tolde me that they would not vnlade any of their goods there, vnlesse I would vnlade first, yet after they left my counsell and followed their owne, and put their goods a lande and lost euery whit. The Rector with the customer sent for mee, and demaunded why I put not my goods a lande, and payed my custome as other men did? To whom I answered, that I was a marchant that was newly come thither, and seeing such disorder amongst the Portugales, I doubted the losse of my goods which cost me very deare, with the sweate of my face, and for this cause I was determined not to put my goods on lande, vntill such time as his honour would assure me in the name of the king, that I should haue no losse, and although there came harme to the Portugales, that neither I nor my goods should haue any hurt, because I had neither part nor any difference with them in this tumult: my reason sounded well in the Retors eares, and so presently he sent for the Bargits, which are as Counsellors of the Citie, and there they promised mee on the kings head or in the behaffe of the king, that neither I nor my goods should haue any harme, but that we should be safe and sure: of which promise there were made publike notes. And then I sent for my goods and had them on land, and payde my custome, which is in that country ten in the hundreth of the same goods, and for my more securitie I tooke a house right against the Retors house. The Capitaine of the Portugales, and all the Portugall marchants were put out of the Citie, and I with twentie and two poore men which were officers in the shippe, had my dwelling in the Citie. After this, the Gentiles deuised to be reuenged of the Portugales; but they would not put it in execution vntill such time as our small shippe had discharged all her goods, and then the next night following came from Pegu foure thousand souldiers with some Elephants of warre; and before that they made any tumult in the citie, the Rector sent, and gaue commaundement to all Portugales that were in the Citie, when they heard any rumour or noyse, that for any thing they should not goe out of their houses, as they tendered their owne health. Then foure houres within night I heard a great rumour and noyse of men of warre, with Elephants which threw downe the doores of the ware-houses of the Portugales, and their houses of wood and strawe, in the which tumult there were some Portugales wounded, and one of them slaine; and others without making prooffe of their manhoode, which the day before did so bragge, at that time put themselves to flight most shamefully, and saued themselves a boord of litle shippes, that were at an anker in the harbour, and some that were in their beds fled away naked, and that night they caried away all the Portugalles goods out of the suburbes into the Citie, and those Portugales that had their goods in the suburbes also. After this the Portugales that were fledde into the shippes to saue themselves, tooke a newe courage to themselves, and came on laude and set fire on the houses in the suburbes, which houses being made of boorde and strawe, and the winde blowing fresh, in small time were burnt and consumed, with which fire halfe the Citie had like to haue beene burnt; when the Portugales had done this, they were without all hope to recouer any part of their

A law in Pegu
for killing of
men.

Great pride of
the Portugales.

A reuenge on the
Portugales.

goods againe, which goods might amount to the summe of sixteene thousand duckats, which, if they had not set fire to the towne, they might haue had againe without any losse at all. Then the Portugales vnderstanding that this thing was not done by the consent of the king, but by his Lieutenant and the Retor of the citie were very ill content, knowing that they had made a great fault, yet the next morning following, the Portugales beganne to bende and shoot their ordinance against the Citie, which batterie of theirs continued foure dayes, but all was in vaine, for the shotte neuer hit the Citie, but lighted on the top of a small hill neere vnto it, so that the citie had no harme. When the Retor perceined that the Portugales made batterie against the Citie, hee tooke one and twentie Portugales that were there in the Citie, and sent them foure miles into the Countrey, there to tarry vntill such time as the other Portugales were departed, that made the batterie, who after their departure let them goe at their owne libertie without any harme done vnto them. I my selfe was alwayes in my house with a good guard appointed me by the Retor, that no man should doe me iniurie, nor harme me nor my goods; in such wise that hee performed all that he had promised me in the name of the king, but he would not let me depart before the comming of the king, which was greatly to my hinderance, because I was twenty and one moneths sequestred, that I could not buy nor sell any kinde of marchandise. Those commodities that I brought thither, were peper, sandols, and Porcellan of China: so when the king was come home, I made my supplication vnto him, and I was licenced to depart when I would.

A thing most maruclous, that at the comming of a tide the earth should quake.

This tide is like to the tides in our river of Seuzze.

These tides make their usual course as ours doe.

This Macareo is a tide or a current.

From Martauan I departed to goe to the chiefe Citie in the kingdome of Pegu, which is also called after the name of the kingdome, which voyage is made by sea in three or foure daies; they may goe also by land, but it is better for him that hath marchandise to goe by sea and lesser charge. And in this voyage you shall haue a Macareo, which is one of the most maruclous things in the world that Nature hath wrought, and I neuer saw any thing so hard to be beleued as this, to wit, the great increasing & diminishing of the water there at one push or instant, and the horrible earthquake and great noyse that the said Macareo maketh where it commeth. We departed from Martauan in barkes, which are like to our Pylot boates, with the increase of the water, and they goe as swift as an arrowe out of a bow, so long as the tide runneth with them, and when the water is at the highest, then they drawe themselves out of the Chanell towards some banke, and there they come to anker, and when the water is diminished, then they rest on dry land: and when the barkes rest dry, they are as high from the bottome of the Chanell, as any house top is high from the ground. They let their barkes lie so high for this respect, that if there should any shippe rest or ride in the Chanell, with such force commeth in the water, that it would ouerthrowe shippe or barke: yet for all this, that the barkes be so farre out of the Chanell, and though the water hath lost her greatest strength and furie before it come so high, yet they make fast their prow to the streme, and oftentimes it maketh them very fearefull, and if the anker did not holde her prow vp by strength, shee would be ouerthrowen and lost with men and goods. When the water beginneth to increase, it maketh such a noyse and so great that you would thinke it an earthquake, and presently at the first it maketh three waues. So that the first washeth ouer the barke, from stemme to sterne, the second is not so furious as the first, and the thirde rayseth the Anker, and then for the space of sixe houres while the water encreaseth, they rowe with such swiftnesse that you would thinke they did fly: in these tydes there must be lost no iot of time, for if you arrive not at the stagions before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came. For there is no staying at any place, but at these stagions, and there is more daunger at one of these places then at another, as they be higher and lower one then another. When as you returne from Pegu to Martauan, they goe but halfe the tide at a time, because they will lay their barkes vp aloft on the bankes, for the reason aforesayd. I could neuer gather any reason of the noyse that this water maketh in the increase of the tide, and in deminishing of the water. There is another Macareo in Cambaya, but that is nothing in comparison of this. By the helpe of God we came safe to Pegu, which are two cities, the olde and the newe, in the olde citie are the Marchant strangers, and marchants of the Countrey, for there are the greatest doings and the greatest trade. This citie is not very great, but

duckats, which, ny losse at all, ent of the king, ng that they had e to bende and re dayes, but all small hill neere Portugales made here in the Citie, as the other Por- them goe at their in my house with e, nor harme me e in the name of which was greatly t I could not buy her, were peper, made my supplica-

f Pegu, which is in three or foure handize to goe by ich is one of the saw any thing so the water there at Macareo maketh our Pylot boates, now, so long as the drawe themselves and when the water , they are as high d. They let their ide in the Chanell, harke: yet for all hath lost her great- owe to the streme, de her prow vp by he water beginneth an earthquake, and er the barke, from rayseth the Anker, we with such swift- ost no iot of time, : turme backe from gions, and there is and lower one then t the tide at a time, aforesayd. I could se of the tide, and t that is nothing in are two cities, the hants of the Coun- e is not very great, but

but it hath very great suburbes. Their houses be made with canes, and couered with leaues, or with strawe, but the marchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon which is made of brickets, and there they put all their goods of any valure, to saue them from the often mischances that there happen to houses made of such stuffe. In the newe citie is the pallace of the king, and his abiding place with all his barons and nobles, and other gentlemen; and in the time that I was there, they finished the building of the new citie: it is a great citie, very plaine and flat, and foure square, walled round about and with ditches that compasse the wals about with water, in which diches are many crocodils, it hath no drawe bridges, yet it hath twentie gates, siue for euery square on the walles, there are many places made for centinels to watch, made of wood and couered or guilt with gold, the streetes thereof are the fayrest that I haue seene, they are as streight as a line from one gate to another, and standing at the one gate you may discouer to the other, and they are as broad as 10 or 12 men may ride a breast in them: and those streetes that be thwart are faire and large, these streetes, both on the one side and on the other, are planted at the doores of the houses, with nut trees of India, which make a very commodious shadowe, the houses be made of wood and couered with a kind of tiles in forme of cups, very necessary for their vse, the kings palace is in the middle of the citie, made in forme of a walled castle, with ditches full of water round about it, the lodgings within are made of wood all ouer gilded, with fine pina- cles, and very costly worke, couered with plates of golde. Truely it may be a kings house: within the gate there is a faire large court, from the one side to the other, wherein there are made places for the strongest and stoutest Eliphants appointed for the seruice of the kings person, and amongst all other Eliphants, he hath foure that be white, a thing so rare that a man shall hardly finde another king that hath any such, and if this king knowe any other that hath white Eliphantes, he sendeth for them as for a gift. The time that I was there, there were two brought out of a farre Countrey, and that cost me something the sight of them, for they commaund the marchants to goe to see them, and then they must giue somewhat to the men that bring them: the brokers of the marchants giue for euery man halfe a duckat, which they call a Tansa, which amounteth to a great summe, for the number of merchants that are in that citie: and when they haue payde the aforesayde Tansa, they may chuse whether they will see them at that time or no, because that when they are in the kings stall, euery man may see them that will: but at that time they must goe and see them, for it is the kings pleasure it should be so. This King amongst all other his titles, is called the King of the white Eliphants, and it is reported that if this king knewe any other king that had any of these white Eliphantes, and would not send them vnto him, that he would hazard his whole kingdome to conquer them, he esteemeth these white Eliphants very deere, and they are had in great regard, and kept with very meete seruice, euery one of them is in a house, all gilded ouer, and they haue their meate giuen them in vessels of silver and golde, there is one blacke Eliphant the greatest that hath bene seene, and he is kept according to his bignesse, he is nine cubites high, which is a marueilous thing. It is reported that this king hath foure thousand Flephants of warre, and all haue their teeth, and they vse to put on their two vppermost teeth sharpe spikes of yron, and make them fast with rings, because these beastes fight, and make battell with their teeth: hee hath also very many yong Eliphants that haue not their teeth: rowted forth: also this king hath a braue devise in hunting to take these Eliphants when hee will, two miles from the Citie. He hath builded a faire pallace all gilded, and within it a faire Court, and within it and rounde about there are made an infinite number of places for men to stande to see this hunting: neere vnto this Pallace is a mighty great wood, through the which the hunts-men of the king ride continually on the backs of the feminine Eliphants, teaching them in this businesse. Euery hunter carrieth out with him siue or sixe of these feminines, and they say that they anoynt the secret place with a certaine composition that they haue, that when the wilde Eliphant doeth smell thereunto, they followe the feminines and cannot leaue them: when the hunts-men haue made prouision, & the Eliphant is so entangled, they guide the feminines towards the Pallace which is called Tambell, and this Pallace hath a doore which doth open and shut with engines, before which doore there is a long streight way with trees on both the sides, which couereth the way in such wise as it is like darkenesse in a cor-

Houses made of canes, & couered with leaues of trees. Godon is a place or house for marchants to lay their goods in.

The forme of the building of the new citie of Pegu.

A rich and stately palace.

Foure white Eliphants.

This money called Tansa is halfe a duckat which may be three shillings & four pence.

A warlike pe- licie.

An excellent de- uise to hunt and take wilde Ele- phants.

ner: the wilde Eliphant when he commeth to this way, thinketh that he is in the woods. At end of this darke way there is a great field, when the hunters haue gotten this praye, when they first come to this field, they send presently to giue knowledge thereof to the Citie, and with all speed there go out fiftie or sixtie men on horsebacke, and doe beset the fielde rounde about: in the great fielde then the females which are taught in this businesse goe directly to the mouth of the darke way, and when as the wilde Eliphant is entred in there, the hunters shoute and make a great noyse, asmuch as is possible, to make the wilde Eliphant enter in at the gate of that Pallace, which is then open, and assoone as hee is in, the gate is shut without any noyse, and so the hunters with the female Eliphants and the wilde one are all in the Court together, and then within a small time the females withdraw themselves away one by one out of the Court, leauing the wilde Eliphant alone: and when he perceiueth that he is left alone, he is so madde that for two or three houres to see him, it is the greatest pleasure in the world: he weepeth, hee slieth, hee runneth, hee iustleth, hee thrusteth vnder the places where the people stand to see him, thinking to kil some of them, but the posts and timber is so strong and great, that hee cannot hurt any body, yet hee oftentimes breaketh his teeth in the grates; at length when hee is weary and hath laboured his body that hee is all wet with sweat, then hee plucketh in his truncke into his mouth, and then hee throweth out somuch water out of his belly, that hee sprinkleth it ouer the heades of the lookers on, to the vttermost of them, although it be very high: and then when they see him very weary, there goe certaine officers into the Court with long sharpe canes in their hands, and prick him that they make him to goe into one of the houses that is made alongst the Court for the same purpose: as there are many which are made long and narrow, that when the Eliphant is in, he cannot turne himself to goe backe againe. And it is requisite that these men should be very wary and swift, for although their canes be long, yet the Eliphant would kill them if they were not swift to saue themselves: at length when they haue gotten him into one of those houses, they stand ouer him in a loft and get ropes vnder his belly and about his necke, and about his legges, and binde him fast, and so let him stand foure or fife dayes, and giue him neither meate nor drinke. At the ende of these foure or fife dayes, they vnloose him and put one of the females vnto him, and giue them meate and drinke, and in eight dayes he is become tame. In my iudgement there is not a beast so intellectuall as are these Eliphants, nor of more vnderstanding in al the world: for he wil do all things that his keeper saith, so that he lacketh nothing but humane speech.

An excellent pasture of the Eliphants.

These canes are like to them in Spaine which they call loco de tore.

A strange thing that a beast so wilde should in so short time be made tame.

The greatest strength that the king of Pegu hath.

A goodly order in a barbarous people.

The order of their weapons and number of his men.

26. Crowned kings at his command. Fiftene hundred thousand men in one Campe.

It is reported that the greatest strength that the king of Pegu hath is in these Eliphants, for when they goe to battell, they set on their backs a Castle of wood bound thereto, with bands vnder their bellies: and in euery Castle foure men very commodiously set to fight with hargubushes, with bowes and arrowes, with darts and pikes, and other launcing weapons: and they say that the skinne of this Eliphant is so hard, that an harquebuse will not pierce it, vnlesse it be in the eye, temples, or some other tender place of his body. And besides this, they are of great strength, and haue a very excellent order in their battel, as I haue seene at their feastes which they make in the yeere, in which feastes the king maketh triumphes, which is a rare thing and worthy memorie, that in so barbarous a people there should be such goodly orders as they haue in their armies, which be distinct in squares of Eliphants, of horsemen, of harquebushers and pikemen, that truly the number of them are infinite: but their armour and weapons are very nought and weake as well the one as the other: they haue very bad pikes, their swords are worse made, like long knives without points, his harquebushes are most excellent, and alway in his warres he hath eightie thousand harquebushes, and the number of them increaseth daily. Because the king will haue them shoote euery day at the Plaucke, and so by continuall exercise they become most excellent shot: also hee hath great ordinance made of very good mettall; to conclude there is not a King on the earth that hath more power or strength then this king of Pegu, because hee hath twentie and sixe crowned kings at his commaunde. He can make in his campe a million and a halfe of men of warre in the fielde against his enemies. The state of his kingdome and maintenance of his army, is a thing incredible to consider, & the victuals that should maintaine such a number of people in the warres: but he that knoweth the nature and quality of that people,

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people, will easily beleete it. I haue seene with mine eyes, that those people and souldiers haue eaten of all sorts of wild beasts that are on the earth, whether it bee very filthie or otherwise all serueth for their mouths: yea, I haue seene them eate Scorpions and Serpents, also they feed of all kinde of herbes and grasse. So that if such a great armie want not water and salt, they will maintaine themselves a long time in a bush with rootes, flowers and leaues of their trees, they cary rice with them for their voyage, & that serueth them in stead of comfits, it is so daintie vnto them. This king of Pegu hath not any army or power by sea, but in the land, for people, dominions, golde and siluer, he farre exceeds the power of the great Turke in treasure and strength. This king hath diuers Magasons full of treasure, as gold, & siluer, and every day he encreaseth it more and more, and it is neuer diminished. Also hee is Lord of the Mines of Rubies, Safires & Spinels. Neere vnto his royall pallace there is an inestimable treasure whereof hee maketh no accompt, for that it standeth in such a place that euery one may see it, and the place where this treasure is, is a great Court walled round about with walls of stone, with two gates which stand open euery day. And within this place or Court are foure gilded houses couered with lead, & in euery one of these are certaine heathenish idoles of a very great valure. In the first house there is a stature of the image of a man of gold very great, & on his head a crowne of gold beset with most rare Rubies and Safires, and round about him are 4. litle children of gold. In the second house there is the stature of a man of siluer, that is set as it were sitting on heapes of money: whose stature in height, as hee sitteth, is so high, that his highnesse exceeds the height of any one roofof an house; I measured his feete, and found that they were as long as all my body was in height, with a crowne on his head like to the first. And in the thirde house, there is a stature of brasse of the same bignesse, with a like crowne on his head. In the 4. and last house there is a stature of a man as big as the other, which is made of Gansa, which is the metall they make their money of, & this metall is made of copper & leade mingled together. This stature also hath a crowne on his head like the first: this treasure being of such a value as it is, standeth in an open place that euery man at his pleasure may go & see it: for the keepers therof neuer forbid any man the sight thereof. I say as I haue said before, that this king euery yere in his feastes triumpheth: & because it is worthy of the noting, I thinke it meet to write therof, which is as foloweth. The king rideth on a triumphant cart or wagon all gilded, which is drawn by 16. goodly horses: and this cart is very high with a goodly canopy ouer it, behind the cart goe 20. of his Lords & nobles, with euery one a rope in his hand made fast to the cart for to hold it vpright that it fal not. The king sitteth in the middle of the cart: & vpon the same cart about the king stande 4. of his nobles most fauored of him, and before this cart wherein the king is, goeth all his army as aforesaid, and in the middle of his army goeth all his nobilitie, round about the cart, that are in his dominions, a marueilous thing it is to see so many people, such riches & such good order in a people so barbarous as they be. This king of Pegu hath one principal wife which is kept in a Seraglio, he hath 300. concubines, of whom it is reported that he hath 90. children. This king sitteth euery day in person to heare the suites of his subiects, but he nor they neuer speake one to another, but by supplications made in this order. The king sitteth vp aloft, in a great hall, on a tribunall seat, and lower vnder him sit all his Barons round about, then those that demaund audience enter into a great Court before the king, and there set them downe on the ground 40. paces distant from the kings person, and amongst those people there is no difference in matters of audience before the king, but all alike, and there they sit with their supplications in their hands, which are made of long leaues of a tree, these leaues are 3. quarters of a yard long, & two fingers broad, which are written with a sharpe iron made for y purpose, & in those leaues are their supplications written, & with their supplications, they haue in their hands a present or gift, according to the waightines of their matter. Then come y secretaries downe to read these supplications, taking them & reading them before the king, & if the king think it good to do to them that fauour or iustice that they demaund, then he cōmandeth to take the presents out of their hands: but if he thinke their demand be not iust or according to right, he commandeth them away without taking of their

Eating of serpents.

The riches of the king of Pegu.

The great pompe of the king.

The order of iustice.

No difference of persons before the King in controversies or in iustice.

The commodities that are returned in Pegu.

Note the departure of the ships from S. Tome to Pegu.

Commodities brought into Pegu.

The Chikinos are pieces of gold worth stealing 7 shillings.

The great rigour for the stealing of Customs.

their gifts or presents. In the Indies there is not any marchandise that is good to bring to Pegu, vnlesse it bee at some times by chance to bring Opium of Cambata, and if he bring money he shall lose by it. Now the commodities that come from S. Tome are the onely marchandize for that place, which is the great quantity of cloth made there, which they vse in Pegu; which cloth is made of bombast wouen and painted, so that the more that kinde of cloth is washed, the more liuelie they shewe their colours, which is a rare thing, and there is made such accompt of this kinde of cloth which is of so great importance, that a small hale of it will cost a thousand or two thousand duckets. Also from S. Tome they layd great store of red yarne, of bombast died with a roote which they call Saia, as aforesayd, which colour will neuer out. With which marchandise euery yeere there goeth a great shippe from S. Tome to Pegu, of great importance, and they vsually depart from S. Tome to Pegu the 11. or 12. of September, & if she stay vntill the twelfth, it is a great hap if she returne not without making of her voiage. Their vse was to depart the sixt of September, and then they made sure voyages, and now because there is a great labour about that kinde of cloth to bring it to perfection, and that it be well dried, as also the greedinesse of the Captaine that would make an extraordinary gaine of his freight, thinking to haue the wind alwayes to serue their turne, they stay so long, that at sometimes the winde turneth. For in those parts the windes blow firmly for certayne times, with the which they goe to Pegu with the winde in poepe, and if they arriue not there before the winde change, and get ground to anker, perforce they must returne backe againe: for that the gales of the winde blowe there for three or foure moneths together in one place with great force. But if they get the coast & anker there, then with great labour they may saue their voyage. Also there goeth another great shippe from Bengala euery yeere, laden with fine cloth of bombast of all sorts, which arriueth in the harbour of Pegu, when the ship that commeth from S. Tome departeth. The harbour where these two ships arriue is called Cosmin. From Malaca to Martauan, which is a port in Pegu, there come many small ships, and great, laden with pepper, Sandolo, Porcellan of China, Camfora, Bruneo and other marchandise. The ships that come from Mecca enter into the port of Pegu and Cirion, and those shippes bring cloth of Wooll, Scarlets, Veluets, Opium, and Chickinos, by the which they lose, and they bring them because they haue no other thing that is good for Pegu: but they esteeme not the losse of them, for that they make such great gaine of their commodities that they cary from thence out of that kingdome. Also the king of Assi his ships come thither into the same port laden with peper; from the coast of S. Tome of Bengala, out of the Sea of Bara to Pegu are three hundreth miles, and they go it vp the riuer in foure daies, with the encreasing water, or with the flood, to a City called Cosmin, and there they discharge their ships, whither the Customers of Pegu come to take the note and markes of all the goods of euery man, & take the charge of the goods on them, and conuey them to Pegu, into the kings house, wherein they make the custome of the marchandize. When the Customers haue taken the charge of the goods & put them into barks, the Retor of the City giueth licence to the Marchants to take barke, and goe vp to Pegu with their marchandize; and so three or foure of them take a barke and goe vp to Pegu in company. God deliuer euery man that hee giue not a wrong note, and entrie, or thinke to steale any custome: for if they do, for the least trifle that is, he is vtterly vndone, for the king deeth take it for a most great affront to bee deceiued of his custome: and therefore they make diligent searches, three times at the lading and vnlading of the goods, and at the taking of them a land. In Pegu this search they make when they goe out of the ship for Diamonds, Pearles, and fine cloth which taketh little roome: for because that all the iewels that come into Pegu, and are not found of that countrey, pay custome, but Rubies, Safyres and Spinels pay no custome in nor out: because they are found growing in that Countrey. I haue spoken before, how that all Marchants that meane to goe thorow the Indies, must cary al manner of household stuffe with them which is necessary for a house, because that there is not any lodging nor Innes nor hostes, nor chamber roome in that Countrey, but the first thing a man doth when he commeth to any City is to hier a house, either by the yeere or by the moneth, or as he meanes to stay in those parts.

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In Pegu their order is to hire their houses for sixe moneths. Nowe from Cosmin to the Citie of Pegu they goe in sixe houres with the flood, and if it be ebbing water, then they make fast their bnote to the riuer side, and there tary vntil the water flow againe. It is a very commodious and pleasant voyage, hauing on both sides of the riuers many great vilages, which they call Cities: in the which hennes, pigeons, egges, milke, rice, and other things be very good cheape. It is all plaine, and a goodly Countrey, and in eight dayes you may make your voyage vp to Maceo, distant fro Pegu twelue miles, & there they discharge their goods, & lade them in Carts or waines drawn with oxen, and the Marchants are caried in a closet which they call Deling, in the which a man shall be very well accommodated, with cushions vnder his head, and couered for the defence of the Sunne and raine, and there he may sleepe if he haue wil thereunto: and his foure Falchines cary him running away, changing two at one time and two at another. The custome of Pegu and freight thither, may amount vnto twentie or twentie two per cento, and 23. according as he hath more or lesse stolen from him that day they custome the goods. It is requisite that a man haue his eyes watchfull, and to be carefull, and to haue many friends, for when they custome in the great hall of the king, there come many gentlemen accompanied with a number of their slaues, and these gentlemen haue no shame that their slaues rob strangers: whether it be cloth in shewing of it or any other thing, they laugh at it. And although the Marchants helpe one another to keepe watch, & looke to their goods, they cannot looke therto so narrowly but one or other wil rob something, either more or lesse, according as their merchandise is more or lesse: and yet on this day there is a worse thing then this: although you haue set so many eyes to looke there for your benefit, that you escape vnrobbed of the slaues, a man cannot choose but that he must be robbed of the officers of the custome house. For paying the custome with the same goods oftentimes they take the best that you haue, & not by rate of euery sort as they ought to do, by which meanes a man payeth more then his dutie. At length when the goods be dispatched out of the custome house in this order, the Marchant causeth them to be caried to his house, and may do with them at his pleasure.

There are in Pegu 8. brokers of the kings, which are called Tareghe, who are bound to sell all the merchandize which come to Pegu, at the common or the currant price: then if the marchants wil sell their goods at that price, they sel them away, and the brokers haue two in the hundreth of euery sort of merchandize, and they are bound to make good the debts of those goods, because they be sold by their hands or meanes, & on their wordes, and oftentimes the marchant knoweth not to whom he giueth his goods, yet he cannot lose any thing thereby, for that the broker is bound in any wise to pay him, and if the marchant sel his goods without the consent of the broker, yet neuerthelesse he must pay him two per cento, and be in danger of his money: but this is very seldom scene, because the wife, children, and slaues of the debtor are bound to the creditor, and when his time is expired and paiement not made, the creditor may take the debtor and cary him home to his house, and shut him vp in a Magasin, whereby presently he hath his money, and not being able to pay the creditor, he may take the wife, children, and slaues of the debtor, and sel them, for so is the lawe of that kingdom. The currant money that is in this city, and throughout all this kingdom is called Gansa or Ganza, which is made of Copper and leade: It is not the money of the king, but euery man may stamp it that wil, because it hath his iust partition or value: but they make many of them false, by putting ouermuch lead into them, and those will not passe, neither will any take them. With this money Ganza, you may buy golde or siluer, Rubies and Muske, and other things. For there is no other money currant amongst them. And Golde, siluer and other merchandize are at one time dearer than another, as all other things be.

This Ganza goeth by weight of Byze, & this name of Byza goeth for y accompt of the weight, and commonly a Byza of a Ganza is worth (after our accompt) halfe a ducat, litle more or lesse: and albeit that Gold and siluer is more or lesse in price, yet the Byza neuer changeth: euery Byza maketh a hundreth Ganza of weight, and so the number of the money is Byza. He that goeth to Pegu to buy Jewels, if he wil do well, it behoueth him to be a whole yere there to do his businessse. For if so be that he would return with the ship he

Description of
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A lawe for
 Bankrupts

Euery man may
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 money he wil.

How a man may
dispose himself
for the trade in
Pegu.

Good instruc-
tions.

The Marchan-
dizes that goe
out of Pegu.

Idol houses
covered with
gold.

Rubies exceed-
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Pegu.

came in, he cānot do any thing so cōueniently for the breuitie of the time, because that when they custome their goods in Pegu that come from S. Tome in their ships, it is as it were about Christmas: and when they haue customed their goods, then must they sell them for their credits sake for a moneth or two: and then at the beginning of March the ships depart. The Marchants that come from S. Tome take for the payment of their goods, gold, and siluer, which is neuer wanting there. And 8. or 10. dayes before their departure they are all satisfied: also they may haue Rubies in payment, but they make no account of them: and they that will winter there for another yere, it is needfull that they be aduertised, that in the sale of their goods, they specifie in their bargaine, the terme of two or 3. moneths payment, & that their payment shal be in so many Ganza, and neither golde nor siluer: because that with the Ganza they may buy & sel euery thing with great aduantage. And how needful is it to be aduertized, when they wil recouer their payments, in what order they shal receive their Ganza? Because he that is not experienced may do himselfe great wrong in the weight of the Ganza, as also in the falsenesse of them: in the weight he may be greatly deceived, because that from place to place it doth rise and fall greatly: and therefore when any will receive money or make payment, he must take a publique wayer of money, a day or two before he go about his businesse, and giue him in payment for his labour two Byzaes a moneth, and for this he is bound to make good all your money, & to maintaine it for good, for that hee receiveth it and seales the bags with his seale: and when hee hath received any store, then hee catcheth it to bee brought into the Magason of the Marchant, that is the owner of it.

That money is very weightie, for fourtie Byza is a strong Porters burden; and also where the Marchant hath any payment to be made for those goods which he buyeth, the Common wayer of money that receiveth his money must make the payment thereof. So that by this meanes, the Marchant with the charges of two Byzes a moneth, receiveth and payeth out his money without losse or trouble. The Marchandizes that goe out of Pegu are Gold, Siluer, Rubies, Saphyres, Spinelles, great store of Benjamin, long peper, Leade, Lacca, rice, wine, some sugar, yet there might be great store of sugar made in the Countrey, for that they haue abundance of Canes, but they giue them to Eliphants to eate, and the people consume great store of them for food, and many more doe they consume in vaine things, as these following. In that kingdome they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call Varelly for their idoles, which they call Pagodes, whereof there are great abundance, great and smal, and these houses are made in forme of little hilles, like to Sugar loanes or to Bells, and some of these houses are as high as a reasonable steeple, at the foote they are very large, some of them be in circuit a quarter of a mile. The saide houses within are full of earth, and walled round about with bricke and dirt in steade of lime, and without forme, from the top to the foote they make a covering for them with Sugar canes, and plaister it with lime all ouer, for otherwise they would bee spoyled, by the great abundance of raine that falleth in those Countreys. Also they consume about these Varelly or idol houses great store of leafe-gold, for that they overlay all the tops of the houses with gold, and some of them are covered with golde from the top to the foote: in covering whereof there is great store of gold spent, for that euery 10. yeeres they new overlay them with gold, from the top to the foote, so that with this vanitie they spend great abundance of golde. For euery 10. yeeres the raine doeth consume the gold from these houses. And by this meanes they make golde dearer in Pegu then it would bee, if they consumed not so much in this vanitie. Also it is a thing to be noted in the buying of iewels in Pegu, that he that hath no knowledge shall haue as good iewels, and as good cheap, as he that hath bene prartized there a long time, which is a good order, and it is in this wise. There are in Pegu foure men of good reputation, which are called Tareghe, or brokers of iewels. These foure men haue all the Iewels or Rubies in their handes, and the Marchant that wil buy commeth to one of these Tareghe and telleth him, that he hath so much money to imploy in Rubies. For through the hands of these foure men passe all the Rubies: for they haue such quantitie, that they knowe not what to doe with them, but sell them at most vile and base prices. When the Marchant hath broken his mind to one of these brokers or Tareghe, they

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carry him home to one of their Shops, although he hath no knowledge in Jewels: and when the Jewellers perceiue that hee will employ a good round summe, they will make a bargaine, and if not, they let him alone. The vse generally of this Cittie is this: that when any Marchant hath bought any great quantitie of Rubies, and hath agreed for them, hee carieth them home to his house, let them be of what value they will, he shall haue space to looke on them and peruse them two or three dayes: and if he hath no knowledge in them, he shall alwayes haue many Marchants in that Cittie that haue very good knowledge in Jewels; with whom he may alwayes conferre and take counsell, and may shew them vnto whom he will; and if he finde that hee hath not employed his money well, hee may returne his Jewels backe to them whom hee had them of, without any losse at all. Which thing is such a shame to the Tareghe to haue his Jewels returne, that he had rather beare a blow on the face then that it should be thought that hee solde them so deere to haue them returned. For these men haue alwayes great care that they affoord good peniworths, especially to those that haue no knowledge. This they doe, because they woulde not loose their credite: and when those Marchants that haue knowledge in Jewels buy any, if they buy them deere, it is their own faults and not the brokers: yet it is good to haue knowledge in Jewels, by reason that it may somewhat ease the price. There is also a very good order which they haue in buying of Jewels, which is this; There are many Marchants that stand by at the making of the bargaine, and because they shall not vnderstand howe the Jewels hee solde, the Broker and the Marchants haue their hands vnder a cloth, and by touching of fingers and nipping the ioynts they know what is done, what is bidden, and what is asked. So that the standers by knowe not what is demanded for them, although it be for a thousand or 10. thousand duckets. For euery ioynt and euery finger hath his signification. For if the Marchants that stande by should vnderstand the bargaine, it would breede great controuersie amongst them. And at my being in Pegu in the moneth of August, in Anno 1569. hauing gotten well by my endeuour, I was desirous to see mine owne Countrey, and I thought it good to goe by the way of S. Tome, but then I should tary vntil March.

In which iourney I was counsailed, yea, and fully resolved to goe by the way of Bengala, with a shippe there ready to depart for that voyage. And then wee departed from Pegu to Chatigan a great harbour or port, from whence there goe small ships to Cochin, before the flecte depart for Portugall, in which ships I was fully determined to goe to Lisbon, and so to Venice. When I had thus resolved my selfe, I went a boord of the shippe of Bengala, at which time it was the yeere of Toufflon: concerning which Toufflon ye are to vnderstand, that in the East Indies often times, there are not stormes as in other countreys; but euery 10. or 12. yeeres there are such tempests and stormes, that it is a thing incredible, but to those that haue seene it, neither do they know certainly what yeere they will come.

Vnfortunate are they that are at sea in that yeere and time of the Toufflon, because few there are that escape that danger. In this yeere it was our chance to be at sea with the like storme, but it happened well vnto vs, for that our ship was newly ouer-plancked, and had not any thing in her saue victuall and balasts, Siluer and golde, which from Pegu they carry to Bengala, and no other kinde of Marchandise. This Toufflon or cruel storme cadured three dayes and three nights: in which time it caried away our sailes, yards, and rudder: and because the shippe laboured in the Sea, wee cut our mast ouer boord: which when we had done she laboured a great deale more then before, in such wise, that she was almost full with water that came ouer the highest part of her and so went downe: and for the space of three dayes and three nights sixtie men did nothing but hale water out of her in this wise, twentie men in one place, and twentie men in another place, and twentie in a thirde place: and for all this storme, the shippe was so good, that shee tooke not one iot of water below through her sides, but all ran downe through the hatches, so that those sixtie men did nothing but cast the Sea into the Sea. And thus drifting too and fro as the winde and Sea would, we were in a darke night about foure of the clocke cast on a sholde: yet when it was day, we could neither see land on one side nor other, and knew not where we were. And as it pleased the diuine power, there came a great waue of the Sea, which draue vs beyonde the should. And when wee felt

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the

An honest care
of heathen peo-
ple.

Bargaines made
with the nipping
of fingers vnder
a cloth.

This Toufflon is
an extraordinary
storme at Sea.

The Toufflon
cometh but
euery 10. or 12.
yeeres.

A manifest token of the ebbing and flowing in those Countreis.

This Island is called Sondia.

Sondia is the fruitfullest Country in al the world.

Chatigan is a port in Bengala whither the Portugales go with their ships.

The King of Rachim, or Aracam, neighbour to Bengala.

Or, Aracam.

the shippe afloat, we rose vp as men reuiued, because the Sea was calme and smooth water; and then sounding we found twelue fadome water, and within a while after wee had but sixe fadome, and then presently we came to anker with a small anker that was left vs at the sterne, for all our other were lost in the storme: and by and by the shippe strooke a ground, and then wee did prop her that she should not ouerthrow.

When it was day the shippe was all dry, and wee found her a good mile from the Sea on drie land. This Tousson being ended, we discovered an Island not farre from vs, and we went from the shippe on the sands to see what Island it was; and wee found it a place inhabited, and, to my iudgement, the fertilest Island in all the world, the which is diuided into two parts by a chanell which passeth betweene it, & with great trouble we brought our ship into the same chanel, which parteth the Island at flowing water, and there we determined to stay 40. dayes to refresh vs. And when the people of the Island saw the ship, and that we were coming a land: presently they made a place of bazar or a market, with shops right ouer against the ship with all maner of prouision of victuals to eate, which they brought downe in great abundance, and sold it so good cheape, that we were amazed at the cheapnesse thereof. I bought many salted kine there, for the prouision of the ship, for halfe a Larine a peece, which Larine may be 12. shillings sixe pence, being very good and fat; and 4. wilde hogges ready dressed for a Larine; great fat hennes for a Bizze a peece, which is at the most a penic: and the people told vs that we were decieued the halfe of our money, because we bought things so deare. Also a sacke of fine rice for a thing of nothing, and consequently all other things for humane sustenance were there in such abundance, that it is a thing incredible but to them that haue seene it. This Island is called Sondia belonging to the kingdome of Bengala, distant 120. miles from Chatigan, to which place wee were bound. The people are Moores, and the king a very good man of a Moore king, for if he had bin a tyrant as others be, he might haue robbed vs of all, because the Portugall captaine of Chatigan was in armes against the Retor of that place, & euery day there were some slaine, at which newes we rested there with no smal feare, keeping good watch and ward aboard euery night as the vse is, but the gouernour of the towne did comfort vs, and bad vs that we should feare nothing, but that we should repose our selues securely without any danger, although the Portugales of Chatigan had slaine the gouernour of that City, and said that we were not culpable in that fact: and moreover he did vs euery day what pleasure he could, which was a thing contrary to our expectations considering that they & the people of Chatigan were both subjects to one king. We departed from Sondia, & came to Chatigan the great port of Bengala, at the same time when the Portugales had made peace and taken a truce with the gouernours of the towne, with this condition that the chiefe Captaine of the Portugales with his ship should depart without any lading: for there were then at that time 18. ships of Portugales great and small. This Captaine being a Gentleman and of good courage, was notwithstanding contented to depart to his greatest hinderance, rather than hee would seeke to hinder so many of his friends as were there, as also because the time of the yeere was spent to go to the Indies. The night before he departed, euery ship that had any lading therein, put it aboard of the Captaine to helpe to ease his charge and to recompence his courtesies. In this time there came a messenger from the king of Rachim to this Portugal Captaine, who saide in the behalfe of his king, that hee had heard of the courage and valure of him, desiring him gently that he would vouchsafe to come with the ship into his port, and coming thither he should be very wel intreated. This Portugal went thither and was very well satisfied of this King.

This King of Rachim hath his seate in the middle coast betweene Bengala and Pegu, and the greatest enemy he hath is the king of Pegu: which king of Pegu deniseth night and day how to make this king of Rachim his subject, but by no meanes hee is able to doe it: because the king of Pegu hath no power nor armie by Sea. And this king of * Rachim may arme two hundredth Galleyes or Fusts by Sea, and by land he hath certaine sluses with the which when the king of Pegu pretendeth any harme towards him, hee may at his pleasure drowne a great part of the Countrey. So that by this meanes hee cutteth off the way whereby the king of Pegu should come with his power to hurt him.

From

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From the great port of Chatigan they cary for the Indies great store of rice, very great quantitie of Bombast cloth of euery sort, Sugar, corne, and money, with other marchandize. And by reason of the warres in Chatigan, the Portugall ships taried there so long, that they arriued not at Cochin so soone as they were wont to doe other yeeres. For which cause the flecte that was at Cochin was departed for Portugal before they arriued there, and I being in one of the small shippes before the flecte, in discovering of Cochin, we also discovered the last shippe of the Fleete that went from Cochin to Portugall, where shee made saile, for which I was marueilously discomforted, because that all the yeere following, there was no going for Portugale, and when we arriued at Cochin I was fully determined to goe for Venice by the way of Ormus, and at that time the Citie of Goa was besieged by the people of Dialcan, but the Citizens forced not this assault, because they supposed that it would not continue long. For all this I embarked my selfe in a Galley that went for Goa, meaning there to shippe my selfe for Ormus: but when we came to Goa, the Viceroy would not suffer any Portugal to depart, by reason of the warres. And being in Goa but a small time, I fell sicke of an infirmitie that helde mee foure moneths: which with phisicke and diet cost me eight hundreth duckets, and there I was constrained to sell a smal quantitie of Rubies to sustaine my neede: and I solde that for siue hundreth duckets, that was worth a thousand. And when I beganne to waxe well of my disease, I had but little of that money left, euery thing was so scarce: For euery chicken (and yet not good) cost mee seuen or eight Liuers, which is sixe shillings, or sixe shillings eight pence. Beside this great charges, the Apothecaries with their medicines were no small charge to me. At the ende of sixe moneths they raised the siege, and then I beganne to worke, for Jewels were risen in their prices: for whereas before I sold a few of refused Rubies, I determined then to sell the rest of all my Jewels that I had there, and to make an other voyage to Pegu. And for because that at my departure from Pegu, Opium was in great request, I went then to Cambaya to imploy a good round summe of moey in Opium, and there I bought 60. peicels of Opium, which cost me two thousand & a hundreth duckets, euery ducket at foure shillings two pence. Moreouer I bought three bales of Bombast cloth, which cost me eight hundred duckats, which was a good comoditie for Pegu: when I had bought these things, the Viceroy commanded that the custome of the Opium should be paide in Goa, and paying custome there I might cary it whither I would. I shipped my 3. bales of cloth at Chaul in a shippe that went for Cochin, and I went to Goa to pay the aforesaid custome for my Opium, and from Goa I departed to Cochin in a ship that was for the voyage of Pegu, and went to winter then at S. Tome. When I came to Cochin, I vnderstood that the ship that had my three bales of cloth was cast away and lost, so that I lost my 800. Sceraius or duckats: and departing from Cochin to goe for S. Tome, in casting about for the Island of Zeilan the Pilote was deceiued, for that the Cape of the Island of Zeilan lieth farre out into the sea, and the Pilot thinking that he might haue passed hard aboard the Cape, and paying roomer in the night; when it was morning we were farre within the Cape, and past all remedy to go out, by reason the winds blew so fiercely against vs. So that by this meanes we lost our voyage for that yere, and we went to Manar with the ship to winter there, the ship hauing lost her mastes, and with great dilligence we hardly saued her, with great losses to the Captaine of the ship, because he was forced to freight another ship in S. Tome for Pegu with great losses and interest, and I with my friends agreed together in Manar to take a bark to cary vs to S. Tome; which thing we did with all the rest of the marchants; and arriuing at S. Tome I had news through or by the way of Bengala, that in Pegu Opium was very deare, and I knew that in S. Tome there was no Opium but mine to go for Pegu that yere, so that I was holden of al the marchants there to be very rich: and so it would haue proued, if my aduerse fortune had not bin contrary to my hope, which was this. At that time there went a great ship from Cambaya, to the king of Assi, with great quantitie of Opium, & there to lade peper: in which voyage there came such a storme, that the ship was forced with wether to goe roomer 800. miles, and by this meanes came to Pegu, whereas they arriued a day before mee; so that Opium which was before very deare, was now at a base price: so that which was sold for fiftie Bizzo before, was solde for 2. Bizzo & an halfe,

The commo-
dities that goe
from Chatigan
to the Indies.

The Portugall
ships depart to-
ward Portugall
out of the harbor
of Cochin.

Goa was be-
sieged.

Opium a good
comoditie in
Pegu.

From

halfe, there was such quantitie came in that ship: so that I was glad to stay two yeres in Pegu vlesse I would haue giuen away my commoditie: and at the end of two yeres of my 2100. duckets which I bestowed in Cambaya, I made but a thousand duckets. Then I departed againe from Pegu to goe for the Indies and for Ormus with great quantitie of Lacea, and from Ormus I returned into the Indies for Chaul, and from Chaul to Cochin, and from Cochin to Pegu. Once more I lost occasion to make me riche, for whereas I might haue brought good store of Opium againe, I brought but a little, being fearefull of my other voyage before. In this small quantitie I made good profite. And now againe I determined to go for my Countrey, and departing from Pegu, I tarried and wintered in Cochin, and then I left the Indies and came for Ormus.

I thinke it very necessary before I ende my voyage, to reason somewhat, and to shewe what fruits the Indies do yeeld and bring forth. First, in the Indies and other East parts of India there is Peper and ginger, which groweth in all parts of India. And in some parts of the Indies, the greatest quantitie of peper groweth amongst wilde bushes, without any maner of labour: sauing, that when it is ripe they goe and gather it. The tree that the peper groweth on is like to our lue, which runneth vp to the tops of trees wheresoeuer it groweth: and if it should not take holde of some tree, it would lie flat and rot on the ground. This peper tree hath his floure and berry like in all parts to our lue berry, and those berries be graines of peper: so that when they gather them they be Greene, and then they lay them in the Sunne, and they become blacke.

Peper tree.

Ginger.

The Ginger groweth in this wise: the land is tilled and sowed, and the herbe is like to Pannizzo, and the roote is the ginger. These two spices grow in diuers places.

Cloues.

The Cloues come all from the Moluccas, which Moluccas are two Islands, not very great, and the tree that they grow on is like to our Lawrell tree.

Nutmegs and
Maces.

The Nutmegs and Maces, which grow both together, are brought from the Island of Banda, whose tree is like to our walnut tree, but not so big.

White Sandol.
Canfura.

All the good white Sandol is brought from the Island of Timor. Canfura being compound commeth all from China, and all that which groweth in canes commeth from Borneo, & I thinke that this Canfura commeth not into these parts: for that in India they consume great store, and that is very deare. The good Lignum Aloes commeth from Cauchinchina.

Lignum Aloes.

The Benjamin commeth from the kingdome of Assi and Sion.

Beniamin.

Long peper.

Long peper groweth in Bengala, Pegu, and Iaua.

This Muske the
Iewes doe coun-
terfeit and take
out halfe the
good muske and
beat the flesh of
an asse and put
in the roome
of it.

Muske commeth from Tartaria, which they make in this order, as by good information I haue bene told. There is a certaine beast in Tartaria, which is wilde and as big as a wolfe, which beast they take aliue, & beat him to death with small stanes; his blood may be spread through his whole body, then they cut it in pieces, & take out all the bones, & beat the flesh with the blood in a mortar very smal, and dry it, and make purses to put it in of the skin, and these be the coles of muske.

Truely I know not whereof the Amber is made, and there are diuers opinions of it, but this is most certaine, it is cast out of the Sea, and throwne on land, and found vpon the sea banks.

Rubies, Sa-
phyres, and Spi-
nels.

The Rubies, Saphyres, and the Spinels be gotten in the kingdome of Pegu. The Diamants come from diuers places; and I know but three sorts of them. That sort of Diamants that is called Chiappe, commeth from Bezeneger. Those that be pointed naturally come from the land of Delly, and from Iaua, but the Diamants of Iaua are more waightie then the other. I could neuer vnderstand from whence they that are called Balassi come.

The Balassi
growe in Zeiloo.

Pearles they fish in diuers places, as before in this booke is shoune.

Spodiom.

From Cambaza commeth the Spodiom which congeleth in certaine canes, whereof I found many in Pegu, when I made my house there, because that (as I haue sayd before) they make their houses there of wouen canes like to mats.

On the coast of
Melynde in
Ethiopia, in the
land of Cafaria,
the great trade
that the Por-
tugals haue.

From Chaul they trade alongst the coast of Melinde in Ethiopia, within the land of Cafaria: on that coast are many good harbors kept by the Moores. Thither the Portugals bring a kinde of Bombast cloth of a low price, and great store of Pateruosters or beads made of paltrie glasse, which they make in Chaul according

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of my 2100.
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ording to the vse of the Countrey: and from thence they cary Elephants teeth for India, slaues called Cafari, and some Amber and Gold. On this coast the king of Portugall hath his castle called Mozambique, which is of as great importance as any castle that hee hath in all his Indies vnder his protection, and the Captaine of this castle hath certaine voyages to this Cafaria, to which places no Marchants may goe, but by the Agent of this Captaine: and they vse to goe in small shippes, and trade with the Cafars, and their trade in buying and selling is without any speach one to the other. In this wise the Portugals bring their goods by litle and litle alongst the Sea coast, and lay them downe: and so depart, and the Cafar Marchants come and see the goods, & there they put downe as much gold as they thinke the goods are worth, and so goe their way and leaue their golde and the goods together, then commeth the Portugal, and finding the golde to his content, hee taketh it and goeth his way into his ship, and then commeth the Cafar and taketh the goods and carieth them away: and if he finde the golde there still, it is a signe that the Portugals are not contented, and if the Cafar thinke he hath put too little, he addeth more, as he thinketh the thing is worth: and the Portugales must not stand with them too strickt; for if they doe, then they will haue no more trade with them: For they disdaine to be refused, when they thinke that they haue offered ynough, for they bee a peeuish people, and haue dealt so of a long time: and by this trade the Portugals change their commodities into gold, and cary it to the Castle of Mozambique, which is in an Island not farre distant from the firme land of Cafaria on the coast of Ethiopia, and is distant from India 2800. miles. Now to returne to my voyage, when I came to Ormus, I found there Master Francis Berettin of Venice, and we freighted a bark together to goe for Basora for 70. duckets, and with vs there went other Marchants, which did ease our freight, and very commodiously wee came to Basora and there we stayed 40. dayes for prouiding a Carouan of barks to go to Babylon, because they vse not to goe two or 3. barkes at once, but 25. or 30. because in the night they cannot go, but must make them fast to the banks of the riuer, and then we must make a very good & strong guard, and be wel prouided of armor, for respect & safegard of our goods, because the number of theeues is great that come to spoile and rob the marchants. And when we depart for Babylon we goe a litle with our saile, and the voyage is 38. or 40. dayes long, but we were 50. dayes on it. When we came to Babylon we stayed there 4. moneths, vntill the Carouan was ready to go ouer the wilderness, or desert for Alepo; in this cite we were 6. Marchants that accompanied together, fise Venetians and a Portugal; whose names were as followeth, Messer Florinasa with one of his kinsmen, Messer Andrea de Polo, the Portugal & M. Francis Berettin and I, and so wee furnished our selues with victuals and beanes for our horses for 40. dayes; and wee bought horses and mules, for that they bee very good cheape there, I my selfe bought a horse there for 11. akens, and solde him after in Alepo for 30. duckets. Also we bought a Tent which did vs very great pleasure: we had also amongst vs 32. Camels laden with marchandise: for the which we paid 2. duckets for euery camels lading, and for euery 10. camels they made 11, for so is their vse and custome. We take also with vs 3. men to serue vs in the voyage, which are vsed to goe in those voyages for fise D d. a man, and are bound to serue vs to Alepo: so that we passed very well without any trouble: when the camels cried out to rest, our pavilion was the first that was erected, The Carouan maketh but small iourneis about 20. miles a day, & they set forwards euery morning before day two houres, and about two in the afternoone they sit downe. We had great good hap in our voyage, for that it rained: For which cause we neuer wanted water, but euery day found good water, so that we could not take any hurt for want of water. Yet we caried a camel laden alwayes with water for euery good respect that might chance in the desert, so that wee had no want neither of one thing, nor other that was to bee had in the countrey. For wee came very well furnished of euery thing, and euery day we eat fresh mutton, because there came many shepheards with vs with their flocks, who kept those sheepe that we bought in Babylon, and euery marchant marked his sheepe with his owne marke, and we gaue the shepheards a Medin, which is two pence of our money for the keeping and feeding

Buying and
selling without
words one to
another.

Golden trades
that the Portu-
gals haue.

An order how
to prouide to
goe ouer the
Desert from
Babylon to
Alepo.

ing our sheep on the way and for killing of them. And beside the Medin they haue the heads, the skinnes, and the intrals of euery sheepe they kil. We sixe bought 20. sheepe, and when we came to Alepo we had 7. aliue of them. And in the Carouan they vse this order, that the marchants doe lende flesh one to another, because they will not cary raw flesh with them, but pleasure one another by lending one one day and another another day.

16. Dayes iour-
ney ouer the wil-
dernes.

From Babylon to Alepo is 40. dayes iourney, of the which they make 36. dayes ouer the wildernes, in which 36. dayes they neither see house, trees, nor people that inhabite it, but onely a plaine, and no signe of any way in the world. The Pilots goe before, and the Carouan followeth after. And when they sit downe all the Carouan vniadeth and sitteth downe, for they know the stations where the wells are. I say, in 36. dayes we passe ouer the wildernes. For when wee depart from Babylon two dayes we passe by villages inhabited vntill we haue passed the riuier Euphrates. And then within two dayes of Alepo we haue villages inhabited. In this Carouan there goeth alway a Captaine that doth Iustice vnto all men: and euery night they keepe watch about the Carouan, and comming to Alepo we went to Tripoli, whereas Master Florin, and Master Andrea Polo, and I with a Frier, went and hired a barke to goe with vs to Ierusalem. Departing from Tripolie, we arriued at Iaffa: from which place in a day and halfe we went to Ierusalem, and we gaue order to our barke to tary for vs vntill our returne. Wee stayed in Ierusalem 14. dayes, to visite those holy places: from whence we returned to Iaffa, and from Iaffa to Tripolie, and there wee shipped our selues in a ship of Venice called the Bagazzana: And by the helpe of the diuine power, we arriued safely in Venice the fift of Nouember 1581. If there be any that hath any desire to goe into those partes of India, let him not be astonied at the troubles that I haue passed: because I was intangled in many things: for that I went very poore fro Venice with 1200. duckets employed in marchandize, and when I came to Tripolie, I fell sicke in the house of Master Regaly Oratic, and this man sent away my goods with a small Carouan that went from Tripolie to Alepo, and the Carouan was robd, and all my goods lost sauing foure chests of glasses which cost me 200. duckets, of which glasses I found many broken: because the theenes thinking it had bene other marchandize, brake them vp, and seeing they were glasses they let them all alone. And with this onely stocke I aduentured to goe into the Indies: And thus with change and rechange, and by diligence in my voyage, God did blesse and helpe mee, so that I got a good stocke. I will not be vnmindfull to put them in remembrance, that haue a desire to goe into those parts, how they shall keepe their goods, and giue them to their heires at the time of their death, and howe this may be done very securely. In all the cities that the Portugales haue in the Indies, there is a house called the schoole of Sancta misericordia commissaria: the gouernours whereof, if you giue them for their paines, will take a copy of your will and Testament, which you must alwayes cary about you; and chiefly when you go into the Indies. In the country of the Moores and Gentiles, in those voyages alwayes there goeth a Captaine to administer Iustice to all Christians of the Portugales. Also this captaine hath authoritie to recouer the goods of those Marchants that by chance die in those voyages, and they that haue not made their Wills and registred them in the afore-sayde schooles, the Captaines wil consume their goods in such wise, that litle or nothing will be left for their heires and friends. Also there goeth in these same voyages some marchants that are commissaries of the schoole of Sancta misericordia, that if any Marchant die and haue his Will made, and hath giuen order that the schoole of Misericordia shall haue his goods and sell them, then they sende the money by exchange to the schoole of Misericordia in Lisbon, with that copie of his Testament, then from Lisbon they giue intelligence thereof, into what part of Christendome soeuer it be, and the heires of such a one comming thither, with testimoniall that they be heires, they shall receiue there the value of his goods: in such wise that they shall not loose any thing. But they that die in the kingdome of Pegu loose the thirde part of their goods by antient custome of the Countrey, that if any Christian dieth in the kingdome of Pegu, the king and his officers rest heires of a thirde of his goods, and there hath neuer bene any deceit or fraude vsed in this matter. I haue knowen many rich men that haue dwelled

An order how
to provide for
the going to
Ierusalem.

The author re-
turneth to Ve-
nice 1581.

A very good
order that they
haue in those
Countreys for
the recouering
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the dead.

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they have the heads, sheepe, and when this order, that the mesh with them, but

36. dayes over the that inhabite it, but fore, and the Caro- and sitteth downe, passe over the wil- lages inhabited until ve have villages in- vnto all men: and we went to Tripoli, and hired a barke to rom which place in o tary for vs vntill ces: from whence r selues in a ship of e arriued safely in e to goe into those sed: because I was

1200. duckets im- use of Master Rega- ant from Tripolie to sts of glasses which e theenes thinking asses they let them ies: And thus with helpe mee, so that ce, that haue a de- nem to their heires n all the cities that Sancta misericordia ill take a copy of iefly when you goe pages always there

Also this captaine e in those voyages, sayde schoolés, the ill be left for their ts that are commis- sione his Will made, and sell them, then one, with that copie at part of Christen- testimoniall that they that they shall not thirde part of their n the kingdome of ere hath neuer bene n that haue dwelled in

in Pegu, and in their age they haue desired to go into their owne Countrey to die there, and haue departed with al their goods and substance without let or trouble.

In Pegu the fashion of their apparel is all one, as well the noble man, as the simple: the onely difference is in the finenes of the cloth, which is cloth of Bombast one finer then another, and they wear their apparell in this wise: First a white Bombast cloth which serueth for a shirt, then they gird another painted bombast cloth of foureteene brases, which they binde vp betwixt their legges, and on their heads they weare a small tock of three brases, made in guise of a myter, and some goe without tocks, and cary (as it were) a hieue on their heades, which doeth not passe the lower part of his care, when it is lifted vp: they goe all bare footed, but the Noble men neuer goe on foote, but are caried by men in a seate with great reputation, with a hat made of the leaues of a tree to keepe him from the raine and Sunne, or otherwise they rkle on horsebacke with their feete bare in the stirrops. All sorts of women what-soeuer they be, weare a smocke downe to the girdle, and from the girdle downewards to the foote they weare a cloth of three brases, open before; so strait that they cannot goe, but they must shewe their secret as it were aloft, and in their going they faine to hide it with their hand, but they canot by reason of the straitnes of their cloth. They say that this vse was inuented by a Queene to be an occasion that the sight thereof might remoue from men the vices against nature, which they are greatly giuen vnto; which sight should cause them to regard women the more. Also the women goe bare footed, their armes laden with hoopes of golde and Jewell: And their fingers full of precious rings, with their haire rolled vp about their heads. Many of them weare a cloth about their shoulders instead of a cloake.

Now to finish that which I haue begunne to write, I say, that those parts of the Indies are very good, because that a man that hath litle, shall make a great deale thereof; alwayes they must governe themselves that they be taken for honest men. For why? to such there shal neuer want helpe to doe wel, but he that is vicious, let him tary at home and not go thither, because he shall alwayes be a begger, and die a poore man.

Letters concerning the voyage of M. Iohn Newbery and M. Ralph Fitch, made by the way of the Lenant Sea to Syria, and ouerland to Balsara, and thence into the East Indies, and beyond, In the yeere 1583.

A letter written from the Queenes Maiestie, to Zelabdim Echebar, King of Cambaya, and sent by Iohn Newbery. In February Anno 1583.

Elizabeth by the grace of God, &c. To the most inuincible, and most mightie prince, lord Zelabdim Echebar king of Cambaya. Inuincible Emperour, &c. The great affection which our Subjects haue, to visit the most distant places of the world, not without good will and intention to introduce the trade of marchandize of al nations what-soeuer they can, by which meanes the mutual and friendly trafique of marchandize on both sides may come, is the cause that the bearer of this letter Iohn Newbery, ioynly with those that be in his company, with a courteous and honest boldnesse, doe repaire to the borders and countreys of your Empire, we doubt not but that your imperiall Maiestie through your royal grace, will fauourably and friendly accept him. And that you would doe it the rather for our sake, to make vs greatly beholding to your Maiestie; wee should more earnestly, and with more wordes require it, if wee did think it needfull. But by the singular report that is of your imperial Maiesties lumanitie in these vtermost parts of the world, we are greatly eased of that burden, and therefore we vse the fewer and lesse words: onely we request that because they are our subiects, they may be honestly intreated and receiued. And that in respect of the hard journey which they haue vndertaken to places so far distant, it would please your Maiestie with some libertie and securitie of volage to gratifie it, with such priuileges as to you shall seeme good: which curtesie if your Imperiall maiestie shal to our subiects at our requests performe, wee, according to our royal honour, wil recompence the same with as many deserts as we can. And herewith we bid your Imperiall Maiestie to farewell.

A letter

The order of apparel in Pegu.

The order of the womens apparel in Pegu.

A letter written by her Maiestie to the King of China, in Februarie 1583.

ELizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, &c. Most Imperial and inuincible prince, our honest subiect Iohn Newbery the bringer hereof, who with our fauour hath taken in hand the voyage which nowe hee pursueth to the parts and countreys of your Empire, not trusting vpon any other ground then vpon the fauour of your Imperiall clemencie and humanitie, is moued to vndertake a thing of so much difficultie, being perswaded that hee hauing entered into so many perils, your Maiestie will not dislike the same, especially if it may appeare that it be not damageable vnto your royall Maiestie, and that to your people it will bring some profite: of both which things he not doubting, with more willing minde hath prepared himselfe for his destinated voyage vnto vs well liked of. For by this meanes we perceiue, that the profit which by the mutual trade on both sides, al the princes our neighbors in y West do receiue, your Imperial maiestie & those that he subiect vnder your dominion, to their great ioy and benefit shal haue the same, which consisteth in the transporting outward of such things whereof we haue plenty, & in bringing in such things as we stand in need of. It cannot otherwise be, but that seeing we are borne and made to haue need one of another, & that wee are bound to aide one another, but that your imperial Maiestie wil wel like of it, & by your subiects w like indeour wil be accepted. For the increase whereof, if your imperial Maiestie shall adde the securitie of passage, with other priuileges most necessary to vse the trade with your men, your maiestie shall doe that which belongeth to a most honorable & liberal prince, and deserue so much of vs, as by no continuance or length of time shalbe forgotten. Which request of ours we do most instantly desire to be takē in good part of your maiestie, and so great a benefit towards vs & our men, we shall endeour by diligence to requite when time shal serue thereunto. The God Almighty long preserue your Imperial maiestie.

A letter of M. Iohn Newbery, written from Alepo, to M. Richard Hakluyt of Oxford, the 28 of May, Anno 1583.

Abilfada Ismael
his Cosmo-
graphie.

Riight welbeloued, and my assured good friend, I heartily commend me vnto you, hoping of your good health, &c. After we set saile from Grauesend, which was the 13. day of February last, wee remained vpon our coast vntill the 11. day of March, and that day we set saile from Falmouth, and neuer ankered till wee arrived in the road of Tripolie in Syria, which was the last day of Aprill last past, where wee stayed 14. dayes: and the twentie of this present we came hither to Alepo, and with Gods helpe, within fife or sixe dayes goe from hence towards the Indies. Since my comming to Tripolis I haue made very earnest inquirie both there and here, for the booke of Cosmographie of Abilfada Ismael, but by no meanes can heare of it. Some say that possibly it may be had in Persia, but notwithstanding I will not faile to make inquirie for it, both in Babylon, and in Balsara, and if I can finde it in any of these places, I wil send it you from thence. The letter which you deliuered me for to copy out, that came from M. Thomas Steuens in Goa, as also the note you gaue mee of Francis Fernandes the Portugal, I brought thence with me among other writings vnawares, the which I haue sent you here inclosed. Here is great preparation for the warres in Persia, and from hence is gone the Bassa of a towne called Rahemet, and shortly after goeth the Bassa of Tripolis, and the Bassa of Damasco, but they haue not all with them aboue 6000. men from hence, and they goe to a towne called Asmerome, which is three dayes iourney from Trapezunde, where they shal meete with dluers captaines and souldiers that come from Constantinople and other places thereabout, which goe altogether into Persia. This yeere many men goe into the warres, and so hath there euery yeere since the beginning thereof, which is eight yeeres or thereabouts, but very fewe of them returne againe. Notwithstanding, they get of the Persians, and make castles and holds in their country. I pray you make my hearty commendations to master Peter Guillame, and master Philip lones, and to M. Walter Warner, and to all the rest of our friends. Master Fitch

hath

hath him heartily commended vnto you: and so I commit you to the tuition of the Almighty, who blesse and keepe you, and send vs a ioyfull meeting. From Alepo, the 28. of May 1583.

Your louing friend to command in all that I may.

John Newberie.

Another letter of the said M. Newberie, written to Master Leonard Poore of London from Alepo.

Right welbeloued, my very heartie commendations vnto you, and the rest of my friends remembred. My last I sent you was the 25. of February last, from Dele out of the Downes, after which time with contrary windes wee remained vpon our owne coast, vntill the 11. day of March, and then wee set saile from Falmouth, and the thirteenth day the wind came contrary with a very great storme, which continued eight dayes, and in this great storme wee had some of our goods wette, but God bee thanked no great hurt done. After which time we sailed with a faire wind within the Streights, and so remained at Sea, and ankered at no place vntill our comming into the roade of Tripolis in Syria, which was the last day of April. This was a very good passage. God make vs thankfull for it. The fourteenth day of this present wee came from Tripolis, and the twentieth day arriued here in Alepo, and with the helpe of God to morrowe or next day, wee begiune our voyage towards Babylon and Balsara, and so into India. Our friend Master Barret hath him commended to you, who hath sent you in the Emanuel a ball of Nutmegs for the small trifles you sent him, which I hope long since you haue receiued. Also hee hath by his letter certified you in what order hee solde those things, whereof I can say nothing, because I haue not seene the accompt thereof, neither haue demanded it: for euer since our comming hither hee hath bene still busie about the dispatch of the shippe, and our voyage, and I likewise in buying of things here to cary to Balsara, and the Indies. Wee haue bought in currall for 1200. and odde ducats, and amber for foure hundredth ducats, and some sope and broken glasse, with all other small trifles, all which things I hope will serue very wel for those places that we shall goe vnto. All the rest of the accompt of the Barke Reynolds was sent home in the Emanuel, which was 3600. ducats, which is 200. pound more then it was rated. For master Staper rated it but 1100. li. and it is 1300. pound, so that our part is 200. pound, besides such profit as it shall please God to sende thereof: wherefore you shall doe very well to speake to M. Staper for the accompt. And if you would content your selfe to trauell for three or foure yeeres, I would wish you to come hither or goe to Cairo, if any goe thither. For wee doubt not if you had remained there but three or foure moneths, you would like so well of the place, that I thinke you would not desire to returne againe in three or foure yeeres. And, if it should be my chance to remaine in any place out of England, I would choose this before all other that I know. My reason is, the place is healthfull and pleasant, and the gaines very good, and no doubt the profit will bee hereafter better, things being vsed in good order: for there should come in euery ship the fourth part of her Cargason in money, which would helpe to put away our commodities at a very good price. Also to haue two very good ships to come together, would doe very well: for in so doing, the danger of the voyage might be accompted as little as from London to Antwerpe. Master Giles Porter and master Edmund Porter, went from Tripolis in a small barke to Iaffa, the same day that we came from thence, which was the 14 day of this present, so that no doubt but long since they are in Ierusalem: God send them and vs safe returne. At this instant I haue receiued the account of M. Barret, and the rest of the rings, with two and twentie ducats, two medlines in readie money. So there is nothing remaining in his hands but a few bookes, and with Thomas Bostocke I left certaine small trifles, which I pray you demand. And so once againe with my hearty commendations: I commit you to the tuition of the almightie, who alwayes preserue vs. From Aleppo the 29 of May 1583.

Yours assured, John Newberie.

Another

Hakluyt of

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and that day we
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b, Master Fitch
bath

Curral.
Amber greese.
Sope.
Broken glasse.

Another letter of Master Newberie to the aforesaid M. Poore, written from Babylon.

MY last I sent you, was the 29 of May last past from Aleppo, by George Gill the purser of the Tiger, which the last day of the same moneth came from thence, & arriued at Feluge the 19 day of Iune, which Feluge is one dayes Iourney from hence. Notwithstanding some of our company came not hither till the last day of the last moneth, which was for want of Camels to cary our goods: for at this time of the yeere, by reason of the great heate that is here, Camels are very scant to be gotten. And since our comming hither we haue found very small sales, but diuers say that in the winter our commodities will be very well sold, I pray God their words may prooue true. I thinke cloth, kersies & tinne, haue neuer bene here at so low prices as they are now. Notwithstanding, if I had here so much readie money as the commodities are worth, I would not doubt to make a very good profite of this voiage hither, and to Balsara, and so by Gods helpe there will be reasonable profite made of the voiage. But with halfe money & halfe commoditie, may be bought here the best sort of spices, and other commodities that are brought from the Indies, and without money there is here at this instant small good to be done. With Gods helpe two dayes hence, I minde to goe from hence to Balsara, and from thence of force I must goe to Ormus for want of a man that speaketh the Indian tongue. At my being in Aleppo I hired two Nazaranies, and one of them hath bene wise in the Indies, and hath the language very well, but he is a very lewde fellow, and therefore I will not take him with me.

The best sort of spices at Babylon, Balsara, Ormus.

Here follow the prices of wares as they are worth here at this instant.

The prices of spices at Babylon.

CLoues and Maces, the bateman, 5 duckats.
Cynamon 6 duckats, and few to be gotten.
Nutmegs, the bateman, 45 medins, and 40 medins maketh a duckat.
Ginger, 40 medins.
Pepper, 75 medins.
Turbett, the bateman, 50 medins.
Neel the churle, 70 duckats, and a churle is 27 rottils and a halfe of Aleppo.
Silke, much better then that which cometh from Persia, 11 duckats and a halfe the bateman, and euery bateman here maketh 7 pound and 5 ounces English waight. From Babylon the 20 day of Iuly, 1583.

Yours, John Newberie.

Master Newberie his letter from Ormus, to M. Iohn Eldred and William Shals at Balsara.

Right welbeloued and my assured good friends, I heartily commend me vnto you, hoping of your good healths, &c. To certifie you of my voiage, after I departed fro you, time will not permit: but the 4 of this present we arriued here, & the 10 day I with the rest were committed to prison, and about the middle of the next moneth, the Captaine wil send vs all in his ship for Goa. The cause why we are taken, as they say, is, for that I brought letters from Don Antonio. But the trueth is, Michael Stropene was the onely cause, vpon letters that his brother wrote him from Aleppo. God knoweth how we shall be delt withall in Goa, and therefore if you can procure our masters to send the king of Spaine his letters for our releasement, you should doe vs great good: for they cannot with iustice put vs to death. It may be that they will cut our throtes, or keepe vs long in prison: Gods will be done. All those commodities that I brought hither, had bene very well sold, if this trouble had not chanced. You shall do well to send with all speed a messenger by land from Balsara to Aleppo, for to certifie of this mischance, although it cost thirtie or fortie crownes, for that we may be the sooner released, and I shalbe the better able to recouer this againe which is
now

written from

now like to be lost: I pray you make my hearty commendations, &c. From out of the prison in Ormuz, this 21 of September, 1583.

His second Letter to the foresaid Master John Eldred and William Shales.

The barke of the Jewes is arriued here two daies past, by whom I know you did write, but your letters are not like to come to my handes. This bringer hath shewed me here very great courtesie, wherefore I pray you shew him what fauor you may. About the middle of the next moneth I thinke we shall depart from hence, God be our guide. I thinke Andrew will goe by land to Aleppo, wherein I pray you further him what you may: but if he should not goe, then I pray you dispatch away a messenger with as much speede as possible you may. I can say no more, but do for me as you would I should do for you in the like cause, and so with my very hearty commendations, &c. From out of the prison in Ormuz, this 24 of September, 1583.

Yours, John Newberie.

His third Letter to Maister Leonard Poore, written from Goa.

MY last I sent you was from Ormuz, whereby I certified you what had happened there vnto me, and the rest of my company, which was, that foure dayes after our arriuall there, we were all committed to prison, except one Italian which came with me from Aleppo, whom the Captaine neuer examined, onely demanded what cuntryman he was, but I make account Michael Stropene, who accused vs, had informed the Captaine of him. The first day we arriued there, this Stropene accused vs that we were spies sent from Don Antonio, besides diuers other lies: notwithstanding if we had bene of any other cuntry then of England, we might freely haue traded with them. And although we be Englishmen, I know no reason to the contrary, but that we may trade hither and thither as well as other nations, for all nations doe, and may come freely to Ormuz, as Frenchmen, Flemmings, Almains, Hungarians, Italians, Greekes, Armenians, Nazararies, Turkes and Moores, Jewes & Gentiles, Persians, Moscouites, and there is no nation that they seeke for to trouble, except ours: wherefore it were contrary to all iustice and reason that they should suffer all nations to trade with them, and to forbid vs. But now I haue as great liberty as any other nation, except it be to go out of the cuntry, which thing as yet I desire not. But I thinke hereafter, and before it be long, if I shall be desirous to go from hence, that they will not deny me licence. Before we might be suffered to come out of prison, I was forced to put in sureties for 2000 pardaus, not to depart from hence without licence of the viceroy: otherwise except this, we haue as much libertie as any other nation, for I haue our goods againe, & haue taken an house in the chiefest streete in the towne, called the Rue drette, where we sell our goods.

Michael Stropene an Italian accused our men to be spies.

There were two causes which moued the captaine of Ormus to imprison vs, & afterwards to send vs hither. The first was, because Michael Stropene had accused vs of many matters, which were most false. And the second was for that M. Drake at his being at Maluco, caused two pieces of his ordinance to be shot at a gallion of the kings of Portugall, as they say. But of these things I did not know at Ormuz: and in the ship that we were sent in came the chiefest iustice in Ormuz, who was called Aueador generall of that place, he had bene there three yeeres, so that now his time was expired: which Aueador is a great friend to the captaine of Ormuz, who, certaine dayes after our comming from thence, sent for mee into his chamber, and there beganne to demand of me many things, to the which I answered: and amongst the rest, he said, that Master Drake was sent out of England with many ships, and came to Maluco, and there laded cloues, and finding a gallion there of the kings of Portugall, hee caused two pieces of his greatest ordinance to be shot at the same: and so perceiving that this did greatly grieue them, I asked, if they would be reuenged of me for that which M. Drake had done: To the which he answered, No: although his meaning was to the contrary.

Two causes of our men imprisonment at Ormuz.

He said moreover, that the cause why the captaine of Ormus did send me for Goa, was, for that the Viceroy would vnderstand of mee, what newes there was of Don Antonio, and whether he were in England, yea or no, and that it might be all for the best that I was sent hither, the which I trust in God will so fall out, although contrary to his expectation: for had it not pleased God to put into the minds of the archbishop and other two Padres or Iesuits of S. Pauls college to stand our friends, we might haue rotted in prison. The archbishop is a very good man, who hath two yong men to his seruantes, the one of them was borne at Hamborough, and is called Bernard Borgers: and the other was borne at Enchuysen, whose name is Iohn Linscot, who did vs great pleasure: for by them the archbishop was many times put in minde of vs. And the two good fathers of S. Paul, who trauelled very much for vs, the one of them is called Padre Marke, who was borne in Bruges in Flanders, and the other was borne in Wiltshire in England, and is called ¶ Padre Thomas Steuens.

The author of
the booke of the
East Indies.

¶ This is he
whose letter to
his father from
Goa are before
put downe, and
he was some-
time of New
collidge in Ox-
ford.

James Storie
their painter.

They arriued at
Goa the 20 of
November
1583.

Also I chanced to finde here a young man, who was borne in Antwerpe, but the most part of his bringing vp hath beene in London, his name is Francis de Rea, and with him it was my hap to be acquainted in Aleppo, who also hath done me great pleasure here.

In the prison at Ormus we remained many dayes, also we lay a long time at sea comming hither, and forthwith at our arriual here were caried to prison, and the next day after were sent for before the Aueador, who is the chiefest iustice, to be examined: and when we were examined, he presently sent vs backe againe to prison.

And after our being here in prison 13 daies, James Storie went into the monastery of S. Paul, where he remaineth, and is made one of the company, which life he liketh very well.

And vpon S. Thomas day (which was 22 dayes after our arriual here) I came out of prison, and the next day after came out Ralph Fitch, and William Bets.

If these troubles had not chanced, I had beene in possibility to haue made as good a voyage as euer any man made with so much money. Many of our things I haue solde very well, both here and at Ormus in prison, notwithstanding the captaine willed me (if I would) to sell what I could before we imbarked: & so with officers I went diuers times out of the castle in the morning, and solde things, and at night returned againe to the prison, and all things that I solde they did write, and at our imbarcking from thence, the captaine gaue order that I should deliuer all my mony with the goods into the hands of the scriuano, or purser of the ship, which I did, and the scriuano made a remembrance, which he left there with the captaine, that my selfe and the rest with money & goods he should deliuer into the hands of the Aueador generall of India: but at our arriual here, the Aueador would neither meddle with goods nor money, for that he could not proue any thing against vs: wherefore the goods remained in the ship 9 or 10 daies after our arriual, and then, for that the ship was to saile from thence, the scriuano sent the goods on shore, and here they remained a day and a night, and no body to receiue them. In the end they suffered this bringer to receiue them, who came with me from Ormus, and put them into an house which he had hired for me, where they remained foure or fiue daies. But afterward when they should deliuer the money, it was concluded by the iustice, that both the money and goods should be deliuered into the positors hands, where they remained foureteene dayes after my comming out of prison. At my being in Aleppo, I bought a fountaine of siluer and gilt, sixe kniues, sixe spoones, and one forke trimmed with corall for fiue and twentie chekins, which the captaine of Ormus did take, and payed for the same twentie pardaos, which is one hundred larnes, and was worth there or here one hundred chekins. Also he had fiue emrauds set in golde, which were worth fiue hundred or sixe hundred crownes, and payed for the same an hundred pardaos. Also he had nineteene and a halfe pikes of cloth, which cost in London twenty shillings the pike, and was worth 9 or 10 crownes the pike, and he payed for the same twelue larnes a pike. Also he had two pieces of greene Kersies, which were worth foure and twentie pardaos the piece, and payd for them sixteene pardaos a piece: besides diuers other trifles, that the officers and others had in the like order, and some for nothing at all. But the cause of all this was Michael Stropene, which came to Ormus not woorth a penie, and now hath thirtie or fortie thousand crownes, and he grieueth that any other stranger should trade thither but himselfe. But that shall

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shall not skill, for I trust in God to goe both thither and hither, and to buy and sell as freely as he or any other. Here is very great good to be done in diuers of our commodities, and in like manner there is great profyte to be made with commodities of this country, to be caried to Aleppo.

It were long for me to write, and tedious for you to read of all things that haue passed since my parting from you. But of all the troubles that haue chanced since mine arriual in Ormus, this bringer is able to certifie you. I intend to stay here: wherefore if you will write vnto me, you may send your letters to some friend at Lisbone, & frō thence by the ships they may be conueyed hither. Let the direction of your letters be either in Portuguese or Spanish, whereby they may come the better to my hands. From Goa this 20 day of Ianuarie. 1584.

A Letter written from Goa by Master Ralph Fitch to Master Leonard Poore abouesaid.

LOuing friend Master Poore, &c. Since my departure from Aleppo, I haue not written vnto you any letters, by reason that at Babylon I was sicke of the fluxe, and being sicke, I went from thence for Balsara, which was twelue dayes Iourney downe the riuier Tygris, where we had extreame hot weather, which was good for my disease, ill fare, and worse lodging, by reason our boat was pestered with people. In eight daies, that which I did eate was very small, so that if we had stayed two dayes longer vpon the water, I thinke I had died: but coming to Balsara, presently I mended, I thanke God. There we stayed 14 dayes, and then we embarked our selues for Ormuz, where we arriued the fifth of September, and were put in prison the ninth of the same moneth, where we continued vntill the 11 of October, and then were shipt for this citie of Goa in the captaines ship, with an 114 horses, and about 200 men: and passing by Diu & Chaul, where we went on land to water the 20 of Nouem-
ber, we arriued at Goa the 29 of the said moneth, where for our better intertainment we were presently put into a faire strong prison, where we continued vntill the 22 of December. It was the will of God that we found there 2 Padres, the one an Englishman, the other a Flemming. The Englishmans name is Padre Thomas Steuens, the others Padre Marco, of the order of S. Paul. These did sue for vs vnto the Viceroy and other officers, and stood vs in as much stead, as our liues and goods were woorth: for if they had not stucke to vs, if we had escaped with our liues, yet we had had long imprisonment.

Diu.
Chaul.

After 14 dayes imprisonment they offered vs, if we could put in sureties for 2000 duckats, we should goe abroad in the towne: which when we could not doe, the said Padres found sureties for vs, that we should not depart the country without the licence of the Viceroy. It doth spite the Italians to see vs abroad: and many maruell at our deliury. The painter is in the cloister of S. Paul, and is of their order, and liketh there very well. While we were in prison, both at Ormuz and here, there was a great deale of our goods pilfered and lost, and we haue bene at great charges in gifts and otherwise, so that a great deale of our goods is consumed. There is much of our things which will sell very well, & some we shall get nothing for. I hope in God that at the returne of the Viceroy, which is gone to Chaul and to Diu, they say, to winne a castle of the Moores, whose returne is thought will be about Easter, then we shall get our libertie, and our sureties discharged. Then I thinke it will be our best way, either one or both to returne, because our troubles haue bene so great, & so much of our goods spoyled and lost. But if it please God that I come into England, by Gods helpe, I will returne hither againe. It is a braue and pleasant country, and very fruitful. The summer is almost all the yeere long, but the chiefest at Christmas.

The Italians our
great enemies
for the trade in
the East.

The day and the night are all of one length, very litle difference, and marueilous great store of fruits. For all our great troubles, yet are we fat and well liking, for victuals are here plentie and good cheape. And here I will passe ouer to certifie you of strange things, vntill our meeting, for it would be too long to write thereof. And thus I commit you to God, who euer preserue you and vs all. From Goa in the East Indies the 25 of Ianuarie 1584.

Yours to command, Ralph Fitch.

The

The voyage of M. Ralph Fitch marchant of London by the way of Tripolis in Syria, to Ormus, and so to Goa in the East India, to Cambaia, and all the kingdome of Zelabdim Echebar the great Mogor, to the mighty riuier Ganges, and downe to Bengala, to Bacola, and Chonderi, to Pegu, to Imahay in the kingdome of Siam, and backe to Pegu, and from thence to Malacca, Zeilan, Cochin, and all the coast of the East India: begunne in the yeere of our Lord 1583, and ended 1591, wherin the strange rites, maners, and customes of those people, and the exceeding rich trade and commodities of those countries are faithfully set downe and diligently described, by the aforesaid M. Ralph Fitch.

IN the yeere of our Lord 1583, I Ralph Fitch of London marchant being desirous to see the countreys of the East India, in the company of M. Iohn Newberie marchant (which had bene at Ormus once before) of William Leedes Jeweller, and Iames Story Painter, being chiefly set forth by the right worshipful Sir Edward Osborne knight, and M. Richard Staper citizens and marchants of London, did ship my selfe in a ship of London called the Tyger, wherin we went for Tripolis in Syria: & from thence we tooke the way for Aleppo, which we went in seuen dayes with the Carouan. Being in Aleppo, and finding good company, we went from thence to Birra, which is two dayes and an halfe trauaile with Camels.

Birra.

Birra is a little towne, but very plentifull of victuals: and neere to the wall of the towne runneth the riuier of Euphrates. Here we bought a boate and agreed with a master and bargemen, for to go to Babyler. These boates be but for one voyage; for the streame doth runne so fast downewarles that they cannot returne. They carie you to a towne which they call Felugia, and there you sell the boate for a litle money, for that which cost you fiftie at Birra you sell there for seuen or eight. From Birra to Felugia is sixteene dayes iourney, it is not good that one boate goe alone, for if it should chance to breake, you should haue much a doe to saue your goods from the Arabians, which be alwayes there abouts robbing; and in the night when your boates be made fast, it is necessarie that you keepe good watch. For the Arabians that bee theecues, will come swimming and steale your goods and flee away, against which a gunne is very good, for they doe feare it very much. In the riuier of Euphrates from Birra to Felugia there be certaine places where you pay custome, so many Medines for a some or Camels lading, and certaine raysons and sope, which is for the somes of Aboerse, which is Lord of the Arabians and all that great desert, and hath some villages vpon the riuier. Felugia where you vnlade your goods which come from Birra is a little village: from whence you goe to Babylon in a day.

Felugia.

Babylon.

Babylon is a towne not very great but very populous, and of great traffike of strangers, for that it is the way to Persia, Turkia and Arabia: and from thence doe goe Carouans for these and other places. Here are great store of victuals, which come from Armenia downe the riuier of Tygris. They are brought vpon ralles made of goates skinnes blowne full of winde and bordes layde vpon them: and thereupon they lade their goods which are brought downe to Babylon, which being discharged they open their skunnes, and carry them backe by Camels, to serue another time. Babylon in times past did belong to the kingdome of Persia, but nowe is subiecte to the Turke.ouer against Babylon there is a very faire village from whence you passe to Babylon vpon a long bridge made of boats, and tyed to a great chaine of yron, which is made fast on either side of the riuier. When any boates are to passe vp or downe the riuier, they take away certaine of the boates vntill they be past.

The tower of Babel.

The Tower of Babel is built on this side the riuier Tygris, towards Arabia from the towne about seuen or eight miles, which tower is ruinated on all sides, and with the fall thereof hath made as it were a litle mountaine, so that it hath no shape at all: it was made of bricke dried in the sonne, and certain canes and leanes of the palme tree layed betwixt the bricke. There is no entrance to be seene to goe into it. It doth stand vpon a great plaine betwixt the riuers of Euphrates and Tygris.

Bowling pitch continually issuing out of the earth.

By the riuier Euphrates two dayes iourney from Babylon at a place called Ait, in a field neere vnto it, is a strange thing to see: a mouth that doth continually throwe forth against the

the ayre boyling pitch with a filthy smoke: which pitch doth runne abroad into a great field which is alwayes full thereof. The Moores say that it is the mouth of hell. By reason of the great quantitie of it, the men of that countrey doe pitch their boates two or three inches thicke on the outside, so that no water doth enter into them. Their boates be called Danec. When there is great store of water in Tigris you may goe from Babylon to Basora in 8 or 9 dayes: if there be small store it will cost you the more dayes.

Basora in times past was vnder the Arabians, but now is subiecte to the Turke. But some of them the Turke cannot subdue, for that they holde certaine Ilandes in the riuer Euphrates which the Turke cannot winne of them. They be theeues all and haue no settled dwelling, but remoue from place to place with their Camels, goates, and horses, wines and children and all. They haue large blew gownes, their wiues eares and noses are ringed very full of rings of copper and siluer, and they weare rings of copper about their legs.

Basora standeth neere the gulfes of Persia, and is a towne of great trade of spices and drugges which come from Ormus. Also there is great store of wheate, ryce, and dates growing thereabout, wherewith they serue Babylon and all the countrey, Ormus, and all the partes of India. I went from Basora to Ormus downe the gulfes of Persia in a certaine shippe made of boordes, and sowed together with eayro, which is threed made of the huske of Cocoes, and certaine canes or strawe leaues sowed vpon the seames of the boordes which is the cause that they leake very much. And so hauing Persia alwayes on the left hande, and the coast of Arabia on the right hande we passed many Ilandes, and among others the famous Ilande Baharim from whence come the best pearles which be round and Orient.

Ormus is an Island in circuit about fife and twentie or thirtie miles, and is the driest Island Ormus in the world: for there is nothing growing in it but onely salte; for their water, wood, or victuals, and all things necessary come out of Persia, which is about twelue miles from thence. All the Ilands thereabout be very fruitful, from whence all kinde of victuals are sent vnto Ormus. The Portugales haue a castle here which standeth neere vnto the sea, wherein there is a Captaine for the king of Portugale hauing vnder him a conuenient number of souldiers, whereof some part remaine in the castle, and some in the towne. In this towne are marchants of all Nations, and many Moores and Gentiles. Here is very great trade of all sortes of spices, drugs, silke, cloth of silke, fine tapestrie of Persia, great store of pearles which come from the Isle of Baharim, and are the best pearles of all others, and many horses of Persia, which serue all India. They haue a Moore to their king, which is chosen and gouerned by the Portugales. Their women are very strangely attyred, wearing on their noses, eares, neckes, armes and legges many rings set with iewels, and lockes of siluer and golde in their eares, and a long barre of golde vpon the side of their noses. Their eares with the weight of their iewels be worne so wide, that a man may thrust three of his fingers into them. Here very shortly after our arriuall wee were put in prison, and had part of our goods taken from vs by the Captaine of the castle, whose name was Don Mathias de Albuquerque; and from hence the eleuenth of October he shipped vs and sent vs for Goa vnto the Viceroy, which at that time was Don Francisco de Mascarenhas. The shippe wherein we were imbarked for Goa belonged to the Captaine, and carried one hundred twentie and foure horses in it. All marchandise carried to Goa in a shippe wherein are horses pay no custome in Goa. The horses pay custome, the good pay nothing; but if you come in a ship which bringeth no horses, you are then to pay eight in the hundred for your goods. The first cite of India that we arrived at vpon the fift of Nouember, after we had passed the coast of Zindi, is called Diu, Diu which standeth in an Iland in the kingdome of Cambaia, and is the strongest towne that the Portugales haue in those partes. It is but litle, but well stored with marchandise; for here they lade many great shippes with diuerse commodities for the streits of Mecca, for Ormus, and other places, and these be shippes of the Moores and of Christians. But the Moores cannot passe, except they haue a passport from the Portugales. Cambaietta is the chiefe cite of that prouince, which is great and very populous, and fairely builded for a towne of the Gentiles: but if there happen any famine, the people will sell their children for very litle. The last king of Cambaia was Sultan Badu, which was killed at the siege of Diu, and shortly

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Basaim.

Tana.

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shortly after his citie was taken by the great Mogor, which is the king of Agra and of Delli, which are fortie dayes journey from the country of Cambaia. Here the women wear vpon their armes infinite numbers of rings made of Elephants teeth, wherein they take so much delight, that they had rather be without their meate then without their bracelets. Going from Diu we come to Daman the second towne of the Portugales in the country of Cambaia which is distant from Diu fortie leagues. Here is no trade but of corne and rice. They haue many villages vnder them which they quietly possesse in time of peace, but in time of warre the encmie is maister of them. From thence we passed by Basaim, and from Basaim to Tana, at both which places is small traile but only of corne and rice. The tenth of Nouember we arriued at Chaul which standeth in the firme land. There be two townes, the one belonging to the Portugales, and the other to the Moores. That of the Portugales is neerest to the sea, and commaundeth the bay, and is walled round about. A little aboue that is the towne of the Moores which is gouerned by a Moore king called Xa-Maluco. Here is great traffike for all sortes of spices and drugges, silke, and cloth of silke, sandales, Elephants teeth, and much China worke, and much sugar which is made of the nutte called Gagara: the tree is called the palmer: which is the profitablest tree in the worlde: it doth alwayes beare fruit, and doth yeeld wine, oyle, sugar, vineger, cordes, coles, of the leaues are made thatch for the houses, sayles for shippes, mats to sit or lie on: of the branches they make their houses, and broomes to sweepe, of the tree wood for shippes. The wine doeth issue out of the toppe of the tree. They cut a branch of a bowe and binde it hard, and hange an earthen pot vpon it, which they emptic euery morning and euery euening, and still it and put in certaine dried raisins, and it becommeth very strong wine in short time. Hither many shippes come from all partes of India, Ormus, and many from Mecca: heere be manie Moores and Gentiles. They haue a very strange order among them, they worshipp a cowe, and esteeme much of the coves doung to paint the walles of their houses. They will kill nothing not so much as a louse: for they holde it a sinne to kill any thing. They eate no flesh, but live by rootes, and ryce, and milke. And when the husbnde dieth his wife is burned with him, if shee be aliu: if shee will not, her head is shauen, and then is neuer any account made of her after. They say if they should be buried, it were a great sinne, for of their bodies there would come many wormes and other vermine, and when their bodies were consumed, those wormes would lacke sustenance, which were a sinne, therefore they will be burned. In Cambaia they will kill nothing, nor haue any thing killed: in the towne they haue hospitals to keepe lame dogs and cats, and for birds. They will giue meat to the Ants.

Goa.

Goa is the most principal citie which the Portugals haue in India, wherein the Viceroy remaineth with his court. It standeth in an lland, which may be 25. or 30. miles about. It is a fine citie, and for an Indian towne very faire. The lland is very faire, full of orchards and gardens, and many palmer trees, and hath some villages. Here be many marchants of all nations. And the Fleete which commeth euery yeere from Portugal, which be foure, fise, or sixe great shippes, commeth first hither. And they come for the most part in September, and remaine there fortie or fiftie dayes; and then goe to Cochin, where they lade their Pepper for Portugall. Oftentimes they lade one in Goa, the first goe to Cochin which is from Goa an hundred leagues southward. Goa standeth in the country of Hidalean, who lieth in the country sixe or seven dayes journey. His chiefe citie is called Bisapor. At our comming we were cast into the prison, and examined before the Iustice and demanded for letters, and were charged to be spies, but they could prouoe nothing by vs. We continued in prison vntill the two and twentie of December, and then we were set at libertie, putting in sureties for two thousand duckats not to depart the towne; which sureties father Steuens an English Iesuite which we found there, & another religious mā a friend of his procured for vs. Our sureties name was Andreas Taborer, to whom we paid 2150. duckats, and still he demanded more: whereupon we made sute to the Viceroy and Iustice to haue our money againe, considering that they had had it in their hands neere fise moneths and could prouoe nothing against vs. The Viceroy made vs a very sharpe answer, and sayd we should be better sifted before it were long, and that they had further matter against vs. Whereupon we presently determined

This was the
25. of Nouem-
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of Agra and of Delli, women weare vpon their neckes they take so much in their bracelets. Going into the countrey of Cambaia and rice. They haue much of the same, and from Basaim and from the tenth of No- uember two townes, the one of Portugales is nearest to the title about that is the name of Maluco. Here is great store of sandales, Elephants teeth, and nutte called Gagara: which it doth alwayes beare the same leaues are made thatch which they make their houses of, and in time of neede they doeth issue out of the same and hange an earthen pot on it and put in ceruise. Hither many shippes come to be manie Moores and some a cowe, and esteeme it will kill nothing not so much as no flesch, but liue by the same is burned with him. For any account made of the same, for of their bodies they were consumed, they will be burned. In the countrey they haue hospitals to cure the sick. wherein the Viceroy is about 30. miles about. It is a faire, full of orchards and many marchants of Maluco, which be foure, five, six, and seuen. In the most part in September, they lade their Pepper which is from Goa, and their tinne which is from Goa, and their dean, who lieth in the countrey. At our coming they were handed for letters, and were continued in prison, putting in sureties for their money. Mr. Steuens an English man procured for vs. Our money still he demanded for our money againe, considering nothing against us. He better sifted before we presently determined

mined rather to seeke our liberties, then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the countrey, for it was told vs we should haue a strapado. Wherupon presently, the fifth day of April 1585. in the morning we ranne from thence. And being set ouer the riuer, we went two dayes on foote not without feare, not knowing the way nor hauing any guide, for we durst trust none. One of the first townes which we came vnto, is called Belleragan, where there is a great market kept of Diamants, Rubies, Saphires, and many other soft stones. From Belleragan we went to Bisapor which is a very great towne where the king doeth keepe his court. Hee hath many Gentiles in his court and they be great idolaters. And they haue their idols standing in the Woods, which they call Pagodes. Some bee like a Cowe, some like a Monkie, some like Buffles, some like peacokes, and some like the deuill. Here be very many elephants which they goe to warre withall. Here they haue good store of gold and siluer: their houses are of stone very faire and high. From hence wee went for Gulconda, the king whereof is called Cutup de lashach. Here and in the kingdome of Hildacan, and in the countrey of the king of Decan bee the Diamants found of the olde water. It is a very faire towne, pleasant, with faire houses of bricke and timber, it aboundeth with great store of fruites and fresh water. Here the men and the women do go with a cloth bound about their middles without any more apparell. We found it here very hote.

The winter beginneth here about the last of May. In these partes is a porte or haucn called Masulipatan, which standeth eight dayes iourney from hence toward the gulfe of Bengala, whether come many shippes out of India, Pegu, and Sumatra, very richly laden with Pepper, spices, and other commodities. The countrey is very good and fruitfull. From thence I went to Seruidore which is a fine countrey, and the king is called, the king of Bread. The houses here bee all thatched and made of lome. Here be many Moores and Gentiles, but there is small religion among them. From thence I went to Bellapore, and so to Barrampore, which is in the countrey of Zelabdim Echebar. In this place their money is made of a kind of siluer round and thicke, to the value of twentie pence, which is very good siluer. It is marueilous great and a populous countrey. In their winter which is in Iune, Iuly, and August, there is no passing in the streetes but with horses, the waters be so high. The houses are made of lome and thatched. Here is great store of cotton cloth made, and painted clothes of cotton wooll: here groweth great store of corne and Rice. We found mariages great store both in townes and villages in many places where wee passed, of boyes of eight or ten yeeres, and girles of five or six yeeres old. They both do ride vpon one horse very trimly decked, and are caried through the towne with great piping and playing, and so returne home and eate of a banquet made of Rice and fruits, and there they daunce the most part of the night and so make an ende of the marriage. They lie not together vntill they be ten yeeres old. They say they marry their children so young, because it is an order that when the man dieth, the woman must be burned with him: so that if the father die, yet they may haue a father in lawe to helpe to bring vp the children which bee married: and also that they will not leaue their sonnes without wiues, nor their daughters without husbands. From thence we went to Mandoway, which is a very strong towne. It was be-seiged twelue yeeres by Zelabdim Echebar before he could winne it. It standeth vpon a very great high rocke as the most part of their castles doe, and was of a very great circuite. From hence wee went to Vgini and Serringe, where wee ouertooke the ambasadour of Zelabdim Echebar with a marueilous great company of men, elephants, and camels. Here is great trade of cotton and cloth made of cotton, and great store of drugs. From thence we went to Agra passing many riuers, which by reason of the raine were so swollen, that wee waded and swamme oftentimes for our liues. Agra is a very great citie and populous, built with stone, hauing faire and large streetes, with a faire riuer running by it, which falleth into the gulfe of Bengala. It hath a faire castle and a strong with a very faire ditch. Here bee many Moores and Gentiles, the king is called Zelabdim Echebar: the people for the most part call him The great Mogor. From thence we went for Fatepore, which is the place where the king kept his court. The towne is greater then Agra, but the houses and streetes be not so faire. Here dwell many people both Moores and Gentiles. The king hath in Agra and Fatepore as they doe credibly

Belleragan a
towne.
Bisapor.

Gulconda.

Masulipatan.

Seruidore.

Bellapore.

Seruidore.
Mandoway, a
very strong
towne.

Vgini.

Agra a great
citie.The great Mo-
gor.

report 1000. elephants, thirtie thousand horses, 1400. tame Deere, 800. concubines: such store of Ounces, Tigers, Buffles, Cocks & Haukes, that is very strange to see. He keepeth a great court, which they call Dericean. Agra and Fatepore are two very great cities, either of them much greater then London and very populous. Betweene Agra and Fatepore are 12. miles, and all the way is a market of victuals & other things, as full as though a man were still in a towne, and so many people as if a man were in a market. They haue many fine cartes, and many of them carued and gilded with gold, with two wheelcs which be drawn with two litle Buls about the bignesse of our great dogs in England, and they will runne with any horse, and carie two or three men in one of these cartes: they are couered with silke or very fine cloth, and be vsed here as our Coches be in England. Hither is great resort of marchants from Persia and out of India, and very much marchandise of silke and cloth, and of precious stones, both Rubies, Diamants, and Pearles. The king is apparelled in a white Cabie made like a shirt tied with strings on the one side, and a litle cloth on his head coloured oftentimes with red or yealow. None come into his house but his eunuches which keepe his women. Here in Fatepore we staid all three vntill the 28. of September 1585. and then master Iohn Newberie tooke his iourney toward the cite of Labor, determining from thence to goe for Persia and then for Aleppo or Constantinople, whether hee could get soonest passage vnto, and directed me to goe for Bengala and for Pegu, and did promise me, if it pleased God, to meete me in Bengala within two yeeres with a shippe out of England. I left William Leades the ieweller in seruice with the king Zelabdim Echebar in Fatepore, who did entertaine him very well, and gaue him an house and fine slanes, an horse, and euery day sixe S. S. in money. I went from Agra to Satagam in Bengala, in the companie of one hundred and fourescore boates laden with Salt, Opium, Hinge, Lead, Carpets, and diuers other commodities downe the riuer Iemena. The chiefe marchants are Moores and Gentiles. In these countries they haue many strange ceremonies. The Bramanes which are their priests, come to the water and haue a string about their necks made with great ceremonies, and lade vp water with both their hands, and turne the string first with both their hands within, and then one arme after the other out. Though it be neuer so cold, they will wash themselves in cold water or in warme. These Gentiles will eate no flesh nor kill any thing. They liue with rice, butter, milke, and fruits. They pray in the water naked, and dresse their meat & eate it naked, and for their penance they lie flat vpon the earth, and rise vp and turne themselves about 30. or 40. times, and vse to heaue vp their hands to the sunne, & to kisse the earth, with their armes and legs stretched along out, and their right leg alwayes before the left. Euery time they lie downe, they make a score on the ground with their finger to know when their stint is finished. The Bramanes marke themselves in the foreheads, eares and throates with a kind of yellow geare which they grind, & euery morning they do it. And they haue some old men which go in the streetes with a boxe of yellow powder, and marke men on their heads & necks as they meet them. And their wines do come by 10. 20. & 30. together to the water side singing, & there do wash themselves, & then vse their ceremonies, & marke themselves in their foreheads and faces, and cary some with them, and so depart singing. Their daughters be married, at, or before the age of 10. yeeres. The men may haue 7. wiues. They be a kind of craftie people, worse then the Iewes. When they salute one another, they heaue vp their hands to their heads, and say Rame, Rame. Fro Agra I came to Prage, where the riuer Iemena entreth into the mightie riuer Ganges, and Iemena looseth his name. Ganges commeth out of the Northwest, & runneth East into the gulfe of Bengala. In those parts there are many Tigers and many partridges & turtle-dones, and much other foule. Here be many beggers in these countries which goe naked, and the people make great account of them: they call them Schesche. Here I sawe one which was a monster among the rest. He would haue nothing vpon him, his beard was very long, and with the haire of his head he couered his priuities. The nailes of some of his fingers were two inches long, for he would cut nothing from him, neither would he speake. He was accompanied with eight or tenne, and they spake for him. When any man spake to him, he would lay his hand vpon his brest and bowe himselfe, but would not speake. Hee would not speake

The like is reported of the cities of China.

Will. Leades served the king of Cambaa.

The superstitious ceremonies of the Bramanes.

Ganges.

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speake to the king. We went from Prage downe Ganges, the which is here very broad. Here is great store of fish of sundry sorts, & of wild foule, as of swannes, geese, cranes, and many other things. The countrey is very fruitfull and populous. The men for the most part haue their faces shauen, and their heads very long, except some which bee all shauen saue the crowne: and some of them are as though a man should set a dish on their heads, and shauē them round, all but the crowne. In this riuēr of Ganges are many llands. His water is very sweete and pleasant, and the countrey adioyning very fruitfull. From thence wee went to Bannaras which is a great towne, and great store of cloth is made there of cotton, and Shashes for the Moores. In this place they be all Gentiles, and be the greatest idolaters that euer I sawe. To this towne come the Gentiles on pilgrimage out of farre countreys. Here amongst the waters side bee very many faire houses, and in all of them, or for the most part they haue their images standing, which be euill faouored, made of stone and wood, some like lions, leopards, and monkeis, some like men & women, and peacocks, and some like the deuil with foure armes and 4. hands. They sit crosse legged, some with one thing in their hands, & some another, & by breake of day and before, there are men & women which come out of the towne and wash theselues in Ganges. And there are diuers old men which vpon places of earth made for the purpose, sit praying, and they giue the people three or foure straws, which they take & hold them betweene their fingers when they wash themselves: and some sit to marke them in the foreheade, and they haue in a cloth a litle Rice, Barlie, or money, which, when they haue washed themselves, they giue to the old mon which sit there praying. Afterwards they go to diuers of their images, & giue them of their sacrifices. And when they giue, the old men say certaine prayers, and then is all holy. And in diuers places there standeth a kind of image which in their language they call Ada. And they haue diuers great stones carued, whereon they poure water, & throw there-upon some rice, wheate, barley, and some other things. This Ada hath foure hands with clawes. Moreouer, they haue a great place made of stone like to a well with steppes to goe downe; wherein the water standeth very foule and stinkeith: for the great quantitie of flowers, which continually they throw into it, doe make it stinke. There be alwayes many people in it: for they say when they wash themselves in it, that their sinnes be forgiven them, because God, as they say, did wash himselfe in that place. They gather vp the sand in the bottome of it, and say it is holy. They neuer pray but in the water, and they wash themselves ouerhead, and lade vp water with both their handes, and turne themselves about, and then they drinke a litle of the water three times, and so goe to their gods which stand in those houses. Some of them will wash a place which is their length, and then will pray vpon the earth with their armes and legs at length out, and will rise vp and lie downe, and kisse the ground twentie or thirtie times, but they will not stirre their right foote. And some of them will make their ceremonies with fiftene or sixteene pots litle and great, and ring a litle bel when they make their mixtures tenne or twelue times: and they make a circle of water round about their pots and pray, and diuers sit by them, and one that reacheth them their pots: and they say diuers things ouer their pots many times, and when they haue done, they goe to their gods, and strowe their sacrifices which they thinke are very holy, and marke many of them which sit by, in the foreheade, which they take as a great gift. There come fiftie and sometime an hundred together, to wash them in this well, and to offer to these idols.

They haue in some of these houses their idoles standing, and one sitteth by them in warme weather with a fanne to blowe winde vpon them. And when they see any company coming, they ring a litle bell which hangeth by them, and many giue them their almes, but especially those which come out of the countrey. Many of them are blacke and haue clawes of brasse with long nayles, and some ride vpon peacocks and other foules which be euill faouored, with long haukes bills, and some like one thing and some another, but none with a good face. Among the rest there is one which they make great account of: for they say hee giueth them all things both foode and apparell, and one sitteth alwayes by him with a fanne to make wind towards him. Here some bee burned to ashes, some scorched in the fire and thrown into the water, and dogges and foxes doe presently cate them. The wiues here doe burne

Bannaras.

A pilgrimage of
the Gentiles.

with their husbands when they die, if they will not their heads be shaven, and neuer any account is made of them afterward. The people goe all naked saue a litle cloth bound about their middle. Their women haue their necks, armes and eares decked with rings of silver, copper, tinne, and with round hoopes made of Iuorie, adorned with amber stones, and with many agats, and they are marked with a great spot of red in their foreheads, and a stroke of red vp to the crowne, and so it runneth three maner of wayes. In their Winter, which is our May, the men weare quilted gownes of cotton like to our mattraces and quilted caps like to our great Grocers morters, with a slit to looke out at, and so tied downe beneath their eares. If a man or woman be sicke and like to die, they will lay him before their idols all night, and that shall helpe him or make an ende of him. And if he do not mend that night, his friends will come and sit with him a litle and cry, and afterwards will cary him to the waters side and set him vpon a litle raft made of reeds, and so let him goe downe the riuier. When they be married the man and the woman come to the water side, and there is an olde man which they call a Bramane, that is a priest, a cowe and a calfe, or a cowe with calfe. Then the man and the woman, cowe and calfe, and the olde man goe into the water together, and they giue the olde man a white cloth of foure yards long, and a basket crosse bound with diuers things in it: the cloth hee laith vpon the backe of the cowe, and then he taketh the cowe by the ende of the taile, and saith certaine wordes: and she hath a copper or a brasse pot full of water, and the man doeth hold his hand by the olde mans hand, and the wifes hand by her husbands, and all haue the cowe by the taile, and they poure water out of the pot vpon the coves taile, and it runneth through all their handes, and they lade vp water with their handes, and then the olde man doeth tie him and her together by their clothes. Which done, they goe round about the cowe and calfe, and then they giue somewhat to the poore which be alwayes there, and to the Bramane or priest they giue the cowe and calfe, and afterward goe to diuers of their idoles and offer money, and lie downe flat vpon the ground and kisse it diuers times, and then goe their way. Their chiefe idoles bee blacke and euill fauoured, their mouthes monstrous, their eares gilded, and full of iewels, their teeth and eyes of gold, silver, and glasse, some hauing one thing in their handes, and some another. You may not come into the houses where they stand, with your shooes on. They haue continually lampes burning before them.

From Bannaras I went to Patenaw downe the riuier of Ganges: where in the way we passed many faire townes, and a country very fruitfull: and many very great riuers doe enter into Ganges, and some of them as great as Ganges, which cause Ganges to bee of a great breadth, and so broad that in the time of raine you cannot see from one side to the other. These Indians when they bee scorched and thrown into the water, the men swimme with their faces downewards, the women with their faces vpwards, I thought they tied something to them to cause them to doe so: but they say no. There be very many thienes in this country, which be like to the Arabians: for they haue no certaine abode, but are sometime in one place and sometime in another. Here the women bee so decked with silver and copper, that it is strange to see, they use no shooes by reason of the rings of silver and copper, which they weare on their toes. Here at Patanaw they finde gold in this maner. They digge deepe pits in the earth, and wash the earth in great holles, and therein they finde the gold, and they make the pits round about with bricke, that the earth fall not in. Patenaw is a very long and a great towne. In times past it was a kingdom, but now it is vnder Zelabdim Echebar, the great Mogor. The men are tall and slender, and haue many old folks among them: the houses are simple, made of earth and covered with strawe, the streetes are very large. In this towne there is a trade of cotton, & cloth of cotton, much sugar, which they cary from hence to Bengala and India, very much Opium and other commodities. He that is chiefe here vnder the king is called Tipperdas, and is of great account among the people. Here in Patenau I saw a dissembling prophet which sate vpon an horse in the market place, and made as though he slept, and many of the people came and touched his feete with their handes, and then kissed their handes. They tooke him for a great man, but sure he was a lasie lubber. I left him there sleeping. The people of these countries be much giuen to such prating and dissembling hypocrites.

This tying of new married folks together by the clothes, was used by the Meauans in old time.

Patenaw.

Gold found.

From

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From Patanaw I went to Tauda which is in the land of Gouren. It hath in times past bene a kingdom, but now is subdued by Zelabdim Echebar. Great trade and traffique is here of cotton, and of cloth of cotton. The people goe naked with a litle cloth bound about their waste. It standeth in the country of Bengala. Here be many Tigers, wild Buſs, and great store of wilde foule: they are very great idolaters. Tauda standeth from the riuer Ganges a league, because in times past the riuer flowing ouer the bankes, in time of raine did drowne the country and many villages, and so they do remaine. And the old way which the riuer Ganges was wont to run, remaineth drie, which is the occasion that the cite doeth stand so farre from the water. From Agra downe the riuer Iemena, and downe the riuer Ganges, I was five moneths comming to Bengala, but it may be sailed in much shorter time.

I went from Bengala into the country of Couche, which lieth 25. dayes iourny Northwards from Tauda. The king is a Gentile, his name is Suckel Counse: his country is great, and lieth not far from Canehin China: for they say they haue pepper from thence. The port is called Cacchegate. All the countrie is set with Bambos or Canes made sharpe at both the endes & drinen into the earth, and they can let in the water & drowne the ground about knee deepe, so that mā nor horses can passe. They poison all the waters if any wars be. Here they haue much silke & muske, and cloth made of cotton. The people haue eares which be marueilous great of a span long, which they draw out in length by deuises when they be yong. Here they be all Gentiles, and they will kil nothing. They haue hospitals for sheepe, goates, dogs, cats, birds, & for all other liuing creatures. When they be old & lame, they keepe them vntil they die. If a man catch or buy any quicke thing in other places & bring it thither, they wil giue him mony for it or other victuals, & keepe it in their hospitals or let it go. They wil giue meat to the Ants. Their smal mony is almonds, which oftentimes they vse to eat. From thence I returned to Hugeli, which is the place where the Portugals keep in the country of Bengala which standeth in 23. degrees of Northerly latitude, and standeth a league from Satagan: they call it Porto Piqueno. We went through the wilderness, because the right way was full of Ciques, where we passed the country of Gouren, where we found but few villages, but almost all wilderness, & saw many bulles, swine & deere, grasse longer then a mā, and very many Tigers. Not far from Porto Piqueno south-westward, standeth an hauein which is called Angeli, in the country of Orixa. It was a kingdom of it selfe, & the king was a great friend to strangers. Afterwards it was taken by the king of Patan which was their neighbour, but he did not enioy it long, but was taken by Zelabdim Echebar, which is king of Agra, Delli, & Cambaia. Orixa standeth 6 daies iourny from Satagan, southwestward. In this place is very much Rice, and cloth made of cotton, & great store of cloth which is made of grasse, which they call Yerua, it is like a silke. They make good cloth of it which they send for India & diuers other places. To this hauein of Angeli come euery yeere many ships out of India, Negapatan, Sumatra, Malacca, and diuers other places; & lade from thence great store of Rice, & much cloth of cotton wooll, much sugar, & long pepper, great store of butter & other victuals for India. Satagam is a faire cite for a cite of the Moores, and very plestifull of all things. Here in Bengala they haue euery day in one place or other a great market which they call Chandeau, and they haue many great boats which they call pericose, wherewithall they go from place to place and buy Rice and many other things: these boates haue 24. or 26. oares to rowe them, they be great of burthen, but haue no couerture. Here the Gentiles haue the water of Ganges in great estimation, for hauing good water nere them, yet they will fetch the water of Ganges a great way off, and if they haue not sufficient to drinke, they will sprinkle a litle on them, and then they thinke themselves well. From Satagam I trauelled by the country of the king of Tippara or porto Grande, with whom the Mogores or Mogen haue almost continuall warres. The Mogen which be of the kingdom of Recon and Rame, be stronger then the king of Tippara, so that Chatigan or porto Grande is oftentimes vnder the king of Recon.

There is a country 4. daies iourny from Couche or Quichen before mentioned, which is called Bontanter and the cite Bettia, the king is called Dermain: the people whereof are very tall and strong, and there are marchants which come out of China, & they say out of Mus-

Tauda in Gouren

Couche: this seemeth to be Quicheo, accounted by some among the provinces of China.

Pure Gentilisme.

In Mexico they vse likewise for small mony the fruit Cacao which are like almonds. Hugely.

Porto Angeli.

The like cloth may be made of the long grasse in Virginia.

Satagam.

Tippara or porto Grande.

Bettanter a great Northern country. Marchants of China, Morocco and Tartaria.

couia or Tartarie. And they come to buy muske, cambals, agats, silke, pepper and saffron like the saffron of Persia. The country is very great, 3. moneths iourney. There are very high mountains in this country, & one of them so steep that when a man is 6. daies iourney oll' it, he may see it perfectly. Vpon these mountains are people which haue eares of a spanne long: if their eares be not long, they call them apes. They say that when they be vpon the mountaines, they see ships in the Sea sayling to and fro; but they know not from whence they come, nor whether they go. There are marchants which come out of the East, they say, from vnder the sunne, which is from China, which haue no beards, and they say there it is something warme. But those which come from the other side of the mountains which is from the North, say there it is very cold. These Northern merchants are apparelled with woollen cloth and hats, white hosen close, and bootes which be of Moscouia or Tartarie. They report that in their country they haue very good horses, but they be litle: some men haue foure, fise, or sixe hundred horses and kine: they lue with milke and fleshe. They cut the taitles of their kine, and sell them very deere, for they bee in great request, and much esteemed in those partes. The haire of them is a yard long, the rumpe is about a spanne long: they vse to hang them for brauerie vpon the heades of their Elephants: they bee much used in Pegu and China: they buie and sell by scores vpon the ground. The people be very swift on foote.

Bacola. From Chatigan in Bengala, I came to Bacola; the king whereof is a Gentile, a man very well disposed and delighteth much to shoot in a gun. His country is very great and fruitful, and hath store of Rice, much cotton cloth, and cloth of silke. The houses be very faire and high builded, the streetes large, the people naked, except a litle cloth about their waste. The women weare great store of siluer hoops about their neckes and armes, and their legs are ringed with siluer and copper, and rings made of elephants teeth.

Serreapore. From Bacola I went to Serreapore which standeth vpon the riuier of Ganges, the king is called Chondery. They be all hereabout rebels against their king Zelabdim Echebar: for here are so many riuers & Hands, that they flee from one to another, whereby his horsemen cannot preuaile against them. Great store of cotton cloth is made here.

Sinnergan. Sinnergan is a towne sixe leagues from Serreapore, where there is the best and finest cloth made of cotton that is in all India. The chiefe king of all these countries is called Isacan, and he is chiefe of all the other kings, and is a great friend to all Christians. The houses here, as they be in the most part of India, are very litle, and couered with strawe, and haue a fewe mats round about the wals, and the doore to keepe out the Tygers and the Foxes. Many of the people are very rich. Here they will eate no flesh, nor kill no beast: they lue of Rice, milke, and fruits. They goe with a litle cloth before them, and all the rest of their bodies is naked. Great store of Cotton cloth goeth from hence, and much Rice, wherewith they serue all India, Ceylon, Pegu, Malacca, Sumatra, and many other places.

I went from Serreapore the 28. of November 1586. for Pegu in a small ship or foist of one Albert Carauallo, and so passing downe Ganges, and passing by the Island of Sundina, porto Grande, or the countrie of Tippera, the kingdom of Recon and Mogen, leaving them on our left side with a faire wind at Northwest: our course was South and by East, which brought vs to the barre of Negrals in Pegu: if any contrary wind had come, we had thrown many of our things ouer-board: for we were so pestered with people & goods, that there was scant place to lie in. From Bengala to Pegu is 90. leagues. We entred the barre of Negrals, which is a braue barre & hath 4. fadomes water where it hath least. Three dayes after we came to Cosmin, which is a very pretie towne, and standeth very pleasantly, very well furnished with all things. The people be very tall & well disposed; the women white, round faced, with litle eies: the houses are high built, set vpon great high postes, & they go vp to them with long ladders for feare of the Tygers which be very many. The country is very fruitful of all things. Here are very great Figs, Oreiges, Coccoes, and other fruits. The land is very high that we fall withall, but after we be entred the barre, it is very lowe and full of riuers, for they goe all too and fro in boates, which they call paroes, and keepe their houses with wife and children in them.

These seeme to be the mountains of Imaus, called by the People Cumas.

The apparel of the Tartarie marchants.

Cowe taitles in great request.

Sundina Island.

Negrals.

Cosmin.

Ladders used to auoyd the danger of wild beasts.

Dwelling in boats.

From

pepper and saffron
 cy. There are very
 a man is 6. daies
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 that when they be
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 eople be very swift

Gentile, a man very
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 houses be very faire
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Ganges, the king is
 Lahdim Echebar: for
 hereby his horsemen

best and finest cloth
 ries is called Isacan,
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 them.

From

From the barre of Nigráis to the citie of Pegu is ten dayes iourney by the riuers. Wee
 went from Cosmin to Pegu in Paroes or boates, and passing vp the riuers wee came to Me-
 don, which is a pretie towne, where there be a wonderfull number of Paroes, for they keepe
 their houses and their markets in them all vpon the water. They rowe too and fro, and haue
 all their marchandizes in their bontes with a great Sombbrero or shadow ouer their heads to
 keepe the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheele made of the leaues of
 the Cocco trees and fig trees, and is very light.

From Medon we went to Dela, which is a very faire towne, and hath a faire port into the
 sea, from whence go many ships to Malacca, Mecca, and many other places. Here are 18.
 or 20. very great and long houses, where they tame and keep many elephants of the kings:
 for thereabout in the wilderness they catch the wilde elephants. It is a very fruitfull coun-
 trey. From Dela we went to Cirion, which is a good towne, and hath a faire porte into the
 sea, whither come many ships from Mecca, Malacca, Sumatra, and from diuers other places.
 And there the ships stae and discharge, & send vp their goods in Paroes to Pegu. From
 Cirion we went to Macao, which is a pretie towne, where we left our boats or Paroes, & in
 the morning taking Delingeges, which are a kind of Coches made of cords & cloth quilted,
 & caried vpon a stang betwene 3. or 4. men: we came to Pegu the same day. Pegu is a
 citie very great, strong, and very faire, with walles of stone, and great ditches round about
 it. There are two townes, the old towne and the newe. In the olde towne are all the mar-
 chants strangers, and very many marchants of the country. All the goods are sold in the
 olde towne which is very great, and hath man suburbs round about it, and all the houses
 are made of Canes which they call Bambos, and bee covered with strawe. In your house
 you haue a Warehouse which they call Godon, which is made of bricke to put your goods in,
 for oftentimes they take fire and burne in an houre foure or fise hundred houses: so that if
 the Godon were not, you should bee in danger to haue all burned, if any winde should rise,
 at a trice. In the newe towne is the king, and all his Nobilitie and Gentry. It is a citie very
 great and populous, and is made square and with very faire walles, and a great ditch round
 about it full of water, with many crocodiles in it: it hath twenty gates, and they bee made
 of stone, for euery square fine gates. There are also many Turrets for Centinels to watch,
 made of wood, and gilded with golde very faire. The streets are the fairest that euer I saw,
 as straight as a line from one gate to the other, and so broad that tenne or twelue men may
 ride a front thorow them. On both sides of them at euery mans doore is set a palmer tree
 which is the nut tree: which make a very faire shew and a very commodious shadow, so that
 a man may walke in the shade all day. The houses be made of wood, and covered with tiles.
 The kings house is in the middle of the city, and is walled and ditched round about: and the
 buildings within are made of wood very sumptuously gilded, and great workmanship is vpon
 the forefront, which is likewise very costly gilded. And the house wherein his Pagode or
 idle standeth is covered with tiles of siluer, and all the walles are gilded with golde. With-
 in the first gate of the kings house is a great large roome, on both sides whereof are houses
 made for the kings elephants, which be marueilous great and faire, and are brought vp to
 warres and in seruice of the king. And among the rest he hath foure white elephants, which
 are very strange and rare: for there is none other king which hath them but he: if any other
 king hath one, hee will send vnto him for it. When any of these white elephants is brought
 vnto the king, all the merchants in the city are commanded to see them, and to giue him a
 present of halfe a ducat, which doth come to a great summe: for that there are many mer-
 chants in the city. After that you haue giuen your present you may come and see them at
 your pleasure, although they stand in the kings house. This king in his title is called the
 king of the white elephants. If any other king haue one, and will not send it him, he will
 make warre with him for it: for he had rather lose a great part of his kingdome, then not to
 conquere him. They do very great seruice vnto these white elephants: euery one of them
 stanceth in an house gilded with golde, and they doe feede in vessels of siluer and gilt.
 One of them when he deeth go to the riuer to be washed, as euery day they do, goeth vnder a
 canopy of cloth of golde or of silke carried ouer him by sixe or eight men, and eight or ten men

Medon.

Dela.

Cirion.

Macao.

Coches caried on mens shoulders.
 Pegu.

Foure white ele-
 phants.

The king of the
 white elephants.

goc

goe before him playing on drummes, shawmes, or other instruments: and when he is washed and commeth out of the riuer, there is a gentleman which doth wash his feet in a siluer basin: which is his office giuen him by the king. There is no such account made of any blacke elephant, be he neuer so great. And surely there be woonderfull faire and great, and some he nine cubites in height. And they do report that the king hath aboue fine thousand elephants of warre, besides many other which be not taught to fight. This king hath a very large place wherein he taketh the wilde elephants. It standeth about a mile from Pegu, builded with a faire court within, and is in a great groue or wood: and there be many huntsmen, which go into the wildernesse with she elephants: for without the she they are not to be taken. And they be taught for that purpose: and euery hunter hath fiue or sixe of them: and they say that they annoint the she elephants with a certaine ointment, which when the wild elephant doth smell, he will not leaue her. When they haue brought the wilde elephant neere vnto the place, they send word vnto the towne, and many horsemen and footmen come out and cause the she elephant to enter into a strait way which doeth go to the palace, and the she and he do runne in: for it is like a wood: and when they be in, the gate doth shut. Afterward they get out the female: and when the male seeth that he is left alone, he weepeth and crieth, and runneth against the walles, which be made of so strong trees, that some of them doe breake their teeth with running against them. Then they pricke him with sharpe canes, & cause him to go into a strait house, and there they put a rope about his middle and about his feet, and let him stand there three or foure dayes without eating or drinking: and then they bring a female to him, with meat and drinke, and within few dayes he becommeth tame. The chiefe force of the king is in these elephants. And when they go into the warres they set a frame of wood vpon their backes, bound with great cordes, wherein sit foure or sixe men, which fight with gunnes, bowes and arrowes, darts and other weapons. And they say that their skinnes are so thicke that a pellet of an harquebush will scarce pearce them, except it be in some tender place. Their weapons be very badde. They haue gunnes, but shoot very badly in them, darts and swords short without points. The king keepeth a very great state: when he sitteth abroad as he doth euery day twice, all his noblemen which they call Schemines sit on eck side, a good distance off, and a great guard without them. The Court yard is very great. If any man will speake with the king, he is to kneele downe, to heaue vp his hands to his head, and to put his head to the ground three times, when he entreth, in the middle way, and when he commeth neere to the king: and then he sitteth downe and talketh with the king: if the king like well of him, he sitteth neere him within three or foure paces: if he thinke not well of him, he sitteth further off. When he goeth to warre, he goeth very strong. At my being there he went to Odia in the country of Siam with three hundred thousand men, and fine thousand elephants. Thirty thousand men were his guard. These people do eate roots, herbs, leaues, dogs, cats, rats, serpents, and snakes: they refuse almost nothing. When the king rideth abroad, he rideth with a great guard, and many noblemen, oftentimes vpon an elephant with a fine castle vpon him very fairely gilded with golde; and sometimes vpon a great frame like an horslitter, which hath a little house vpon it couered ouer head, but open on the sides, which is all gilded with golde, & set with many rubies & sapphires, whereof he hath infinite store in his country, and is caried vpon sixteene or eigheteene mens shoulders. This coach in their language is called Serrion. Very great feasting and triumphing is many times before the king both of men and women. This king hath little force by sea, because he hath but very few ships. He hath houses full of golde and siluer, and bringeth in often, but spendeth very little, and hath the mines of rubies and sapphires, and spinelles. Neere vnto the palace of the king, there is a treasure woonderfull rich; the which because it is so neere, he doth not account of it: and it standeth open for all men to see in a great walled court with two gates, which be alwayes open. There are foure houses gilded very richly, and couered with leade: in euery one of them are Pagodes or Images of huge stature and great value. In the first is the picture of a king in golde with a crowne of golde on his head full of great rubies and sapphires, and about him there stand foure children of golde. In the second house is the picture of a man in siluer woonderfull great, as high as an house; his foot is as long as a man, and he

Odia a city in
Siam.

This maner of
carrage on mens
shoulders is used
in Peru, and in
Florida.

when he is washed
 et in a silver basin ;
 of any blacke ele-
 great, and some he
 thousand elephants
 in a very large place
 gu, builded with a
 untsmen, which go
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is made sitting, with a crowne on his head very rich with stones. In the third house is the picture of a man greater then the other, made of brasse, with a rich crowne on his head. In the fourth and last house doth stand another, made of brasse, greater then the other, with a crowne also on his head very rich with stones. In another court not farre from this stand foure other Pagodes or idoles, maruellous great, of copper, made in the same place where they do stand; for they be so great that they be not to be remoued: they stand in foure houses gilded very faire, and are themselues gilded all ouer saue their heads, and they shew like a blacke Morian. Their expences in gilding of their images are wonderfull. The king hath one wife and aboue three hundred concubines, by which they say he hath fourescore or fourescore and ten children. He sitteth in iudgement almost euery day. They vse no speech, but giue vp their supplications written in the leaues of a tree with the point of an yron bigger then a bodkin. These leaues are an elle long, and about two inches broad; they are also double. He which giueth in his supplication, doth stand in a place a little distance off with a present. If his matter be liked of, the king accepteth of his present, and granteth his request: if his sute be not liked of, he returneth with his present; for the king will not take it.

Paper of the
 leaues of a tree.

In India there are few commodities which serue for Pegu, except Opium of Cambaia, painted cloth of S. Thome, or of Masulipatan, and white cloth of Bengala, which is spent there in great quantity. They bring thither also much cotton, yarne red coloured with a root which they call Saia, which will neuer lose his colour: it is very wel solde here, and very much of it cometh yerely to Pegu. By your money you lose much. The ships which come from Bengala, S. Thome, and Masulipatan, come to the bar of Nigraia and to Cosmin. To Martauan a port of the sea in the kingdome of Pegu come many ships from Malacca laden with Sandall, Porcelanes, and other wares of China, and with Camphora of Borneo, and Pepper from Achen in Sumatra. To Cirion a port of Pegu come ships from Mecca with woollen cloth, Scarlets, Veluets, Opium, and such like. There are in Pegu eight Brokers, whom they call Tareghe, which are bound to sell your goods at the price which they be woorth, and you giue them for their labour two in the hundred: and they be bound to make your debt good, because you sell your marchandises ypon their word. If the Broker pay you not at his day, you may take him home, and keepe him in your house: which is a great shame for him. And if he pay you not presently, you may take his wife and children and his slaues, and binde them at your doore, and set them in the Sunne; for that is the law of the country. Their current money in these parts is a kinde of brasse which they call Gansa, wherewith you may buy golde, siluer, rubies, muske, and all other things. The golde and siluer is marchandise, and is worth sometimes more, and sometimes lesse, as other wares be. This brazen money doeth goe by a weight which they call a biza; and commonly this biza after our account is worth about halfe a crowne or somewhat lesse. The marchandise which be in Pegu, are golde, siluer, rubies, sapphires, spinelles, muske, beniamin or frankincense, long pepper, tinne, leade, copper, lacea whereof they make hard waxe, rice, and wine made of rice, and some sugar. The elephants doe cate the sugar canes, or els they would make very much. And they consume many canes likewise in making of their Varellaes or Idole Temples, which are in great number both great and small. They be made round like a sugar loafe, some are as high as a Church, very broad beneath, some a quarter of a mile in compasse: within they be all earth done about with stone. They consume in these Varellaes great quantity of golde; for that they be all gilded aloft: and many of them from the top to the bottome: and euery ten or twelue yeeres they must be new gilded, because the raine consumeth off the golde: for they stand open abroad. If they did not consume their golde in these vanities, it would be very plentifull and good cheape in Pegu. About two dayes iourney from Pegu there is a Varelle or Pagode, which is the pilgrimage of the Pegues: it is called Dogonne, and is of a wonderfull bignesse, and all gilded from the foot to the toppe. And there is an house by it where in the Tallipoies which are their priests doe preach. This house is five and fifty paces in length, and hath three pawnes or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betwene the walks; and it is open on all sides with a number of small pillars, which be likewise gilded: it is gilded with golde within and without. There are houses very faire round about for the pilgrims to lie in: and many goodly houses for the Tallipoies to preach in, which

An excellent co-
 lour with a root
 called Saia.

Woollen cloth
 and scarlets
 solde in Pegu.

The money of
 Pegu.

The severall
 marchandises of
 Pegu.

The forme of
 their Temples
 or Varellaes.

The Tallipoies
 or Priests of
 Pegu.

are full of images both of men and women, which are all gilded ouer with golde. It is the fairest place as I suppose, that is in the world: it standeth very high, and there are foure wayes to it, which all along are set with trees of fruits, in such wise that a man may goe in the shade about two miles in length. And when their feast day is, a man can hardly passe by water or by land for the great presse of people; for they come from all places of the kingdome of Pegu thither at their feast. In Pegu they haue many Tallipoies or priests, which preach against all abuses. Many men resort vnto them. When they enter into their kiack, that is to say, their holy place or temple, at the doore there is a great larre of water with a cocke or a ladle in it, and there they wash their feet: and then they enter in, and lift vp their hands to their heads, first to their preacher, and then to the Sunne, and so sit downe. The Tallipoies go very strangely appparelled with one cambaline or thinne cloth next to their body of a browne colour, another of yellow doubled many times vpon their shoulder: and those two be girded to them with a broad girdle: and they haue a skinne of leather hanging on a string about their necks, whereupon they sit, bare headed & bare footed: for none of them weareth shoes; with their right armes bare and a great broad sombrero or shadow in their hands to shend them in the Summer from the Sunne, and in the Winter from the raine. When the Tallipoies or priests take their Orders, first they go to schoole vntill they be twenty yeres olde or more, and then they come before a Tallipoie appointed for that purpose, whom they call Rowli: he is of the chiefest or most learned, and he opposeth them, and afterward examineth them many times, whether they will leaue their friends, and the company of all women, and take vpon them the habit of a Tallipoie. If any be content, then he rideth vpon an horse about the streets very richly appparelled, with drummes and pipes, to shew that he leaueth the riches of the world to be a Tallipoie. In few dayes after, he is caried vpon a thing like an horsliter, which they call a serion, vpon ten or twelue mens shoulders in the appparel of a Tallipoie, with pipes and drummes, and many Tallipoies with him, and al his friends, and so they go with him to his house which standeth without the towne, and there they leaue him. Euery one of them hath his house, which is very little, set vpon six or eight posts, and they go vp to them with a ladder of twelue or foureteene staues. Their houses be for the most part by the hie wayes side, and among the trees, and in the woods. And they go with a great pot made of wood or fine earth, and conered, tied with a broad girdle vpon their shoulder, which cometh vnder their arme, wherewith they go to begge their victuals which they eate, which is rice, fish, and herbs. They demand nothing but come to the doore, and the people presently doe giue them, some one thing, and some another: and they put all together in their potte: for they say they must eate of their almes, and therewith content themselves. They keepe their feasts by the Moone: and when it is new Moone they keepe their greatest feast: and then the people send rice and other things to that kiack or church of which they be; and there all the Tallipoies doe meete which be of that Church, and eate the victuals which are sent them. When the Tallipoies do preach, many of the people eary them gifts into the pulpit where they sit and preach. And there is one which sitteth by them to take that which the people bring. It is diuided among them. They haue none other ceremonies nor seruice that I could see, but onely preaching.

The apparell of
their priests.

Obseruation of
new mounts.

Jamahey five &
twenty dayes
iourney North
eastward from
Pegu.

I went from Pegu to lamahey, which is in the countrey of the Langeiannes, whom we call langomes; it is fife and twenty dayes iourney Northeast from Pegu. In which iourney I passed many fruitfull and pleasant countreys. The countrey is very lowe, and hath many faire riuers. The houses are very bad, made of canes, and conered with straw. Here are many wilde buffes and elephants. Jamahey is a very faire and great towne, with faire houses of stone, well peopled, the streets are very large, the men very well set and strong, with a cloth about them, bare headed and bare footed: for in all these countreys they weare no shoes. The women be much fairer then those of Pegu. Heree in all these countreys they haue no wheat. They make some cakes of rice. Hither to lamahey come many marchants out of China, and bring great store of muske, golde, siluer, and many other things of China worke. Here is great store of victuals: they haue such plenty that they will not milke the buffes, as they doe in all other places. Here is great store of copper and beniamin. In these countreys

h golde. It is the
ere are foure wayes
ay goe in the shade
use by water or by
kingdome of Pegu
h preach against all
it is to say, their holy
or a ladle in it, and
ods to their heads,
es go very strangely
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ded to them with a
their necks, where-
s; with their right
them in the Sum-
boies or priests take
more, and then they
: he is of the chief-
n many times, whe-
take vpon them the
out the streets very
riches of the world
an horsliter, which
tallipoy, with pipes
they go with him to
Euery one of them
go vp to them with
art by the hie wayes
at pot made of wood
which cometh vnder
which is rice, fish,
e presently doe giue
their pottle: for they
y keepe their feasts
: and then the peo-
; and there all the
rich are sent them.
to the pulpit where
at which the people
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beniamin. In these
countryes

countreys when the people be sicke they make a vow to offer meat vnto the diuell, if they escape: and when they be recovered they make a banquet with many pipes & drummes and other instruments, and dassing all the night, and their friends come and bring gifts, cocos, figges, arreceas, and other fruits, and with great dauncing and reloycing they offer to the diuell, and say, they giue the diuel to eat, and driue him out. When they be dancing and playing they will cry & hallow very loud; and in this sort they say they driue him away. And when they be sicke a Tallipoy or two euery night doth sit by them & sing, to please the diuell that he should not hurt them. And if any die he is caried vpon a great frame made like a tower, with a couerling all gilded with golde made of canes caried with foureteene or sixteene men, with drummes and pipes and other instruments playing before him to a place out of the towne and there is burned. He is accompanied with all his friends and neighbours, all men: and they giue to the tallipoies or priests many mats and cloth: and then they returne to the house and there make a feast for two dayes: and then the wife with all the neighbours wiues & her friends go to the place where he was burned, and there they sit a certaine time and cry and gather the pieces of bones which be left vnburned and bury them, and then returne to their houses and make an end of all mourning. And the men and women which be neere of kin do shauie their heads, which they do not vse except it be for the death of a friend: for they much esteeme of their haire.

Caplan is the place where they finde the rubies, sapphires, and spinelles: it standeth sixe dayes Iourney from Aua in the kingdome of Pegu. There are many great high hills out of which they digge them. None may go to the pits but onely those which digge them.

In Pegu, and in all the countreys of Aua, Langeiannes, Siam, and the Bramas, the men weare bunches or little round halles in their priuy members: some of them weare two and some three. They cut the skin and so put toem in, one into one side and another into the other side: which they do when they be 25 or 30 yeeres olde, and at their pleasure they take one or more of them out as they thinke good. When they be married the husband is for euery child which his wife hath, to put in one vntill he come to three and then no more: for they say the women doe desire them. They were inuented because they should not abuse the male sexe. For in times past all those countreys were so giuen to that villany, that they were very searse of people. It was also ordained that the women should not haue past three cubits of cloth in their nether clothes, which they binde about them; which are so strait, that when they go in the streets, they shew one side of the leg bare aboue the knee. The bunches aforesayd be of diuers sorts: the least be as big as a litle walnut, and very round: the greatest are as big as a litle hennes egge: some are of brasse and some of siluer: but those of siluer be for the king and his noble men. These are gilded and made with great cunning, and ring like a litle bell. There are some made of leade, which they call Selwy because they ring but litle: and these be of lesser price for the poorer sort. The king sometimes taketh his out, and giueth them to his noblemen as a great gift: and because he hath vsed them, they esteeme them greatly. They will put one in, and heale vp the place in seuen or eight dayes.

The Bramas which be of the kings countrey (for the king is a Brama) haue their legs or bellies, or some part of their body, as they thinke good themselves, made black with certaine things which they haue: they vse to pricke the skinne, and to put on it a kinde of anile or blacking, which doth continue alwayes. And this is counted an honour among them: but none may haue it but the Bramas which are of the kings kindred.

These people weare no beards: they pull out the haire on their faces with little pinsons made for that purpose. Some of them will let 16 or 20 haires grow together, some in one place of his face and some in another, and pulleth out all the rest: for he carieth his pinsons alwayes with him to pull the haire out as soone as they appeare. If they see a man with a heard they wonder at him. They haue their teeth blacked both men and women, for they say a dogge hath his teeth white, therefore they will blacke theirs.

The Pegues if they haue a sute in the law which is so doubtfull that they cannot well determine it, put two long canes into the water where it is very deepe: and both the parties go

They burne
their dead.

Caplan is the
place where
the rubies and
other precious
stones are
found.

Anthony Galua-
no writeth of
these bath.

The people of
Pegu weare no
beards.

into the water by the poles, and there sit men to iudge, and they both do diue vnder the water, and he which remaineth longest vnder the water doth winne the suite.

Malacca.

The 10 of Ianuary I went from Pegu to Malacca, passing by many of the ports of Pegu, as Martauan, the Iland of Tani, from whence cometh great store of tinne which scrutheth all India, the Ilands of Tanasari, Iunsalaon, and many others; and so came to Malacca the 8 of February, where the Portugals haue a castle which standeth nere the sea. And the countrey fast without the towne belougeth to the Malayos, which is a kinde of proud people. They go naked with a cloth about their middle, and a litle roll of cloth about their heads. Hither come many ships from China & from the Malucos, Banda, Timor, and from many other Ilands of the Iauas, which bring great store of spices and drugs, and diamants and other iewels. The voyages into many of these Ilands belong vnto the captaine of Malacca: so that none may goe thither without his licence: which yeeld him great summes of money euery yeere. The Portugals heere haue often times warres with the king of Achem which standeth in the Iland of Sumatra: from whence cometh great store of pepper and other spices euery yeere to Pegu and Mecca within the Red sea, and other places.

The voyage to Iapan.

Eight hundred thousand crusadoes in siluer employed yerely by the Portugals in China.

When the Portugals go from Macao in China to Iapan, they carry much white silke, golde, muske, and porcelanes: and they bring from thence nothing but siluer. They haue a great caracke which goeth thither euery yere, and she bringeth from thence euery yere aboute sixe hundred thousand crusadoes: and all this siluer of Iapan, and two hundred thousand crusadoes more in siluer which they bring yerely out of India, they employ to their great aduantage in China: and they bring from thence golde, muske, silke, copper, porcelanes, and many other things very costly and gilded. When the Portugals come to Canton in China to traffike, they must remaine there but certaine dayes: and when they come in at the gate of the city, they must enter their names in a booke, and when they goe out at night they must put out their names. They may not lie in the towne all night, but must lie in their boats without the towne. And their dayes being expired, if any man remaine there, they are euill vsed and imprisoned. The Chinians are very suspitious, and doe not trust strangers. It is thought that the king doth not know that any strangers come into his countrey. And further it is credibly reported that the common people see their king very seldome or not at all, nor may not looke vp to that place where he sitteth. And when he rideth abroad he is caried vpon a great chaire or serriou gilded very faire, wherein there is made a little house with a latise to looke out at: so that he may see them, but they may not looke vp at him: and all the time that he passeth by them, they heaue vp their hands to their heads, & lay their heads on the ground, and looke not vp vntill he be passed. The order of China is when they mourne, that they weare white thread shoes, and hats of straw. The man doth mourne for his wife two yeres, the wife for her husband three yeres: the sonne for his father a yeere, and for his mother two yeres. And all the time which they mourne they keepe the dead in the house, the bowels being taken out and filled with chownam or lime, and collined: and when the time is expired they carry them out playing and piping, and burne them. And when they returne they pull off their mourning weeds, and marry at their pleasure. A man may keepe as many concubines as he will, but one wife onely. All the Chineans, Iaponians, and Cauchin Chineans do write right downwards, and they do write with a fine pensill made of dogs or cats haire.

The writing of the people of China &c.

Iapan. Diamants.

Iamba.

Golde.

Bina.

He returneth from Malacca.

Iapan is an Iland among the Iauas from whence come the diamants of the New water. And they finde them in the riuers: for the king will not suffer them to digge the rocke.

Iamba is an Iland among the Iauas also, from whence come diamants. And the king hath a masse of earth which is golde; it groweth in the middle of a riuer: and when the king doth lacke gold, they cut part of the earth and melt it, whereof cometh golde. This masse of earth doth appeare but once in a yere; which is when the water is low: and this is in the moneth of April.

Bina is another Iland among the Iauas, where the women trauell and labour as our men do in England: and the men keepe house and go where they will.

The 29 of March 1588, I returned from Malacca to Martauan, and so to Pegu, where I remained

remained the second time vntill the 17 of September, and then I went to Cosmin, and there tooke shipping; and passing many dangers by reason of contrary windes, it pleased God that we arrived in Bengala in November following: where I stayed for want of passage vntill the third of February 1589, and then I shipped my selfe for Cochin. In which voyage we endured great extremity for lacke of fresh water: for the weather was extreme hote, and we were many marchants and passengers, and we had very many calmes, and hote weather. Yet it pleased God that we arrived in Ceylon the sixth of March, where we stayed five dayes to water, and to furnish our selues with other necessary prouision. This Ceylon is a braue Iland, very fruitfull & faire; but by reason of continuall warres with the king thereof, all things are very deare: for he will not suffer any thing to be brought to the castle where the Portugals be: wherefore often times they haue great want of victuals. Their prouision of victuals commeth out of Bengala every yere. The king is called Raia, and is of great force: for he commeth to Columbo, which is the place where the Portugals haue their fort, with an hundred thousand men, and many elephants. But they be naked people all of them; yet many of them be good with their pieces which be muskets. When the king talketh with any man, he standeth vpon one legge, and setteth the other foot vpon his knee with his sword in his hand: it is not their order for the king to sit but to stand. His apparell is a fine painted cloth made of cotton wooll about his middle: his haire is long and bound vp with a little fine cloth about his head: all the rest of his body is naked. His guard are a thousand men, which stand round about him, and he in the middle; and when he marcheth, many of them goe before him, and the rest come after him. They are of the race of the Chingalaves, which they say are the best kinde of all the Malabars. Their eares are very large; for the greater they are, the more honourable they are accounted. Some of them are a spanne long. The wood which they burne is Cinamon wood, and it smelleth very sweet. There is great store of rubies, sapphires, and spinelles in this Iland: the best kinde of all be here; but the king will not suffer the inhabitants to digge for them, lest his enemies should know of them, and make warres against him, and so drue him out of his countrey for them. They haue no horses in all the countrey. The elephants be not so great as those of Pegu, which be monstrous huge: but they say all other elephants do feare them, and none dare fight with them, though they be very small. Their women haue a cloth bound about them from their middle to their knee: and all the rest is bare. All of them be blacke and but little, both men and women. Their houses are very little, made of the branches of the palmer or coco-tree, and couered with the leaues of the same tree.

Bengala.

Ceylon.

Blacke people.

Cape de Comori.

Coulam.

Cochin.

People with swollen legges: mento-red also by Ich. Haysen.

How pepper groweth.

The eleuenth of March we sailed from Ceylon, and so doubled the cape of Comori. Not far from thence, betwene Ceylon and the inaine land of Negapatan, they fish for pearles. And there is fished euery yere very much; which doth serue all India, Cambaia, and Bengala. It is not so orient as the pearle of Baharin in the gulfes of Persia. From cape de Comori we passed by Coulam, which is a fort of the Portugals: from whence commeth great store of pepper, which commeth for Portugall: for oftentimes there ladeth one of the caracks of Portugall. Thus passing the coast we arrived in Cochin the 22 of March, where we found the weather warme, but scarcity of victuals: for here groweth neither corne nor rice: and the greatest part commeth from Bengala. They haue here very bad water, for the riuer is farre off. This bad water causeth many of the people to be like lepers, and many of them haue their legs swollen as bigge as a man in the waste, & many of them are scant able to go. These people here be Malabars, and of the race of the Naires of Calicut: and they differ much from the other Malabars. These haue their heads very full of haire, and bound vp with a string: and there doth appeare a bush without the hand wherewith it is bound. The men be tall and strong, and good archers with a long bow and a long arrow, which is their best weapon: yet there be some caluers among them, but they handle them badly.

Heere groweth the pepper; and it springeth vp by a tree or a pole, and is like our iuyberry, but something longer like the wheat eare: and at the first the bunches are greene, and as they waxe ripe they cut them off and dry them. The leafe is much lesser then the iuy leafe and thinner. All the inhabitants here haue very little houses couered with the leaues of the

the

th do diue vnder the site.

of the ports of Pegu, mine which serueth all me to Malacca the 8 of a. And the countrey proud people. They t their heads. With rom many other Ilands and other iewels. The sea: so that none may any euery yeere. The standeth in the hand spices euery yeere to

uch white silke, golde, r. They haue a great euery yere aboute sixe hundred thousand crusa- y to their great aduan- y, porcelanes, and many ton in China to traffike, at the gate of the city, ght they must put out in their boats without re, they are euill vsed trangers. It is thought rey. And further it is e or not at all, nor may ad he is caried vpon a e house with a latise to him: and all the time ay their heads on the is when they mourne, mourne for his wife two er a yeere, and for his the dead in the house, offited: and when the hem. And when they re. A man may keepe Iaponians, and Cauchin ensill made of dogs or

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labour as our men do

also to Pegu, where I remained

Blacke people.

the cocn-trees. The men be of a reasonable stature; the women litle; all blacke, with a cloth bound about their middle hanging downe to their hammes; all the rest of their bodie be naked: they haue horrible great eares with many rings set with pearles and stones in them. The king goeth incached, as they do all; he doth not remaine in a place aboue five or sixe dayes: he hath many houses, but they be but litle: his guard is but small: he remooueth from one house to another according to their order. All the pepper of Calicut and course cinamom groweth here in this countrey. The best cinamom doth come from Ceylon, and is pilled from fine yong trees. Here are very many palmer or coco trees, which is their chiefe food: for it is their meat and drinke: and yeeldeth many other necessary things, as I haue declared before.

¶ Or Calicut, or
Cannor.

The Naires which be vnder the king of ¶ Samorin, which be Malabars, haue alwayes wars with the Portugals. The king hath alwayes peare with them; but his people goe to the sea to robbe & steale. Their chiefe captaine is called Cogi Alli; he hath three castles vnder him. When the Portugals complaine to the king, he savth he doth not send them out: but he consenteth that they go. They range all the coast from Ceylon to Goa, and go by foure or five parawes or boats together: and haue in euery one of them fifty or threescore men, and boord presently. They do much harme on that coast, and take euery yere many foists and boats of the Portugals. Many of these people be Moores. This kings countrey beginneth twelue leagues from Cochin, and reacheth deere vnto Goa. I remained in Cochin vntill the second of Nouember, which was eight moneths; for that there was no passage that went away in all that time: if I had come two dayes sooner I had found a passage presently. From Cochin I went to Goa, where I remained three dayes. From Cochin to Goa is an hundred leagues. From Goa I went to Chaul, which is threescore leagues, where I remained three and twenty dayes: and there making my prouision of things necessary for the shippe, from thence I departed to Ormus; where I stayed for a passage to Balsara fifty dayes. From Goa to Ormus is foure hundred leagues.

Goa.

Chaul.

Ormus.

Here I thought good, before I make an end of this my booke, to declare some things which India and the countrey farther Eastward do bring forth.

The pepper tree.

The pepper groweth in many parts of India, especially about Cochin: and much of it doeth grow in the fields among the bushes without any labour: and when it is ripe they go and gather it. The shrubbe is like vnto our iuy tree: and if it did not run about some tree or pole, it would fall downe and rot. When they first gather it, it is greene; and then they lay it in the Sun, and it becommeth blacke.

Ginger.

The ginger groweth like vnto our garlike, and the root is the ginger: it is to be found in many parts of India.

Cloues.

The cloues doe come from the Iles of the Moluccoes, which be diuers Hands: their tree is like to our bay tree.

Nutmegs and
waln.

The nutmegs and maces grow together, and come from the Ile of Banda: the tree is like to our walnut tree, but somewhat lesser.

Camphora.

The white sandol is wood very sweet & in great request among the Indians; for they grinde it with a litle water, and anoynt their bodies therewith: it commeth from the Isle of Timor.

Camphora is a precious thing among the Indians, and is solde dearer then golde. I thinke none of it commeth for Christendome. That which is compounded commeth from China: but that which groweth in canes and is the best, commeth from the great Isle of Borneo.

Lignum Aloes.

Lignum Aloes commeth from Cauchiuchina.

Long pepper.

The beniamin commeth out of the countreys of Siam and Iangomes.

Muske.

The long pepper groweth in Bengala, in Pegu, and in the Hands of the Iauas.

The muske commeth out of Tartarie, and is made after this order, by report of the marchants which bring it to Pegu to sell; In Tartarie there is a litle beast like vnto a yong ree, which they take in snares, and beat him to death with the blood: after that they cut out the bones, and

and beat the flesh with the blood very small, and fill the skin with it: and hereof commeth the muske.

Of the amber they holde diuers opinions; but most men say it commeth out of the sea, and that they finde it vpon the shores side. Amber.

The rubies, saphires, and spinelles are found in Pegu.

The diamants are found in diuers places, as in Bisnagar, in Agra, in Delli, and in the Ilands of the Iauas. Rubies, saphires
and spinels.
Diamants.

The best pearles come from the Iland of Baharim in the Persian sea, the woorser from the Piscaria neere the Isle of Ceylon, and from Aynam a great Iland on the Southermost coast of China.

Spodium and many other kindes of drugs come from Cambaia.

Now to returne to my voyage; from Ormus I went to Balsara or Basora, and from Basora to Babylon: and we passed the most part of the way by the strength of men by halling the boat vp the riuer with a long cord. From Babylon I came by land to Mosul, which standeth nere to Ninine, which is all ruinated and destroyed: it standeth fast by the riuer of Tigris. From Mosul I went to Merdin, which is in the country of the Armenians; but now there dwell in that place a people which they call Cordies, or Curdi. From Merdin I went to Orfa, which is a very faire towne, and it hath a goodly fountaine full of fish; where the Moores hold many great ceremonies and opinions concerning Abraham: for they say he did once dwell there. From thence I went to Bir, & so passed the riuer of Euphrates. From Bir I went to Aleppo, where I stayed certaine moneths for company; and then I went to Tripoli: where finding English shipping, I came with a prosperous voyage to London, where by Gods assistance I safely arriued the 29 of April 1591, hauing bene eight yeeres out of my native country. Spodium.
Basora.
Babylon.
Mosul.
Merdin.
Orfa.
Bir.
Aleppo.
Tripoli.

The report of Iohn Huighen van Linschoten concerning M. Newberies and M. Fitches imprisonment, and of their escape, which happened while he was in Goa.

IN the moneth of December, Anno 1583, there arriued in the towne and Iland of Ormus foure English men, which came from Aleppo in the country of Syria, hauing sailed out of England, & passed thorow the straights of Gibraltar to Tripoli a towne and hauen lying on the coast of Syria, where all the ships discharge their wares & marchandises, & from thence are caried by land vnto Aleppo, which is nine dayes iourney. In Aleppo there are resident diuers marchants & factours of all nations, as Italians, French men, English men, Armenians, Turks and Moores, euery man hauing his religion apart, paying tribute vnto the great Turke. In that towne there is great traffique, for that from thence euery yeere twice, there trauell two Callys, that is, companies of people and camels, which trauell vnto India, Persia, Arabia, and all the countreys bordering on the same, and deale in all sorts of marchandise, both to and from those countreys, as I in another place haue already declared. Three of the sayd English men aforesayd, were sent by the company of English men that are resident in Aleppo, to see if in Ormus they might keepe any factours, and so traffique in that place, like as also the Italians do, that is to say, the Venetians which in Ormus, Goa, and Malacca haue their factours, and traffique there, aswell for stones and pearles, as for other wares and spices of those countreys, which from thence are caried ouer land into Venice. One of these English men had bene once before in the sayd towne of Ormus, and there had taken good information of the trade, and vpon his aduise and aduertisement, the other were as then come thither with him, bringing great store of marchandises with them, as Clothes, Saffron, all kindes of drinking glasses, and Haberdashers wares, as looking glasses, knives, and such like stuffe: and to conclude, brought with them all kinde of small wares that may be deuised. And although those wares amounted vnto great summes of money, notwithstanding it was but onely a shadow or colour, thereby to giue no occasion to be mistrusted, or seen into: for that their principall intent was to buy great quantities of precious stones, as Diamants, Pearles, Rubies, &c. to the which end they brought with them Iohn Newberies
had bene in
Ormus before.
Anno. 1581.

them a great summe of money and golde, and that very secretly, not to be deceiued or robbed thereof, or to runne into any danger for the same. They being thus arriued in Ormus, hired a shoppe, and beganne to sell their wares: which the Italians perceiuing, whose factours continue there (as I sayd before) and fearing that those English men finding good vent for their commodities in that place, would be resident therein, and so dayly increase, which would be no small losse and hinderance vnto them, did presently inuent all the subtille meanes they could to hinder them: and to that end they went vnto the Captaine of Ormus, as then called Don Gonsalo de Meneses, telling him that there were certaine English men come into Ormus, that were sent onely to spie the countrey; and sayd further, that they were heretikes: and therefore they sayd it was conuenient they should not be suffered so to depart, without being examined, and punished as enemies, to the example of others. The Captaine being a friend vnto the English men, by reason that one of them which had bene there before, had giuen him certaine presents, would not be perswaded to trouble them, but shipped them with all their wares in a shippe that was to saile for Goa, and sent them to the Viceroy, that he might examine and trie them, as he thought good: where when they were arriued, they were cast into prison, and first examined whether they were good Christians or no: and because they could speake but badde Portugall, onely two of them spake good Dutch, as hauing bene certaine yeres in the Low countreys, and there traffiked, there was a Dutch Iesuite born in the towne of Bruges in Flanders, that had bene resident in the Indies for the space of thirty yers, sent vnto them, to vndermine and examine them: wherein they behaued themselues so well, that they were holden and esteemed for good and Catholicke Christians: yet still suspected, because they were strangers, and specially English men. The Iesuites still tolde them that they should be sent prisoners into Portugall, wishing them to leaue off their trade of marchandise, and to become Iesuites, promising them thereby to defend them from all trouble. The cause why they sayd so, and perswaded them in that earnest maner, was, for that the Dutch Iesuite had secretly bene aduertised of great summes of money which they had about them, and sought to get the same into their fingers, for that the first vowe and promise they make at their entrance into their Order, is, to procure the welfare of their sayd Order, by what meanes soeuer it be. But although the English men denied them, and refused the Order, saying, that they were vnfit for such places, neuertheless they proceeded so farre, that one of them, being a Painter (that came with the other three for company, to see the countreys, and to seeke his fortune, and was not sent thither by the English marchants) partly for feare, and partly for want of meanes to relieue himselfe, promised them to become a Iesuite: and although they knew and well perceiued he was not any of those that had the treasure, yet because he was a Painter, whereof there are but few in India, and that they had great need of him to paint their Church, which otherwise would cost them great charges, to bring one from Portugall, they were very glad thereof, hoping in time to get the rest of them with all their money into their fellowship: so that to conclude, they made this Painter a Iesuite, where he continued certaine dayes, giuing him good store of worke to doe, and entertaining him with all the fauour and friendship they could deuise, and all to winne the rest, to be a pray for them: but the other three continued still in prison, being in great feare, because they vnderstood no man that came to them, nor any man almost knew what they sayd: till in the end it was tolde them that certaine Dutch men dwelt in the Archbishops house, and counsell giuen them to send vnto them, whereat they much reioyced, and sent to me and an other Dutch man, desiring vs once to come and speake with them, which we presently did, and they with teares in their eyes made complaint vnto vs of their hard vsage, shewing vs from point to point (as it is sayd before) why they were come into the countrey, withall desiring vs for Gods cause, if we might by any meanes, to helpe them, that they might be set at liberty vpon sureties, being ready to endure what iustice should ordaine for them, saying, that if it were found contrary, and that they were other then traueilling marchants, and sought to finde out further benefit by their wares, they would be content to be punished. With that we departed from them, promising them to do our best: and in the end we obtained so much of the

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the Archbishop, that he went vnto the Viceroy to deliuer our petition, and perswaded him so well, that he was content to set them at libertie, and that their goods should be deliuered vnto them againe, vpon condition they should put in sureties for two thousand pardawes, not to depart the countrey before other order should be taken with them. Thereupon they presently found a Citizen of the towne that was their surety for two thousand pardawes, to whom they payed in hand one thousand and three hundred pardawes, and because they sayd they had no more ready money, he gaue them credit, seeing what store of marchandise they had, whereby at all times if need were, he might be satisfied: and by that meanes they were deliuered out of prison, and hired themselves an house, and beganne to set open shoppe: so that they vttered much ware, and were presently well knowne among all the marchants, because they alwayes respected gentlemen, specially such as bought their wares, shewing great courtesie and honour vnto them, whereby they woon much credit, and were beloued of all men, so that euery man faouored them, and was willing to doe them pleasure. To vs they shewed great friendship, for whose sake the Archbi-hop faouored them much, and shewed them very good countenance, which they knew well how to increase, by offering him many presents, although he would not receiue them, neither would euer take gift or present at any mans hands. Likewise they behaued themselves so discreetly that no man caried an euill eye, no, nor an euill thought towards them. Which liked not the Iesuites, because it hindered them from that they hoped for, so that they ceased not still by this Dutch Iesuite to put them in feare, that they should be sent into Portugall to the King, counselling them to yeeld themselves Iesuites into their Cloister, which if they did, he sayd they would defend them from all troubles, saying further, that he counselled them therein as a friend, & one that knew for certaine that it was so determined by the Viceroyes Priuy councill: which to effect he sayd they sayed but for shipping that should saile for Portugall, with diuers other perswasions, to put them in some feare, and so to effect their purpose. The English men to the contrary, durst not say any thing to them, but answered, that as yet they would stay a while, and consider thereof, thereby putting the Iesuites in comfort, as one among them, being the principall of them (called Iohn Newbery) complained vnto me often times, saying that he knew not what to say or thinke therein, or which way he might be ridde of those troubles: but in the end they determined with themselves to depart from thence, and secretly by meanes of other friendes they employed their money in precious stones; which the better to effect, one of them was a Jeweller, and for the same purpose came with them. Which being concluded among them, they durst not make knowne to any man, neither did they credite vs so much, as to shew vs their mindes therein, although they tolde vs all whatsoever they knew. But on a Whitsunday they went abroad to sport themselves about three miles from Goa, in the mouth of the riuer in a countrey called Bardes, hauing with them good store of meate and drinke. And because they should not be suspected, they left their house and shoppe, with some wares therein vsolded, in custody of a Dutch boy, by vs prouided for them, that looked vnto it. This boy was in the house not knowing their intent, and being in Bardes, they had with them a Patamar, which is one of the Indian postes, which in the Winter times carrieth letters from one place to the other, whom they had hired to guide them: and because that betweene Bardes and the firme land there is but a little riuer, in a maner halfe drie, they passed ouer it on foot, and so travelled by land, being neuer heard of againe: but it is thought they arrived in Aleppo, as some say, but they know not certainly. Their greatest hope was that Iohn Newbery could speake the Arabian tongue, which is vsed in all those countreys, or at the least vnderstood; for it is very common in all places there abouts, as French with vs. Newes being come to Goa, there was a great stirre and murmuring among the people, and we much woondered at it: for many were of opinion, that we had giuen them counsell so to do: and presently their surety seised vpon the goods remaining, which might amount vnto aboute two hundred pardawes; and with that and the money he had receiued of the English men, he went vnto the Viceroy, and deliuered it vnto him: which the Viceroy hauing receiued, forgaued him the rest. This flight of the English men grieved the Iesuites most, because they had lost such a

The Arabian
tongue general
in the East.

praye, which they made sure account of: whereupon the Dutch Iesuite came to vs to aske vs if we knew thereof, saying, that if he had suspected so much, he would haue dealt otherwise, for that he said, he once had in his hands of theirs a bagge wherein was forty thousand veneseanders (each veneseander being two pardawes) which was when they were in prison. And that they had alwayes put him in comfort to accomplish his desire: vpon the which promise he gaue them their money againe, which otherwise they should not so lightly haue come by, or peraduenture neuer, as he openly sayd: and in the ende he called them hereticks, and spies, with a thousand other railing speeches, which he vttered against them. The English man that was become a Iesuite, hearing that his companions were gone, and perceiuing that the Iesuites shewed him not so great fauour, neither vsed him so well as they did at the first, repented himselfe; and seeing he had not as then made any solemn promise, and being counselled to leaue the house, and tolde that he could not want a liuing in the towne, as also that the Iesuites could not keepe him there without he were willing to stay, so they could not accuse him of any thing, he tolde them flatly that he had no desire to stay within the Cloister. And although they vsed all the meanes they could to keepe him there, yet he would not stay, but hired an house without the Cloister, and opened shoppe, where he had good store of worke: and in the end married a Mestizos daughter of the towne, so that he made his account to stay there while he liued. By this English man I was instructed of all the wayes, trades, and voyages of the countrey, betweene Aleppo and Ormus, and of all the ordinances and common customes which they vsually holde during their voyage ouer the land, as also of the places and townes where they passed. And since those English mens departures from Goa, there neuer arriued any strangers, either English or others, by land, in the sayd countreys, but onely Italians which daily traffique euer land, and vse continuall trade going and coming that way.

The voyage of M. Iohn Eldred to Trypolis in Syria by sea, and from thence by land and riuer to Babylon and Balsara. 1583.

I Departed out of London in the ship called the Tiger, in the company of M. Iohn Newbery, M. Ralph Fitch, and sixe or seuen other honest marchants vpon Shroue munday 1583, and arriued in Tripolis of Syria the first day of May next ensuing: at our landing we went on Maving vpon S. Georges Iland, a place where Christians dying aboard the ships, are wont to be buried. In this city our English marchants haue a Consull, and our nation abide together in one house with him, called Fondegli Ingles, builded of stone, square, in maner like a Cloister, & euery man hath his seuerall chamber, as it is the vse of all other Christians of seuerall nations. This towne standeth vnder a part of the mountaine of Libanus two English miles distant from the port: on the side of which port, trending in forme of an halfe Moone, stand fure blocke houses or small forts, wherein is some very good artillery, and the forts are kept with about an hundred Ianisaries. Right before this towne from the seaward is a banke of mouing sand, which gathereth and increaseth with the Westerne winds, in such sort, that, according to an olde prophesie among them, this banke is like to swallow vp & ouerwhelme the towne: for euery yere it increaseth and eateth vp many gardens, although they vse all policy to diminish the same, and to make it firme ground. The city is about the bignesse of Bristow, and walled about, though the walles be of no great force. The chiefe strength of the place is in a Citadell, which standeth on the South side within the walles, and ouerlooketh the whole towne, and is strongly kept with two hundred Ianisaries and good artillery. A riuer passeth thorow the midst of the city, wherewith they water their gardens and mulbery trees, on which there grow abundance of silke wormes, wherewith they make great quantity of very white silke, which is the chiefest naturall commodity to be found in and about this place. This rode is more frequented with Christian marchants, to wit, Venetians, Genouois, Florentines, Marsilians, Sicilians, Raguses, and lately with English men, then any other port of the Turks dominions. From Tripolis I departed the 14 of May with a carauan, passing three dayes ouer the ridge of mount Libanus, at the end whereof we arriued in a city called Hammah, which standeth on a goolly plaine replenished with

The description
of Tripolis in
Syria.

Store of white
silke.

The city of
Hammah.

came to vs to aske
 old haue dealt other-
 herein was forty thou-
 when they were in
 his desire: vpon the
 should not so lightly
 ende he called them
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 y could to keepe him
 and opened shoppe,
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 English man I was in-
 Aleppo and Ormus,
 y holde during their
 ed. And since those
 ther English or others,
 e ouer land, and vse

from thence by

many of M. Iohn New-
 Shroue munday 1583,
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 t Libanus, at the end
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 with

with corne and cotton wooll. On these mountaines which we passed grow great quantity of Cotton Wooll.
 gall trees, which are somewhat like our oaks, but lesser and more crooked: on the best tree Gall Trees.
 a man shall not finde aboue a pound of galles. This towne of Hamamah is fallen and falleth
 more and more to decay, and at this day there is scarce one halfe of the wall standing, which
 hath bene very strong and faire: but because it cost many mens liues to win it, the Turke
 will not haue it repaired; and hath written in the Arabian tongue ouer the castle gate, which
 standeth in the midst of the towne, these words: Cursed be the father and the sonne that
 shall lay their hands to the repairing hereof. Refreshing our selues one day here, we passed
 forward with camels three dayes more vntill we came to Aleppo, where we arriued the 21 of Aleppo.
 May. This is the greatest place of traffique for a dry towne that is in all those parts: for
 for hither resort lewes, Tartarians, Persians, Armenians, Egyptians, Indians, and many sorts of
 Christians, and enjoy freedom of their consciences, and bring thither many kinds of rich
 marchandises. In the midst of this towne also standeth a goodly castle raised on high,
 with a garison of foure or five hundred Ianisaries. Within foure miles round about are good-
 ly gardens and vineyards and trees, which beare goodly fruit nere vnto the riuers side,
 which is but small; the walles are about three English miles in compasse, but the suburbs
 are almost as much more. The towne is greatly peopled. We departed from thence with
 our camels the last of May with M. Iohn Newbery and his company, and came to Birrah
 in three dayes, being a small towne situated vpon the riuier Euphrates, where it beginneth first
 to take his name, being here gathered into one chanell, whereas before it commeth downe
 in manifolde branches, and therefore is called by the people of the countrey by a name
 which signifieth a thousand heads. Here is plenty of victuals, whereof we all furnished our
 selues for a long iourney downe the aforesayd riuier. And according to the maner of those
 that trauell downe by water, we prepared a small barke for the conueyance of our selues and
 of our goods. These boates are flat bottomed, because the riuier is shallow in many places: Euphrates shal-
 low.
 and when men trauell in the month of Iuly, August, and September, the water being then
 at the lowest, they are constrained to cary with them a spare boat or two to lighten their
 owne boates, if they chance to fall on the shoalds. We were eight and twenty dayes vpon
 the water betwene Birrah and Felugia, where we disembarked our selues and our goods. Eight & twenty
 dayes iourney by
 riuier.
 Euery night after the Sun setteth, we tie our barke to a stake, go on land to gather sticks,
 and set on our pot with rice or brused wheat, and hauing supped, the marchants lie aboard
 the barke, and the mariners vpon the shores side as nere as they can vnto the same. In
 many places vpon the riuers side we met with troops of Arabians, of whom we bought milke, Arabians vpon
 butter, egges, and lambs, and gaue them in barter, (for they care not for money) glasses, the riuier of
 combes, corall, amber, to hang about their armes and necks, and for churned milke we gaue Euphrates.
 them bread and pomgranat peeles, wherewith they vse to tanne their goats skinnes which
 they churme withall. Their haire, apparell, and colour are altogether like to those vagabond
 Egyptians, which heretofore haue gone about in England. Their women all without excep-
 tion weare a great round ring in one of their nostrils, of golde, siluer, or yron, according
 to their ability, and about their armes and smalles of their legs they haue hoops of golde, women weare
 golde rings in
 their nostrils.
 siluer or yron. All of them as wel women and children as men, are very great swimmers,
 and often times swimming they brought vs milke to our barke in vessels vpon their heads.
 These people are very theuish, which I proued to my cost: for they stole a basket of mine,
 with things of good value in the same, from vnder my mans head as he was asleepe: and
 therefore trauellers keepe good watch as they passe downe the riuier. Euphrates at Birrah is
 about the breadth of the Thames at Lambeth, and in some places narrower, in some broader: Euphrates d-
 scribbed.
 it runneth very swifly, almost as fast as the riuier of Trent: it hath diuers sorts of fish in it,
 but all are scaled, some as bigge as salmons, like barbils. We landed at Felugia the eight Felug
 and twentieth of Iune, where we made our abode seuen dayes, for lacke of camels to cary
 our goods to Babylon: the heat at that time of the yere is such in those parts, that men are
 loth to let out their camels to trauell. This Felugia is a village of some hundred houses, and
 a place appointed for discharging of such goods as come downe the riuier: the inhabitants
 are Arabians. Not finding camels here, we were constrained to vnlade ouer goods, and hired

an hundred asses to cary our English marchandises onely to New Babylon ouer a short desert, in crossing whereof we spent eighteene houres traelling by night, and part of the morning, to auoid the great heat.

The ruines of
olde Babylon.

In this place which we crossed ouer, stoud the olde mighty city of Babylon, many olde ruines whereof are easily to be scene by day-light, which I Iohn Eldred haue often beheld at my good leasure, hauing made three voyages betweene the new city of Babylon and Aleppo ouer this desert. Here also are yet standing the ruines of the olde tower of Babel, which being vpon a plaine ground seemeth a farre off very great, but the nerer you come to it, the lesser and lesser it appeareth; sundry times I haue gone thither to see it, and found the remnants yet standing aboue a quarter of a mile in compasse, and almost as high as the stone worke of Pauls steeple in London, but it skeweth much bigger. The bricks remaining in this most ancient monument be halfe a yard thicke, and three quarters of a yard long, being dried in the Sunne onely, and betweene euery course of bricks there lieth a course of mattes made of canes, which remaine sound and not perished, as though they had bene layed within one yeere.

New Babylon.

The riuers Tigris.

The city of New Babylon joineth vpon the aloraysd small desert where the Olde city was, and the riuer of Tigris runneth close vnder the wall, and they may if they will open a sluice, and let the water of the same runne round about the towne. It is aboue two English miles in compasse, and the inhabitants generally speake three languages, to wit, the Persian, Arabian and Turkish tongues: the people are of the Spaniards complexion: and the women generally weare in one of the pristles of their noses a ring like a wedding ring, but somewhat greater, with a pearle and a Turkish stone set therein: and this they do be they neuer so poore.

Rafsborne vpon
bladders of goats
skins.

This is a place of very great traffique, and a very great thorowfare from the East Indies to Aleppo. The towne is very well furnished with victuals which come downe the riuer of Tigris from Mosul which was called Ninue in olde time. They bring these victuals and diuers sorts of marchandises vpon rats borne vpon goats skins blown vp full of wind in maner of bladders. And when they haue discharged their goods, they sel the rats for fire, and let the wind out of their goats skins, and cary them home againe vpon their asses by land, to make other voyages downe the riuer. The building here is most of bricke dried in the Sun, and very litle or no stone is to be found: their houses are all flat-roofed and low. They haue no

Seldome raine.

raie for eight moneths together, nor almost any clouds in the skie night nor day. Their Winter is in Nouember, December, Ianuary and February, which is as warme as our Summer in England in a maner. This I know by good experience, because my abode at severall times in this city of Babylon hath bene at the least the space of two yeeres. As we come to the city, we passe ouer the riuer of Tigris on a great bridge made with boats chained together with two mighty chaines of yron. From thence we departed in flat bottomed barks more strong & greater then those of Euphrates, and were eight and twenty dayes also in passing downe this riuer to Balsara, but we might haue done it in eighteene or lesse, if the water had bene higher. Vpon the waters side stand by the way diuers townes resembling much the names of the olde prophets: the first towne they call Ozeah, & another Zecchiah. Before we come to Balsara by one dayes iourney, the two riuers of Tigris and Euphrates meet, and there standeth a castle called Curna, kept by the Turks, where all marchants pay a small custome. Here the two riuers ioyned together begin to be eight or nine miles broad: here also it beginneth to ebbe and flow, and the water ouerflowing maketh the countrey all about very fertile of corne, rice, pulse, and dates. The towne of Balsara is a mile and an halfe in circuit: all the buildings, castle and wals, are made of bricke dried in the Sun. The Turke hath here five hundred fanisaries, besides other souldiers continually in garison and pay, but his chiefe strength is of gallies which are about five and twenty or thirty very faire and furnished with goodly ordinance. To this port of Balsara come monethly diuers ships from Ormuz, laden with all sorts of Indian marchandise, as spices, drugs, Indico and Calcut cloth. These ships are vsually from forty to threescore tunnes, hauing their planks sowed together with corde made of the barke of Date trees, and in stead of Occam they vse the shuierings of the barke of the sayd trees, and of the

Curna castle.

Balsara.

same

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same they also make their tackling. They haue no kind of yron worke belonging to these ves-
sels, saue only their ankens. From this place six dayes sailing downe the gulle, they goe to
a place called Baharem in the mid way to Ormus: there they fish for pearles foure moneths in
the yeere, to wit, in Iune, Iuly, August, and September. My abode in Balsara was iust sixe
moneths, during which time I receiued diuers letters from M. John Newberry from Ormus,
who as he passed that way with her Maiesties letters to Zelabdim Echebar king of Cambaia, &
vnto the mighty emperour of China, was traiterously there arrested, and all his company, by
the Portugals, and afterward sent prisoner to Goa; where after a long and cruell imprisonment,
he and his companions were deliuered vpon sureties, not to depart the towne without leaue, at the
sute of one father Thomas Steuens an English religious man, which they found there: but shortly
after three of them escaped, whereof one, to wit, M. Ralph Fitch, is since come into England.
The fourth, which was a painter called John Story, became religious in the college of S. Paul
in Goa, as we vnderstood by their letters. I and my companion William Shales hauing dis-
patched our businesse at Balsara, imbarked our selues in company of seuentie barks all laden
with merchandise, hauing euery barke 14. men to draw them, like our Westerne bargemen on
the Thames, and we were forty foure dayes comming vp against the streame to Babylon,
where arriuing and paying our custome, we with all other sorts of marchants bought vs ca-
mels, hired vs men to lade and driue them, furnished our selues with rice, butter, bisket, hony
made of dates, onions and dates: and euery marchant bought a proportion of linc nuttens,
and hired certaine shepheards to driue them with vs: we also bought vs tents to lie in, and to
put our goods vnder: and in this our carauan were foure thousand camels laden with spices,
and other rich marchandises. These camels will linc very well two or three dayes without
water: their feeding is on thistles, wormewood, magdalene, and other strong weeds which
they finde vpon the way. The government and deciding of all quarels and duties to be pay-
ed, the whole carauan commiteth to one speciali rich marchant of the company, of whose hon-
esty they conceiue best. In passing from Babylon to Aleppo, we spent forty dayes, tra-
uelling twenty, or foure and twenty miles a day, resting ourselues comonly from two of the
clocke in the afternoone, vntill three in the morning, at which time we begin to take our jour-
ney. Eight dayes iourney from Babylon toward Aleppo, neere vnto a towne called Heit, as
we crosse the riuier Euphrates by boates, about 3. miles from the town there is a valley
wherein are many springs throwing out abundantly at great mouths, a kind of blacke sub-
stance like vnto tarre, which serueth all the countrey to make stanch their barks and boates:
euery one of these springs maketh a noise like vnto a Smiths forge in the blowing & puffing
out of this matter, which neuer ceaseth night nor day, and the noise may be heard a mile
off continually. This vale swaloweth vp all heauie things that come vpon it. The people of
the countrey cal it in their language Babil gehenam, that is to say, Hell doore. As we pass-
ed through these deserts, we saw certaine wild beasts, as wild asses all white, Roebucks,
wolfes, leopards, foxes, and many hares, whereof we chased and killed many. Aborise the
king of the wandring Arabians in these deserts, hath a dutie of 40.s. sterling, vpon euery
Camels lode, which he sendeth his officers to receiue of the Carauans, and in consideration
hereof, he taketh vpon him to conduct the sayd Carauans if they need his helpe, and to de-
fend them against certaine prowling thieues. I and my companion William Shales came to
Aleppo with the Carauan the eleuenth of Iune, 1584. where we were ioyfully receiued 20.
miles distant from the towne by M. William Barret our Consull, accompanied with his peo-
ple and Ianisaries, who fell sicke immediately and departed this life within 8. dayes after, and
elected before his death M. Antonie Bate Consul of our English nation in his place, who
laudably supplied the same roome 3. yeeres. In which meane time, I made two voyages
more vnto Babylon, and returned by the way aforesayd, ouer the deserts of Arabia. And
afterwards, as one desirous to see other parts of the countrey, I went from Aleppo to An-
tioch, which is thence 60. English miles, and from thence went downe to Tripolis, where
going aboard a small vessell, I arriued at loppe, and travelled to Rama, Lycia, Gaza, Ieru-
salem, Bethleem, to the riuier of Iordan, and the sea or lake of Zodome, and returned backe
to loppe, & from thence by sea to Tripolis, of which places because many others haue
published

Ships made with-
out yron in the
Persian gulfe.

Zelabdim Eche-
bar king of Cam-
baia.

He returneth
from Balsara to
Aleppo.

Their provision
of victuals.

A Carauan of
foure thousand
Camels.

William Barret
Consul in
Aleppo.

M. Wil. Barret.

Two voyages
more made to
Babylon.

published large discourses, I surcease to write Within few dayes after imbarking my selfe at Tripolis the 22. of December, I arrived (God be thanked) in safety here in the river of Thames with divers English marchants, the 26th March, 1588, in the Hercules of London, which was the richest ship of English marchants goods that euer was knowne to come into this realme.

The money and measures of Babylon, Balsara, and the Indies, with the customes, &c. written from Aleppo in Syria, An. 1584. by M. Will. Barret.

BABYLON :

The weight, measure, and money currant there, and the customes of merchandize.

A Mana of Babylon is of Aleppo 1 roue 5 ounces and a halfe : and 68 manas and three seventh parts, make a quintall of Aleppo, which is 494 li. 8 ounces of London : and 100 manas is a quintall of Babylon, which maketh in Aleppo 146 roues, and of London 722 li. and so much is the sayd quintall : but the marchants accord is by so much the mana, and in the sayd place they bate the tare in all sorts of commodities, according to the order of Aleppo touching the tare.

The measure of Babylon is greater then that of Aleppo 21 in $\frac{1}{2}$ 100. For bringing 100 pikes of any measurable ware from Aleppo thither, there is found but 82 pikes in Babylon, so that the 100 pikes of Babylon is of Aleppo 121 pikes, very litle lesse.

The currant mony of Babylon are Saies, which Say is 5 medines, as in Aleppo, and 40 medines being 8 Saies make a duckat currant, and 47 medines passe in value as the duckat of gold of Venice, and the dollars of the best sort are worth 33 medines. The roials of plate are sold by the 100 drams at prise, according as they be in request : but amongst the marchants they bargain by the 100 metrals, which are 150 drams of Aleppo, which 150 drams are 135 single roials of plate : but in the mint or castle, they take the by the 100 drams, which is 90 roials of plate, and those of the mint give 5 medines lesse in each 100 drams then they are worth to be sold among the marchants, and make payment at the terme of 40 dayes in Saies.

The custome in Babylon, as wel inward as outward, is in this maner : Small wares at 6 per 100, Coral and amber at 5 and a halfe per 100, Venice cloth, English cloth, Kersies, Mockairs, Chamblets, Silks, Veluets, Damasks, Sattins & such like at 5 per 100 : & they rate the goods without reason as they lust themselves. The Toafo, Boabo, and other exactions 6 medines per bale, all which they pay presently in ready mony, according to the custome and vse of the emperor.

To the Ermin of the mint $\frac{1}{2}$ ordinarie vse is to give 30 Saies in curtesie, otherwise he would by authoritie of his office come aboard, & for des-pight make such search in the barke, that he would turne all things topsie turvie.

BALSARA :

The weight, measure, and money in the cite of Balsara.

A Mana of Balsara answereth 5 roues 2 ounces & a halfe of Aleppo weight, & 19 manas and one 4 part of Balsara, answereth the quintall of Aleppo, which is 494 roues, 8 ounces English, and 20 manas is the quintall of Balsara, which is 104 Alepine, and of London 514 li. 8. ounces, and so much is the sayd quintall, but the marchants bargain at so much the mana or wolsene (which is all one) and they abate the tare in euery mana, as the sort of spice is, and the order taken therefore in that place.

The measure of Balsara is called a pike, which is iust as the measure of Babylon, to say, 100 pikes of Balsara make of Aleppo 121 pikes, vt supra in the rate of Babylon.

The currant mony of Balsara is as foloweth. There is a sort of flusses of copper called Estini, whereof 12 make a mamedine, which is the value of one medine Aleppine, the said mamedine

William Barret.

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William Barret.

TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

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mamedine is of siluer, hauing the Moresco stampe on both sides, and two of these make a danine, which is 2 medines Aleppine.

The said danine is of siluer, hauing the Turkesco stampe on both sides, & 2 and a halfe of these make a Saie, which is in value as the Saie of Aleppo.

The said Saie is of the similitude and stampe of Aleppo, being (as appeares) 60 estiuces. Also one Say and 20 estiuces make a larine, which is of Aleppo money 6 medines and a halfe.

The sayd larine is a strange piece of money, not being round as all other currant money in Christianitie, but is a small rod of siluer of the greatnesse of the pen of a goose feather, wherewith we vse to write, and in length about one eight part thereof, which is wrested, so that the two ends meet at the iust halfe part, and in the head thereof is a stampe Turkesco, and these be the best currant money in all the Indias, and 6 of these larines make a duckat, which is 40 medines or eight Saies of Aleppo.

The duckat of gold is worth there 7 larines, and one danine, which is of Aleppo money 48 medines and a halfe.

The Venetian money is worth larines 88 per 100 meticals, which is 150 drams of Aleppo, vt supra.

The roials of plate are worth 88 larines by the 100 meticals, & albeit among the marchants they sel by the 100 meticals, yet in the mint or castle, they sel by the 100 drams, hauing there lesse then the worth 5 medines in each hundred drams, and haue their paiement in 40 dayes made them in Saies or larines.

The custome of the said places, aswell inward as outward, are alike of all sorts of goods, to say 6 by the 100, and Toafo, Babo, & scriuan medines 6 by the bale inward & outward, to say, 3 inward, and as much outward: but who so leaneth his goods in the custome house paieth nothing, where otherwise at the taking thereof away, he should pay 3 med. by the bale, and of the said goods there is no other duty to pay, and this commeth to passe whē the customers esteeme the goods too high. For in such a case they may be driuen to take so much commoditie as the custome amounteth to, and not to pay them in money, for such is the order from the Grand Signior.

Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a quittance or cocket sealed and firmēd with the customers hand, in confirmatiō of the dispatch and clearing, and before departure thence, to cause the sayd customer to cause search to be made, to the end that at the voiaiges retourne there be no cauitation made, as it oftentimes happeneth.

Note that 100 meticals of Balsara weigh 17 ounces and a halfe sottile Venetian, and of Aleppo drams 150, vt supra.

The freight of the barkes from Ormuz to Balsara, I would say from Balsara to Ormuz, they pay according to the greatnesse thereof. To say, for cariage of 10 cares 180 larines, those of 15 cares 270 larines, those of 20 cares 360 larines, those of 30 cares 540 larines. Note that a care is 4 quintals of Balsara. They pay also to the pilot of the barke for his owne cariage one care, and to all the rest of the mariners amongst them 3 cares freight, which is in the whole 4 cares, and paying the abovesayd prises and freights, they are at no charges of victuals with them, but it is requisite that the same be declared in the charter partie, with the condition that they laie not aboard one rotulo more then the freight, vnder paines that finding more in Ormuz, it is forfeit, and besides that to pay the freight of that which they haue laden.

And in this accord it behoueth to deale warlike, and in the presence of the Ermin or some other honest man (wherof there are but few) for they are the worst people in all Arabia. And this diligence must be put in executiō, to the end the barks may not be ouerladen, because they are to passe many sands betwixt Balsara and Ormuz.

ORMVZ:

The weight, measure, and money currant in the kingdom of Ormuz:

SPices and drugs they weigh by the bar, and of euery sort of goods the weight is different.

To

To say, of some drugs 3 quintals, and 3 erubi or routes, and other some 4 quintals 25 rotuloes, and yet both is called a barre, which barre, as well as great as litle, is 20 frasoli, and every frasoli is 10 manas, and every mana 23 chiansi, and every chianso 10 meticals and a halfe. Note that every quintall maketh 4 erubi or routes, and every route 32 rotuloes, & every rotulo (lo 16 ounces, and every ounce 7 meticals, so that the quintall commeth to be 128 rotuloes, which is Aleppine 26 rotuloes and one third part, which is 132 li. English weight. And contrarywise $\frac{1}{3}$ quintal of Aleppo (which is 494 rotuloes 8 ounces English) maketh 477 rotuloes and a halfe of Ormuz, which is 3 quintals 2 routes, 29 rotuloes and a halfe.

What a rotulo is.

Note that there are bars of diners weights, vt supra, of which they bargaine simply, according to the sort of commoditie, but if they bargaine of the great barre, the same is 7 quintals and 24 rotuloes, which is 958 li. 9 ounces of London weight, and of Aleppo 193 rotuloes and a halfe.

Touching the money of Ormuz, they bargaine in marchandize at so many leches by the barre, which lech is 100 Asaries, and maketh larines 100 & a halfe, which maketh pardaos 38, & larines one halfe, at larines 5 by the pardao. One asarie is sadines 10, and every sadine is 100. danarie.

The larine is worth 5 sadines and one fourth part, so that the sadine is worth of Aleppo mony 1 medine and 1 fourth part, & the larine as in Balsara worth of Aleppo mony 6 medines & a half.

The pardao is 5 larines of Balsara.

There is also stamped in Ormuz a seraphine of gold, which is litle and round, and is worth 24 sadines, which maketh 30 medines of Aleppo.

The Venetian mony is worth in Ormuz larines 88 per 100 meticals, & the roials are worth larines 86 lesse one sadine, which is every thousand meticals, 382 asares: but those that will not sel them, vse to melt them, and make them so many larines in the king of Ormuz his mint, whereby they cleare 2 per 100, and somewhat more: and this they doe because neither Venetian money nor roials run as currant in Ormuz, per aduise.

The measure of Ormuz is of two sorts, the one called codo which increaseth vpon the measure of Aleppo 3 per 100, for bringing 100 pikes of any measurable wares from Aleppo to Ormuz, it is found in Ormuz to be 103 codes. Also these measures of Ormuz increase vpon those of Balsara and Babylon 25 and two third parts per 100: for bringing 100 pikes of any measurable wares from Balsara or Babylon, there is found in Ormuz 125 codes and two third parts.

The other measure is called a vare, which was sent from the king of Portugall to the India, by which they sell things of small value, which measure is of 3 palmes or spans, and is one code and two third parts, so that buying 100 codes of any measurable wares, and returning to measure it by the sayd vare, there are found but 60 vares, contrarywise 100 vares make 166 codes and two third parts.

Note that all such ships as lade horses in Ormuz for Goa or any other place of India, lading 10 horses or vpwards, in what places soeuer the said horses be taken a shore in the India, the marchãdize which is to be discharged out of that ship wherein the said horses come, are bound to pay no custome at all, but if they lade one horse lesse then ten, then the goods are bound to pay the whole custome. And this law was made by Don Emanuel king of Portugall, but it is to be diligently foreseene, whither all those horses laden be bound to pay the king his custome: for many times by the king of Portugall his commandement, there is fauour shewed to the king of Cochin his brother in armes, so that his horses that come in the same ship, are not to answeere custome. As for example: If there were 4 horses laden in one ship, all which were to pay custome to the king, and one other of the king of Cochins which were not to pay any custome, the same rauseth all the marchandize of that ship to be subiect to pay custome, per aduise. But if they lade 10 horses vpon purpose to pay the king his custome in Goa, and in the voyage any of them should die in that case, if they bring the taile of the dead horse to the custome in Goa, then the marchandize is free from all custome, because they were laden in Ormuz to pay custome in Goa. Moreouer, if the horses should die before the mid-

midst of the voyage, they pay no custome at all, and if they die in the mids of the voyage, then they pay halfe custome, but if any horse die after the mid volage, they pay custome no lesse then if they arrive safe. Notwithstanding, the merchandize (whether the said horses die before or in the mid voyage or after the mid volage) are free from all custome.

The custome of Ormuz is eleven in the 100, to say, 10 for the king, and 1 for the arming of the foists: but for small wares as glasses, and looking glasses of all sorts, and such like, made for apparell, pay no custome. But cloth of Wooll, Karsies, Mockaires, Chamlets, and all sortes of Silke, Saffron, and such like, pay custome, being esteemed reasonably.

There is also another custome, which they call caida, which is, that one bringing his goods into Ormuz, with purpose to send $\frac{1}{2}$ same further into India, the same are bound to pay 3 by the 100, but none other are bound to pay this custome, except the Armenians, Moores, and Iewes: for the Portugals and Venetians pay nothing thereof.

Note $\frac{1}{2}$ in Ormuz they abate tare of all sortes of commodities, by an order obserued of custome.

The freight from Ormuz to Chaul, Goa, and Cochín, is as foloweth: Mokaires larines 6 per table of 60 pikes. Aquariosa 8 larines by ordinarie chist, raisins 10 by chist, which is a quintall of routes 128. Ruuia of Chalangi larines 10 per quintall, glasses larines 8 per chist, of 4 foete and a halfe, glasses in great chists 14 & 15 larines by chist. Small wares larines 12 by chist of five foot. Tamari for Maschat sadines 2 and a half, and 3 by the fardle. Tamari for Eiu and Chaul 4 sadines, and 4 and a halfe by bale. Other drugs and things which come from Persia pay according to the greatnesse of the bales.

The freight mentioned, they pay as appeareth, when they ship the sayd goods in ships where horses goe: otherwise not hauing horses, they pay somewhat lesse, because of the custom which they are to pay.

The use of the India ships is, that the patrones thereof are not at any charge neither with any passenger, nor yet with any mariner in the ship, but that euery one at the beginning of the voyage doe furnish to maintaine his owne table (if he will eate) and for drinke they haue a great iarre of water, which is garded with great custodie.

GOA.

The weight, measure, and mony currant in Goa.

The quintall of Goa is 5 manas, and 8 larines, & the mana is 24 rotulos, so that the quintall of Goa is 128 rot. and euery rot. is 16 ounces, which is of Venice weight 1 li. and a halfe, so that the quintall of Goa is 192 li. sottile Venice, which is 26 rotulos 8 ounces Aleppine, and of London weight 132 li. English, as the weight of Ormuz.

All the merchandize, spices and drugs, are sold by this quintal, except some drugs, as lignū de China, Galanga, & others, whereof they bargaine at so much per candill, aduertising that there be two sorts of candill, one of 16 manas, the other of 20 manas, that of 16 manas commeth to be iust 3 quintals, and that of 20 manas, 3 quintals, 3 routes. Note that 4 routes make a quintall, and the route is 32 rotulos, as in Ormuz.

There is also another weight which they call Marco, which is eight ounces or halfe a rotulo of Goa, & 9 ounces of Venice sottile: with this they weigh amber, corall, muske, ambracan, ciuet, and other fine wares.

There is also another sort of weight called Mangiallino, which is 5 graines of Venice weight and therewith they weigh diamants and other iewels.

Note that in Goa they vse not to abate any tare of any goods, except of sacks or wrap, & therefore it requireth great aduiseinent in buying of the goods, especially in the muske of Tartaria which commeth by way of China in bladders, and so weigh it without any tare rebating.

The measure of Goa is called a tode, which encreaseth vpon the measure of Babylon & Balsara after the rate of 17 & one eight part by the 100, so that bringing 100 pikes of any measurable ware from thence to Goa, it is found 117 pikes 7 eight parts, and bringing 100 codes from Ormuz to Goa, there is found but 93 codes and one fourth part.

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Note that 4 routes make a quintall.

Muske of Tartaria by y^e way of Chint.

There is also the vare in Goa, which is just as the vare of Ormuz, and therewith they measure onely things that are of small value.

For the mony of Goa, there is a kind of mony made of lead and tin mingled, being thicke and round, and stamped on the one side with the spheare or globe of the world, and on the other side two arrowes & 5 rounds: and this kind of mony is called Basaruchi, and 15 of these make a vinton of naughty mony, and 5 vintons make a tanga, and 4 vintenas make a tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base mony is 60 basaruchies, and the tanga of good mony 75 basaruchies, & 5 tangas make a seraphine of gold, which in marchandize is worth 5 tangas good money: but if one would change them into basaruchies, he may haue 5 tangas, and 16 basaruchies, which ouerplus they cal serafagio, & when they bargain of the pardaw of gold, each pardaw is ment to be 6 tangas good mony, but in marchandize they vse not to demand pardawes of gold in Goa, except it be for iewels and horses, for all the rest they take of seraphins of siluer, per aduiso.

The roials of plate, I say, the roial of 8 are worth per custome & commandement of the king of Portugall 400 reies, and euery rey is one basaruchie & one fourth part, which maketh tangas 6, and 53 basaruchies as their iust value, but for that the said roials are excellent siluer and currant in diuers places of the India, and chiefly in Malacca, whē the ships are to depart at their due times (called Monsons) euery one to haue the said roials pay more then they are worth, & the ouerplus, as is abouesaid they call serafagio. And first they giue y^e iust value of the 100 roials of 8, at 5 tangas 50 basaruchies a peece, which done, they giue seraphins 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, vntill 22 by the 100, according as they are in request.

The duckat of gold is worth 9 tangas and a halfe good money, and yet not stable in price, for that when the ships depart from Goa to Cochin, they pay them at 9 tangas and 3 fourth partes, and 10 tangas, and that is the most that they are woorth.

The larines are woorth by iust value basaruchies 93 and 3 fourth parts, and 4 larines make a seraphine of siluer, which is 5 tangas of good money, and these also haue serafagio of 6, 7, 8, 10, vntill 16, by the 100, for when the ships depart for the North, to say, for Cua, Diu, Cambaia, or Bassaim, all eary of the same, because it is money more currant then any other.

There is also a sort of seraphins of gold of the stampe of Ormuz, whereof there are but fewe in Goa, but being there, they are woorth five larines and somewhat more, according as they are in request.

There is also another litle sort of mony, round, hauing on the one side a crosse, and on the other side a crowne, which is woorth one halfe a tanga of good money, and another of the same stampe lesse than that which they call *Imitatio de buona moneda*, which is worth 18 basaruches 3 fourth parts a peece.

Note that if a man bargain in marchandize, it behooueth to demand tangas of good money: for by nominating tangas onely, is vnderstood to be base money of 60 basaruches, which wanteth of the good money vt supra.

The custome of Goa is 8 in the 100 inward, and as much outward, and the goods are esteemed iustly rather to the marchants advantage then the kings. The custome they pay in this order. Comming with a ship from Ormuz to Goa without horses, they pay 8 in the 100 whether they sell part or all, but if they would carie of the sayd marchandise to any other place, they pay none other custome, except others buy it and carie it fourth of the cou trey, and then they pay it 8 in the 100. And if one hauing paid the custome should sell to another with composition to passe it forth as for his proper accounts to saue the custome, this may not be, because the seller is put to his oth, whether he send the goods for his owne account, or for the account of any others that haue bought the same, and being found to the contrary, they pay custome as abouesaid. And in this order the marchants pay of all the goods which come from any part of the Indies. But if they come from Ormuz to Goa with horses, they are not subiect to pay any custome inward, notwithstanding if they send all or any part thereof for any other place, or returne it to Ormuz, they pay the custome outward, although they could not sell.

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They vse also in Goa amongst the common sort to bargaine for coales, wood, lime & such like, at so many braganines, accounting 24 basaruches for one braganine, albeit there is no such mony stamped. The custome of the Portugals is, that any Moore or Gentile, of what condition or state souer he be, may not depart from Goa to go within the land, without licence of certaine deputies deputed for that office, who (if they be Moores or Gentiles) doe set a seale vpon the arme, hauing thereon the armes of Portugal, to be knowen of the porters of the citie, whether they haue the said licence or no.

COCHIN.

The weight, measure, and money, currant in Cochin.

All the merchandise which they sell or buy within the sayd citie, they bargaine for it at so many seralines per quintal, which is 128 rotilos of iust weight with 5 quintall & rotulo of Goa and Ormuz: a fuerising that there are diuers sorts of bars according to the sorts of commodities, and in traffiquing, they reason at so much the bar. Note that there are bars of 3 quintals & 3 quintals and halfe, and 4 quintals. They abate a vsed tare of all marchandize, according to the sort of goods, and order taken for the same.

The measure of Goa and Cochin are all one.

The money of Cochin are all the same sorts which are currant in Goa, but the duckat of gold in value is 10 tangas of good money.

The custome of Cochin as wel inward as outward for all strangers, is eight in the hundred, but those that haue bene married foure yeere in the countrey pay but foure in the hundred, per aduiso.

MALACCA.

The weight, measure and money of Malacca.

FOR the merchandise bought and sold in the citie they reckon at so much the barre, which barre is of diuers sorts, great and small, according to the ancient custome of the said citie, & diuersitie of the goods. But for the clothes they bargaine at so much the barre, which barre is 3 quintals, 2 rones and 10 rotiles. As I haue abouesaid, all kind of drugs haue their sorts of barres limited. Note that euery quintal is 4 rones, and euery rone 32 rotilos, which is 128 rotilos the quintall, the which answereth to Aleppo 95 rotilos, and to London 472 li. per quintal.

The measures of Malacca are as the measures of Goa. In Malacca they abate tare according to their distinction and agreement, for that there is no iust tare limited.

For the money of Malacca, the least money currant is of tinne stamped with the armes of Portugall, and 12 of these make a Chazza.

The Chazza is also of tinne with the said armes, and 2. of these make a challaine.

The Challaine is of tinne with the said armes, and 40 of these make a tanga of Goa good money, but not stamped in Malacca.

There is also a sort of siluer money which they call Patachines, and is worth 6 tangas of good money, which is 360 reyes, and is stamped with two letters, S. T. which is S. Thomas on the one side, and the armes of Portugall on the other side.

There is also a kind of mony called Cruzados stamped with the armes of Portugall, & is worth 6 tangas good mony, the larines are euery 9 of them worth 2 cruzados, which is 12 tangas good money, and these larines be of those which are stamped in Balsara and Ormuz.

The roials of 8 they call Pardaos de Reales, and are worth 7 tangas of good money.

The custome of Malacca is 10 in the 100 as wel inward as outward, and those which pay the custome inwards, if in case they send the same goods for any other place within terme of a yeere and a day, pay no custome for the same.

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A note

A note of charges from Aleppo to Goa, as foloweth.

* Or, by the Camels burden.	FOR camels from Aleppo to Birrha,	Medines 60 per * somme.
	For mules from Aleppo to Birrha,	med. 45. per somme.
	For custome at Birrha,	med. 10. per somme.
	For Auania of the Cady at Birrha,	med. 200.
	For 4 dishes raisins, and 20 pounds sope,	med. 35.
	For a present to the Ermine the summe of	med. 400.
	For a barke of 30 or 35 sommes. Duc. 60 is	med. 2400. per barke.
	For meat for the men the summe of	med. 200.
	For custome at Racca the summe of	med. 5. per somme.
	For 3 platters of raisins, and 15 pounds of sope,	med. 25.
	For custome to king Aborissci, Duc. 20. is	med. 800.
	For custome at Dea the summe of	med. 230. per barke.
	For 4 dishes raisins, and 20. pounds of sope.	med. 35.
	For custome at Bosara, the summe of	med. 10. per barke.
	For 2 dishes raisins, and 10 pound of sope,	med. 17.
	For custome in Anna, in 10 per somme,	med. 10. per somme.
	For 4 dishes of raisins, and 20 pound of sope,	med. 35.
	For custome in Adite, mednes 10 per barke,	med. 10. per barke.
	For 2 dishes raisins, and 10 pound of sope,	med. 17.
	For custome at Gweke,	med. 10. per barke.
	For 2 dishes raisins, and 20 pound of sope,	med. 17.
	For custome in Ist,	med. 10. per somme.
	For 4 platters raisins, and 20 pound of sope,	med. 35.
	Charges of presents at Felugia,	med. 30.
	For camels from Felugia to Babylon,	med. 30. per somme.
	For custome in Babylon, as in the booke appeareth.	
	For a barke from Babylon to Balsara,	med. 900.
	For custome of small wares, at Corno,	med. 20. per somme.
	For custome of clothes at Corno, the summe of	med. per somme.
	For 3 dishes raisins, and 20 pound of sope,	med. 26.
	For freight from Balsara to Ormus, according to the greatnesse, as in this booke appeareth.	
	For custome in Ormus, as is abouesaid in this booke.	
	For freight from Ormus to Goa, as is in this booke shewed.	
	For custome in Goa, as is abouesaid.	

A declaration of the places from whence the goods subscribed doe come.

Cloues, from Maluco, Tarenate, Amboina, by way of Iaua.	Ginger Belledin, from the Countrie within Cambaia.
Nutmegs, from Banda.	Ginger Sorattin, from Sorat within Cambaia.
Maces from Banda, Iaua, and Malacca.	Ginger Mordassi, fro Mordas within Cambaia.
Pepper Gawrie, from Cochia.	Ginger Meckin, from Mecca.
Pepper common from Malabar.	Mirabolans of all sorts, from Cambaia.
Sinamon, from Seilan.	White sucket from Zindi, Cambaia and China.
Tinne, from Malacca.	Corcunia, from diuers places of India.
Sandals wilde, from Cochin.	Corall of Leuant, from Malabar.
Sandales domerick, from Malacca.	Chomin, from Balsara.
Verzini, from S. Thomas, and from China.	Requitria, from Arabia Felix.
Spicknard, from Zindi, and Lahor.	Garle of Nutmegs from Banda.
Quicksiluer, from China.	Sal Armoniacke, from Zindi and Cambaia.
Galls, from Cambaia, Bengala, Istria & Syria.	Zedoari, from diuers places of India.
Ginger Dabulin, from Dabul.	Cubeb, from China.

Amomum,

Whence drugs come.

TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

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Amomum, from China.
Camphora, from Brimeo neere to China.
Myrrha, from Arabia Felix.
Costo dulce, from Zindi, and Cambaia.
Borazo, from Cambaia, and Lahor.
Asa fetida, from Lahor.
Waxe, from Bengala.
Seragni, from Persia.
Cassia, from Cambaia, and from Gran Cayro.
Storax calamita, from Rhodes, to say, from Aneda, and Canemarie within Carmania.
Storax liquida, from Rhodes.
Tutia, from Persia.
Cagiers, from Malabar, and Maldiua.
Ruua to die withill, from Chalangy.
Alumme di Rocca, from China, and Constantinople.
Chopra, from Cochin and Malabar.
Oppopanax, from Persia.
Lignum Aloes, from Cochin, China, and Malacca.
Demnar, from Siacca and Blinton.
Galanga, from China, Chaul, Goa, & Cochin.
Laccha, from Pegu, and Balaguete.
Carabbe, from Almanie.
Coloquintida, from Cyprus.
Agaricaria, from Alemania.
Scamonea, from Syria, and Persia.
Bellellium, from Arabia felix, and Mecca.
Cardamomum small, from Barcelona.
Cardamomum great, from Bengala.
Tamarinda, from Balsara.
Aloe Secutrina, from Secutra.
Aloe Epatica, from Pat.
Safran, from Balsara, and Persia.
Lignum de China, from China.
Rhaponticum, from Persia, and Puglia.
Thus, from Secutra.
Turbitth, from Din, and Cambaia.
Nuts of India, from Goa, and other places of India.
Nux vomica, from Malabar.
Sanguis Draconis, from Secutra.
Armoniago, from Persia.
Spodio di Cana, from Cochin.
Margaratina, from Balaguete.
Muske from Tartarie, by way of China.
Ambrachan, from Melinde, and Mosambique.
Indico, from Zindi and Cambaia.
Silkes fine, from China.
Long pepper, from Bengala and Malacca.
Latton, from China.
Momia, from the great Cayro.
Belzuinum Mandolalo, from Sian, and Baros.
Belzuinum burned, from Bonnia.
Castorium, from Almania.
Corallina, from the red sea.
Masticke, from Sio.
Mella, from Romania.
Opium, from Puglia, and Cambaia.
Calamus Aromaticus, from Constantinople.
Capari, from Alexandria and other places.
Dates, from Arabia felix, and Alexandria.
Dictamnium album, from Lombardia.
Draganti, from Morea.
Euphorbium, from Barbaria.
Epithimum, from Candia.
Sena, from Mecca.
Gumme Arabike, from Zaffo.
Grana, from Coronto.
Ladanum, from Cyprus and Candia.
Lapis lazzudis, from Persia.
Lapis Zudassi, from Zaffetto.
Lapis Spongij is found in sponges.
Lapis Hamatites, from Almanie.
Manna, from Persia.
Auripigmentum, from manie places of Turkie.
Pilatro, from Barbaria.
Pistaches, from Doria.
Worme-seede, from Persia.
Sumack, from Cyprus.
Sebesten, from Cyprus.
Galbanum from Persia.
Dente d'Abolio, from Melinde, and Mosambique.
Folium Indicum, from Goa, and Cochin.
Diasprum viride, from Cambaia.
Petra Bezzuar, from Tartaria.
Sarcacolla, from Persia.
Melleghete, from the West parts.
Sugo di Requillicie, from Arabia felix.
Chochenillo, from the West India.
Rubarbe, from Persia, and China.

The times or seasonable windes called Monsons, wherein the ships depart from place to place in the East Indies.

NOTE, that the Citie of Goa is the principall place of all the Orientall India, and the winter there beginneth the 15 of May with very great raine, and so continueth till the first of August, so that during that space, no shippe can passe ouer the barre of Goa, because through the

Amomum,

the continuall shoures of raine all the sandes ioyned together neere vnto a mountaine called Oghane, and all these sandes being ioyned together, runne into the shoales of the barre and port of Goa, and can haue no other issue, but to remaine in that port, and therefore it is shut vp vntill the first of August, but at the 10 of August it openeth by reason of the raine which ceaseth, and the sea doeth then scoure the sands away againe.

The monson from Goa to the Northward, to say, for Chaul, Diu, Cambaia, Daman, Basaim, and other places.

The ships depart betwixt the tenth and 24 of August, for the Northward places abouesayde, and to these places they may saile all times of the yeere, except in the winter, which beginneth and endeth at the times abouesaid.

The monson from the North parts, for Goa.

The ships depart from Chaul, Diu, Cambaia, and other places Northwards for Goa, betwixt the 8 and 15 of Ianuarie, and come to Goa about the end of Februarie.

The first monson from Diu for the straight of Mecca.

The ships depart from Diu about the 15 of Ianuarie, and returne from the straights to Diu in the moneth of August.

The second monson from Diu for the straight of Mecca.

The ships depart betwixt the 25 and first of September, and returne from the straights to Diu, the first and 15 of May.

The monson from Secutra for Ormus.

The ships depart about the tenth of August for Ormus: albeit Secutra is an Iland and hath but few ships, which depart as abouesaid.

The monson wherein the Moores of the firme land come to Goa.

About the fifteenth of September the Moores of the firme lande beginne to come to Goa, and they come from all parts, as well from Balaguat, Bezenegar, as also from Sudalcan, and other places.

The monson wherein the Moores of the firme land depart from Goa.

They depart from Goa betwixt the 10 and 15 day of November. Note that by going for the North is ment the departing from Goa, for Chaul, Diu, Cambaia, Daman, Basaim, Ghasaim, and other places vnto Zindi: and by the South is vnderstood, departing from Goa, for Cochim, and all that coast vnto Cape Comori.

The first monson from Goa for Ormus.

The shippes depart in the moneth of October from Goa, for Ormus, passing with Easterly windes along the coast of Persia.

The second monson from Goa to Ormus.

The ships depart about the 20 of Ianuarie passing by the like nauigation and windes as in the first monson, and this is called of the Portugals and Indians Emremonson.

The third monson from Goa to Ormus.

The ships depart betwixt the 25 of March, and 6 of Aprill, hauing Easterly windes, till they passe Secutra, and then they find Westerly windes, and therefore they set their course ouer for the coast of Arabia, till they come to Cape Rasalgate and the Straight of Ormus, and this monson is most troublesome of all: for they make two nauigations in the heighth of Seylan, which is 6 degrees and somewhat lower.

The first monson from Ormus for Chaul and Goa.

The ships depart from Ormus for Chaul, and Goa in the moneth of September, with North and Northeast windes.

The second monson from Ormus for Chaul and Goa.

The second monson is betwixt the five and twentie and last of December, with like windes as the former monson.

The third monson from Ormus for Chaul and Goa.

The third monson the ships depart from Ormus, for Chaul and Goa, betwixt the first and 15. of April, and they saile with Southeast windes, East and Northeast windes, coasting vpon the

the Arabia side from Cape Mosandon vnto Cape Rasalgate, and hauing lost the sight of Cape Rasalgate, they haue Westerly windes, and so come for Chaul and Goa, and if the said ships depart not before the 25 of April, they are not then to depart that monson, but to winter in Ormus because of the winter.

The first monson from Ormus for Zindi.

The ships depart for Ormus betwixt the 15 and 20 of Aprill.

The second monson from Ormus for Zindi.

The ships depart betwixt the 10 and 20 of October for Zindi from Ormus.

The monson from Ormus for the red sea.

The ships depart from Ormus betwixt the first and last of Ianuarie.

Hitherto I haue noted the monsons of the ships departing from Goa to the Northward: Now follow the monsons wherein the ships depart from Goa to the Southward.

The monson from Goa for Calicut, Cochin, Seilan, and all that coast.

The ships depart from those places betwixt the 1 and 15 of August, and there they find it nauigable all the yeere except in the winter, which continueth as is aforesayd, from the 15 of May till the 10 of August. In like maner the ships come from these places for Goa at euery time in the yeere except in the winter, but of all other the best time is to come in November, December and Ianuary.

The first monson from Goa, for Pegu.

The ships depart from Goa betwixt the 15 and 20 of April, and winter at S. Thomas, and after the 5 of August, they depart from S. Thomas for Pegu.

The second monson from Goa for Pegu.

The ships depart from Goa betwixt the 8 and 24 of August, going straight for Pegu, and if they passe the 24 of August, they cannot passe that monson, neither is there any more monsons till April as is aforesaid. Note that the chiefest trade is to take money of S. Thomas rials, and patechoni, and to goe to S. Thomas, and there to buy Tellami, which is fine cloth of India, whereof there is great quantitie made in Coromandel, and brought thither, and other marchandise are not good for that place except some dozen of very laire Emeraulds orientall. For of golde, silver, and Rubies, there is sufficient store in Pegu.

Marchandise
good for Pegu.

The monson from Pegu for the Indies.

The ships depart from Pegu betwixt the 15 and 25 of Ianuarie, and come to Goa about the 25 of March, or in the beginning of April. Note, that if it passe the 10 of May before the sayde ships be arriued in Goa, they cannot come thither that monson, and if they haue not then fet the coast of India, they shall with great perill fetch S. Thomas.

The first monson from Goa for Malacca.

The ships depart betwixt the 15 and last of September, and arriue in Malacca about the end of October.

The second monson from Goa to Malacca.

The ships depart about the 5 of May from Goa, and arriue in Malacca about the 15 of Iune.

The first monson from Malacca to Goa.

The ships depart about the 10 of September, and come to Goa about the end of October.

The second monson from Malacca to Goa.

The ships depart from Malacca about the 10 of February, and come to Goa about the end of March. But if the said ships should stay till the 10 of May, they cannot enter into Goa, and if at that time also they should not be arriued at Cochin, they are forced to returne to Malacca, because the winter and contrary windes then come vpon them.

The monson from Goa for China,

The ships depart from Goa in the moneth of April.

The

The monson from China for Goa.

The ships depart to be the 10 of May in Goa, and being not then arriued, they turne backe to Cochin, and if they cannot fetch Cochin, they returne to Malacca.

The monson from Goa to the Moluccaes.

The ships depart about the 10 or 15 of May, which time being past, the shippes can not passe ouer the barre of Goa for the cause abouesaid.

The monson of the ships of the Moluccaes arriual in Goa.

The ships which come from the Moluccaes arriue vpon the bar of Goa about the 15. of April.

The monsons of the Portingall ships for the Indies.

The ships which come from Portugall depart thence ordinarily betwixt the tenth & fifteenth of March, comming the straight way during the moneth of Iuly to the coast of Melinde, and Mosambique, and from thence goe straight for Goa, and if in the moneth of Iuly they should not be at the coast of Melinde, they can in no wise that yeere fetch Melinde, but returne to the Isle of Saint Helena, and so are not able, that time being past, to fetch the coast of India, and to come straight for Goa. Therefore (as is abouesaid) they returne to the Island of Saint Helena, and if they cannot make the said Island, then they runne as lost vpon the coast of Guinea: but if the said ships be arriued in time vpon the coast of Melinde, they set forwardes for Goa, and if by the fifteenth of September they cannot fetch Goa, they then goe for Cochin, but if they see they cannot fetch Cochin, they returne to Mosambique to winter there vpon the sayd coast. Albeit in the yeere of our Lord 1580 there arriued the ship called San Lorenzo, being wonderfull sore sea-beaten, the eight of October, which was accounted as a myracle for that the like had not bene scene before.

The monson from India for Portugall.

The shippes depart from Cochin betwene the fifteenth and last of Ianuarie, going on till they haue sight of Capo de buona speranza, and the Isle of Saint Helena, which Island is about the midway, being in sixteene degrees to the South. And it is a litle Island being fruitfull of all things which a man can imagine, with great store of fruit: and this Island is a great succour to the shipping which returne for Portugall. And not long since the said Island was found by the Portugales, and was discovered by a shippe that came from the Indies in a great storme, in which they found such abundance of wilde beastes, and boares, and all sort of fruite, that by meanes thereof that poore ship which had bene foure moneths at sea, refreshed themselves both with water and meate very well, and this Island they called S. Helena, because it was discovered vpon S. Helens day. And vndoubtedly this Island is a great succour, and so great an ayde to the ships of Portugall, that many would surely perish if that helpe wanted. And therefore the king of Portugall caused a Church to be made there for denotion of S. Helena: where there are onely resident Eremites, and all other are forbidden to inhabite there by the kings commaundement, to the ende that the ships may be the more sufficiently furnished with victuals, because the ships which come fro India come but slenderly victualled, because there groweth no corne there, neither make they any wine: but the ships which come from Portugall to the Indies touch not in the sayd Island, because they set out being sufficiently furnished with bread and water from Portugall for eight moneths voyage. Any other people then the two Lremites abouesaid, cannot inhabite this Island, except some sicke man that may be set there a shore to remaine in the Eremites companie, for his helpe and recouery.

The monson from Goa to Mosambique.

The ships depart betwixt the 10 and 15 of Ianuarie.

The monson from Mosambique to Goa.

The ships depart betwene the 8 and last of August, and arriue in Chaul or Goa in the moneth of October, till the 15 of November.

The monson from Ormus to Bengala.

The ships depart betwixt the 15 and 20 of Iune, and goe to winter at Teue and depart thence about the 15 of August for Bengala.

The

The voyage passed by sea into Aegypt, by Iohn Euesham Gentleman. Anno 1586.

The 5 of December 1586 we departed from Grauesend in the Tiger of London, wherewith was Master vnder God for the voyage Robert Rickman, and the 21. day at night we came to the Isle of Wight: departing from thence in the morning following we had a faire winde, so that on the 27 day wee came in sight of the rocke of Lisbon, and so sayling along we came in sight of the South Cape, the 29 of the same, and on the morrowe with a Westerly winde we entred the straights: and the second of Ianuary being as high as Cape de Gate, we departed from our flecte towards Argier. And the 4 day we arriued at the port of Argier aforesaid, where we staid till the first of March. At which time we set saile towards a place called Tunis, to the Eastward of Argier 100 leagues, where we arriued the 8 of the same. This Tunis is a small citie vp 12 miles from the sea, and at the port or rode where shipping doe ride, is a castle or fort called Goletta, sometimes in the handes of the Christians, but now of the Turkes; at which place we remained till the third of Aprill: at which time wee set saile towards Alexandria, and hauing sometime faire windes, sometime contrary, we passed on the 12 day betweene Sicilia and Malta (where neere adioyning hath bene the fort and holde of the knights of the Rhodes) and so the 19 day we fell with the Isle of Candy, and from thence to Alexandria, where we arriued the 27 of April, and there continued till the 5 of October.

The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruinated, hauing bene a faire and great citie neere two miles in length, being all vaulted vnderneath for prouision of fresh water, which water commeth thither but once euery yeere, out of one of the foure riuers of paradise (as it is termed) called Nilus, which in September floweth neere eightene foote vpright higher then his accustomed manner, and so the banke being cut, as it were a sluice, about thirty miles from Alexandria, at a towne called Rossetto, it doth so come to the saide Citie, with such abundance, that barks of twelue tunne doe come vpon the same water, which water doth fill all the vaults, cisternes, and wels in the said Citie, with very good water, and doth so continue good, till the next yeere following: for they haue there very litle raine or none at all, yet haue they exceeding great dewes. Also they haue very good corne, and very plentifull: all the Countrey is very hot, especially in the moneths of August, September, and October. Also within the saide Citie there is a pillar of Marble, called by the Turkes, King Pharaos needle, & it is foure square, euery square is twelue foote, and it is in height 90 foote. Also there is without the wals of the said Citie, about twentie score paces, another marble pillar, being round, called Pompey his pillar: this pillar standeth vpon a great square stone, euery square is fiftene foote, and the same stone is fiftene foote high, and the compass of the pillar is 37 foote, and the heighth of it is 101 fecte, which is a wonder to thinke how euer it was possible to set the said pillar vpon the said square stone. The port of the said Citie is strongly fortified with two strong Castles, and one other Castle within the citie, being all very well planted with munition: and there is to the Eastward of this Citie, about three dayes iourney the citie of Grand Cayro, otherwise called Memphis: it hath in it by report of the registers bookes which we did see, to the number of 2400 Churches, and is wonderfully populous, and is one dayes iourney about the wals, which was iourneyed by one of our Marriners for triall thereof. Also neere to the saide citie there is a place called the Pyramides, being as I may well terme it, one of the nine wonders of the world: that is, seuen seuerall places of flint and marble stone, foure square, the wals thereof are seuen yards thicke in those places that we did see: the squarenes is in length about twentie score euery square, being built as it were a pointed diamond, broad at the foote, and small or narrow at the topp: the heighth of them, to our iudgement, doth surmount twice the heighth of Paulus steeple: within the saide Pyramides, no man doth know what there is, for that they haue no entrance but in the one of them, there is a hole where the wall is broken, and so we went in there, hauing torch-light with vs, for that it hath no light to it, and within the same, is as it were a great hall, in the which there is a costly tombe, which tombe they say, was made for king Pharao in his life time, but he was not buried there, being drowned

in the red sea: also there are certaine vaults or dungeons, which goe downe verie deepe vnder those Pyramides with faire staires, but no man dare venter to goe downe into them, by reason that they can cary no light with them, for the dampe of the earth doth put out the light: the red sea is but three dayes iourney from this place, and Ierusalem about seuen dayes iourney from thence: but to returne to Cayro. There is a Castle wherein is the house that Pharaoes wiues were kept in, and in the Pallace or Court thereof stande 55 marble pillars, in such order, as our Exchange standeth in London: the said pillars are in heighth 60 foote, and in compasse 14 foote: also in the said Citie is the castle where Ioseph was in prison, where to this day they put in rich men, when the king would haue any summe of money of them: there are seuen gates to the sayd prison, and it goeth neere fiftie yardes downe right: also, the water that serueth this castle, commeth out of the foresaide riuer of Nilus, vpon a wall made with arches, siue miles long, and it is twelue foote thicke. Also there are in old Cayro two Monasteries, the one called S. Georges, the other S. Maries: & in the Courts where the Churches be, was the house of king Pharao. In this Citie is great store of marchandize, especially pepper, and nutmegs, which come thither by land, out of the East India: and it is very plentifull of all maner of victuals, especially of bread, rootes, and hearbes: to the Eastwards of Cayro, there is a Well, siue miles off, called Matria, and as they say, when the Virgin Marie fled from Bethleem, and came into Egypt, and being there, had neither water, nor any other thing to sustaine them, by the prouidence of God, an Angell came from heauen, and strake the ground with his wings, where presently issued out a fountaine of water: and the wall did open where the Israelites did hide themselves, which fountaine or well is walled foure square till this day. Also we were at an old Citie, all ruined and destroyed, called in olde time, the great Citie of Carthage where Hannibal and Queene Dido dwelt: this Citie was but narrow, but was very long: for there was, and is yet to be seene, one streete three mile long, to which Citie fresh water was brought vpon arches (as afore) about 25 miles, of which arches some are standing to this day. Also we were at diuers other places on the coast, as we came from Cayro, but of other antiquities we saw but few. The towne of Argier which was our first and last port, within the streights standeth vpon the side of an hill, close vpon the sea shore: it is very strong both by sea and land, and it is very well victualed with all manner of fruites, bread and fish good store, and very cheape. It is inhabited with Turkes, Moores, and Iewes, and so are Alexandria and Cayro. In this towne are a great number of Christian captiues, wherof there are of Englishmen onely fifteene, from which port we set sayle towardes England, the seuenth of Ianuarie, Anno 1587, and the 30 day of the sayd moneth, we arriued at Dartmouth on the coast of England.

Carthage.

Argier.

The second voyage of M. Laurence Aldersey, to the Cities of Alexandria, and Cayro in Aegypt. Anno 1586.

I Embarked my selfe at Bristol, in the Hercules, a good ship of London, and set saile the 21 day of Februarie, about ten of the clorke in the morning, hauing a merry winde: but the 23 day, there arose a very great storme, and in the mids of it we descried a small boate of the burden of ten tunnes, with foure men in her, in very great danger, who called a maine for our helpe. Whereupon our Master made towardes them, and tooke them into our ship, and let the boate, which was laden with timber, and appertained to Chepstow, to runne a drift. The same night about midnight arose another great storme, but the winde was large with vs, vntill the 27 of the same moneth, which then grew somewhat contrary: yet notwithstanding we held on our course, and the tenth day of March, we descried a saile about Cape Sprat, which is a litle on this side the streight of Gibraltar, but we spake not with her. The next day we descried twelue saile more, with whom we thought to haue spoken, to haue learned what they were, but they made very fast away, and we gaue them ouer.

Thursday the 16 of March, we had sight of the streights, and of the coast of Barbary. The 18 day we passed them, and sailed towards Patras. Vpon the 23 of March, we met

met with the Centurion of London which came from Genoa, by whom we sent letters to England, and the foure men also which we tooke in, vpon the coast of England, before-mentioned.

The 29 of March we came to Goleta a small Iland, and had sight of two shippes, which we iudged to be of England.

Tuesday the fourth of April, we were before Malta, and being there becalmed, our Maister caused the two ship boates to be had out, and they towed the sliip, till we were out of sight of the Castle of Malta. The 9 day of April we came to Zante, and being before the towne, William Aldridge, seruant to Master Thomas Cortlall of London, came aboard us, with whom our Master and twelue more of our company, thought to haue gone on shoare, but they could not be permitted: so we all came aboard againe, and went to Patras, where we arriued vpon good Friday, and lay there with good entertainment at the English house, where was the Consull Master Grimes, Ralph Ashley, and Iohn Doddington, who very kindly went with vs, and shewed vs the pleasures of the towne.

They brought vs to the house of the Cady, who was made then to vnderstand of the 20 Turkes that wee had aboard, which were to goe to Constantinople, being redeemed out of captiuitie, by sir Francis Drake in the West Indies, and brought with him into England, and by order of the Queenes Maiestie sent now into their Countrey. Whereupon the Cady commaunded them to be brought before him, that he might see them: and when he had talked with them, and vnderstood howe strangely they were deliuered, he marueiled much, and admired the Queenes Maiestie of England, who being but a woman, is notwithstanding of such power and renouue amongst all the princes of Christendome, with many other honourable wordes of commending her Maiestie. So he tooke the names of those 20. Turkes, and recorded them in their great bookes, to remaine in perpetuall memory. After this, our foresaid countrey men brought mee to the Chappel of S. Andrew where his tombe or sepulchre is, and the boord vpon which he was beheaded, which boord is now so rotten, that if any man offer to cut it, it falleth to powder, yet I brought some of it away with me.

Vpon Tuesday in Easter weeke, wee set out towards Zante againe, and the 24. of April with much adoe, wee were all permitted to come on shoare, and I was caried to the English house in Zante, where I was very well entertained. The commodities of Zante are Currants and oyle: the situation of the Towne is vnder a very great hill, vpon which standeth a very strong Castle, which commaundeth the Towne. At Zante we tooke in a Captaine and 16. souldiers, with other passengers. Wee departed from Zante vpon Tuesday the 15. of April, and the next day we ankered at a small Iland, called Strinalia, which is desolate of people, sauing a fewe religious men, who entertained vs well, without taking any money: but of courtesie we bestowed somewhat vpon them for their maintenance, and then they gaue vs a couple of leane sheepe, which we caried aboard. The last day of Aprill, wee arriued at Candie, at a Castle, called Sowday, where wee set the Captaine, Souldiers, and Mariners ashoare, which wee tooke in at Zante, with all their carriage.

The second day of May wee set saile againe, and the fourth day came to the Islands of Milo, where we ankered, and found the people there very courteous, and tooke in such necessaries as we wanted. The Islands are in my iudgement a hundred in number, and all within the compasse of a hundred miles.

The 11. day, the Chans, which is the greatest man there in authoritie, for certaine offences done in a little Chappell by the water side, which they saide one of our shippe had done, and imputed it to mee, because I was seene goe into it three dayes before, came to vs, and made much a doe, so that we were faine to come out of our shippe armed: but by three peeces of golde the brabing was ended, and we came to our shippe. This day wee also set saile, and the next day passed by the Castle of Serpeto, which is an old ruinated thing, and standeth vnder a hills side.

The 13. day we passed by the Island of Paris, and the Island of the bankes of Helicon, and the Island called Ditter, where are many boares, and the women bee witches. The same day

also wee passed by the Castle of Tino, standing vpon a very high mountaine, and neere vnto it is the Island of Diana.

Sio. The 15. of May, wee came to Sio, where I stayed thirtie and three dayes. In it is a very proper Towne, after the building of that Countrey, and the people are ciuil: and while we were here, there came in sixe Gallies, which had bene at Alexandria, and one of them which was the Admiral, had a Prince of the Moores prisoner, whom they tooke about Alexandria, and they meant to present him to the Turke. The towne standeth in a valley, and a long the water side pleasantly. There are about 26. winde-mills about it, and the commodities of it are cotton wooll, cotton yarne, mastike, and some other drugs.

As we remained at Sio, there grew a great controuersie betweene the mariners of the Hercules, and the Greekes of the Towne of Sio, about the bringing home of the Turkes, which the Greekes tooke in ill part, and the boyes cried out, Viue el Re Philippe: whereupon our men beate the boyes, and threwe stones, and so a broile beganne, and some of our men were hurt: but the Greekes were fetcht out of their houses, and manacled together with yrons, and threatned to the Gallies: about fourtie of them were sent to the prison, and what became of them when we were gone, we know not, for we went thence within two dayes after, which was the 19. of Iune.

Singonina. The 20. day wee passed by the Island of Singonina, an Island risen by the casting of stones in that place: the substance of the ground there is brimstone, and burneth sometimes so much that it bloweth vp the rockes.

The 24. of Iune wee came to Cyprus, and had sight in the way of the aforesaide sixe Gallies, that came from Alexandria, one whereof came vnto vs, and required a present for himselfe, and for two of the other Gallies, which we for quietnesse sake gaue them.

The 27. of Iune, wee came to Tripolie, where I stayed till the fift of Iuly, and then tooke passage in a smal barke called a Caramusalin, which was a passage boat, and was bound for Bichieri, thirteene miles on this side Alexandria, which boate was freighted with Turkes, Moores, and Iewes.

The 20. day of Iuly, this barke which I passed in ranne vpon a rocke, and was in very great danger, so that we all began some to be ready to swimme, some to leape into the shippe boate, but it pleased God to set vs quickly off the rocke, and without much harme.

Bichieri. The 23. of Iuly I came to Bichieri, where I was well entertained of a Iewe which was the Customer there, giuing me Muskadine, and drinking water himselfe: hauing broken my fast with him, he prouided mee a Camell for my carriage, and a Mule for mee to ride vpon, and a Moore to runne by me to the City of Alexandria, who had charge to see mee safe in the English house, whither I came, but found no Englishmen there: but then my guide brought mee aboard a ship of Alderman Martins, called the Tyger of London, where I was well receiued of the Master of the said ship, whose name was Thomas Rickman, and of all the company.

The said Master hauing made me good cheere, and made me also to drinke of the water of Nilus, hauing the keyes of the English house, went thither with me himselfe, & appointed mee a faire chamber, and left a man with me to prouide me all things that I needed, and euery day came himselfe to me, and caried me into the City, and shewed me the monuments thereof, which be these.

The monuments of Alexandria. Hee brought mee first to Pompey his pillar, which is a mighty thing of gray marble, and all of one stone, in height by estimation about 52. yards, and the compasse about sixe fadome.

The City hath three gates, one called the gate of Barbaria, the other of Merina, and the thirde of Rossetto.

He brought me to a stone in the streete of the Citie, whereupon S. Marke was beheaded: to the place where S. Katherine died, hauing there hid herselfe, because she would not marry: also to the Bath of S. Katherine.

I sawe there also Pharaos needle, which is a thing in height almost equall with Pompeys pillar, and is in compasse siue fadome, and a halfe, and all of one stone.

I was

I was brought also to a most braue and daintie Bath, where we washed our selues: the Bath being of marble, and of very curious workmanship.

The Citie standeth vpon great arches, or vawtes, like vnto Churches, with mightie pillars of marble, to holde vp the foundation: which arches are built to receiue the water of the riuer of Nilus, which is for the vse of the Citie. It hath three Castles, and a hundred Churches: but the part that is destroyed of it, is sixe times more then that part which standeth.

The last day of Iuly, I departed from Alexandria towards Cayro in a passage boate, wherein first I went to Rossetto, standing by the riuer side, hauing 13. or 14. great churches in it, their building there is of stone and bricke, but as for lodging, there is litle, except we bring it with vs.

From Rossetto wee passed along the riuer of Nilus, which is so famous in the world, twice as broad as the Thames at London: on both sldes grow date trees in great abundance. The people be rude, insomuch that a man cannot traueile without a Ianizary to conduct him.

The time that I stayed in Ægypt was the Turkes and Moores Lent, in all which time they burne lamps in their churches, as many as may hang in them: their Lent endureth 40. dayes, and they haue three Lents in the yere: during which time they neither eate nor drinke in the day time, but all the night they do nothing else.

Betwixt Rossetto and Cayro there are along the water side three hundred cities and townes, and the length of the way is not aboue three hundred miles.

To this famous Citie of Cayro I came the fift day of August, where I found M. William Alday, and William Cæsar, who intertaine me in very good sort. M. Cæsar brought mee to see the Pyramides which are three in number, one whereof king Phrao made for his owne tombe, the tombe it selfe is almost in the top of it: the monuments bee high and in forme 4. square, and euery of the squares is as long as a man may shoote a rouing arrowe, and as high as a Church, I sawe also the ruines of the Citie of Memphis hard by those Pyramides.

The house of Ioseph is yet standing in Cayro, which is a sumptuous thing, hauing a place to walke in of 56. mighty pillars, all gilt with gold, but I saw it not, being then lame.

The 11. day of August the lande was cut at Cayro, to let in the water of the riuer of Nilus, which was done with great ioy and triumph.

The 12. of August I set from Cayro towards Alexandria againe, and came thither the 14. of August. The 26. day there was kept a great feast of the Turkes and Moores, which lasted two dayes, and for a day they neuer ceased shooting off of great Ordinance.

From Alexandria I sailed to Argier, where I lay with M. Typton Consull of the English nation, who vsed me most kindly, and at his owne charge. Hee brought mee to the kings Court, and into the presence of the King, to see him, and the maners of the Court: the King doeth onely beare the name of a king, but the greatest government is in the hands of the souldiers.

The king of Potanca is prisoner in Argier, who comming to Constantinople, to acknowledge a duety to the great Turke, was betrayed by his owne nephew, who wrote to the Turke, that hee went onely as a spy, by that meanes to get his kingdome. I heard at Argier of seuen Gallies that were at that time cast away at a towne called Formentera: three of them were of Argier, the other foure were the Christians.

We found here also 13. Englishmen, which were by force of weather put into the bay of Tunis, where they were very ill vsed by the Moores, who forced them to leaue their barke: whereupon they went to the Councell of Argier, to require a redresse and remedy for the iniurie. They were all belonging to the shippe called the Golden Noble of London, whereof Master Birde is owner. The Master was Stephen Haselwood, and the Captaine Edmond Bence.

The third day of December, the pinnesse called the Mooneshine of London, came to Argier with a prize, which they tooke vpon the coast of Spaine, laden with sugar, hides, and ginger: the pinnesse also belonging to the Golden Noble: and at Argier they made sale both of shippe and goods, where wee left them at our comming away, which was the seuenth day of Ianuarie, and

and the first day of February, I landed at Dartmouth, and the seuenth day came to London, with humble thanks to Almighty God, for my safe arriual.

A true report of a worthy fight, performed in the voyage from Turkie, by flue Ships of London, against 11. Gallies, and two frigats of the King of Spaines, at Pantalarea within the Streights. Anno, 1586. Written by Philip Iones.

The Marchants of London, being of the incorporation of the Turkey trade, hauing receiued intelligencies, and aduertisements, from time to time, that the King of Spaine grudging at the prosperitie of this kingdome, had not onely of late arrested al English ships, bodie, and goods in Spaine, but also maligning the quiet traffique which they vsed to and in the dominions, and prouinces, vnder the obedience of the Great Turke, had giuen order to the Captaines of his gallies in the Leuant, to hinder the passage of all English ships, and to endenour by their best meanes, to intercept, take, and spoile them, their persons, and goods: they hereupon thought it their best course to set out their flete for Turkie, in such strength and abilitie for their defence, that the purpose of their Spanish enemy might the better be preuented, and the voyage accomplished with greater securitie to the men and shippes. For which cause, flue tall, and stoute shippes, appertaining to London, and intending onely a Marchants voyage, were prouided and furnished with all things belonging to the Seas: the names whereof were these:

1. The Marchant Royal, a very braue and good shippe, and of great report.
2. The Tobie.
3. The Edward Bonaventure.
4. The William, and Iohn.
5. The Susan.

These flue departing from the coast of England, in the moneth of November 1585. kept together as one flete, til they came as high as the Isle of Sicile, within the Leuant. And there, according to the order and direction of the voyage, each shippe began to take leaue of the rest, and to separate himselfe, setting his course for the particular port, whereunto hee was bounde: one for Tripolie in Syria, another for Constantinople, the chiefe Citie of the Turke, Empire, situated vpon the coast of Romania, called of olde, Thracia, and the rest to these places, whereunto they were priuately appointed. But before they deuided themselves, they altogether consulted, of and about a certaine and speciall place for their meeting againe after the lading of their goods at their seuerall portes. And in conclusion, the generall agreement was to meeete at Zante, an Island neere to the maine continent of the West part of Morea, well known of all the Pilots, & thought to be the fittest place of their Rendezous. Concerning which meeting, it was also conenanted on eche side, and promised, that whatsoever ship of these 5. should first arriue at Zante, should there stay and expect the comming of the rest of the flete, for the space of twentie dayes. This being done, ech man made his best hast according as winde and wether would serue him to fulfill his course, and to dispatch his businesse; and no neede was there to admonish or encourage any man, seeing no time was ill spent, nor opportunitie omitted on any side, in the performance of ech mans duetie, according to his place.

It fell out that the Tobie which was bound for Constantinople had made such good speede, and gotten such good weather, that she first of al the rest came back to the appointed place of Zante, and not forgetting the former conclusion, did there cast anere, attending the arriual of the rest of the flete, which accordingly (their busines first performed) failed not to keepe promise. The first next after the Tobie was the Royal Marchant, which together with the William and Iohn came from Tripolie in Syria, and arriued at Zante within the compass of the foresaide time limited. These ships in token of the ioy on all parts conceiued for their happy meeting, spared not the discharging of their Ordinance, the sounding of drums & trumpets, the spreading of Ensignes with other warlike and ioyfull behauiours, expressing by these outward signes, the inward gladnesse of their mindes, being all as ready to ioyne together in mutuall consent to resist the cruel enemy, as now in sporting maner they made

myrrh

myrth and pastyme among themselves. These three had not bene long in the haven, but the Edward Bonaventure also, together with the Susan her consort, were come from Venice with their lading; the sight of whom increased the joy of the rest, and they no lesse glad of the presence of the others, saluted them in most friendly and kinde sort, according to the maner of the Seas; and whereas some of these ships stoude at that instant in some want of victuals, they were all content to stay in the port, till the necessities of ech shippe were supplied, and nothing wanted to set out for their returne.

In this port of Zante, the newes was fresh and currant, of two severall armies and fleetes prouided by the king of Spaine, and lying in waite to intercept them; the one consisting of 30. strong Gallies, so well appointed in all respects for the warre, that no necessary thing wanted; and this fleete honored about the Streights of Gibraltar. The other armie had in it 20. Gallies, whereof some were of Sicillie, and some of the Island of Malta, vnder the charge and government of Iohn Andrea Dorea, a Captaine of name seruing the king of Spaine. These two diuers and strong fleetes waited and attended in the Seas for none, but the English shippes, and no doubt made their accompt and sure reckoning that not a shippe could escape their furie. And the opinion also of the inhabitants of the Isle of Zante was, that in respect of the number of Gallies in both these armies, hauing received such streight conuincement from the king, our ships and men being but few, and little in comparison of them, it was a thing in humane reason impossible, that wee should passe either without spoiling, if we resisted, or without composition at the least, and acknowledgement of dutie to the Spanish king.

But it was neither the report of the attendance of these armies, nor the opinions of the people, nor any thing else, that could daunt or dismay the courages of our men, who grounding themselves vpon the goodnesse of their cause, and the promise of God, to bee deliuered from such as without reason sought their destruction, varied resolute wordes, notwithstanding all impediments to adventure through the Seas, and to finish their Navigation, manure the beards of the Spanish souldiers. But least they should seeme too carelesse, and to neglecture of their estate, and by laying the whole and entire burden of their safetie vpon Gods providence, should foolishly presume altogether of his helpe, and neglect the means which were put into their hands, they failed not to enter into counsell among themselves, and to deliberate aduisedly for their best defence. And in the end with generall consent, the Marchant Royall was appointed Admirall of the fleet, and the Tobie Vit admiral, by whose orders the rest promised to be directed, and ech shippe vowed not to breake from another, whatsoever extremitie should fall out, but to stand to it to the death, for the honour of their Countrey, and the frustrating of the hope of the ambitious and proud enemy.

Thus in good order they left Zante and the Castle of Gracia, and committed themselves againe to the Seas, and proceeded in their course and voyage in quietnes, without sight of any enemy, till they came neere to Pantalarea, an Island so called, betwixt Sicillie, and the coast of Africke; into sight whereof they came the 13. day of Iuly 1586. And the same day in the morning about 7. of the clocke they descried 13. sailes in number, which were of the Gallies, lying in waite of purpose for them, in and about that place. As soone as the English ships had spied them, they by and by according to a common order, made themselves ready for a fight, layed out their Ordinance, scoured, charged, and primed them, displayed their ensignes, and left nothing vndone to arme themselves throughly. In the meane time, the Gallies more and more approached the ships, and in their banners there appeared the armes of the Isles of Sicilia, and Malta, being all as then in the seruice and pay of the Spaniard. Immediately, both the Admirals of the Gallies sent from ech of them a frigate, to the Admiral of our English ships, which being come neere them, the Sicilian frigate first hailed them, and demanded of them whence they were? They answered that they were of England, the armes whereof appeared in their colours. Whereupon the saide frigate expostulated with them, and asked why they delayed to sende or come with their Captaines and pursers to Don Pedro de Leina their Governall, to acknowledge their duty and obedience to him in the name of the Spanish king, Lord of these seas? Our men replied, and said, that they owed no such dutie nor obedience to him, and therefore would acknowledge none, but commanded

the frigate to depart with that answer, and not to stay longer a brabbling, vpon her perill. With that away she went, and vp comes towards them the other frigate of Malta, and shee in like sort hailed the Admirall, and would needs know whence they were, and where they had bene. Our Englishmen in the Admirall, not disdainning an answer, tolde them that they were of England, Marchants of London, had bene at Turkie, and were now returning home: and to be requited in this case, they also demanded of the frigate whence she and the rest of the gallies were: the messenger answered, we are of Malta, and for mine owne part my name is Cauallero. These gallies are in seruice and pay to the king of Spaine, vnder the conduct of Don Pedro de Leiu a noble man of Spaine, who hath bene commanded hither by the King with this present force and armie, of purpose to intercept you. You shall therefore (quoth he) do well to repaire to him to know his pleasure, he is a noble man of good behauiour and courtesie, and meanes you no ill. The Captaine of the English Admirall, whose name was M. Edward Wilkinson, replied and said. We purpose not at this time to make triall of Don Pedro his courtesie, whereof we are suspitious and doubtful, and not without good cause: vsing withall good words to the messenger, and willing him to come aboard him, promising securitie and good vsage, that thereby he might the better knowe the Spaniards minde: whereupon hee in deed left his frigate, and came aboard him, whom hee entertained in friendly sort, and caused a cuppe of wine to be drawne for him, which he tooke and beganne, with his cap in his hand, and with reuerend termes to drinke to the health of the Queene of England, speaking very honourably of her Maiestie, and giuing good speeches of the courteous vsage and intertainment that he himselfe had receiued in London, at the time that the duke of Alençon, brother to the late French king was last in England: and after he had well drunke, hee tooke his leaue, speaking well of the sufficiency and goodness of our shippes, and especially of the Marchant Royal, which he confessed to haue scene before, riding in the Thames neere London. He was no sooner come to Don Pedro de Leiu the Spanish general, but he was sent off againe, and returned to the English Admirall, saying that the pleasure of the Generall was this, that either their Captaines, Masters and Pursers should come to him with speed, or else hee would set vpon them, and either take them or sink them. The reply was made by M. Wilkinson aforesaid, that not a man should come to him: and for the bragge and threat of Don Pedro, it was not that Spanish brauado that should make them yeeld aiot to their hinderance, but they were as ready to make resistance, as he to offer an iniurie. Whereupon Cauallero the messenger left bragging, and began to persuade them in quiet sort and with many wordes, but all his labour was to no purpose, and as his threat did nothing terrifie them, so his persuasion did nothing mooue them to doe that which hee required. At the last he intreated to haue the Marchant of the Admirall caried by him as a messenger to the Generall, that so he might be satisfied, and assured of their mindes by one of their owne company. But M. Wilkinson would agree to no such thing, although Richard Rowit the marchant himselfe seemed willing to bee employed in that message, and laboured by reasonable persuasions to induce M. Wilkinson to graunt it, as hoping to be an occasion by his presence and discret answers to satisfie the Generall, and thereby to saue the effusion of Christian blood, if it should grow to a battel. And he seemed so much the more willing to be sent, by how much deeper the othes and protestations of this Cauallero were, that he would (as hee was a true knight and a souldier) deliuer him backe againe in safetie to his company. Albeit, M. Wilkinson, which by his long experience had receiued sufficient triall of Spanish inconstancie and periurie, wished him in no case to put his life and libertie in hazard vpon a Spaniards othe. But at last, vpon much intreatie, hee yeelded to let him go to the General, thinking in deed, that good speeches and answers of reason would haue contented him, whereas otherwise refusall to do so, might peraduenture haue prouoked the more discontentment.

M. Rowit therefore passing to the Spanish Generall, the rest of the Gallies hauing espied him, thought in deed that the English were rather determined to yeelde, then to fight, and therefore came flocking about the frigate, euery man crying out, Que meuas, que meuas, Haue these Englishmen yeelded? the frigate answered, Not so, they neither haue, nor purpose

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to yeeld, onely they haue sent a man of their company to speake with our Generall: and be-
ing come to the Gallie wherein he was, he shewed himselfe to M. Rowit in his armour, his
guard of souldiers attending vpon him in armour also, and began to speake very proudly in
this sort: Thou Englishman, from whence is your flecte, why stand ye aloofe off, knowe ye
not your duetic to the Catholique King, whose person I here represent? Where are your billes
of lading, your letters, pasports, and the chiefe of your men? Thinke ye my attendance in
these seas to be in vaine, or my person to no purpose? Let al these things be done out of
hand as I command, vpon paine of my further displeasure and the spoyle of you all: These
wordes of the Spanish Generall were not so outragiously pronounced as they were mildly
answered by M. Rowit, who tolde him that they were al Marchantmen, vsing trafique in ho-
nest sort, and seeking to passe quietly, if they were not vrged further then reason. As for
the king of Spaine, he thought (for his part) that there was amitie betwixt him and his So-
ueraigne the Queene of England, so that neither he nor his officers should goe about to offer
any such iniurie to English Marchants, who as they were farre from giuing offence to any
man, so they would be loath to take an abuse at the handes of any, or sit downe to their losse,
where their abilitie was able to make defence. And as touching his commandement afore-
saide, for the acknowledging of duetic, in such particular sort, he told him, that were there
was no duetic owing, there none should be performed, assuring him that their whole
company and shippes in generall stood resolutely vpon the negatiue, and would not
yeeld to any such vnreasonable demaund, ioyned with such imperious and absolute maner
of commanding. Why then, said he, if they wil neither come to yeeld, nor shew obedience
to me in the name of my king, I wil either sinke them or bring them to harbor, and so tell
them from me. With that the frigate came away with M. Rowit, and brought him aboard the
English Admirall againe according to promise: who was no sooner entred in, but by and by
deliance was sounded on both sides: the Spaniards hewed off the noses of the Gallies, that no-
thing might hinder the Iuell of the shot, and the English on the other side courageously pre-
pared themselves to the combat, euery man according to his roome, bent to performe his of-
fice with alacritie and diligence. In the meane time a Cannon was discharged from the Ad-
mirall of the gallies, which being the onset of the fight, was presently answered by the En-
glish Admirall with a Culuering: so the skirmish began, and grew hot and terrible, there was
no powder nor shot spared: ech English ship matched it selfe in good order against two
Spanish Gallies, besides the inequality of the frigats on the Spaniards side: and although our
men performed their parts with singular valure according to their strength, in-somuch that the
emie as amased therewith would oftentimes pause and stay, and consult what was best to
be done, yet they ceased not in the midst of their businesse to make prayer to Almighty God
the reuenger of al euils, and the giuer of victories, that it would please him to assist them
in that good quarell of theirs, in defending themselves against so proud a tyrant, to teach
their handes to warre, and their fingers to fight, that the glory of the victory might redound
to his Name, and to the honor of true Religion which the insolentemie sought so much to
ouerthrowe. Contrarily, the foolish Spaniardes cried out according to their maner, not to
God, but to our Lady (as they terme the virgin Mary) saying O Lady helpe, O blessed Lady
giue vs the victory, and the honor thereof shalbe thine. Thus with blowes & prayers on
both sides the fight continued furious and sharpe, and doubtfull a long time to which part
the victorie would incline: til at the last the Admirall of the Gallies of Sicillie began to warpe from the
fight, and to holde vp her side for feare of sinking, and after her went also two others in like
ease, whom al the sort of them inclosed, labouring by all their meanes to keepe them aboue water,
being ready by the force of English shot which they had receiued to perish in the seas: &
what slaughter was done among the Spaniards themselves, the English were vnertaine, but
by a probable coniecture apparrant afar off, they supposed their losse was so great, that they
wanted men to continue the charging of their pieces: whereupon with shame and dishonor,
after 5. houres spent in the battel, they withdrew themselves: and the English contented in
respect of their deepe lading, rather to continue their voyage then to follow the chase, ceas-
ed from farther blowes: with the losse onely of two men slaine amongst them all, and another

A fight of five
houres.

hurt in his arme, whom M. Wilkinson with his good words and friendly promises did so comfort, that he nothing esteemed the smart of his wound in respect of the honour of the victory, and the shameful repulse of the enemy.

Thus with ductiful thanks to the mercy of God for his gracious assistance in that danger, the English ships proceeded in their Navigation, and comming as high as Alger, a port towne vpon the coast of Barbary, they fell with it, of purpose to refresh themselves after their wearinesse, and to take in such supply of fresh water & victuals, as they needed: they were no sooner entred into the port, but immediatly the king thereof sent a messenger to the ships to knowe what they were, with which messenger the chiefe master of eeh shippe repaired to the king, and acquainted him not onely with the state of their ships in respect of marchandize, but with the late fight which they had passed with the Spanish Gallies, reporting euery particular circumstance in word as it fell out in action: whereof the said king shewed himselfe marueilous glad, interteining them in the best sort, and promising abundant reliefe of all their wants, making generall proclamaion in the city vpon paine of death, that no man of what degree or state soeuer he were, should presume either to hinder them in their affaires, or to offer them any maner of iniurie in body or goods. By vertue whereof they dispatched all things in excellent good sort, with al fauor & peaceableness: only such prisoners and captiues of the Spaniards as were in the Citie, seeing the good vsage which they receiued, and hearing also what seruice they had performed against the foresaide Gallies, grudged exceedingly against them, and sought as much as they could to practise some mischiefe against them: and one amongst the rest seeing an Englishman alone in a certaine lane of the Citie, came vpon him suddnly, and with his knife thrust him in the side, yet made no such great wound, but that it was easily recouered. The English company hearing of it, acquainted the king with the fact, who immediatly sent both for the party that had receiued the wound and the offender also, and caused an executioner in the presence of himselfe and the English, to chastise the slaue euen to death, which was performed to the ende that no man should presume to commit the like part, or to doe any thing in contempt of his royal commandement.

The English hauing receiued this good iustice at the kings hands, and al other things that they wanted, or could craue for the furnishing of their shippes, tooke their leaue of him, and of the rest of their friendes, that were resident in Alger, and put out to Sea, looking to meete with the second army of the Spanish king, which waited for them about the mouth of the Straights of Gibraltar, which they were of necessitie to passe. But comming neere to the said Streight, it pleased God to raise at that instant a very darke and mistie fogge, so that one ship coule not discern another, if it were 40. paces off: by means whereof, together with the notable faire Easterne winds that then blewe most fit for their course, they passed with great speed through the Streight, and might haue passed with that good gale, had there bene 500. Gallies to withstand them, and the aire neuer so cleare for euery ship to be seene. But yet the Spanish Gallies had a sight of them when they were come within 3. English miles of the towne, and made after them in all possible haste, and although they saw that they were faree out of their reach, yet in a vaine fury and foolish pride, they shot off their Ordnance, and made a stirre in the Sea as if they had bene in the midst of them, which vanitie of theirs ministred to our men notable matter of pleasure and mirth, seeing men to fight with shadowes, and to take so great paines to so small purpose.

But thus it pleased God to deride, and delude all the forces of that proud Spanish king, which he had provided of purpose to distresse the English, who notwithstanding passed through both his Armies, in the one, little hurt, and in the other nothing touched, to the glory of his immortal Name, the honour of our Prince and Countrey, and the iust commendation of eeh mans seruice performed in that voyage.

The returne of Master William Harborne from Constantinople ouer land to London
1588.

I Departed from Constantinople with 30. persons of my suitt and family the 3. of August. Passing through the Countries of Thracia, now called Romania the great, Valachia & Moldaui,

The second Spanish fleet being in wait for the English.

daia, where arising the 5. of September I was according to the Grand Signior his commandement very courteously intertein'd by Peter his positine prince, a Greeke by profession, with whom was concluded that her Maiesties subiects there traffiquing should pay but three vpon the hundreth, which as well his owne Subiects as all other nations answer: whose letters to her Maiestie be extant. Whence I proceeded into Poland, where the high Chanceler sent for mee the 27. of the same moneth. And after most honorable intertainment imparted with me in secret maner the late passed and present occurrents of that kingdome, & also he writ to her Maiestie.

The letters of the Prince of Moldavia to the Queene. Letters of the Chanceler of Poland to the Queene.

Thence I hasted vnto Elbing, where the 12. of October I was most friendly welcomed by the Senate of that City, whom I finde and iudge to be faithfully deuoted to her Maiesties seruice, whose letters likewise vnto the same were presented me. No lesse at Dantzik the 27. of that moneth I was courteously received by one of the Burroughmasters accompanied with two others of the Senate, & a Ciuill doctor their Secretarie. After going through the land of Pomer I rested one day at Stetin, where, for that the duke was absent, nothing ensued. At Rostoke I passed through the Citie without any stay, and at Wis-mar received like friendly greeting as in the other places: but at Lubeck, for that I came late and departed early in the morning I was not visited. At Hamburg the 19. of Nouember, and at Stoad the ninth of December in like maner I was saluted by a Burroughmaster and the Secretarie, and in all these places they presented mee sundry sorts of their best wiae and fresh fish, euery of them with a long discourse, congratulating, in the names of their whole Senate, her Maiesties victory ouer the Spaniard, and my safe returne, concluding with offer of their ready seruice to her future disposing. Yet the Dantziks after my departure thence caused the Marchants to pay custome for the goods they brought with them in my company, which none other towne neither Infidels nor Christians on y sea euer demanded. And notwithstanding the premisses, I was most certainly informed of sundry of our nation there resident that most of the Hanse-towns vpon the sea coasts, especially Dantzik, Lubeck, and Hamborough haue laden and were shipping for Spaine, great quantitie of corne, cables, ropes, powder, saltpeter, bargubusses, armour, iron, leade, copper, and all other munition seruing for the warre. Whereupon I gather their fauied courtesie proceeded rather for feare then of any good affection vnto her Maiesties seruice, Elbing and Stoad onely excepted, which of ductie for their commoditie I esteemed well affected.

The priuilege of Peter the Prince of Moldaia granted to the English Marchants.

PETRUS Dei gratia princeps Valachiae & Mo'dauiæ; significamus presentibus, vniuersis & singulis quorum interest ac intererit, quod cum magnifico domino Guilichmo Harborne oratore Serenissimæ ac potentissimæ dominæ, dominæ Elizabethæ Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, ac Hiberniæ Reginiæ apud Serenissimum ac potentissimum Turcarum Imperatorem hanc constitutionem fecerimus: Nimirum ut debine sex Serenitatis subditis, omnibusque mercatoribus integrum sit hic in prouincia nostra commorandi, conuersandi, mercandi, vendendi, contrahendique, imo omnia exercendi, quæ mercatura ac vitæ humanæ societas vsusque requirit, sine vlla alicuius contradictiõne, aut inhibitione: saluo ac integro tamen iure Telonij nostri; hoc est, ut a singulis rebus centum ducatorum pretij, tres numerent. Quod ratum ac firmum constitutione nostra haberi volumus. In cuius rei firmius testimonium, sigillum nostrum appressum est. Actum in castris nostris die 27. mensis Augusti, anno Domini 1588.

The same in English.

Peter by the grace of God prince of Valachia and Moldaia; we signifie by these presents to all and singular persons, whom it doth or shall concerne, that we haue made this agreement with the worthy gentleman William Harborne Ambassador of the right high and mighty prince, the Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France and Ireland, with the most puissant and mightie Emperour of the Turkes: To witte, that from henceforth it shalbe lawfull for her highnesse subiects and all her Marchants, to remaine, conuerse, buy,

sel, bargain and exercise all such things, as the trade of marchandise, and humane societie and vse requireth, without any hinderance or let: the right of our Custome alwayes reserved; That is, that they pay three ducats vpon all such things as amount to the price of one hundred ducats. Which by this our ordinance we command to be surely and firmly obserued; For the more assured testimony whereof, our seale is hereunto annexed. Giuen in our Campe the 27. of the moneth of August in the yeere of our Lord 1588.

A briefe extract specifying the certaine dayly payments, answered quarterly in time of peace, by the Grand Signior, out of his Treasure, to the Officers of his Seraglio or Court, successiuey in degrees: collected in a yeerely totall summe, as followeth.

FOR his owne diet every day, one thousand and one aspers, according to a former custome receiued from his ancestors: notwithstanding that otherwise his diurnall expence is very much, and not certainly knowen, which summe maketh sterling money by the yeere, two thousand, one hundred, 92. pounds, three shillings, eight pence.

The five and fourtie thousand Janizaries dispersed in sundry places of his dominions, at six aspers the day, amounteth by the yeere to five hundred, fourescore and eleuen thousand, and three hundredth pounds.

The Azamoglans, tribute children, farre surmount that number, for that they are collected from among the Christians, from whom betweene the yeeres of sixe and twelue, they are pulled away yeerely perforce: whereof I suppose those in seruice may be equal in number with the Janizaries abouesayd, at three aspers a day, one with another, which is two hundred fourescore and fifteene thousand, sixe hundred and fiftie pounds.

The five Bassas, whereof the Viceroy is supreme, at one thousand aspers the day, besides their yerely reuenues, amounteth sterling by the yeere to ten thousand, nine hundred and fiftie pounds.

The five Beglerbegs, chiefe presidents of Greece, Hungary and Sclauonia, being in Europe, in Natolia, and Caramania of Asia, at one thousand aspers the day: as also to eightene other gouernours of Prouinces, at five hundred aspers the day, amounteth by the yeere, to thirtie thousand sixe hundred, and threescore pounds.

The Bassa, Admirall of the Sea, one thousand aspers the day, two thousand, one hundred foure score and ten pounds.

The Aga of the Janizaries, generall of the footemen, five hundred aspers the day, and maketh by the yeere in sterling money, one thousand, fourescore and fifteene pounds.

The Imbrahur Bassa, Master of his horse, one hundred and fiftie aspers the day, is sterling money, three hundred and eight and twenty pounds.

The chiefe Esquire vnder him, one hundred and fiftie aspers, is three hundred and eight and twenty pounds.

The Agas of the Spahi, Captaines of the horsemen, sixe, at one hundred and fiftie aspers to eicher of them, maketh sterling, one thousand, nine hundred, three score and eleuen pounds.

The Capagi Bassas head porters foure, one hundred and fiftie aspers to ech, and maketh out in sterling money by the yeere, one thousand, three hundred, and foureteene pounds.

The Sisinghir Bassa, Controller of the housholde, one hundred and twentie aspers the day, and maketh out in sterling money by the yeere, two hundred, threescore and two poundes, sixteene shillings.

The Chau Bassa, Capitaine of the Pensioners, one hundred and twentie aspers the day, and amounteth to by the yeere in sterling money, two hundred, threescore and two poundes, sixteene shillings.

The Capigilar Caiasi, Capitaine of his Barge, one hundred and twentie aspers the day, and maketh out by the yeere in sterling money, two hundred, threescore and two poundes, sixteene shillings.

The Solach Bassi, Captaine of his guard, one hundred and twentie aspers, two hundred, three score and two pounds, sixteene shillings.

The Giebrigi Bassi, master of the armoury, one hundred and twentie aspers, two hundred, three score and two pounds, sixteene shillings.

The Topagi Bassi, Master of the artilerie, one hundred and twentie aspers, two hundred, three score and two pounds, sixteene shillings.

The Echim Bassi, Phisition to his person, one hundred and twentie aspers, two hundred, three score and two pounds, sixteene shillings.

To fourtie Phisitions vnder him, to each fourtie aspers, is three thousand, eight hundred, three score and sixe pounds, sixteene shillings.

The Mustafaracas spearmen, attending on his person, in number five hundred, to either three score aspers, and maketh sterling, threescore and five thousand, and seuen hundred pounds.

The Cisingeri gentlemen, attending vpon his diet, fourtie, at fourtie aspers each of them, and amounteth to sterling by the yeere, three thousand, five hundred and foure pounds.

The Chaisi Pensioners, foure hundred and fourtie, at thirtie aspers, twenty eight thousand, nine hundred, and eight pounds.

The Capagi porters of the Court and City, foure hundred, at eight aspers, and maketh sterling money by the yeere, seuen thousand, and eight pounds.

The Solachi, archers of his guard, three hundred and twenty, at nine aspers, and commeth vnto in English money, the summe of sixe thousand, three hundred and sixe pounds.

The Spahi, men of Armes of the Court and the City, ten thousand, at twenty five aspers, and maketh of English money, five hundred, forty and seuen thousand, and five hundred pounds.

The lanizaires sixteene thousand, at six aspers, is two hundred and ten thousand, and two hundred and forty pounds.

The Giebegi furbushers of armor, one thousand, five hundred, at sixe aspers, and amounteth to sterling money, nineteene thousand, seuen hundred, and fourescore pounds.

The Seiesir, seruitors in his Equier or stable, five hundred, at two aspers, and maketh sterling money, two thousand, one hundred, fourescore and ten pounds.

The Saesi, Sadlers and bit makers, five hundred, at seuen aspers, seuen thousand, six hundred, threescore and five pounds.

The Catergi, Carriers vpon Mules, two hundred, at five aspers, two thousand, one hundred, fourescore and ten pounds.

The Cinegi, Carriers vpon Camels, one thousand, five hundred, at eight aspers, and amounteth in sterling money, to twenty sixe thousand, two hundred, and fourescore pounds.

The Reiz, or Captaines of the Gallies, three hundred, at ten aspers, and amounteth in English money by the yeere, the summe of sixe thousand, five hundred, threescore and ten pounds.

The Alechingi, Masters of the said Gallies, three hundred, at seuen aspers, foure thousand, five hundred, fourescore and nineteene pounds.

The Getti, Boateswaines thereof, three hundred, at sixe aspers, is three thousand, nine hundred, forty and two pounds.

The Oda Bassi, Pursers, three hundred, at five aspers, maketh three thousand two hundred, and fourescore pounds.

The Azappi soldiers two thousand six hundred at foure Aspers, whereof the six hundred do continually keepe the gallies, two and twentie thousand, seuen hundred fourescore and six pounds.

The Mariers Bassi masters ouer the shipwrights and kalkers of the nauie, nine, at 20. Aspers the piece, amounteth to three thousand fourescore and foure pound, foure shillings.

The Master Dassi shipwrights & kalkers, one thousand at fourteene aspers, which amounteth by the yeere, to thirtie thousand, sixe hundred threescore pound.

Summa

Summa totalis of dayly paiments amounteth by the yeere sterling, one million, nine hundred threescore eight thousand, seven hundred thirty five pounds, nineteen shillings eight pence, answered quarterly without default, with the summe of foure hundred fourscore twelue thousand, one hundred fourscore and foure pounds foure shillings eleyen pence, and is for euery day five thousand three hundred fourscore and thirteene pounds, fiteene shillings ten pence.

Annuities of lands neuer imroued, five times more in value then their summes mentioned, giuen by the saide Grand Signior, as followeth.

TO the Viceroy for his Timar or annuitie 60. thousand golde ducats.
 To the second Bassa for his annuitie 50. thousand ducats.
 To the third Bassa for his annuitie 40. thousand ducats.
 To the fourth Bassa for his annuitie 30. thousand ducats.
 To the fifth Bassa for his annuitie 20. thousand ducats.
 To the Captaine of the Janizaries 20. thousand ducats.
 To the ten Merhorbassi master of his horse 15. thousand ducats.
 To the Captaine of the pensioners 10. thousand ducats.
 To the Captaine of his guard 5. thousand ducats.

Summa totalis 90. thousand li. sterling.

Beside these aboue specified, be sundry other annuities giuen to diuers others of his aforesaid officers, as also to certaine called Sahims, diminishing from three thousand to two hundred ducats, esteemed treble to surmount the annuitie abouesaid.

The Turkes chiefe officers.

The Viceroy is high Treasurer, notwithstanding that vnder him be three subtreasurers called Teltadars, which bee accountable to him of the receipts out of Europe, Asia and Africa, saue their yeerely annuitie of lands.

The Lord Chancellor is called Nissangi Bassa, who sealeth with a certaine proper character such licences, safe conducts, passeports, especiall graunts, &c. as proceed from the Grand Signior: notwithstanding all letters to forreine princes so firm'd he after inclosed in a bagge, and sealed by the Grand Signior, with a signet which he ordinarily weareth about his necke, credited of them to haue bene of ancient appertayning to King Salomon the wise.

The Admirall giueth his voyce in the election of all Begs, Captaines of Islandes, to whom hee giueth their charge, as also appointeth the Subbassas, Bayliffes or Constables ouer Cities and Townes vpon the Sea coastes about Constantinople, and in the Archipelago, whereof hee reapeth great profit.

The Subbassi of Pera payeth him yeerely fiteene thousande ducats, and so likewise either of the others according as they are placed.

The Ressistop serueth in office to the Viceroy and Chancellor, as Secretary, and so likewise doeth the Cogie Master of the Rolls, before which two, passe all writings presented to, or granted by the said Viceroy and Chancellor, offices of especiall credite and like profite, moreouer rewarded with annuities of lands.

There are also two chiefe Iudges named Cadi Lesker, the one ouer Europe, and the other ouer Asia and Africa, which in Court doe sit on the Bench at the left hand of the Bassas. These sell all offices to the vnder Iudges of the land called Cadies, whereof is one in euery Citie or towne, before whom all matters in controuersie are by iudgement decided, as also penalties and corrections for crimes ordained to be executed vpon the offenders by the Subbassi.

The number of Souldiers continually attending vpon the Beglerbegs the gouernours of Prouinces and Saniacks, and their petie Captaines mainteined of these Prouinces.

The Beglerbegs of	}	GRæcia, fourtie thousand	} persons.
		Buda, fifteene thousand	
		Sclauonia, fifteene thousand	
		Natolia, fifteene thousand	
		Caramania, fifteene thousand	
		Armenia, eighteene thousand	
		Persia, twentie thousand	
		Vsdrum, fifteene thousand	
		Chirusta, fifteene thousand	
		Caracemiti, thirtie thousand	
Giersul, two and thirtie thousand			
The Beglerbegs of	}	Bagdat, siue and twentie thousand	} persons.
		Balsara, two and twenty thousand	
		Lassaja, seuentene thousand	
		Alepo, siue and twentie thousand	
		Damasco, seuentene thousand	
		Cayro, twelue thousand	
		Abes, twelue thousand	
		Mecca, eight thousand	
		Cyprus, eighteene thousand	
		Tunis in Barbary, eight thousand	
Tripolis in Syria, eight thousand			
Alger, fourtie thousand			

Whose Sangiacks and petie Captaines be three hundred sixtie eight, euery of which retaining continually in pay from siue hundreth to two hundreth Souldiers, may be one with another at the least, three hundreth thousand persons.

Chiefe officers in his Scraglio about his person.

Be these	}	CApiaga, High Porter.
		Ahuder Bassi, Treasurer.
		Oda Bassi, Chamberlaine.
		Killergi Bassi, Steward.
		Saraiaga, Comptroller.
		Peskerolen, Groome of the chamber.
		Edostoglan, Gentleman of the Ewer.
		Sehetaraga, Armour bearer.
		Ch-ataraga, he that carrieth his riding cloake.
		Ebietaraga, Groome of the stoole.

There be many other maner Officers, which I esteeme superfluous to write.

The Turkes yeerely reuenue.

THE Grand Signiors annual reuenue is said to be fourteene Millions and an halfe of golden ducats, which is sterling siue millions, eight score thousand pounds.

The tribute payd by the Christians his Subjects is one gold ducat yeerely for the redemption of euery head, which may amount vnto not so little as one Million of golden ducats, which is sterling three hundred threescore thousand pounds.

Moreover, in time of warre he exacteth manifolde summes for maintenance of his Armie and Nauie of the said Christians.

The

The Emperour payeth him yeerely tribute for Hungary, threescore thousand dollers, which is sterling thirteene thousand pound, besides presents to the Viceroy and Bassas, which are said to surmount to twentie thousand dollers.

Ambassadors Allowances.

The Ambassadour of the Emperour is allowed one thousand Aspers the day.

The Ambassadour of the French king heretofore enjoyed the like: but of late yeeres by meanes of displeasure conceiued by Mahumet then Viceroy, it was reduced to sixe crownes the day, beside the prouision of his Esquier of his stable.

The Ambassadors of Poland, and for the state of Venice are not Ligiers as these two abouesaid. The said Polack is allowed 12. French crownes the day during his abode, which may be for a moneth. Very seldome do the state of Venice send any Ambassadour otherwise, then enforced of vrgent necessity: but in stead thereof keepe their Agent, president ouer other Marchants of them termed a bailife, who hath none allowance of the Grand Signior, although his port and state is in maner as magnificent as the other aforesaid ambassadors. The Spanish Ambassadour was equall with others in Ianizaries: but for so much as he would not according to custome follow the list of other Ambassadors in making presents to the Grand Signior, he had none allowance. His abode there was 3. yeeres, at the end whereof, hauing concluded a truce for 6. yeeres, taking place from his first coming in November last past 1580. he was not admitted to the presence of the Grand Signior.

The letters of Sinan Bassa chiefe counsellour to Sultan Murad Can the Grand Signior, to the sacred Maiestie of Elizabeth Queene of England, shewing that vpon her request, and for her sake especially, hee graunted peace vnto the King and kingdome of Poland.

GLoriosissima & splendore fulgidissima feminarum, selectissima Princeps magnanimorum IESVM sectantium, regni inclyti Anglie Regina Serenissima Elizabetha, moderatrix rerum & negotiorum omnium plebis & familie Nazarenorum sapientissima; Origo splendoris & glorie dulcissima; nubes pluuiarum gratissima, heres & domina beatitudinis & glorie regni inclyti Anglie; ad quam omnes supplices confugiunt, incrementum omnium rerum & actionum Serenitatis vestre beatissimum, exitusque felicissimos à Creatore omnipotente optantes, mutuaque & perpetua familiaritate nostra digna vota & laudes sempiternas offerentes; Significamus Ser. vestre amicissimè; Quia sunt anni aliquot, à quibus annis potentissima Cæsarea celsitudo bella ineffabilia cum Casul-bas, Principe nempe Persarum gessit; ratione quorum bellorum in partes alias bellum mouere noluit, ob eamque causam in partibus Poloniae latrones quidam Cosaci nuncupati, & alij facinorosi in partibus illis existentes, subditos Cæsaris potentissimi turbare & infestare non desierunt. Nunc autem partibus Persicis compositis & absolutis, in partibus Poloniae & alijs partibus exurgentes facinorosos punire constituens, Beglerbegio Gracie exercitu aliquo adiuncto, & Principi Tartarorum mandato Cæsaris misso, anno proximè præterito pars aliqua Regni Poloniae infestata, turbata & deuastata fuit, & Cosaci alijq; facinorosi iuxta merita sua puniti fuerunt. Quo rex Poloniae viso duos legatos ad Cæsaream celsitudinè mittens, quod facinorosos exquirere, & poena perfecta punire, & ab annis multis ad portam Cæsaream celsitudinis missum munus augere vellet, significauit. Cæsarea autem celsitudo (cui Creator omnipotens tantam suppeditauit potentiam, & que omnes supplices exaudire dignata est) supplicatione Regis Poloniae non accepta, iterum in regem Poloniae exercitum suum mittere, & Creatoris omnipotentis auxilio regnum eius subuertere constituerat. Verum Legato Serenitatis vestre in porta beata & fulgida Cæsareae celsitudinis residente sese interponente, Et quod Serenitati vestre ex partibus Poloniae, fruges, puluis, arbores nauium, tormenta, & alia necessaria suppeditantur significante, & pacem pro regno & rege Poloniae petente, neud regnum Poloniae ex parte Cæsareae celsitudinis turbaretur vel infestaretur intercedente, Serenitatisque vestre hanc singularem esse voluntatem exponente, Legati serenitatis vestre significatio & intercessio cum Cæsareae celsitudinis significata fuisset, In fauorem serenitatis vestre, cui omnis honos & gratia debetur, iuxta modum prædictum, vt Cosaci facinorosi exquirantur & poena perfecta puniantur, aut ratione

muneris aliquantuli eorum delicta cōdonentur, hæc inquam conditione literæ Cæsareæ celsitudinis ad Regem Poloniæ sunt datæ. Si autem ex parte Serenitatis vestræ fœdus & pax sollicitata non fuisset, nulla ratione Cæsarea celsitudo fœdus cum regno Poloniæ inijisset. In fauorem autem Serenitatis vestræ regno & Regi Poloniæ singularem gratiam Cæsarea celsitudo exhibuit. Quod tam Serenitas vestra, quàm etiam Rex & regnum Poloniæ sibi certò persuadere debent. Serenitatem vestram bene felicissimèque valere cupimus. Datum Constantinopoli in fine mensis Sabaum nurecupati, Anno prophetæ nostri sacratì Mahumeddi nonagesimo, nonagesimo, octauo. Issy vero Anno millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo, die duodecimo mensis Iunij.

The same in English.

MOST glorious, and the most resplendent of women, most select Princesse, most gracious Elizabeth Queene of the valiant followers of Iesus in the famous kingdom of England, most wise gouernesse of all the affaires and businesses of the people and family of the Nazarens, most sweet fountaine of brightness and glory, most acceptable cloud of raine, inheritresse & Ladie of the blessednesse and glory of the renowned kingdome of England, to whom in humble wise all men offer their petitions: wishing of the almighty Creator most happy increase and prosperous successè vnto all your Maiesties affaires and actions, and offering vp mutuall & perpetuall vowes worthy of our familiarity, with eternall prayes: In most friendly manner we signifie vnto your princely Highnesse, that certaine yeeres past the most mightie Cesarlike maiestie of the Grand Signor waged vspeakeable warres with Casul-bas the Prince of the Persians, in regarde of which warres he would not goe in battell against any other places; and for that cause certaine theeces in the partes of Polonia called Cosacks, and other notorious persons living in the same partes ceased not to trouble and molest the subjects of our most mightie Emperour. But now hauing finished and brought to some good issue his affaires in Persia, determining to punish the saide malefactors of Poland, and for that purpose committing an army vnto the Beglerbeg of Grecia, and the yeere last past, sending his imperiall commandement vnto the Prince of the Tartars, he hath for ragèd, molested, and layed waste some part of the kingdome of Poland, and the Cosacks and other notorious offenders haue receiued condigne punishment. Which the king of Poland perceiuing sent two Embassadours to his imperiall Highnesse signifying, that he would hunt out the saide malefactors, and inflict most seuerè punishments vpon them, and also that he would better his gift, which he hath for many yeeres heretofore ordinarily sent vnto the porch of his imperiall Highnesse. Howbeit his imperiall maiestie (vpon whom the almighty creator hath bestowed so great power, and who vouchsafeth to giue care vnto all humble suppliants) reiecting the supplication of the King of Poland, determined againe to send his armie against the said king, and by the helpe of the Almighty creator, utterly to subuert and ouerthrowe his kingdome. But your Maiesties Embassadour resident in the blessed and glorious porch of his imperiall Highnesse interposing himselfe as a mediatur signifying that from the partes of Poland you were furnished with corne, gun-powder, mastes of ships, guns, and other necessaries, and craning peace on the behalfe of the kingdome and king of Poland, and making intercession, that the said king might not be molested nor troubled by the meanes of the Grand Signor, & declaring that this was your Maiesties most earnest desire; so soone as the report and intercession of your Maiesties Embassadour was signified vnto the Grand Signor, for your sake, vnto whom all honour and fauourable regard is due, vpon the condition aforesaid, namely, that the wicked Cosacks might be sought out and grieuously punished, or that their offences might be remitted for the value of some small gift, vpon this condition (I say) the letters of his imperiall Highnesse were sent vnto the king of Poland. Howbeit had not this conclusion of league and amitie bene solicited on the behalfe of your Maiestie, his imperiall Highnesse would neuer haue vouchsated the same vnto the kingdome of Poland. But for your Maiesties sake his imperiall Highnesse hath exhibited this so singular a fauour vnto the said king and kingdome of Poland. And hereof your Maiestie and the king of Poland ought certainly to be perswaded. We wish your Maiestie

most happily and well to fare. Given at Constantinople in the ende of the moneth called Sabau, in the yeare of our sacred prophet Mahomet 998, and in the yeere of Iesus 1590, the 12 of Iune.

The second letters Patents graunted by the Queenes Maiestic to the Right worshipfull companie of the English Marchants for the Levant, the seucnth of Ianuarie 1592.

Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France, and Irelande, defender of the faith &c. To all our Officers, ministers and subiects, and to all other people aswell within this our Realme of England, as else where vnder our obeysance and iurisdiction or otherwise vnto whom these our letters shal be seene, shewed, or read, greeting.

Where our welbeloued subiects Edward Osborne knight Alderman of our citie of London, William Hareborne Esquire, and Richard Staper of our sayde citie Marchant, haue by great aduenture and industrie with their great cost and charges by the space of sundry late yeeres trauelled, and caused trauell to be taken aswell by secreete and good meanes, as by daungerous wayes and passages both by lande and sea to finde out and set open a trade of marchandize and traffike into the laudes, Handes, Dominions, and territories of the great Turke, commonly called the Grand Signor, not before that time in the memorie of any man now liuing knowen to be commonly vsed and frequented by way of marchandize by any the marchants or other subiectes of vs or our progenitors: And also haue by their like good meanes and industrie and great charges procured of the sayde Grand Signor in our name, amitie, safetie and freedom for trade and traffike of marchandize to be vsed and continued by our subiects within his sayd dominions, whereby we perceiue and finde that both many good actions haue bene done and performed, and hereafter are likely continually to be done and performed for the peace of Christendome: Namely by the reliefe and discharge of many Christians which haue bene, and which hereafter may happen to be in thraldome and bondage vnder the sayde Grand Signor and his vassals or subiects. And also good and profitable vent and vtterance of the commodities of our Realme, and sundrie other great benefites to the aduancement of our honour and dignitie Royall, the maintenance of our Nautie, the encrease of our customes, and the reuenues of our Crowne, and generally the great wealth of our whole Realme.

And whereas we are enformed of the sayd Edward Osborne knight, William Hareborne, and Richard Staper, that George Barne, Richard Martine, Iohn Harte knights, and other marchants of our sayd Citie of London haue by the space of eight or nine yeeres past ioyned themselves in companie, trade and traffike with them the sayd Edward Osborne knight, William Hareborne and Richard Staper, into the sayde dominions of the sayd great Turke, to the furtherance thereof and the good of the Realme.

And whereas further it is made knowen vnto vs, that within fewe yeeres now past our louing and good subiects Thomas Cordall, Edward Holmeden, William Garraway and Paul Banning, and sundry other merchants of our said Citie of London, haue likewise at their great costes and charges, builded and furnished diuerse good and seruicicable shippes and therewith to their like costs and charges haue traded and frequented, and from time to time doe trade and frequent and traffike by sea with the commodities of our Realme to Venice, Zante, Candie, and Zephalonia and other the dominions of the Segnierie and State of Venice, and thereby haue made and mainteyned, and doe make and continually maintaine diuers good shippes with mariners skillfull and fitte and necessarie for our seruice: and doe vent out of our Realme into those partes diuerse commodities of our Realme, and retorne hither into our sayde Realme many good and necessarie commodities for the common wealth thereof: All which traffike, as well inward as outward vntill it hath bene otherwise brought to passe by the sayde endeours, costs, and charges of our sayde subiects, was in effect by our subiectes wholly discontinued.

Knowe yee, that hereupon we greatly tendring the wealth of our people and the encouragement of them and other our louing subiects in their good enterprises for the aduancement of lawfull traffike to the benefite of our common wealth, haue of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge,

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knowledge, and meere motion giuen and graunted, and by these presents for vs, our heyres, and successours, doe giue and graunt vnto our sayd trustie and welbeloued subiectes Edwarde Osborne Knight, George Barne Knight, George Bonde knight, Richard Martine knight, Iohn Harte knight, Iohn Hawkins knight, William Massam, Iohn Spencer, Richard Saltonstall, Nicholas Mosley Aldermen of our sayde Citie of London, William Hareborne, Edwarde Barton, William Borrough Equires, Richard Staper, Thomas Cordall, Henric Paris, Thomas Laurence, Edwarde Holmuden, William Garraway, Robert Dowe, Paul Banning, Roger Clarke, Henric Anderson, Robert Oilley, Philip Grimes, Andrewe Banning, Iames Staper, Robert Sadler, Leonarde Power, George Salter, Nicholas Leate, Iohn Eldred, William Shales, Richard May, William Wilkes, Andrewe Fones, Arthur Iackson, Edmund Arsell, Ralph Ashley, Thomas Farrington, Roberte Sandie, Thomas Garraway, Edwarde Lethbridge, Thomas Dakins, Thomas Norden, Robert Bate, Edward Sadler, Richard Darsall, Richard Martine Iunior, Ralph Fitch, Nicholas Pearde, Thomas Simons, and Francis Dorrington, that they and euery of them by the name of Governour and companie of Marchants of the Leuant shall from hence forth for the terme of twelue yeeres next ensuing the date hereof bee one bodie, fellowshipe and companie of themselves both in deede and in name: And them by the name of Governour and companie of marchantes of the Leuant wee doe ordayne, incorporate, name, and declare by these presentes, and that the same fellowshipe and companie from hence forth shall and may haue one Governour. And in consideration that the sayde Edwarde Osborne Knight hath bene of the chiefe setters fourth and actors in the opening and putting in practise of the sayde trade to the dominions of the sayde Grand Signor: Wee doe therefore specially make, ordaine, and constitute the sayde Edwarde Osborne Knight, to bee now Governour during the time of one whole yeere now next following, if hee so long shall liue: and after the expiration of the sayde yeere, or decease of the sayde Edward Osborne the choise of the next Governour, and so of euery Governour from time to time during the sayde terme of twelue yeeres to be at the election of the sayde fellowshipe or companie of marchantes of the Leuant or the more part of them yeerely to be chosen, and that they the sayde Sir Edwarde Osborne, and all the residue of the sayde fellowshipe or companie of Marchantes of the Leuant and euery of them, and all the sonnes of them and of euery of them, and all such their apprentices and seruants of them and of euery of them, which haue bene or hereafter shall be employed in the sayde trade by the space of foure yeeres or upwardes by themselves, their seruantes, factors or deputies, shall and may by the space of twelue yeeres from the day of the date of these our letters Patents freely traffike, and vse the trade of Marchandize as well by sea as by lande into and from the dominions of the sayde Grand Signor, and into and from Venice, Zante, Candie and Zephalonia, and other the dominions of the Signiorie and State of Venice, and also by lande through the Countries of the sayde Grand Signor into and from the East India, lately discovered by Iohn Newberie, Ralph Fitch, William Leech, and Iames Storie, sent with our letters to that purpose at the proper costs and charge of the sayde Marchants or some of them: and into and from euery of them in such order, manner, forme, libertie and condition to all intentes and purposes as shall be betweene them of the sayde fellowshipe or companie of Marchantes of the Leuant or the more part of them for the time being limited and agreed, and not otherwise, without any molestation, impeachment, or disturbance: any lawe, statute, vsage, or diuersitie of Religion or faith, or any other cause or matter whatsoever to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And that the sayde Governour and companie of Marchantes of the Leuant, or the greater part of them for the better gouernement of the sayde fellowshipe and companie, shall and may within fortie dayes next and immediately following after the date hereof, and so from thence forth yeerely during the continuance of this our graunt, assemble themselves in some conuenient place, and that they or the greater parte of them being so assembled, shall and may elect, ordaine, nominate, and appoint twelue discrete and honest persons of the sayde companie to be assistants to the sayde Governour, and to continue in the sayde office of assistants, vntill they shall die or bee remoued by the sayde Governour and companie or

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Sir Edward Os-
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the greater part of them. And if it happen the sayde assistantes or any of them to die, or be remoued from their sayde office at anie time during the continuance of this our graunt: that then and so often it shall and may bee lawfull to and for the sayde Gouverneur and companie of marchantes of the Leuant, or the greater part of them to elect and chuse one or more other persons of the sayd companie into the place or places of euery such person or persons so dying or happening to be remoued, as is aforesayde. And wee will and ordaine that the same person or persons so as is aforesaide to be elected shall be of the sayd number of assistantes of the sayde companie. And this to be done so often as the case shall so require. And that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the sayde Edwarde Osborne Knight, George Barne Knight, George Bonde knight, Richard Martine knight, John Hart knight, John Hawkins knight, William Massam, John Spencer, Richard Saltonstall, Nicholas Mosley, William Hareborne, Edwarde Barton, William Borrough, Richard Staper, Thomas Cordall, Henrie Paris, Thomas Laurence, Edwarde Holmeden, William Garraway, Robert Dowe, Paul Banning, Roger Clarke, Henrie Anderson, Robert Olley, Philip Grimes, Andrew Banning, James Staper, Robert Sadler, Leonarde Power, George Salter, Nicholas Leate, John Eldred, William Shales, Richard May, William Wilkes, Andrew Fones, Arthur Jackson, Edmund Ansell, Ralph Ashley, Thomas Farrington, Roberte Sandie, Thomas Garraway, Edwarde Lethlande, Thomas Dalkins, Thomas Norden, Robert late, Edward Sadler, Richard Darsall, Richard Martine Iunior, Ralph Fitch, Nicholas Pearde, Thomas Simons, and Francis Dorrington aforesayde, or any of them to assemble themselues for or about any the matters, causes or affaires or businesses of the sayde trade in any place or places for the same convenient from time to time during the sayde terme of twelue yeeres within our dominions or else where. And that also it shall and may be lawfull for them or the more part of them to make, ordaine and constitute reasonable lawes and orders for the good gouernement of the sayde companie, and for the better aduancement and continuance of the sayde trade and traffike: the same lawes and ordinances not being contrarie or repugnant to the lawes, statutes or customes of our Realme: And the same lawes and ordinances so made to put in vre, and execute accordingly, and at their pleasures to reuoke and alter the same lawes and ordinances or any of them as occasion shall require.

And we doe also for vs, our heyres and successors of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion graunt to and with the sayd Gouverneur and companie of marchantes of the Leuant, that when and as often at any time during the sayde terme and space of twelue yeeres as any custome, pondage, subsidie or other duetie shall be due and payable vnto vs, our heires, or successors for any goods or marchandize whatsoever, to be carried or transported out of this our port of London into any the dominions aforesayde, or out of or from any the sayde dominions vnto our sayde port of London, that our Customers, and all other our officers for receites of custome, pondage, subsidie or other duetie vnto whom it shall appertaine, shall vpon the request of the sayde Gouverneur for the time being, giue vnto the sayde companie three monethes time for the payment of the one halfe, and other three monethes for the payment of the other halfe of their sayde custome, pondage, or other subsidie or duetie for the same, receiuing good and sufficient bonde and securitie to our vse for the payment of the same accordingly. And vpon receipt of the sayde bonde to giue them out their cockets or other warrants to lade out and receiue in the same their goods by vertue hereof without any disturbance. And that also as often as at any time during the sayde terme of twelue yeeres any goods or marchandize of any of the sayde companie laden from this our port of London in any the dominions aforesayde shall happen to miscarie before their safe discharge in the partes for and to the which they be sent: That then and so often so much custome, pondage, and other subsidie as they answered vs for the same, shall after due prooffe made before the Treasurer of England for the time being of the sayde losse, and the iust quantitie thereof, be by the vertue hereof allowed vnto them, by warrant of the sayde Treasurer to the sayde Customers in the next marchandize that they shall or may shippe for those partes, according to the true rates of the customes,

customs, pondage, or subsidies heretofore payle for the goods so lost or any part or parcell thereof.

And for that the sayde companie are like continually to bring into this our Realme a much greater quantitie of forren commodities from the forren Countreyes, places, or territories aforesaide, then here can be spent for the necessarie vse of the same, which of necessitie must be transported into other countreyes, and there vented, we for vs, our heires and successors of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion doe graunt to and with the sayd Governour and companie that at all times from time to time during the space of thirteene moneths next after the discharge of any the sayde goods so brought in, and the subsidies, pondage, customs and other duties for the same being before hande payle or compounded for as aforesayd, it shall be lawfull for them or any of them or any other person or persons whatsoever being naturall subjects of the Realme which may or shall buy the same of them or any of them to transport the same in English bottomes freely out of this Realme without payment of any further custome, pondage, or other subsidie to vs, our heires or successors for the same, whereof the sayde subsidies, pondage, or customs or other duties shall be so formerly payle and compounded for, as aforesayd, and so proued. And the sayd customer by vertue hereof shall vpon due and sufficient prooffe thereof made in the custome house giue them sufficient cocket or certificate for the safe passing out thereof accordingly. And to the ende no deceit be used herein to vs our heires, and successors, certificate shall be brought from our collector of custome inwards to our customer outwards that the sayd marchandizes haue within the time limited answered their due custome, subsidie, pondage and other duties for the same inwards.

And furthermore we of our ample and abundant grace, meere motion, and certaine knowledge haue graunted, and by these presents for vs our heires and successors doe graunt vnto the said Governours and companie of marchantes of the Leuant, that they and such onely as be and shall be of that companie, shall for the sayd terme of twelue yeeres haue, vse, and enioy the whole and onely trade and traffike, and the whole entire and onely libertie, vse, and privilege of trading and traffiking, and vsing feate of marchandise by and through the Leuant seas otherwise called the Mediterran seas into and from the sayd dominions of the Grand Signor, and dominions of the state of Venice; and by and through the sayd Grand Signors dominions to and from such other places in the East Indies discovered as aforesayd. And that they the sayd Governour and companie of marchants of the Leuant and enery particular and generall person of that companie their and euery one of their seruants, factors, and deputies shall haue full and free authoritie, libertie, facultie, licence, and power to trade and trafficke by and through the sayd Leuant seas into and from all and enery the sayd dominions of the sayde Grand Signor, and the dominions of the state of Venice, and the sayde Indies, and into and from all places where by occasion of the sayd trade they shall happen to arrive or come, whither they be Christians, Turkes, Gentiles, or others: And by and through the sayd Leuant seas into and from all other seas, riuers, portes, regions, territories, dominions, coastes and places with their ships, barkes, pinnes and other vessels, and with such mariners and men as they will leade or haue with them, or sende for the sayde trade as they shall thinke good at their owne costes and expenses.

And for that the shippes sayling into the sayde Countreyes must take their due and proper times to proccede in these voyages, which otherwise as wee well perceiue can not be performed in the rest of the yeere following: Therefore we of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion for vs, our heires and successors doe graunt to and with the sayd Governour and companie of Marchantes of the Leuant, that foure good shippes well furnished with ordinance and other munition for their defence, and two hundred mariners English men to guide and sayle in the same foure shippes at all times during the sayde twelue yeeres shall quietly bee permitted and suffered to depart and goe in the sayde voyages, according to the purport of these presents, without any stay or contradiction by vs, our heires and successors, or by the Lorde high Admirall or any other officer or subject of vs, our heires or successors

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in any wise: Any restraint, lawe, statute, vsage or matter whatsoever to the contrarie notwithstanding.

Prouided neuerthelesse, that if wee shall at any time within the sayde twelue yeeres haue iust cause to arme our Nauie in warrelike manner in defence of our Realme, or for offence of our enemies: and that it shall be founde needefull and conuenient for vs to icayne to our Nauie the shippes of our subjects to be also armed for warres to such number as cannot bee supplied if the sayd foure shippes should be permitted to depart as aboue is mentioned; then vpon knowledge giuen by vs or our Admirall to the sayde Governour or companie about the fifteenth day of the moneth of March, or three monethes before the saide companie shall beginne to make readie the same foure shippes that we may not spare the sayd foure ships and the marriners requisite for them to be out of our Realme during the time that our Nauie shall be vpon the seas, that then the sayde companie shall forbearre to send such foure shippes for their trade of marchandise vntill that we shall retake our sayd Nauie from the sayd seruice.

And further our will and pleasure is, and wee doe by these presentes graunt that it shall be lawfull to and for the sayd Governour and companie of Marchantes of the Leuant to haue and vse in and about the affaires of the sayde companie a common seale for matters concerning the sayde companie and trade. And that also it shall be lawfull for the Marchants, Mariners, Sea-men, which shall be vsed and employed in the sayde trade and voyage to set and pla in the toppes of their ships or other vessels the Armes of England with the redde-crosse in white ouer the same as heretofore they haue vsed.

And we of our further Royall fauour and of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion haue graunted and by these presents for vs, our heyres and successors doe graunt to the sayd Governour and companie of Marchants of the Leuant, that the sayde Landes, territories, and dominions of the sayde Grand Signor, or the dominions of the Signiorie of Venice, or any of them within the sayde Leuant or Mediterran seas shall not be visited, frequented, or haunted by the sayde Leuant sea by way of marchandize by any other our subjects during the sayde terme of twelue yeeres contrarie to the true meaning of these presentes. And by vertue of our prerogative Royall, which wee will not in that behalfe haue argued or brought in question, wee straightly charge, commaunde and prohibite for vs, our heyres and successors all our subjects of what degree or qualitie soeuer they bee, that none of them directly or indirectly doe visite, haunt, frequent, trade, traffike or aduenture by way of marchandise into or from any of the sayd dominions of the sayd Grand Signor, or the dominions of the saide Segniorie of Venice, by or through the sayde Leuant sea other then the sayd Governour and companie of marchants of the Leuant, and such particular persons as he or shall be of that companie, their factors, agents, seruants and assignes. And further for that wee plainely vnderstaunde that the States and Governours of the citie and Segniorie of Venice haue of late time set and raysed a newe impost and charge ouer and besides their auncient impost, custome, and charge of and vpon all manner of marchandize of our Realme brought into their dominions, and also of and vpon all marchandise caried or laden from their sayd Country or dominions by our subjects or in the ships or bottomes of any of our subjects to the great and intollerable charge and hinderance of our sayd subjects trading thither, wee therefore minding the redresse thereof, doe also by these presents for vs, our heires and successors further straightly prohibite and forbid not onely the subjects of the sayde State and Segniorie of Venice, but also of all other Nations or Countries whatsoever other then the sayd Governour and companie of marchants of the Leuant, and such onely as he or shall be of that companie, their factors, agents, seruantes, and assignes: That they or any of them during the sayde terme of twelue yeeres, shall bring or cause to be brought into this our Realme of Englande, or any part thereof anie manner of small fruites called corraunts, being the raysins of Corinth, or wine of Candie, vlesse it be by and with the licence, consent, and agreement of the sayde Governour and companie in writing vnder their sayd common seale first had and obteyned vpon paine vnto euery such person and persons that shall trade
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and traffike into any the sayde dominions of the State and Segniorie of Venice by sea, or that shall bring or cause to be brought into our saide Realme any of the said corrants being the raysins of Corinth, or wines of Candia, other then the sayd companie in paine of our indignation, and of forfeiture and losse as well of the shippe and ships with the furniture thereof, as also of the goods, marchandize, and thinges whatsoever they be of those which shall attempt or presume to commit or doe any matter or thing contrarie to the prohibition aforesayd. The one halfe of all the saide forfeitures to be to vs, our heires and successors, and the other halfe of all and euery the sayde forfeitures we doe by these presents, of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion clearely and wholie for vs, our heires and successors, giue and graunt vnto the saide Governour and companie of marchantes of the Leuant.

And further all and euery the sayde offendours for their sayde contempt to suffer imprisonment during our pleasures, and such other punishment as to vs for so high a contempt shall seeme meete and conuenient, and not to be in any wise deliuered vntill they and euery of them shall be come bounde vnto the sayd Governour for the time being in the summe of one thousand poundes or lesse at no time, then after to sayle or tralike by sea into any the dominions aforesaide, or to bring or cause to be brought from any the places aforesayde any corrants, raysins of Corinth, or wines of Candia contrarie to our expresse commaundement in that behalfe herein set downe and published.

Provided alwayes, and our expresse will is notwithstanding the premisses that if our sayde subiectes shall at any time hereafter be recompensed of and for all such newe impostes and charges as they and euery of them shall pay, and likewise be freely discharged of and from the payment of all manner of newe imposte or taxe for any of their marchandise which they hereafter shall bring into or from any the dominions of the sayde State or Segniorie of Venice, and from all bondes and other assurances by them or any of them to be made for or in that behalfe, that then immediatly from and after such recompence and discharge made as aforesayde our sayde prohibition and restraint in these presentes mentioned, shall not be of any strength or force against the sayde Citie or State of Venice, or any the subiects thereof, but for and during such time onely and in such case when hereafter the sayde State of Venice shall againe beginne to taxe or leuie any manner of newe imposte within the sayde dominions vpon any the goods or marchandizes of our sayde subiectes hereafter to be brought into any the dominions of the said State or Segniorie of Venice. Any thing in these our letters Patents containd to the contrarie thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And further wee straightly charge and commaunde, and by these presentes prohibite all and singular Customers and Collectors of our Customes, pondage, and subsidies, and all other Officers within our porte and Citie of London and else where, to whom it shall appertaine and euery of them, That they or any of them by themselves, their clarkes, or substitutes shall not receiue or take, or suffer to be receiued or taken for vs or in our name, or to our vse, or in the name, or vnto the vse of our heires or successors of any person or persons, any summe or summes of money, or other consideration during the sayde terme of twelue yeeres for any custome, pondage, taxe or subsidie of any corrants, raysins of Corinth, or wines of Candia aforesayd saue onely of and in the name of the sayde Governour and companie of marchantes of the Leuant, or of some of that companie without the consent of the sayde Governour and companie in writing vnder their sayd common seale, first had and obteyned, and vnto them shewed for the testifying their sayd consent. And for the better and more sure obseruation thereof wee will and graunt for vs, our heires or successors by these presentes, that our Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer for the time being by force of these presentes, and the inrollment thereof in the sayde Court of our Exchequer, at all and euery time and times during the sayde terme of twelue yeeres, at and vpon the request of the sayde Governour and companie, their Attorney or Attorneys, Deputies or assignes, shall and may make and direct vnder the seale of the sayde Court one or more sufficient writte or writtes close or patent, vnto euery or any of the sayd Customers or other Officers to whom it shall appertaine, commaunding them and euery of them thereby, that neither

they nor any of them at any time or times during the sayd space of twelue yeeres shall take entrie of any corants, raisins of Corinth, or wines of Caudia, or take or make any agreement for any custome, pondage, or other subsidie for any of the sayd corants, raisins of Corinth, or wines of Candie, with any person or persons whatsoeuer, other then with, or in the name and by the priuite of the sayd gouernour and company or some of the same company.

And further of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion we haue condescended and graunted, and by these presents for vs our heires and successours doe condescend and graunt to the sayd Gouernour and company of marchants of Leuant, that wee, our heires and successours, during the sayd terme, will not graunt libertie, licence, or power to any person or persons whatsoeuer contrary to the tenour of these our letters patents, to saile, passe, trade, or traffique by the sayd Leuant Sea, into, or from the sayde dominions of the sayd Grand Signior or the dominions of the State of Venice or any of them, contrary to the true meaning of these presents, without the consent of the sayd Gouernour and Companie or the most part of them.

And whereas Henry Farrington and Henry Hewet haue not yet assented to bee incorporated into the sayd societie of Gouernour and companie of marchants of Leuant, neuertheless sithence, as we be informed, they haue bene traders that way heretofore; our will and pleasure is, and we doe hereby expressly commaund and charge that if it happen at any time within two moneths next following after the date hereof, the sayd Henry Farrington and Henry Hewet or either of them, do submit themselves to be of the sayd companie, and doe giue such assurance as the sayd Gouernour and companie, or the more part of them shall allow of, to beare, pay, and performe such orders, constitutions, payments and contributions, as other of the sayd company shall be ordered to beare, pay, and performe, that then euery of the sayd Henry Farrington and Henry Hewet so doing and submitting himselfe, shall vpon his or then request vnto the sayd Gouernour bee admitted into the sayd companie and corporation of Gouernour and companie of marchants of Leuant, and haue and enjoy the same, and as great libertie, priuileges, and preheminences, as the rest of the sayde corporation or company may, or ought to haue by vertue of this our graunt. Any thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And our will and pleasure is, and hereby wee doe also ordaine that it shall and may bee lawfull, to, and for the sayde Gouernour and company of marchants of Leuant or the more part of them, to admit into, and to be of the sayd company, any such as haue bene or shall bee employed as seruaunts, factors, or agents, in the trade of merchandise by the sayd Leuant seas, into any the countries, dominions or territories of the sayd Grand Signior or Signiorie or State of Venice, according as they or the most part of them shall thinke requisite.

And where Anthony Ratcliffe, Steuen Some, and Robert Brooke Aldermen of the sayde Citie of London, Simon Laurence, John Wattes, John Newton, Thomas Middleton, Robert Coxe, John Blunt, Charles Faith, Thomas Barnes, Alexander Dansey, Richard Aldworth, Henry Cowlthirste, Caesar Doffie, Martine Bonde, Oliuer Stile and Nicolas Stie Marchants of London for their abilities and sufficiencies haue bene thought fit to be also of the sayd Company of the sayde gouernour and Company of Marchants of Leuant: Our will and pleasure and expresse commaundement is, and wee doe hereby establish and ordaine, that euery such of the same Anthony Radcliffe, Steuen Some, Robert Brooke, Simon Laurence, John Wattes, John Newton, Thomas Middleton, Robert Coxe, John Blunt, Charles Faith, Thomas Barnes, Alexander Dansey, Richard Aldworth, Henry Cowlthirst, Caesar Doffie, Martine Bonde, Oliuer Stile, and Nicolas Stile, as shall pay vnto the sayde Gouernour and company of Marchants of Leuant the summe of one hundred and thirtie poundes, of lawfull English money within two monethes next after the date hereof towards the charges that the same Company haue already bene at in and about the establishing of the sayde trades shall from thenceforth bee of the same company of Marchants of Leuant as fully and amply and in like manner as any other of that societie or Company.

Provided also, that wee, our heires and successours at any time during the sayd twelue yeeres may lawfully appoint and authorize two other persons exercising the lawfull trade of

marchandize

marchandize, and being fit men to bee of the sayd compaigne of Governour and compaigne of Leuant, so that the sayd persons to bee nominated or authorized, shall aide, doe, beare, and paie such payments and charges touching and concerning the same trade and Compaigne of marchants of Leuant, ratable as other of the sayd Compaigne of marchants of Leuant shall, and doe, or ought to beare and pay: and doe also performe and obserue the orders of the sayd Compaigne allowable by this our graunt, as others of the same doe or ought to doe. And that such two persons so to bee appoynted by vs our heires or successours, shall and may with the sayd Compaigne vse the trade and feate of marchandise aforesayd, and all the liberties and priuileges herein before granted, according to the meaning of these our letters patents, any thing in these our letters patents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prorouided also, that if any of the marchants before by these presents named or incorporated, to bee of the said fellowship of Governour and compaigne of the marchants of Leuant, shall not bee willing to continue or bee of the same compaigne, and doe giue notice thereof, or make the same knowne to the sayd Governour within two moneths next after the date hereof, that then such person so giuing notice, shall no further or any longer be of that compaigne, or haue trade into those parties, nor be at any time after that of the same corporation or compaigne, or vse trade into any the territories or countries aforesayd.

Prorouided alwayes neuerthelesse, that enery such person so giuing notice and hauing at this present any goods or marchandises in any the Territories or countreys of the sayd Grand Signior, or Segniorie or State of Venice, may at any time within the space of eighteene moneths next, and immediately following after the date hereof, haue free libertie, power, and authoritie to returne the same or the value thereof into this Realme, without vsing any traffique there, but immediately from thence hither, paying, bearing, answering, and performing all such charges, duties and summes of money ratable as other of the same corporation or compaigne doe or shall pay, beare, answer, or performe for the like.

Prorouided also, that if any of the persons before by these presents named or incorporated to bee of the sayd fellowship of Governour and Compaigne of the marchants of Leuant, or which hereafter shall bee admitted to bee of the sayde Corporation or Compaigne, shall at any time or times hereafter refuse to bee of the sayd Corporation or Compaigne, or to beare, pay, or be contributorie to, or not beare and pay such ratable charges and allowances, or to obserue or performe such ordinances to bee made as is aforesayd, as other of the same compaigne are, or shall bee ordered, to beare, paie, or performe, that then it shall and may bee lawfull for the rest of the sayd Governour and compaigne of marchants of Leuant, presently to expell, remooue, and displace enery such person so refusing, or not bearing or paying out, of, and from the sayd Corporation and compaigne, and from all priuilege, libertie, and preheminence which any such person should, or might claime, or haue by vertue of this our graunt, and in place of them to elect others exercising the lawfull trade of marchandise to bee of the sayd Compaigne. And that enery such person so expelled, remooued, or displaced by consent of the sayd Governour and compaigne of marchants of Leuant, or the more part of them, shall bee from thenceforth utterly disabled to take any benefite by vertue of this priuilege, or any time after to bee admitted or receiued againe into the same, any thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prorouided alwayes, that if it shall hereafter appeare to vs, our heires and successours, that the graunt or the continuance thereof in the whole or in any part thereof, shall not bee profitable to vs, our heires and successours, or to this our realme, that then and from thenceforth, upon and after eighteene moneths warning to bee giuen to the sayd compaigne by vs, our heires and successours, this present graunt shall cease, bee voyd, and determined to all intents, constructions and purposes.

And further of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, wee haue condescended and graunted, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successours, doe condescend and graunt to the sayde Governour and compaigne of marchants of Leuant, that if at the ende of the sayd terme of twelue yeeres it shall seeme meete and conuenient to the sayde

Gouverneur and Companie, or any the parties aforesayd, that this present graunt shall bee continued: And if that also it shall appeare vnto vs, our heires and successours, that the continuance thereof shall not bee prejudiciall or hurtfull to this our realme, but that wee sh. li finde the further continuance thereof profitable for vs, our heires and successours and for our realme with such conditions as are herein mentioned, or with some alteration or qualification thereof, that then wee, our heires and successours at the instance and humble petition of the sayde Gouverneur and Companie, or any of them so suing for the same, and such other person and persons our subiectes as they shall nominate and appoint, or shall bee by vs, our heires and successours newly nominated, not exceeding in number twelue, new letters patents vnder the great seale of England in due forme of lawe with like covenants, graunts, clauses, and articles, as in these presents are contained, or with addition of other necessarie articles or changing of these in some partes, for, and during the full terme of twelue yeeres then next following. Willing now hereby, and straightly commaunding and charging all and singular our Admirals, Vice-admirals, Iustices, Maiors, Shiriffes, Escheators, Constables, Bailiffes, and all and singular other our Officers, Ministers, Liege-men and subiects whatsoever, to bee aiding, fauouring, helping, and assisting vnto the sayd Companie and their successours, and to their Deputies, Officers, Factors, seruaunts, assignes and ministers, and euery of them, in executing and enjoying the premisses as well on land as on Sea, from time to time, & at all times when you or any of you shal thereto bee required, any Statute, Acte, ordinance, Proviso, Proclamation or restraint heretofore had, made, set fourth, ordained or prouided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Although expresse mention of the true yeerely value or certaintie of the premisses, or any of them, or of any other gifts or graunts by vs, or any of our progenitours to the sayde Gouverneur and Companie of the marchants of Leuant before this time made, in these presents is not made: Or any Statute, Acte, Ordinance, prouision, proclamation or restraint to the contrary thereof before this time had, made, done, or prouided, or any other matter, thing or cause whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof wee haue caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness our selfe at Westminster the seuenth day of Iannarie in the foure and thirtieth yeere of our raigne.

Per breue de priuato Sigillo.

Bailie.

To the Worshipfull and his very louing Vncle M. Rowland Hewish, Esquier, at Sand
in Denonshire.

Sir, considering the goodnesse of your Nature which is wont kindly to accept from a friend, euen of meane things being giuen with a good heart, I haue presumed to trouble you with the reading of this rude discourse of my trauailes into Turkie, and of the delinerie of the present with such other occurrents as there happened woerthie the obseruation: of all which proceedings I was an eie-witnesse, it pleasing the Ambassadour to take mee in with him to the Grand Signior. If for lacke of time to put it in order I haue not performed it so well as it ought, I craue pardon, assuring you that to my knowledge I haue not missed in the truth of any thing. If you aske mee what in my trauels I haue learned, I answere as a noble man of France did to the like demaund, *Hec vnum didici, mundi contemptum*: and so concluding with the wise man in the booke of the Preacher, that all is vanitie, and one thing onely is necessarie, I take my leaue and commit you to the Almighty. From London the 16. March 1597.

Your louing Nephew

Richard Wrag.

A description

A description of a Voiage to Constantinople and Syria, begun the 21. of March 1593. and ended the 9. of August, 1595. wherein is shewed the order of deliuering the second Present by Master Edward Barton her maiesties Ambassador, which was sent from her Maiestic to Sultan Murad Can, Emperour of Turkie.

WE set saile in the Ascension of London, a new shippe very well appointed, of two hundred and three score tunnes (whereof was master one William Broadbanke, a prouident and skilfull man in his facultie) from Grauesend the one and twentie of March 1593. And vpon the eight of Aprill folowing wee passed the streights of Gibraltar, and with a small Westerne gale, the 24. of the same, we arriued at Zante an Iland vnder the Venetians. The fourth of May wee departed, and the one and twentie wee arriued at Alexandretta in Cilicia in the very bottome of the Mediterrane sea, a roade some 25. miles distant from Antioch, where our marchants land their goods to bee sent for Aleppo. From thence wee set saile the fift of Iune, and by contrary windes were driuen vpon the coast of Caramania into a roade neere a litle Iland where a castle standeth, called Castle Rosso, some thirtie leagues to the Eastwards of the Rhodes, where after long search for fresh water, we could finde none, vntill certaine poore Greekes of the Iland brought vs to a well where we had 5 or 6 tuns. That part of the country next the sea is very barren & full of mountains, yet found we there an olde tombe of marble, with an epitaph of an ancient Greeke character, by antiquity neere worne out and past reading; which to the beholders seemed a monument of the greatnesse of the Grecian monarchy. From thence we went to the Rhodes, and by contrary windes were driuen into a port of Candy, ^{Candia.} called Sittia: this Iland is vnder the Venetians, who haue there 600 souldiers, beside certaine Greekes, continually in pay. Here with contrary winds we staved six weeks, and in the end, when the winde prosperous, we sailed by Nicaria, Pharos, Delos, and Andros, with sight of many other Ilands in the Archipelago, and arriued at the two castles in Hellespont the 24 of August. Within few dayes after we came to Galipoli some thirty miles from this place, where foure of vs tooke a Parma or boat of that place, with two watermen, which rowed vs along the Thracian shore to Constantinople, which sometime sailing and sometime rowing, in foure dayes they performed. The first of September we arriued at the famous port of the Grand Signior, where we were not a litle welcome to M. Edward Barton vntill then her Maiesties Agent, who (with many other great persons) had for many dayes expected the present. Foure or six dayes after the shippe arriued neere the Seven towers, which is a very strong hold, and so called of so many turrets, which it hath, standing neere the sea side, being the first part of the city that we came vnto. Heere the Agent appointed the master of the Ascension to stay with the shippe vntill a fitt winde and opportunity serued to bring her about the Seraglio to salute the Grand Signior in his moskita or church: for you shall vnderstand that he hath built one neere the wall of his Seraglio or pallas adioyning to the sea side; whereunto twice or thrise a weeke hee resorteth to performe such religious rites as their law requireth: where hee being within few dayes after, our shippe set out in their best maner with flagges, streamers and pendants of diuers coloured silke, with all the mariners, together with most of the Ambassadors men, hauing the winde faire, and came within two cables length of this his moskita, where (hee to his great content beholding the shippe in such brauery) they discharged first two volies of small shot, and then all the great ordinance twice ouer, there being seven and twentie or eight and twentie peeces in the ship. Which performed, he appointed the Bustangi-Bassa or capitaine of the great and spacious garden or park, to giue our men thanks, with request that some other day they would shew him the like sporte when hee would haue the Sultana or Empresse a beholder thereof, which few dayes after at the shippes going to the Custome-house they performed.

The grand Signiors salutation thus ended, the master brought the ship to an anker at Rapamat neere the ambassadors house, where hee likewise saluted him with all his great ordinance once ouer, and where he landed the Present, the deliuerie whereof for a time was staid: the cause of which staie it shall neither be dishonorable for our nation, or that worthie man the ambassadour to shew you. At the departure of Siman Bassa the chiefe Vizir, and our ambassadors

The Ascension
arriued at the 7
towers.

The ship
arriued at the 24
of August.

The cause of staying the present.

sadors great friend toward the warres of Hungarie there was another Bassa appointed in his place, a churlish and harsh natured man, who vpon occasion of certaine Genotezes, escaping out of the castles standing toward the Euxine Sea, nowe called the blacke Sea, there imprisoned, apprehended and threatened to execute one of our Englishmen called Iohn Field, for that hee was taken thereabouts, and knowen not many dayes before to haue brought a letter to one of them: vpon the solliciting of whose libertie there fell a iarre betwene the Bassa (being now chiefe Vizir) and our ambassador, and in choler he gaue her maiesties ambassador such words, as without sustaining some great indignitie hee could not put vp. Whereupon after the arriual of the Present, he made an Arz, that is, a bill of Complaint to the grand Signior against him, the maner in exhibiting whereof is thus performed.

An Arz to the grand Signior.

The plaintifes expect the grand Signiors going abroad from his pallace, either to Santa Sophia or to his church by the sea side, whither, with a Perma (that is one of their usuall whirries) they approach within some two or three score yards, where the plaintife standeth vp, and holdeth his petition ouer his forehead in sight of the grand Signior (for his church is open to the Sea side) the rest sitting still in the boat, who appointeth one of his Dwarfes to receiue them, and to bring them to him. A Dwarfie, one of the Ambassadors favorites, so soone as he was discerned, beckned him to the shore side, tooke his Arz, and with speed carried it to the grand Signior. Now the effect of it was this; that except his highnesse would redresse this so great an indignitie, which the Vizir his slaue had offered him and her maiestie in his person, he was purposed to detain the Present vntill such time as he might by letters, ouer-land from her maiestie hee certified, whither she would put vp so great an iniurie as it was. Whereupon hee presently returned answere, requesting the ambassador within an houre

The great hall of Justice.

alter to goe to the Douan of the Vizir, vnto whom himselfe of his charge would send a gowne of cloth of gold, and commaund him publickly to put it vpon him, and with kind entertainment to embrace him in signe of reconciliation. Whereupon our ambassador returning home, tooke his horse, accompanied with his me, and came to the Vizirs court, where, according to the grand Signiors command, he with all shew of kindnesse embraced the ambassador, and with courteous speerches reconciled himselfe, and with his own hands put the gowne of cloth of gold vpon his backe. Which done, hee with his attendants returned home, to the no small admiration of all Christians that heard of it, especially of the French and Venetian ambassadors, who neuer in the like case against the second person of the Turkish Empire durst haue attempted so bold an enterprize with hope of so friendly audience, and with so speedie redresse. This reconciliation with the great Vizir thus made, the ambassador prepared himselfe for the deliuerie of the Present, which vpon the 7 of October 1593. in this maner he performed.

Reconciliation with the Vizir made.

The ambassador goeth to the court with the Present.

The Ascension with her flags and streamers, as aforesaid, repaired nigh vnto the place where the ambassador should land to go vp to the Seraglio: for you must understand that all Christian ambassadors haue their dwelling in Pera where most Christians abide, from which place, except you would go 4 or 5 miles about, you cannot by land go to Constantinople, whereas by Sea it is little broder then the Thames. Our Ambassador likewise apparelled in a sute of cloth of siluer, with an ypper gowne of cloth of gold, accompanied with 7 gentlemen in costly sutes of Sattin, with 10 other of his men very well apparelled, and all in one linerie of sad French russet cloth gownes, at his house tooke boate: at whose landing the ship discharged all her ordinance, where likewise attended 2 Bassas, with 40 or 50 Chauses to accompany the ambassador to the court, & also horses for the ambassador & his gentlemen, very richly furnished, with Turkish seruants attendat to take the horses wher they should light. The ambassador thus honorably accompanied, the Chauses foremost, next his men on foote all going by two and two, himselfe last with his Chause and Druggaman or interpreter, and 1 Janissaries, which hee doeth vsually entertaine in his house to accompany him continually abroad, came to the Seraglio about an English mile from the water side, where first hee passed a great gate into a large court (much like the space before White hall gate) where hee with his gentlemen alighted and left their horses. From hence they passed into an other stately court, being about 6 score in bredth, and some 10 score yards long, with many trees

The Ambassadors come to the Seraglio.

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oned Iohn Field, for
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passed into an other
ong, with many trees

in it: where all the court was with great pompe set in order to entertaine our ambassador. Vpon the right hand all the length of the court was a gallerie arched ouer, and borne vp with stone pillars, much like the Roiall Exchange, where stood* most of his guard in rankes from the one end to the other in costly aray, with round head pieces on their heads of met- tall and gilt ouer, with a great plume of feathers somewhat like a long brush standing vp before. On the left hand stood the Cappagies or porters, and the Chauses. All these courtiers being about the number of 2000. (as I might well gesse) most of them apparelled in cloth of gold, siluer, veluet, sattin and scarlet, did together with bowing their bodies, laying their hands vpon their breasts in curteous maner of salutation, entertain the Ambassador: who likewise passing between them, & turning himself somtime to the right hand and some- time to the left, answered them with the like. As he thus passed along, certaine Chauses conducted him to the Douan, which is the seat of Iustice, where certaine dayes of the weeke the grand Vizir, with the other Vizirs, the Cadi-lesker or lord chiefe Iustice, & the Mufti or high priest do sit to determine vpon such causes as he brought before them, which place is vpon the left side of this great court, whither the ambassador with his gentlemen came, where hee found the Vizir thus accompanied as aforesayd, who with great shew of kindnes received him: and after receit of her maiesties letters, & conference had of the Present, of her maiesties health, of the state of England, and such other matters as concerned our peaceable traffique in those parts: dinner being prepared was by many of y Courtiers brought into another inner roome next adjoining, which consisted of an hundred dishes or therabouts, most boyled & roasted, where the ambassador accompanied w the Vizirs went to dinner, his gentlemen likewise with the rest of his men hauing a dinner with the like varietie prepared vpon y same side of the court, by theselues sate downe to their meat, 40 or 50 Chauses standing at the vpper end attending vpon the gentlemē to see them serued in good order; their drinke was water mingled with rose water & sugar brought in a Luthro (that is a goates skinne) which a man carrieth at his backe, and vnder his arme letteth it run out at a spout into cups as men will call for it. The dinner thus with good order brought in, and for halfe an houre with great sobrietie and silence performed, was not so orderly taken vp; for certaine Moglans officers of the kitchen (like her maiesties blacke guard) came in disordered maner and tooke away the dishes, and he whose hungry eie one dish could not satisfie, turned two or three one into the other, and thus of a sudden was a cleane riddance made of all. The ambassador after dinner with his gentlemen, by certaine officers were placed at the vpper end vpon the left side of the court, nere vnto a great gate which gaue entrance to a third court being but litle, paved with stone. In the midst whereof was a litle house built of marble, as I take it, within which sate the grand Signor, according to whose commandement giuen there were gownes of cloth of gold brought out of the wardrope, and put vpon the ambassador and 7 of his gentlemen, the ambassador himselfe hauing 2, one of gold, and the other of crimosin veluet, all the rest one a piece. Then certaine Cappagies had the Present, which was in trunks there ready, deliuered them by the ambassadors men, it being 12 goodly pieces of gilt plate, 36 garments of fine English cloth of al colors, 20 garments of cloth of gold, 10 garments of sattin, 6 pieces of fine Holland, and certaine other things of good value; al which were carried round about the court, each man taking a piece, being in number very neere 100 parcels, and so 2 and 2 going round that all might see it, to the greater glory of the present, and of him to whom it was giuen: they went into the inner- most court passing by the window of that roome, where the grand Signior sate, who, as it went by to be laid vp in certaine roomes adjoining, tooke view of all. Presently after the present followed the ambassador with his gentlemen; at the gate of which court stooode 20 or 30 Agas which be eunuchs. Within the court yard were the Turkes Dwarfes and Dumbe men, being most of them youths. At the doore of his roome stood the Bastangi-bassa, with another Bassa to lead the ambassador and his folowers to the grand Signior who sate in a chaire of estate, apprelled in a gowne of cloth of siluer. The floore vnder his feete, which part was a foote higher then the rest, was couered with a carpet of green sattin embrodered most richly with siluer, orient perles & great Turkeses; y other part of the house was couered

* All these are
captaines of hun-
dreds and of sic-
ties.

The ambassador
receiued by the
Vizir with all
kindnes.

Dinner brought in.

Dinner taken
away.

Gownes of cloth
of gold for the
ambassador and
his gentlemen.

The Present.

The Present
viewed.

with

The ambassador
kisseth the grand
Signiors hand.

The ambassadors
demands granted.

The Sultanas
Picture.

The Sultanas
present to the
Queene.

Letters sent to
England.

The others Vizir
presented.

The Ambasson
departeth.

Great prepara-
tion at the
Hungarian
camps.

with a carpet of Carnation sattin imbrodered w gold, none were in the roome with him, but a Bassa who stood next the wall ouer against him hanging down his head, & looking submissely vpon the ground as all his subiects doe in his presence. The ambassador thus bewixt two which stood at the doore being led in, either of them taking an arme, kissed his hand, and so backward with his face to the Turke they brought him nigh the dore againe, where he stood vntill they had likewise done so with all the rest of his gentlemen. Which ended, the ambassador, according as it is the custome when any present is deliuered, made his three demands, such as he thought most expedient for her maiesties honor, & the peaceable traffique of our natiō into his dominions: whereunto he answered in one word, Nolo, which is in Turkish as much as, it shal be done: for it is not the maner of the Turkish emperor familiarly to confer with any Christian ambassador, but he appointeth his Vizir in his person to graunt their demands if they be to his liking: as to our ambassador he granted all his demands, & gaue order that his daily allowance for his house of money, flesh, wood, & haic, should be augmented with halfe as much more as it had bene before. Herevpon the ambassador taking his leaue, departed with his gentlemen the same way he came, the whole court saluting him as they did at his coming in: & coming to the second court to take our horses, after we were mounted, we staid halfe an houre, vntill the captain of the guard with 2000 horsmen at the least passed before, after whom followed 40 or 50 Chauses next before the ambassador to accompany him to his house. And as before at his landing, so now at his taking boat, the ship discharged all her great ordnance, where arriuing, he likewise had a great banquet prepared to entertaine those which came to bring him home. The pompe & solemnitie of the Present, with the day thus ended, he shortly after presented the Sultana or empress who (by reason that she is mother to him which was heire to the crown Imperial) is had in far greater reuerence then any of his other Queens or concubines. The Present sent her in her maiesties name was a iewel of her maiesties picture, set with some rubies and diamants, 3 great pieces of gilt plate, 10 garments of cloth of gold, a very fine case of glasse bottles siluer & gilt, with 2 pieces of fine Holland, which so gratefully she accepted, as that she sent to know of the ambassador what present she thought she might returne would most delight her maiestie: who sent word that a sute of princely attire being after the Turkish fashion would for the rarenesse thereof be acceptable in England. Wherevpon she sent an ypper gowne of cloth of gold very rich, an vnder gowne of cloth of siluer, and a girle of Turkie worke, rich and faire, with a letter of gratification, which for the rarenesse of the stife, because you may be acquainted with it, I haue at the ende of this discourse hereunto annexed, which letter and present, with one from the grand Signior, was sent by M. Edward Bushell, and M. William Aldridge ouer-land the 20 of March, who passed through Valachia and Moldauiā, & so through Poland, where Michael prince of Valachia, and Aron Voiuada prince of Moldauiā receiuing letters from the ambassador, entertained the with al curtesie, through whose means by the great fauour which his lordship had with the grand Signior, they had not long before both of them bene aduanced to their princely dignities. Hee likewise presented Sigala the Admirall of the Seas, with Abrim Bassa, who married the great Turkes daughter, and all the other Vizirs with diuers pieces of plate, fine English cloth & other costly things: the particulars whereof, to auoid tediousnesse, I omit. All the presents thus ended, the ship shooting ten pieces of ordnance at the Seraglio point, as a last farewell, departed on her iourney for England the first of Nouember, my selfe continuing in Constantinople vntill the last of July after. This yere in the spring there was great preparation for the Hungarian wars: and the great Turke threatened to goe himselfe in person: but like Heliogabalus, his affections being more seruiceable to Venus then to Mars, he stayed at home. Yet a great army was dispatched this yere: who, as they came out of Asia to goe for Hungary, did so pester the streets of Constantinople for the space of two moneths in the spring time, as scarce either Christian or Iew could without danger of losing his money passe vp and downe the city. What insolencies, murders and robberies were committed not onely vpon Christians but also vpon Turks I omit to write, and I pray God in England the like may neuer be seene: and yet I could wish, that such amongst vs as haue

haue ioyed the Gospel with such great and admirable peace and prosperity vnder her Maiesties government this forty yeeres, and haue not all this time brought forth better fruits of obedience to God, and thankfulness to her Maiesty, were there but a short time to beholde the miserable condition both of Christians and others liuing vnder such an infidell prince, who not onely are wrapped in most palpable & grosse ignorance of mind, but are cleane without the meanes of the true knowledge of God: I doubt not but the sight hereof (if they be not cleane void of grace) would stirre them vp to more thankfulness to God, that euer they were borne in so happy a time, and vnder so wise and godly a prince professing the true religion of Christ.

The number of souldiours which went to the warres of Hungary this yere were 470000, as by the particulars giuen by the Admirall to the Ambassadour hereunder doe appeare. Although all these were appointed and supposed to goe, yet the victories which the Christians in the spring had against the Turks strooke such a terrour in many of the Turkish souldiours, as by report diuers vpon the way thither left their Captaines and stole away.

The number of Turkish souldiours which were appointed to goe into Hungary against the Christian Emperour. May 1594.

- Sinan Bassa generall, with the Saniacke masould, that is, out of office, with the other Saniacks in office or of degree, 40000.
- Achmigi, that is, Aduenturers, 50000.
- The Agha or Captaine with his Ianisaries, and his Giebegies, 20000.
- The Beglerbeg of Gracia, with all his Saniacks, 40000.
- The company of Spahcis or horsemen, 10000.
- The company of Silitari, 6000.
- The company of Sagbuluc and of Solbuluc both together, 8000.

- The Bassa of Belgrad,
 - The Bassa of Temis-war,
 - The Bassa of Bosna.
 - The Bassa of Buda.
 - The Saniack of Gersech.
- } 80000.

Out of Asia.

- The Bassa of Caramania.
 - The Bassa of Laras.
 - The Bassa of Damasco.
 - The Bassa of Suas.
 - The Bassa of Van or Nan.
 - The Bassa of Vsdrum.
 - Of Tartars there be about 100000.
- } 120000.

Thus you may see that the great Turke maketh warre with no small numbers. And in anno 1597, when Sultán Mahomet himselfe went in person into Hungary, if a man may beleue reports, he had an army of 600000.

For the city of Constantinople you shall vnderstand that it is matchable with any city in Europe, aswell in bignesse as for the pleasant situation thereof, and commodious traffike and bringing of all maner of necessary prouision of victuals, and whatsoever els mans life for the sustentation thereof shall require, being seated vpon a promontory, looking toward Pontus Euxinus vpon the Northeast, and to Propontis on the Southwest, by which two seas by shipping is brought great store of all maner of victuals. The city it selfe in forme representeth a triangular figure, the sea washing the walles vpon two sides thereof, the other side fareth the continent of Thracia; the grand Signiors seraglio standeth vpon that point which looketh into the sea, being cut off from the city by a wall; so that 5 wall of his pallace containeth in circuit about two English miles: the seuen towers spoken of before stand at another

ther corner, & Constantines olde pallace to the North at the third corner. The city hath a threefolde wall about it; the innermost very high, the next lower then that, and the third a countermure, and is in circuit about ten English miles: it hath foue and twenty gates: and when the empire was remoued out of the West into the East, it was enriched with many spoiles of olde Rome by Vespasian and other emperours, hauing many monuments and pillars in it worthy the obseruation; amongst the rest in the midst of Constantinople standeth one of white marble called Vespasians pillar, of 38 or 40 yards high, which hath from the base to the top proportions of men in armour fighting on horsebacke: it is likewise adorned with diuers goodly buildings & stately Mesquitas, whereof the biggest is Sultan Solimans a great warrior, which liued in the time of Charles the fifth; but the fairest is Santa Sophia, which in the time of the Christian emperours was the chiefe cathedrall church, and is still in greatest account with the great Turke: it is built round like other Greekish churches, the pauements and walles be all of marble, it hath beneath 44 pillars of diuers coloured marble of admirable heighth and bignesse, which stand vpon great round feet of brasse, much greater then the pillars, and of a great heighth, some ten yards distant from the wall: from which vnto these pillars is a great gallery built, which goeth round about the church; and vpon the outside of the gallery stand 66 marble pillars which beare vp the round rooffe being the top of the church: it hath three pulpits or preaching places, and about 2000 lampes brought in by the Turke. Likewise vpon one side in the top is the picture of Christ with the 12 Apostles, but their faces are defaced, with two or three ancient tombs of Christians: to the West sticketh an arrow in the toppe of the Church, which, as the Turks report, Sultan Mahomet shot when he first tooke the city. Neere adioyning be two chapels of marble, where lie buried most of the emperours with their children & sultanas. The 16 of Iuly, accompanied with some other of our nation we went by water to the Blacke sea, being 16 miles distant fro Constantinople, the sea al the way thither being little broader then the Thames; both sides of the shore are beautified with faire & goodly buildings. At the mouth of this Bosphorus lieth a rocke some fourescore yards from the maine land, wherevpon standeth a white marble pillar called Pompeys pillar, the shadow whereof was 23 foote long at nine of the clocke in the forenoone: ouer against it is a turret of stone vpon the maine land 120 steps high, hauing a great glasse-lantheorne in the toppe foure yards in diamiter and three in heighth, with a great copper pan in the midst to holde oile, with twenty lights in it, and it serueth to giue passage into this straight in the night to such ships as come from all parts of those seas to Constantinople: it is continually kept by a Turke, who to the end hath pay of the grand Signior. And thus hauing spent eleuen moneths in Constantinople, accompanied with a chause, & carying certaine mandates from the grand Signior to the Bassa of Aleppo for the kinde vsage of our nation in these parts, the 30 of Iuly I tooke passage in a Turkish carmasale or shippe bound for Sidon; and passing thorow Propotis, hauing Salimbria with Heraclia most pleasantly situated on the right hand, and Proconesus now called Marmora on the left, we came to Gallipoly, and so by Hellespont, betweene the two castles before named called Sestos and Abydos, famous for the passages made there both by Xerxes and great Alexander, the one into Thracia, the other into Asia, and so by the Sigean Promontory, now called Cape Ianitzary, at the mouth of Hellespont vpon Asia side, where Troy stood, where are yet ruines of olde walles to be seene, with two hills rising in a piramidall forme, not vnkely to be the tombs of Achilles and Ajax. From thence we sailed along, hauing Tenedos and Lemnos on the right hand, and the Troian fields on the left: at length we came to Mitylen and Sio long time inhabited by the Genoueses, but now vnder the Turke. The land is beautified with goodly buildings and pleasant gardens, and aboundeth with fruits, wine, and the gum masticke. From thence sailing along the gulle of Ephesus with Nicaria on the right hand, Samos and Smirna on the left, we came to Patmos, where S. Iohn wrote the Reuelation. The land is but small, not aboue fise miles in compasse: the chiefe thing it yeeldeth is cora: it hath a port for shipping, and in it is a monastery of Greekish Caloicos. From thence by Cos (now called Lango) where Hippocrates was borne: & passing many other lands and rocks, we arrived at Rhodes, one of the strongest and fairest cities of the East: here we stayed

Santa Sophia.

Pompeys pillar.

Gallipoly.

Troy.

Zio.

Patmos.

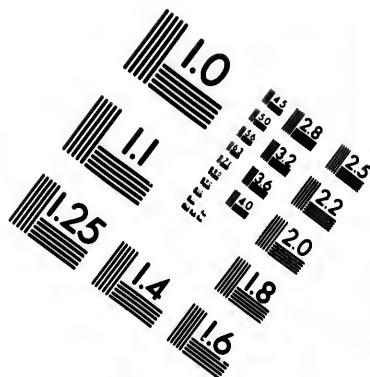
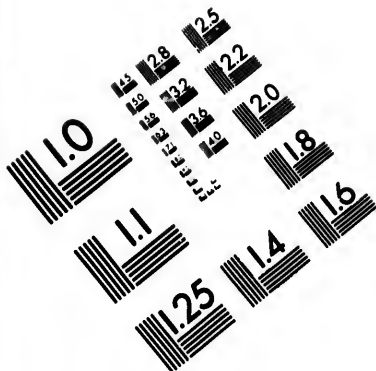
Cos.

Rhodes.

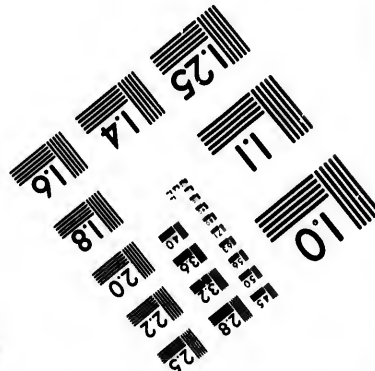
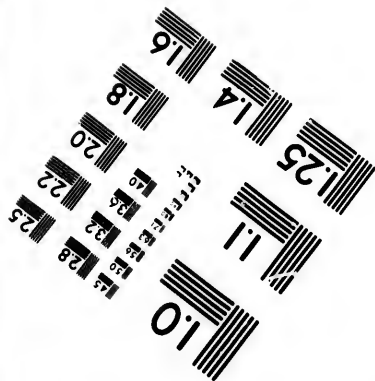
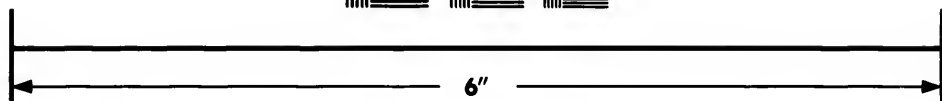
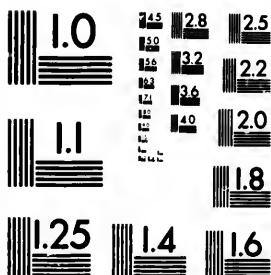
The city hath a
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stayed three or foure dayes; and by reason of a By which went in the ship to Paphos in Cyprus, who vsed me with all kindnesse, I went about the city, and tooke the view of all: which city is still with all the houses and walles thereof maintained in the same order as they tooke it from the Rhodian knights.ouer the doores of many of the houses, which be strongly built of stone, do remaine vndefaced, the armes of England, France, Spaine, and many other Christian knights, as though the Turkes in the view thereof gloried in the taking of all Christendome, whose armes there they beholde. From thence we sailed to Paphos an olde ruinous towne standing vpon the Westerne part of Cyprus, where S. Paul in the Acts conuerted the gouernor. Departing hence, we came to Sidon, by the Turkes called Saytosa, within tenne or twelue miles Sidon. of the place where Tirus stood, which now being eaten in by the sea, is, as Ezekiel prophe- Ezek. 26. 5 sied, a place for the spreading out of a net. Sidon is situated in a small bay at the foot of mount Libanus, vpon the side of an hill looking to the North: it is walled about, with a castle nigh to the sea, and one toward the land which is ruinated, but the walle thereof standeth. Some halfe mile vp toward the mountaine be certaine ruines of buildings, with marble pillars, remaining: heere for three dayes we were kindly entertained of the Capitaine of the castle: and in a small barke we sailed from hence along the shore to Tripoli, & so to Alexandretta, where the 24 of August we arrived. From thence with a Venetian carauan we went by land to Aleppo, passing by Antioch, which is seated vpon the side of an hill, whose walles still stand Antioch. with 360 turrets vpon them, and neere a very great plaine which beareth the name of the city, thorow which runneth the riuier Orontes, in Scripture called Farfar. In Aleppo I stayed vntill Aleppo. February following; in this city, as at a mart, meete many nations out of Asia with the people of Europe, hauing continuall traffike and interchangeable course of marchandise one with another: the state and trade of which place, because it is so well known to most of our nation I omitte to write of. The 27. of February I departed from Aleppo, and the fifth of March imbarked my selfe at Alexandretta in a great ship of Venice called the Nana Ferra, to come to England. The 14 we put into Salino in Cyprus, where the ship staying many dayes to lade cotton wool, and other commodities, in the meane time accompanied with M. William Barret my country man, the master of the ship a Greeke, and others we tooke occasion to see Ni- Nicosia. cosia, the chiefe city of this land, which was some twenty miles fro this place, which is situated at the foot of an hill: to the East is a great plaine, extending it selfe in a great length from the North to the South: it is walled about, but of no such strength as Famagusta (another city in this land neere the Sea side) whose walles are cut out of the maine rocke. In this city be many sumptuous and goodly buildings of stone, but vninhabited; the cause whereof doth giue me iust occasion to shew you of a rare iudgement of God vpon the owners sometime of these houses, as I was credibly informed by a Cipriot a marchant of good wealth in this city. Before it came in subiection to the Turks, while it was vnder the Venetians, A great iudgement of God vpon the noble men of Cyprus. there were many barons and noble men of the Cipriots, who partly by vsurping more superiority ouer the common people then they ought, and partly through their great reuenues which yeerely came in by their cotton wooll and wines, grew so insolent and proud, and withall so impiously wicked, as that they would at their pleasure command both the wines and children of their poore remants to serue their vneleane lusts, & holding them in such slavery as though they had bene no better then dogges, would wage them against a grayhound or spaniell, and he who woon the wager should euer after holde them as his proper goods and chattels, to doe with them as he listed, being Christians as well as themselves, if they may deserue so good a name. As they behaued themselves most vnchristianly toward their brethren, so and much more vn godly (which I should haue put in the first place) did they towards God: for as though they were too great, standing on foot or kneeling to serue God, they would come riding on horsebacke into the church to heare their masse: which church now is made a publicke basistane or market place for the Turkes to sell commodities in: but beholde the iudgement of the righteous God, who payeth the sinner measure for measure. The Turkes the yeere before the ouerthrowe giuen them at Lepanto by Don Iohn tooke Cyprus. These mighty Nimrods fled some into holes & some into mountaines to hide themselves; whereupon the Turkes made generall proclamation, that if they would all come in and yeeld themselves, they would re-





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store them to their former reuenues and dignities: who not mistrusting the mischieuous pretense of the Turkes, assembled together to make themselues knownen; whom after the Turkes had in possession, they (as the Lords executioners) put them with their wiues and children all to the sword, pretending thereby to cut of all future rebellion, so that at this day is not one of the noble race knowne aliue in the Iland, onely two or three remaine in Venice but of litle wealth, which in the time of the warres escaped. After we had stayed in this Iland some thirty dayes, we set saile in the foresayd shippe being about the burthen of 900 tunnes, hauing in her passengers of diuers nations, as Tartars, Persians, Iewes, and sundry Christians. Amongst all which I had often conference with a Iew, who by reason of his many yeeres education at Safet a place in Iudea neere Ierusalem, where they study the Rabbines with some other arts as they thinke good, as also for his trauels into Persia and Ormus, he seemed to be of good experience in matters abroad, who related vnto me such conference as he had with a Baniane at Ormus, being one of the Indians inhabiting the cuntry of Cambaia. This Baniane being a Gentile had skill in Astronomie, as many of that nation haue, who by his books written in his owne tongue and Characters, could tell the time of Eclipses both of Sunne and Moone, with the Change and Full, and by iudgement in Astrologie gaue answer to any question demanded. Being asked concerning his opinion in religion, what he thought of God? He made answer that they held no other god but the sun, (to which planet they pray both at the rising and setting) as I haue seene sundry doe in Aleppo: his reason was drawn from the effects which it worketh in giuing light to the moone & other starres, and causing all things to grow and encrease vpon the earth: answer was made, that it did moue with the rest as the wheelles of a clocke, and therefore of force must haue a moouer. Likewise in the Eclipse being darkened it is manifestly prooued that it is not god, for God is altogether goodnesse and brightnesse, which can neither be darkened nor receiue detriment or hurt: but the Sunne receiueth both in the Eclipse, as it is aparrant: to which hee could not answer; but so they had receiued from their ancestors, that it was without beginning or ende, as in any Orbicular or round body neither beginning or end could be found. He likewise sayd, that there were other Gentiles in y^e Indies which worship the moone as chiefe, and their reason is. The moone when she riseth goeth with thousands of starres accompanied like a king, and therefore is chiefe: but the Sunne goeth alone, and therefore not so great. Against whom the Banianes reason, that it is not true, because the Moone and starres receiue their light from the Sunne, neither doth the Sunne vouchsafe them his company but when he list, and therefore like a mighty prince goeth alone, yet they acknowledge the Moone as Queene or Viceroy. Law they hold none, but onely seuen precepts which they say were giuen them from their father Noe, not knowing Abraham or any other. First, to honor father and mother; secondly, not to steale; thirdly not to commit adultery; fourthly not to kill any thing liuing; fifthly, not to eate any thing liuing; sixthly, not to cut their haire; seuenthly, to go barefoot in their churches. These they hold most strictly, & by no meanes will breake them: but he that breaketh one is punished with twenty stripes; but for the greatest fault they will kill none, neither by a short death nor a long, onely he is kept some time in prison with very little meat, and hath at the most not about twenty or fife & twentie stripes. In the yeere they haue 16 feasts, and then they go to their church, where is pictured in a broad table the Sun, as we vse to paint it, the face of a man with beames round about, not hauing any thing els in it. At their feast they spot their faces in diners parts with saffron all yellow, and so walke vp and downe the streets; and this they doe as a custome. They hold, there shalbe a resurrection, and all shall come to iudgement, but the account shalbe most streight, insomuch that but one of 10000 shalbe receiued to fauor, and those shall liue againe in this world in great happinesse: the rest shalbe tormented. And because they will escape this iudgement, when any man dieth, he and his wife be both burnt together euen to ashes, and then they are throwen into a riuer, and so dispersed as though they had neuer bene. If the wife will not burne with her dead husband, she is holden euer after as a whore. And by this meanes they hope to escape the iudgement to come. As for the soule, that goeth to the place from whence it came, but where the place is they know not. That the body should not be made againe they reason wth the philosophers, saying, that of nothing nothing can be made

Indians skillful
in Astronomie.

The seuen pre-
cepts of Bani-
anes.

made (not knowing that God made the whole world and their god the Sun of nothing) but beholding the course of nature, that nothing is made but by a meanes, as by the seed of a man is made another, and by corne cast into the ground there commeth vp new corne: so, say they, man cannot be made except some part of him be left, and therefore they burne the whole: for if he were buried in the earth, they say there is a small bone in the necke which would neuer be consumed: or if he were eaten by a beast, that bone would not consume, but of that bone would come another man; and then the soule being restored againe, he should come into iudgement, whereas now the body being destroyed, the soule shall not be iudged: for their opinion is, that both body and soule must be vnited together, as they haue sinned together, to receiue iudgement; and therefore the soule alone cannot. Their seuen precepts which they keepe so strictly are not for any hope of reward they haue after this life, but onely that they may be blessed in this world, for they thinke that he which breaketh them shall haue ill successe in all his businesse.

They say, the three chiefe religions in the world be of the Christians, Iewes, & Turkes, & yet but one of them true: but being in doubt which is the truest of the three, they will be of none: for they hold that all these three shall be iudged, and but few of them which be of the true shall be saved, the examination shall be so straight; and therefore, as I haue sayd before, to preuent this iudgement, they burne their bodies to ashes. They say, these three religions haue too many precepts to keepe them all wel, & therefore wonderfull hard it wil be to make account, because so few doe obserue all their religion aright. And thus passing the time for the space of three moneths in this sea voyage, we arriued at Venice the tenth of Iune: and after I had seene Padua, with other English men, I came the ordinary way ouer the Alpes, by Augusta, Noremberg, and so for England; where to the praise of God I safely arriued the ninth of August 1595.

A letter written by the most high and mighty Emperesse the wife of the Grand Signior Sultan Murad Can to the Queenes Maiesty of England, in the yeere of our Lord, 1594.

IL principio del ragionamento nostro sia scrittura perfetta nelle quatro parte del mondo, in nome di quello che ha creato indifferentemente tante infinite creature, che non haueuano anima ni persona, & di quello che fa girar gli noue cieli, & che la terra sette volte vna sopra l'altra fa firmar; Signor & Re senza vicere, & che non ha comparacion alla sua creazione ne opera, & vno senza precio, adorato incomparabilmente, l'altissimo Dio creatore; che non ha similitudine, si come e descritto dalli propheti: a la cui grandessa non si arriue, & alla perfettione sua compiuta non si oppone, & quel omnipotente creatore & cooperatore; alla grandessa del quale inchinano tutti li propheti; fra quali il maggior & che ha ottenuto gracia, horto del paradiso, raggi dal sole, amato del altissimo Dio e Mahomet Mustaffa, al qual & suoi adherenti & imitatori sia perpetua pace: alla cui sepultura odorifera si fa ogni honore. Quello che è imperator de sette climati, & delle quatro parti del mondo, inuincibile Re di Græcia, Agiamia, Vngeria, Tartaria, Valachia, Rossia, Turchia, Arabia, Bagdet, Caramania, Abessia, Gionasir, Siruan, Barbaria, Algieri, Franchia, Coruacia, Belgrado, &c. sempre felicissimo, & de dodeci Auoli possessor della corona, & della stirpe di Adam, tin hora Imperator, figliolo del'Imperatore, conseruato de la diuina prouidenza, Re di ogni dignita & honore, Sultan Murat, che Il Signor Dio sempre augmenti le sue forzze, & padre di quello a cui aspetta la corona imperiale, horto & cypresso mirabile, degno della sedia regale, & vero herede del comando imperiale, dignissimo Mehemet Can, filiol de Sultan Murat Can, che dio compisca li suoi disegni, & alunga li suoi giorni felici: Dalla parte della madre del qual si scriue la presente alla serenissima & gloriosissima fra le prudentissime Donne, & eletta fra li triomfanti sotto il standardo di Iesu Christo, potentissima & ricchissima regitrice, & al mondo singularissima fra il feminil sesso, la serenissima Regina d'Inghilterra, che segue le vestigie de Maria virgine, il fine della quale sia con bene & perfettione, secondo il suo desiderio. Le mando vna salutacion di pace, cosi honorata, che non basta tutta la copia di rosignoli con le loro musiche ariuare, non che con questa carta: l'amore singulare che e

concupito fra noi, e simile a vn' horto di Vcelli vagi; che il Signor Dio la faci degna di saluacione, & il fine suo sia tale, che in questo mondo & nel' futuro sia con pace. Doppo comparsi li suoi honorati presenti da la sedia de la Serenita vostra, sapera che sono capitati in vna hora che ogni punto e stato vna consolation di lungo tempo, per occasione del Ambassadore di vostra serenita venuto alla felice porta del Imperatore, con tanto nostro contento, quanto si posso desiderare, & con quello vna lettera di vostra serenità, che ci estata presentata dalli nostri Eunuchi con gran honore; liccarta de la quale odoraua di camfora & ambracano, & l'inchiestro di musco perfetto, & quella peruenuta in nostro mano tutta la continenza di essa a parte ho ascoltato intentamente. Quello che hora si conuiene e, che corrispondente alla nostra affecione, in tutto quello che si aspetta allie cose attenente alli paesi che sono sotto il commando di vostra serenità, lei non manchi di sempre tenermi, dato noticia, che in tutto quello che li occorerà, lo possi compiacerla; de quello che fra le nostre serenità e conueniente, accioche quelle cose che si interpreterano, habino il desiderato buon fine; perche lo saro sempre ricordeuole al altissimo Imperatore delle occorenze di vostra serenita, per che sia in ogni occasione compiaciuta. La pace sia con vostra serenita, & con quelli che seguitano dretamente la via di Dio. Scritta al primi dell luna di Rabie Liuol, anno del profeta 1002, & di Iesu 1594.

The same in English.

LEt the beginning of our discourse be a perfect writing in the foure parts of the world, in the name of him which hath indifferently created such infinite numbers of creatures, which had neither soule nor body, and of him which mooneth the nine heauens, and stablisheth the earth seuen times one aboue another, which is Lord and king without any deputy, who hath no comparison to his creation and worke, and is one inestimable, worshipped without all comparison, the most high God, the creator, which hath nothing like vnto him, according as he is described by the Prophets, to whose power no man can attaine, and whose absolute perfection no man may controll; and that omnipotent creatour and fellow-worker, to whose Maiesty all the Prophets submit themselues, among whom the greatest, and which hath obtained greatest fauour, the garden of Paradise, the beame of the Sunne, the beloued of the most high God is Mahomet Mustafa, to whom and to his adherents and followers be perpetuall peace, to whose fragrant sepulture all honour is performed. He which is emperour of the seuen climats and of the foure parts of the world, the inuincible king of Græcia, Agiamia, Hungaria, Tartaria, Valachia, Rossia, Turchia, Arabia, Bagdet, Caramania, Abessis, Gionasir, Siruan, Barbaria, Alger, Franchia, Coruacia, Belgrade, &c. alwayes most happy, and possessour of the crowne from twelue of his ancestours; and of the seed of Adam, at this present emperour, the sonne of an emperour, preserued by the diuine prouidence, a king woorthy of all glory and honour, Sultan Murad, whose forces the Lord God alwayes increase, and father of him to whom the imperiall crowne is to descend, the paradise and woonderfull tall cypresse, worthy of the royall throne, and true heire of the imperiall authority, most woorthy Mehemet Can, the sonne of Sultan Murad Can, whose enterprise God vouchsafe to accomplish, and to prolong his happy dayes: on the behalfe of whose mother this present letter is written to the most gracious and most glorious, the wisest among women, and chosen among those which triumph vnder the standard of Iesus Christ, the most mighty and most rich gouernour, and most rare among womankind in the world, the most gracious Queene of England, which follow the steps of the virgine Mary, whose end be prosperous and perfect, according to your hearts desire. I send your Maiesty so honorable and sweet a salutation of peace, that al the focke of Nightingales with their melody cannot attaine to y like, much lesse this simple letter of mine. The singular loue which we haue conceiued one toward the other is like to a garden of pleasant birds: and the Lord God vouchsafe to saue and keepe you, and send your Maiesty an happy end both in this world and in the world to come. After the arriual of your honourable presents from the Court of your Maiesty, your Highnesse shall vnderstand that they came in such a season that euery minute ministred occasion of long cōsolation by reason of the coming of your Maiesties
Ambassadour

This Sultana is
mother to Ma-
homet which
now reigneth as
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The Sultanas letter.

ci degna di saluacione,
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serenità, & con quelli
Rabie Liuol, anno del

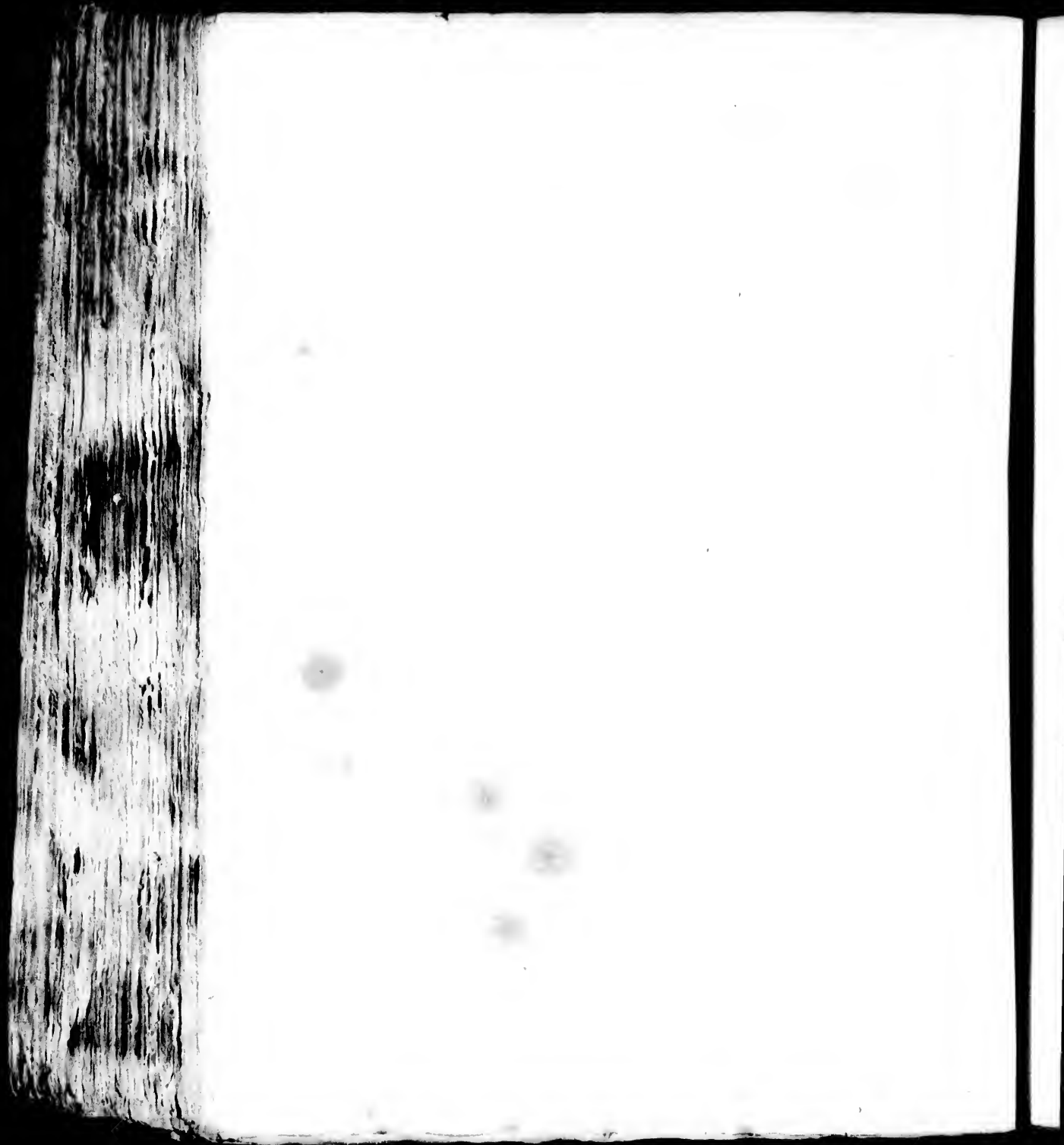
The Sultanas letter. **TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.**

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Ambassadour to the triumphant Court of the Emperour, to our so great contentment as we could possibly wish, who brought a letter from your Maiestie, which with great honour was presented vnto vs by our eunuks, the paper whereof did smell most fragrantly of camfor and ambargriese, and the incke of perfect muske; the contents whereof we haue heard very attentiuely from point to point. I thinke it therefore expedient, that, according to our mutuall affection, in any thing whatsoever may concerne the countreys which are subject to your Maiesty, I neuer faile, hauing information giuen vnto me, in whatsoever occasion shall be ministred, to gratifie your Maiesty to my power in any reasonable and conuenient matter, that all your subjects businesses and affaires may haue a wished and happy end. For I will alwayes be a sollicitour to the most mighty Emperour for your Maiesties affaires, that your Maiesty at all times may be fully satisfied. Peace be to your Maiesty, and to all such as follow rightly the way of God. Written the first day of the Moone of Rabie Liuol in the yere of the Prophet, 1002.

Ann. Dom.
1594

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Ambassadour



THE SECOND PART OF THIS SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE PRINCIPALL

NAUIGATIONS, VOYAGES, TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES,

OF THE

ENGLISH NATION,

MADE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST QUARTERS OF THE WORLD,

WITHOUT THE STRAIGHTS OF GIBALTAR,

NAMELY

TO THE ILANDS OF MADERA, AND OF THE CANARIES,

TO THE KINGDOME OF BARBARIE, TO THE ILES OF CAPO VERDE,

TO THE RIUER OF SENEGA, TO THE COAST OF GHINEA AND BENIN,

ABOUT THE CAPE OF BUONA ESPERANSA, AND SO TO GOA IN THE EAST INDIES,

AND LIKEWISE BEYOND CAPE COMORI TO THE ILES OF NICUBAR,

TO SUMATRA, TO THE CHANELL OF SINCAPURA OUER AGAINST THE CITY OF MALACCA, AND
TO DIUERS OTHER PLACES.

The voyage of Macham an English man, wherein he first of any man discovered the Iland of Madera, recorded verbatim in the Portugall history, written by Antonio Galuano.

In the yeere 1344, King Peter the fourth of that name reigning in Aragon, the Chronicles of his age write that about this time the Iland of Madera, standing in 32 degrees, was discovered by an English man, which was named Macham, who sailing out of England into Spaine, with a woman that he had stollen, arriued by tempest in that Iland, and did cast anchor in that hauen or bay, which now is called Machico after the name of Macham. And because his louer was sea-sicke, he went on land with some of his company, and the shippe with a good winde made saile away, and the woman died for thought. Macham, which loued her dearely, built a chapell, or hermitage, to bury her in, calling it by the name of Iesus, and caused his name and hers to be written or grauen vpon the stone of her tombe, and the occasion of their arriual there. And afterward he ordeined a boat made of one tree (for there be trees of a great compass about) and went to sea in it, with those men that he had, and were left behinde with him, and came vpon the coast of Afrike, without saile or care. And the Moores which saw it tooke it to be a maruellous thing, and presented him

Madera first discovered by one Macham an Englishman.

Macham made there a chapell, naming it Iesus chapell.

vnto

vnto the king of that cuntry for a wonder, and that king also sent him and his companions for a miracle vnto the king of Castile.

In the yeere 1395, King Henry the third of that name reigning in Castile, the information which Macham gaue of this Iland, and also the ship of his company, moued many of France and Castile to go and discover it, and also the great Canaria, &c.

In the yeere 1417, King Iohn the second reigning in Castile, and his mother Lady Katherine being Regent, one Monsieur Ruben of Bracamont, which was Admirall of France, demanding the conquest of the Ilands of the Canaries, with the title of King, for a kinsman of his named Monsieur Iohn Betancourt, after that the Queene hath giuen him them, and holpen him, he departed from Siuil with a good army. And they affirme also, that the principall cause which moued him to this, was to discover the Iland of Madera, which Macham had found, &c. *ibidem* pag. 2. of Anthonio Galuano.

This note following, concerning the ayde and assistance of the English Marchants, giuen to King Iohn the first of Portugall, for the winning of Ceuta in Barbarie, which was the first occasion of all the Portugall discoveries, is taken out of Thomas Walsingham his Latine Chronicle. Anno 1415.

HOc anno Ioannes primus Rex Portugallie fretus auxilio Mercatorum Angliæ quàm maximè, & Alemannorum, vicit Agarenos in terra Regis Betinariorum, multis eorum millibus ad generum Cereris destinatis: cepitque ciuitatem eorum quàm amplissimam supra mare sitam, vocatam Ceut eorum lingua.

The same in English.

This yere Iohn the first king of Portugall, being principally assisted by the helpe of the English Marchants, and Almains, ouercame the Moores in the dominion of the king of Barbary, putting many thousands of them to the sword, and he tooke their city which was very mighty, seated vpon the sea, which is called Ceuta in their language.

Confirmatio treugarum inter Regem Angliæ Eduardum quartum, & Ioannem secundum Regem Portugallie, datarum in oppido montis Maioris 8 Februarij, & apud Westmonasterium 12 Septembris, 1482, anno regni 22 Regis Eduardi quarti, lingua Lusitanica ex opere sequenti excerpta.

Libro das obras de Garcia de Resende, que tracta da vida e feitos del Rey dom Ioham secundo.

Embaixada que el Rey mandou à el Rey d'Inglaterra, cap. 33.

EDA qui de Monte Mor mandou el Rey por embaixadores à el rey dom Duarte de Inglaterra Ruy de Sousa pessoa principal è de muyto bon saber è credito, de que el Rey muyto confiaua, è ho doutor Ioan d'Eluas, è Fernam de Pina por secretario. E foram por mar muy honradamente com muy boa companhia: hos quoes foram en nome del Rey confirmar as ligas antiquas com Inglaterra, que polla condisan dellas ho nouo Rey de hum reyno è do outro era obrigado à mandar confirmar: è tambien pera mostrarem ho titulo que el rey tinha no senhorio de Guinee, pera que depois de visto el rey d'Inglaterra defendesse em todos seus reynos, que ninguem armasse nem podesse mandar à Guinee: è assi mandasse desfazer huna armada, que pera laa faziam, per mandado do Duque de Medina Sidonia, hum Ioan Tintam è hum Guilherme Fabiam Ingreses. Com ha qual embaixada el rey d'Inglaterra mostrou receber grande contentamento, è soy delle com muyta honra recebida, è em tudo fez inteiramente ho que pellos embaixadores lhe soy requerido. De que elles trouxeram autenticas escrituras das diligencias que con publicos pregones fizeram: è assi as prouisoens das aprouaçoens que eran necessarias: è com tudo muyto ben acabado, è ha vontade del rey se vieram.

These writings are in the Tower.

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cap. 33.

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The Ambassage which king Iohn the second, king of Portugall, sent to Edward the fourth king of England, which in part was to stay one Iohn Tintam, and one William Fabian English men, from proceeding in a voyage which they were preparing for Guinea, 1481, taken out of the booke of the workes of Garcias de Resende, which intreateth of the life and acts of Don Iohn the second, king of Portugall. Chap. 33.

ANd afterwards the king sent as Ambassadors from the towne of Monte maior to king Edward the fourth of England, Ruy de Sousa, a principall person, and a man of great wisdom and estimation, and in whom the king reposed great trust, with doctor Iohn d'Eluas, and Ferdinand de Pina, as secretarie. And they made their voyage by sea very honourably, being very well accompanied. These men were sent on the behalfe of their king, to confirme the ancient leagues with England, wherein it was conditioned that the new king of the one and of the other kingdome, should be bound to send to confirme the olde leagues. And likewise they had order to shew and make him acquainted with the title which the king held in the seigneury of Ginnee, to the intent that after the king of England had scene the same, he should giue charge thorow all his kingdomes, that no man should arme or set fourth ships to Ginnee: and also to request him, that it would please him to giue commandement to dissolue a certaine fleet, which one Iohn Tintam and one William Fabian, English men, were making, by commandement of the duke of Medina Sidonia, to goe to the aforesayd parts of Ginnee. With which ambassage the king of England seemed to be very well pleased, and they were receiued of him with very great honour, and he condescended vnto all that the ambassadors required of him, at whose hands they receiued authentical writings of the diligence which they had performed, with publication thereof by the heralds: and also prouisoes of those confirmations which were necessary. And hauing dispatched all things well, and with the kings good will, they returned home into their country.

The first cause
of this ambas-
sage.

The second
cause.

The third
cause.

A briefe note concerning an ancient trade of the English Marchants to the Canarie-lands, gathered out of an olde ligier booke of M. Nicolas Thorne the elder a worshipfull marchant of the city of Bristoll.

IT appeareth evidently out of a certaine note or letter of remembrance, in the custody of me Richard Hakluyt, written by M. Nicolas Thorne the elder a principall marchant of Bristoll, to his friend and factour Thomas Midnall and his owne seruant William Ballard at that time resident at S. Lucar in Andaluzia; that in the yeere of our Lord 1526 (and by all circumstances and probabilities long before) certaine English marchants, and among the rest himselfe with one Thomas Spacheford exercised vsuall and ordinary trade of marchandise vnto the Canarie Ilands. For by the sayd letter notice was giuen to Thomas Midnall and William Ballard aforesayd, that a certaine ship called The Christopher of Cadiz bound for the West Indies had taken in certaine fardels of cloth both course and fine, broad and narrow of diuers sorts and colours, some aronas of packthreed, sixe boxes or bagges of sope with other goods of M. Nicolas Thorne, to be deliuered at Santa Cruz the chiefe towne in Tenerifa one of the seuen Canary-Ilands. All which commodities the sayd Thomas and William were authorised by the owner in the letter before mentioned to barter & sell away at Santa Cruz. And in lieu of such mony as should arise of the sale of those goods they were appointed to returne backe into England good store of Orehell (which is a certaine kinde of mosse growing vpon high rocks, in those dayes much vsed to die withall) some quantity of sugar, and certaine hundredts of kid-skinnes. For the procuring of which and of other commodities at the best and first hand the sayd Thomas and William were to make their abode at Santa Cruz, and to remaine there as factours for the abouesayd M. Nicolas Thorne.

The English
had an ordinary
trade to the
Canaries 1526.

And here also I thought good to signifie, that in the sayd letters mention is made of one Thomas Tison an English man, who before the fore-sayd yere 1526 had found the way to the West Indies, and was there resident, vnto whom the sayd M. Nicolas Thorne sent certaine armour and other commodities specified in the letter aforesayd.

A description of the fortunate Ilands, otherwise called the Ilands of Canaria, with their strange fruits and commodities: composed by Thomas Nicols English man, who remained there the space of seuen yeeres together.

Mine intent is particularly to speake of the Canaria Ilands, which are seuen in number, wherein I dwell the space of seuen yeres and more, because I finde such variety in sundry writers, and especially great vntuths, in a booke called The New found world Antartike, set out by a French man called Andrew Theuet, the which his booke he dedicated to the Cardinall of Sens, keeper of the great seale of France.

It appeareth by the sayd booke that he had read the works of sundry Phylosofers, Astronomers, and Cosmographers, whose opinions he gathered together. But touching his owne trauell, which he affirmeth, I refer to the iudgement of the expert in our dayes, and therefore for mine owne part I write of these Canaria Ilands, as time hath taught me in many yeres.

The Iland of Canaria.

The Iland of Canaria is almost equal in length and bredth, containing 12 leagues in length, touching the which as principall and the residue, the Spanyards holde opinion, that they discovered the same in their nauigation toward America, but the Portugals say, that their nation first found the sayd Ilands in their nauigation toward Aethiopia and the East Indies.

English men at
the first conquest
of the Canaries.

But truth it is that the Spanyards first conquered these Ilands, with diuers English gentlemen in their company, whose posterity this present day inioyeth them. Some write that this Iland was named Canaria by meane of the number of dogs which there were found: as for example, Andrew Theuet sayth, that one Iuba carried two dogs from thence: but that opinion could I neuer learne by any of the naturall people of the country, although I haue talked with many in my time, and with many of their children. For trueth it is, that there were dogs, but such as are in all the Northwest lands, and some part of the West India, which serued the people in stead of sheepe for victual. But of some of the conquerors of those Ilands I haue heard say that the reason why they were called the Canaria Islands is, because there grow generally in them all fouresquare canes in great multitude together, which being touched will cast out a liquor as white as milke, which liquor is ranke poison, and at the first entry into these Ilands some of the discoverers were therewith poisoned: for many yeeres after that conquest the inhabitants began to plant both wine and sugar, so that Canaria was not so called by sugar canes.

The people which first inhabited this land were called Canaries by the conquerors, they were clothed in goat skinned like vnto a loose cassocke, they dwell in caues in the rocks, in great amity and brotherly loue. They spake all one language: their chiefe feeding was gelt dogges, goates, and goates milke, their bread was made of barley meale and goates milke, called Gofia, which they vse at this day, and thereof I haue eaten diuers times, for it is accounted exceeding wholesome.

Touching the originall of these people some holde opinion, that the Romans which dwell in Africa exiled them thither, aswell men as women, their tongues being cut out of their heads, for blasphemy against the Romane gods. But howsoeuer it were, their language was speciall, and not mixed with Romane speech or Arabian.

This Iland is now the principallest of all the rest, not in fertility, but by reason it is the seat of iustice and government of all the residue. This Iland hath a speciall Gouverneur for the Iland onely, yet notwithstanding there are three Iudges called Auditours, who are superiour Iudges, and all in one ioyntly proceed as the Lord Chancellor of any realme.

Ciuitas Palmarum.

To this city from all the other Ilands come all such by appeale, as haue sustained any wrong, and these good Iudges do remedy the same. The city is called Ciuitas Palmarum, it hath a beautifull Cathedrall church, with all dignities thereunto pertaining. For the publicke weale of the Iland there are sundry Aldermen of great authority, who haue a councill house by themselves. The city is not onely beautifull, but the citizens curious and gallant in

in apparell. And after any raine or foule weather a man may goe cleane in Veluet slippers, because the ground is sandy, the aire very temperate, without extreame heat or colde.

They reape wheat in February, and againe in May, which is excellent good, and maketh bread as white as snow. This Iland hath in it other three townes, the one called Telde, the second Galder, and the third Guia. It hath also twelue sugar houses called Ingenios, in which they make great quantity of good sugar.

The maner of the growth of sugar is in this sort, a good ground giueth fourth fruit nine times in 18 yere: that is to say, the first is called Planta, which is layd along in a furrow, so that the water of a sluice may come ouer euery roote being couered with earth: this root bringeth fourth sundry canes, and so consequently all the rest. It groweth two yeeres before the yeelding of profit, and not sixe moneths, as Andrew Theuet the French man writeth.

Then are they cut euen with the ground, and the tops & leaues called Coholia cut off, and the canes bound into bundels like faggots, and so are caried to the sugar house called Ingenio, where they are ground in a mill, and the iuyce thereof conueyed by a conduct to a great vessell made for the purpose, where it is boiled till it waxe thicke, and then is it put into a fornace of earthen pots of the molde of a sugar loafe, and then is it carried to another house, called a purging house where it is placed to purge the blacknesse with a certaine clay that is layd thereon. Of the remainder in the cauldron is made a second sort called Escumas, and of the purging liquor that droppeth from the white sugar is made a third sort, and the remainder is called Panela or Netas, the refuse of all the purging is called Remiel or Mallasses: and thereof is made another sort called Refinado.

When this first fruit is in this sort gathered, called Planta, then the Cane-field where it grew is burned ouer with sugar straw to the stumps of the first canes, and being husbanded, watred and trimmed, at the end of other two yeeres it yeeldeth the second fruit called Zoca. The third fruit is called Tertia Zoca, the fourth Quarta Zoca, and so orderly the rest, til age causeth the olde Canes to be planted againe.

This Iland hath singular good wine, especially in the towne of Telde, and sundry sorts of wine, good fruits, as Batatas, Mellons, Peares, Apples, Orenge, Limons, Pomgranats, Figs, Peaches of diuers sorts, and many other fruits: but especially the Plantano which groweth neere brooke sides, it is a tree that hath no timber in it, but groweth directly vpward with the body, hauing maruelous thicke leaues, and euery leafe at the toppe of two yards long and almost halfe a yard broad. The tree neuer yeeldeth fruit but once, and then is cut downe; in whose place springeth another, and so still continueth. The fruit groweth on a branch, and euery tree yeeldeth two or three of those branches, which beare some more and some lesse, as some forty and some thirty, the fruit is like a Cucumber, and when it is ripe it is blacke, and in eating more delicate then any conserue.

This Iland is sufficiently provided of Oxen, Kine, Camels, Goats, Sheepe, Capons, Hens, Ducks, and Pidgeons, and great Partridges. Wood is the thing that most wanteth: and because I haue particularly to intreat of the other sixe Ilands, I leaue further enlarging of Canaria, which standeth in 27 degrees distant from the Equator.

The Ile of Tenerif.

The Iland of Tenerif standeth in 27 degrees and a halfe from the equator, and is distant from Canaria 12 leagues Northward. This Iland containeth 17 leagues in length, and the land lieth high in forme of a ridge of sowed lande in some part of England, and in the midst of the sayd place standeth a round hill called Pico Deteithe, situated in this sort. The top of this pike containeth of heighth directly vpward 15 leagues & more, which is 45 English miles, out of the which often times proceedeth fire and brimstone, and it may be about halfe a mile in compasse: the sayd top is in forme or likeness of a caldron. But within two miles of the top is nothing but ashes & pumish stones: yet beneath that two miles is the colde region couered all the yere with snow, and somewhat lower are mighty huge trees growing called Vinateco, which are exceeding heavy and will not rot in any water although they lie a thousand

yeeres therein. Also there is a wood called Barbusano, of like vertue, with many Saurine trees and Pine trees. And beneath these sorts of trees are woods of Bay trees of ten & 12 miles long, which is a pleasant thing to trauell thorow, among the which are great numbers of small birds, which sing exceeding sweet, but especially one sort that are very little, and of colour in all respects like a Swallow, sauing that he hath a little blacke spot on his breast as broad as a peny. He singeth more sweetly than all the rest, but if he be taken and imprisoned in a cage, he liueth but a small while. This Iland bringeth fourth all sorts of fruits, as Canaria doth: and also all the other Ilands in generall bring fourth shrubs or bushes, out of the which issueth a iuice as white as milke, which after a while that it hath come out waxeth thicke, and is exceeding good birdlime, the bush is called Taybayba. This Iland also bringeth fourth another tree called Drago, which groweth on high among rocks, and by incision at the foot of the tree issueth out a liquor like blood, which is a commō drug among Apothecaries. Of the wood of this tree are made targets greatly esteemed, because if any sword or dagger hit thereon, they sticke so fast that it is hard plucking them out.

Lime.

This is the most fruitfull Iland of all the rest for corne, and in that respect is a mother or nurse to all the others in time of need. There groweth also a certaine mosse vpon the high rocks called Orchel, which is bought for Diars to die withall. There are 12 sugar houses called Ingenios, which make great quantity of sugar. There is also one league of ground which standeth between two townes, the one called Larotaua, and the other Rialeio, and it is thought that the like plot of ground is not in all the world. The reason is, that this one league of ground produceth sweet water out of the cliffes or rocky mountaines, corne of all sortes, fruites of all sortes, and excellent good silke, flaxe, waxe, and hony, and very good wines in abundance, with great store of sugar and fire-wood. Out of this Iland is laden great quantity of wines for the West India, and other countreys. The best growth on a hill side called the Ramble.

Orchel good for dying.

There is in that Iland a faire city, standing three leagues from the sea, nere vnto a lake called Laguna, wherein are two faire parish churches, there dwelleth the gouernour who ruleth all that Iland with iustice. There are also adlermen for the publike weale, who buy their officia of the king: the most of the whole inhabitants of this city are gentlemen, merchants, and husband men.

Santa Cruz.

There are other foure townes called Santa Cruz, Larotaua, Rialeio, and Garachico.

In this Iland before the conquest dwelt seuen kings, who with all their people dwelt in caues, and were clothed in goat skinner, as the Canaria people were, and vsed such like order of diet as they had. Their order of buriall was, that when any died, he was carried naked to a great caue, where he was propped vp against the wall standing on his feet. But if he were of any authority among them, then had he a staffe in his hand, and a vessell of milke standing by him. I haue scene caues of 300 of these corpses together, the flesh being dried vp, the body remained as light as parchment. These people were called Guanches, naturally they spake another language cleane contrary to the Canarians, and so consequently euery Iland spake a seuerall language.

Note (gentle reader) that the Iland of Canaria, the Ile of Tenerif, and the Ile of Palma appertaine to the king of Spaine, vnto whom they pay fifty thousand duckats yeerely for custome and other profits. All these Ilands ioyntly are one bishopricke, which pay to the bishop twelue thousand duckats yeerely. And thus I conclude of the Ile of Tenerif, which standeth in 27 degrees and a halfe, as I haue before declared.

Gomera.

The Iland of Gomera standeth Westward from Tenerif, in distance sixe leagues: this is but a small Iland containing eight leagues in length. It is an Earledome, & the Lord thereof is called the earle of Gomera. But in case of any controuersie the vassals may appeale to the kings superior Iudges which reside in Canaria.

This Iland hath one proper towne called Gomera, which hath an excellent good port or harbour for ships, where often times the Indian fleet take refreshing for their voyage.

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There is also sufficient graine and fruit for the maintenance of themselves.

There is one Ingenio or Sugar-house, with great plenty of wine and other sorts of fruits, as Canaria and Tenerif hath.

This land yeeldeth no other commodity but onely orchell; it standeth in 27 degrees distant from the Equator toward the pole Arcticke.

The Ile of Palma.

The Ile of Palma standeth twelue leagues distant from the Ile of Gomera Northwestward. This land is fruitfull of wine and sugar: it hath a proper city called the city of Palma, where is great contraction for wines, which are laden for the West India & other places. This city hath one faire church, and a gouernour, and aldermen to maintaine and execute iustice. It hath also another prety towne, called S. Andrewes. It hath also foure Ingenios which make excellent sugar, two of the which are called Zauzes, and the other two, Tawacort.

This land yeeldeth but little bread-corne; but rather is thereof prouided from Tenerif and other places.

Their best wines grow in a soile called the Brenia, where yeerely is gathered twelue thousand butts of wine like vnto Malmsies. This land standeth round, and containeth in circuit neere thre and twenty leagues. It hath plenty of all sorts of fruits, as Canaria and Tenerif haue, it standeth in twenty seuen degrees and a halfe.

The land of Yron, called Hierro.

This land standeth ten leagues distant from the land of Palma Westward: it is but a little land, which containeth six leagues in circuit, and hath but small extension. It appertaineth to the earle of Gomera. The chiefest commodity of this land is goats flesh and orchell. There is no wine in all that land, but onely one vineyard that an English man of Taunton in the West countrey planted among rocks, his name was Iohn Hill.

The onely vine-
yard in Hierro
planted by Iohn
Hill of Taunton.

This land hath no kind of fresh water, but onely in the middle of the land groweth a great tree with leaues like an Oliue tree, which hath a great cisterne at the foot of the sayd tree. This tree continually is couered with clouds, and by meanes thereof the leaues of the sayd tree continually drop water, very sweet, into the sayd cisterne, which commeth to the sayd tree from the clouds by attraction. And this water sufficeth the land for all necessities, as well for the cattell, as for the inhabitants. It standeth in 27 degrees.

The land of Lanzarota.

The land of Lanzarota standeth eightene leagues distant from grand Canaria Southeastward. The onely commodity of this land is goats flesh and orchell. It is an carledome, and doth appertaine to Don Augustine de Herrera, with title of earle of Fortauentura and Lanzarota. But the vassals of these carledomes may in any cause of wrong appeale to the Kings Iudges, which reside in Canaria, as I haue sayd before: because although the king hath reserued to himselfe but onely the three fruitfull lands, called Canaria, Tenerif, and Palma, yet he also reserued the rod of iustice to himselfe, because otherwise the vassals might be cuil intreated of their Lords.

From this land do weekly resort to Canaria, Tenerif, & Palma, boats laden with dried goats flesh, called Tussmetta, which serueth in stead of bacon, and is very good meat. This land standeth in 26 degrees, and is in length twelue leagues.

The Ile of Forteuentura.

The Ile of Forteuentura standeth fifty leagues from the promontory of Cabo de Guer, in the firme land of Africa, and foure & twenty leagues distant from Canaria Estward. This land doth appertaine to the lord of Lanzarota. It is reasonable fruitfull of wheat and barley, and also of king, goats, and orchel: this Ile is fifteene leagues long and ten leagues broad. On the North side it hath a little land about one league distant from the maine land, betwene both of the which it is nauigable for any ships, and is called Gracioea.

Both

Both Forteuentura and Lanzarota haue very little wine of the growth of those Ilands. It standeth in 27 degrees.

Thus much haue I written of these seuen Ilands by experience, because I was a dweller there, as I haue sayd before, the space of seuen yeeres in the affaires of master Thomas Locke, master Antonie Hickman, and master Edward Castelin, who in those dayes were worthy merchants, and of great credite in the citie of London.

A description of the Iland of Madera.

The Iland of Madera standeth in 32 degrees distant from the equinoctiall line, and sentie leagues from the Ile of Tenerif Northeastward and Southwest from Hercules pillars. This Iland was first discovered by one Macham an Englishman, and was after conquered and inhabited by the Portugall nation. It was first called the Iland of Madera, by reason of the great wilderness of sundry sortes of trees that there did growe, and yet doe, as Cedars, Cypres, Vinatico, Barbuzano, Pine trees, and diuers others, and therefore the sayd Iland continueth still with the same name. Howbeit they hold opinion, that betwene the sayd Iland and the Ile of Palma is an Iland not yet discovered, which is the true Iland Madera called saint Brandon. This Iland yeeldeth a great summe of money to the king of Portugall yeerely: it hath one faire citie called Fouchall, which hath one faire port or harbour for shippes, and a strong bulwarke, and a faire Cathedrall church, with a bishop and other dignities thereunto appertaining. There is also iustice and gouernment according to the Portugall vse. But causes of appellation are remitted to the citie of Lisbonne in Portugall to the kings superior iudges there. This Iland hath another towne called Machico, which hath likewise a good road for ships, which towne and road were so called after the name of Macham the Englishman, who first discovered the same. There are also sixteene sugar houses called Ingenios, which make excellent good sugar.

There is besides the goodly timber before declared, great store of diuers sortes of frutes, as Peares, Apples, Plummes, wild Dates, Peaches of diuers sortes, Mellons, Batatas, Oranges, Lemmons, Pomgranates, Citrons, Figges, and all maner of garden herbes. There are many Dragon trees, such as grow in the Canarie Ilands, but chiefly this land produceth great quantitie of singular good wines which are laden for many places. On the North side of this land three leagues distant from the maine Iland standeth another litle Iland called Porto santo: the people thereof liueth by husbandrie, for the Iland of Madera yeeldeth but litle corne, but rather is thereof prouided out of France and from the Iland of Tenerif. On the East side of the Ile of Madera sixe leagues distant standeth another litle Iland called the Desert, which produceth onely Orchell, and nourisheth a great number of Goates, for the prouision of the maine Iland, which may be thirtie leagues in circuit: and the land is of great heighth where the foresayd trees growe. It is woonder to see the conueyance of the water to the Ingenios by Mines through the mountaines.

In the mid way betweene Tenerif and the Iland of Madera standeth a litle solitarie Iland called the Saluages, which may bee about one league in compasse, which hath neither tree nor fruit, but is onely food for Goates.

The originall of the first voyage for traffique into the kingdom of Marocco in Barbarie, begun in the yeere 1551. with a tall ship called the Lion of London, whereof went as capitaine Master Thomas Windam, as appeareth by this extract of a letter of James Aldaie, to the worshipfull master Michael Locke, which Aldaie professeth himselfe to haue bene the first inuenter of this trade.

WORSHIPFUL Sir, hauing lately bene acquainted with your intent to prosecute the olde intermitted discouerie for Catal, if therein with my knowledge, trauell or industrie I may doe you seruice, I am readie to doe it, and therein to aduenture my life to the vttermost point. Truth it is, that I haue bene by some men (not my friends) euill spoken of at London, saying that although I be a man of knowledge in the Arte of Navigation and Cosmographie, and that I haue bene the inuenter of some voyages that be now growen to great effect; yet say they

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they maliciously and without iust cause, that I haue not bene willing at any season to proceed in those voyages that I haue taken in hand, taking example especially of two voy- ages. The one was when I was master in the great Barke Aucher for the Leuant, in which voyage I went not, but the causes they did not know of my let from the same, nor of the other. But first the very truth is, that I was from the same voyage letted by the Princes letters, which my Master Sebastian Gabota had obtained for that purpose, to my great griefe. And as touching the second voyage which I inuented for the trade of Barbarie, the liuing God knoweth that I say most true, that when the great sweate was, (whereon the chiefe of those with whom I ioyned in that voyage died, that is to say, Sir Iohn Lutterell, Iohn Fletcher, Henry Ostrich and others) I my selfe was also taken with the same sweate in London, and after it, whether with euill diet in keeping, or how I know not, I was cast into such an extreame feuer, as I was neither able to ride nor goe: and the shippe being at Portesmouth, Thomas Windam had her away from thence, before I was able to stand vpon my legges, by whom I lost at that instant fourescore pound. Besides I was appointed by them that died (if they had liued) to haue had the whole government both of shippe and goods, because I was to them the sole inuenter of that trade.

In the first voyage to Barbary there were two Moores, being noblemen, whereof one was of the Kings blood, conuayed by the said Master Thomas Windham into their Countrey out of England,

Yours humble at your commandement,
James Alday.

The second voyage to Barbary in the yeere 1552. Set forth by the right worship- full Sir Iohn Yorke, Sir William Gerard, Sir Thomas Wroth, Master Frances Lambert, Master Cole, and others; Written by the relation of Master James Thomas then Page to Master Thomas Windham chiefe Captaine of this voyage.

The shippes that went on this voyage were three, whereof two were of the Riuer of Thames, That is to say, the Lyon of London, whereof Master Thomas Windham was Captaine and part owner, of about an hundred & fiftie tunnes: The other was the Buttolfe about fourescore tunnes, and a Portugall Carauel bought of certaine Portugals in Newport in Wales, and freight- ed for this voyage, of summe sixtie tunnes. The number of men in the Fleete were an hundred and twentic. The Master of the Lyon was one Iohn Kerry of Mynhed in Somersetshire, his Mate was Dauid Landman. The chiefe Captaine of this small Fleete was Master Thomas Windham a Norfolkke gentleman borne, but dwelling at Marshfield-parke in Somerset shire. This Fleete departed out of King-rode neere Bristol about the beginning of May 1552. be- ing on a Munday in the morning: and the Munday fortnight next ensuing in the euening came to an ancker at their first port in the roade of Zafia, or Asafi on the coast of Barbarie, standing in 32. degrees of latitude, and there put on land part of our merchandise to be con- ueyed by land to the citie of Marocco: which being done, and hauing refreshed our selues with victuals and water, we went to the second port called Santa Cruz, where we discharged the rest of our goods, being good quantitie of linnen and woollen cloth, corall, amber, ler, and diuers other things well accepted of the Moores. In which road we found a French ship, which not knowing whether it were warre or peace betweene England and France, drewe her selfe as neere vnder the towne wals as she could possible, crauing aide of the towne for her defence, if need were, which in deed seeing vs draw neere, shot at vs a peece from the wals, which came ouer the Lion our Admirall, between the maine mast & her foremast. Where- upon we comming to an anker, presently came a pinnes aboard vs to know what we were, who vnderstanding that we had bene there the yere before, & came with the good leaue of their king in marchant wise, were fully satisfied, and gaue vs good leaue to bring our goods peaceably on shore, where the Viceroy, whose name was Sibill Manache, within short time after came to visite vs, and used vs with all curtesie. But by diuers occasions we spent here very neere three months before we could get in our lading, which was Sugar, Dates, Al- monds, and Malassos or sugar Syrope. And for all our being here in the heate of the Som- mer,

Asaf.

Santa Cruz.

The English
were at Santa
Cruz the yeere
before being
1551.

mer, yet none of our company perished by sicknesse. Our ships being laden, wee drew into the Sea for a Westerne wind for England. But being at sea, a great leake fell vpon the Lion, so that we were driuen to Lancerota, and Forteuentura, where, betweene the two Ilands, we came to a road, whence wee put on land out of our sayd ship 70. chestes of Sugar vpon Lancerota, with some dozen or sixteene of our company, where the inhabitants supposing we had made a wrongfull prize of our caruell, suddenly came with force vpon our people, among whom I my selfe was one, tooke vs prisoners, and spoiled the sugars: which thing being perceiued from our ships, they manned out three boates, thinking to rescue vs, and draue the Spaniards to flight, whereof they slew eighteene, and tooke their gouernour of the Iland prisoner, who was a very aged gentleman about 70 yeeres of age. But chasing the enemy so farre, for our recouerie, as powder and arrowes wanted, the Spaniardes perceiuing this, returned, and in our mens retire they slew sixe of them. Then a Parle grew, in the which it was agreed, that we the prisoners should be by them restored, and they receive their olde gouernour, giuing vs a testimonie vnder his and their hands, what damages wee had there received, the which damages were here restored, and made good by the king of Spaine his marchants vpon our returne into England. After wee had searched and mended our leake, being returned aboard, we came vnder saile, and as wee were going to the sea on the one side of the Iland, the Cacauego and other ships of the king of Portugals Armada entered at the other, and came to anker in the road from whence we were but newly departed, and shot off their great ordinance in our hearing. And here by the way it is to be understood that the Portugals were much offended with this our new trade into Barbarie, and both in our voiage the yeere before, as also in this they gaue out in England by their marchants, that if they tooke vs in those partes, they would vse vs as their mortall enemies, with great threats and menaces. But by God and good prouidence wee escaped their handes. From this Iland shaping our coast for England, wee were seuen or eight weekes before we could reach the coast of England. The first port wee entered into was the haueu of Plimmouth, from whence within short time we came into the Thames, and landed our marchandise at London, about the ende of the moneth of October, 1552.

A voiage made out of England vnto Guinea and Benin in Affrike, at the charges of certaine marchants Aduenturers of the Citie of London, in the yeere of our Lord 1553.

I Was desired by certaine of my friends to make some mention of this Voiage, that some memorie thereof might remaine to our posteritie, if either iniquitie of time consuming all things, or ignorance creeping in by barbarousnesse and contempt of knowledge should hereafter bury in oblivion so worthie attempts, so much the greater to be esteemed, as before neuer enterprised by Englishmen, or at the least so frequented, as at this present they are, and may bee, to the great commoditie of our marchants, if the same be not hindered by the ambition of such, as for the conquering of fortie or fiftie miles here and there, and erecting of certaine fortresses, thinke to be Lordes of halfe the world, enuying that other should enjoy the commodities, which they themselues cannot wholly possesse. And although such as haue bene at charges in the discovering and conquering of such landes ought by good reason to haue certaine priuileges, preheminences, and tributes for the same, yet (to speake vnder correction) it may seeme somewhat rigorous, and agaynst good reason and conscience, or rather agaynst the charitie that ought to be among Christian men, that such as invade the dominions of other should not permit other friendly to vse the trade of marchandise in places neerer, or seldome frequented of them, whereby their trade is not hindered in such places, where they themselues haue at their owne election appointed the Martes of their traffike. But forasmuch as at this present it is not my intent to accuse or defend, approoue or improoue, I will cease to speake any further hereof, and proceed to the de-scription of the first voyage, as briely and faithfully as I was advertised of the same, by the information of such credible persons, as made diligent inquisition to know the truth thereof, as much as shall be requisite, omitting to speake of many particular things, not greatly necessarie to be knowen: which neuertheless

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 the two Ilands, we
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 inhabitants supposing
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 to rescue vs, and
 their gouernour of the
 age. But chasing the
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 a Parle grew, in the
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thelesse, with also the exact course of the nauigation, shall be more fully declared in the second voyage. And if herein fauour or friendship shall perhaps cause some to thinke that some haue bene sharply touched, let them lay apart fauour and friendship, and giue place to truth, that honest men may receiue prayse for well doing, and lewd persons reproch, as the iust stipend of their quill desertes, whereby other may be deterred to doe the like, and vertuous men encouraged to proceed in honest attempts.

But that these voyages may be more plainly vnderstood of all men, I haue thought good for this purpose, before I intreat hereof, to make a briefe description of Africa, being that great part of the world, on whose West side beginneth the coast of Guinea at Cabo Verde, about twelue degrees in latitude, on this side the Equinoctiall line, and two degrees in longitude from the measuring line, so running from the North to the South, and by East in some places, within 5, 4, and 3 degrees and a halfe vnto the Equinoctiall, and so fourth in maner directly East and by North, for the space of 36 degrees or thereabout, in longitude from the West to the East, as shall more plainly appear in the description of the second voyage.

A briefe description of Afrike gathered by Richard Eden.

IN Africa the lesse are these kingdomes: the kingdom of Tunis and Constantina, which is Tunis. at this day vnder Tunis, and also the region of Bugia, Tripoli, and Ezzah. This part of Afrike Bugia. is very barren by reason of the great deserts, as the deserts of Numidia and Barca. The prin- Tripoli. cipall ports of the kingdom of Tunis are these: Goletta, Bizerta, Potofarnia, Bona, and Stora. Numidia. The chiefe cities of Tunis are Constantina and Bona, with diuers other. Vnder this kingdom are many Ilands, as Zerbi, Lampadola, Pantalarea, Limoso, Beit, Gamelaro, and Malta, where Ilands of Tunisia. at this present is the great master of the Rhodes. Vnder the South of this kingdom are the great deserts of Lybia. All the nations in this Africa the lesse are of the sect of Mahomet, Lybia. and a rusticall people, liuing scattered in villages. The best of this part of Afrike is Barbaria Barbarie. lying on the coast of the sea Mediterraneanum.

Mauritania (now called Barbaria) is diuided into two parts, as Mauritania Tingitana, and Mauritania. Casariensis. Mauritania Tingitana is now called the kingdom of Fes, and the kingdom of Ma- The kingdom of Fes & Marocco. rocco. The principall citie of Fes is called Fessa: and the chiefe citie of Marocco is named Marocco.

Mauritania Casariensis is at this day called the kingdom of Tremisen, with also the citie Tremisen. called Tremisen or Telensin. This region is full of deserts, and reacheth to the Sea Mediter- Oram. raneum, to the citie of Oram. with the port of Mersalquiber. The kingdom of Fes reacheth Mersalquiber vnto the Ocean Sea, from the West to the citie of Argilla: and the port of the sayd kingdom Sala. is called Sala.

The kingdom of Marocco is also extended about the Ocean Sea, vnto the citie of Azamor Azamor. and Azafi, which are vpon the Ocean Sea, toward the West of the sayd kingdom. Nere Mauritania Tingitana (that is to say, by the two kingdomes of Fes, and Marocco) are in the Sea, the Ilands of Canarie, called in old time, The fortunate Ilands. Toward the South of The Ilands of Canaria. this region is the kingdom of Guinea, with Senega, Ialofa, Gambra, and many other regions Guinea. of the Blacke Moores, called Aethiopiens or Negros, all which are watered with the riuier Ne- Aethiopiens. gro called in old time Niger. In the sayd regions are no cities, but onely certaine lowe cot- tages made of boughes of trees, plastered with chalke, and couered with strawe. In these regions are also very great deserts.

The kingdom of Marocco hath vnder it these seuen kingdomes: Hea, Sus, Guzula, the Marocco. territorie of Marocco, Duccala, Iiazchora, and Tedle. The kingdom of Fes hath as many: Fes. as Fes, Temesue, Azgar, Elabath, Errif, Garet, and Elcair. The kingdom of Tremisen hath Tremisen. these regions: Tremisen, Tenez, and Elgazair, all which are Machometists. But all the regions of Guinea are pure Gentiles, and idolatrous, without profession of any religion, or other Guinea. knowledge of God, then by the law of nature.

Africa the great is one of the three parts of the world, knowen in old time, and seuered Africa y^e great. from Asia, on the East by the riuier Nilus, on the West from Europe by the pillars of Hercules. The hither part is now called Barbarie, and the people Moores. The inner part is called Lybia

Africa the lesse. and Aethiopia. Afrike the lesse is in this wise bounded. On the West it hath Numidia; On the East Cyrenaica: On the North, the sea called Mediterraneum. In this countrey was the noble city of Carthage.

Prester Iohn. In the East side of Afrike beneath the red sea, dwelleth the great and mighty Emperour and Christian king Prester Iohn, well known to the Portugales in their voyages to Calicut. His dominions reach very farre on euery side: and hath vnder him many other Kings both christian and heathen that pay him tribute. This mightie prince is called Daudid the Emperour of Aethiopia. Some write that the king of Portugall sendeth him yeerely eight ships laden with marchandize. His kingdom confineth with the red Sea, and reacheth far into Afrike toward Aegypt and Barbarie. Southward it confineth with the Sea toward the Cape de Bona Speranza: and

Cape de Bona Speranza.

Alcair.

on the other side with the sea of sand, called Mare de Sabione, a very dangerous sea lying between y^e great citie of Alcair, or Cairo in Aegypt, and the country of Aethiopia: In the which way are many vnhabitable deserts, continuing for the space of fūe dayes iourney. And they affirme, that if the sayd Christian Emperor were not hindered by those deserts (in the which is great lacke of victuals, & especially of water) he would or now haue inuaded the kingdom of Egypt, and the citie of Alcair. The chiefe city of Ethiopia, where this great emperor is resident, is called Amacaiz, being a faire citie, whose inhabitants are of the colour of an Oliue. There are also many other cities, as the city of Saua vpon the riuer of Nilus, where the Emperour is accustomed to remaine in the Sommer season. There is likewise a great city named Barbaregal, and Ascon, from whence it is said that the Queene of Saba came to Hierusalem to heare the wisdom of Salomon. This citie is but litle, yet very faire, and one of the chiefe cities in Ethiopie. In this prouince are many exceeding high mountains, vpon the which is said to be the earthly paradise: and some say that there are the trees of the Sunne and Moone, whereof the antiquitie maketh mention: yet that none can passe thither by reason of great deserts of an hundred daies iourney. Also beyond these mountains is the Cape of Bona Speranza. And to haue said thus much of Afrike it may suffice.

From whence the Queene of Saba came.

The earthly Paradise. The trees of the Sunne and the Moone.

The first voiage to Guinea and Benin.

IN the yeere of our Lord 1553. the twelfth day of August, sailed from Portsmouth two goodly ships, the Primerose and the Lion, with a pinnas called the Moone, being all well furnished aswell with men of the lustiest sort, to the number of seuen score, as also with ordinance and victuals requisite to such a voiage: hauing also two captaines, the one a stranger called Anthonie Anes Pinteado, a Portugall, borne in a towne named the Port of Portugall, a wise, discreet, and sober man, who for his cunning in sailing, being as well an expert Pilot as a politike captaine, was sometime in great fauour with the king of Portugall, and to whom the coasts of Brasile and Guinea were committed to be kept from the Frenchmen, to whom he was a terrour on the Sea in those parts, and was furthermore a gentleman of the king his masters house. But as fortune in maner neuer fauoureth but flattereth, neuer promiseth but deceiueth, neuer raiseth but casteth downe againe: and as great wealth & fauour haue alwaies companions, emulation and enuie, he was after many aduersities & quarels made against him, inforced to come into England: where in this golden voyage he was euil matched with an vnequal companion, and vnlike match of most sundry qualities & conditions, with vertues few or none adorned. Thus departed these noble ships vnder saile on their voyage: But first captaine Windam putting forth of his ship at Portsmouth a kinsman of one of the head marchants, and shewing herein a muster of the tragicall partes hee had conceived in his braine, and with such small beginnings nourished so monstrous a birth, that more happy, yea and blessed was that yong man being left behind, then if he had bene taken with them, as some do wish he had done the like by theirs. Thus sailed they on their voyage, vntill they came to the Iland of Madera, where they tooke in certaine wines for the store of their ships, and paid for them as they agreed of the price. At these Ilands they met with a great Gallion of the king of Portugall, full of men and ordinance: yet such as could not haue pretailed if it had attempted to withstand or resist our ships, for the which cause it was set forth, not onely to let and interrupt these our shippes of their purposed voiage, but al other that should attempt the like: yet chiefly to frustrate our voiage. For the king

Pinteado.

Brasile. Guinea.

The Ilands of Madera

it hath Numidia; On
this country was the

and mighty Emperour
ir voyages to Calicut.
ny other Kings both
David the Emperour
eight ships laden with
into Afrike toward Ae-
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of Portugall was sinisterly informed, that our ships were armed to his castle of Mina in
those parties, whereas nothing lesse was ment.

After that our ships departed from the land of Madera forward on their voiage, began this
worthy capitaine Pinteados sorow, as a man tormented with the cōpany of a terrible Hy-
dra, who hitherto flattered with him, & made him a faire countenance and shew of loue.
Then did he take vpo him to command all alone, setting nought both by captain Pinteado,
and the rest of the marchants factors, sometimes with opprobrious words, and sometimes with
threatnings most shamefully abusing them, taking from Pinteado the seruice of the boies and
certain mariners that were assigned him by the order and direction of the worshipful mer-
chants, and leauing him as a commō mariner, which is the greatest despite and grief that
can be to a Portugale or Spaniard, to be diminished of their honor, which they esteem about
all riches. Thus sailing forward on their voiage, they came to the llands of Canarie, con-
tinuing their course frō thence vntil they arriued at the land of S. Nicholas, where they
victualled themselves with fresh meat, of the flesh of wild goats, whereof is great plenty in
that land, & in manner of nothing els. From hence folowing on their course and tarying
here & there at the desert llands in the way, because they would not come too timely to the
country of Guinea for the heat, and tarying somewhat too long (for what can be well mi-
nistered in a commō wealth, where inequality with tyrannie wil rule alone) they came at the
length to the first land of the country of Guinea, where they fel with the great riuer of
Sesto, where they might for their marchandizes haue laden their ships with the graines of
that country, which is a very hote fruit, and much like vnto a fig as it groweth on the tree.
For as the figs are full of small seeds, so is the said fruit full of graines, which are loose
within the eod, hauing in the mids thereof a hole on euery side. This kind of spice is much
used in cold countries, & may there be sold for great aduantage, for exchange of other wares.
But our men, by the perswasion or rather inforcement of this tragical capitaine, not regard-
ing and setting light by that commoditie, in comparison of $\frac{1}{2}$ fine gold they thirsted, sailed
an hundred leagues further, vntil they came to the golden land: where not attempting to
come neere the castle pertaining to the king of Portugall, which was within the riuer of Mina,
they made sale of their ware only on this side & beyond it, for the gold of that cōtry, to
the quantitie of an hundred and fiftie pounds weight, there being in case that they might
haue dispatched all their ware for gold, if the vntame braine of Windam had, or could haue
giuen care to the counsell and experience of Pinteado. For when that Windam not satisfied
with the gold which he had, and more might haue had if he had taried about the Mina, com-
manding the said Pinteado (for so he tooke vpon him) to lead the ships to Benin, being vn-
der the Equinoctial line, and an hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Mina, where he look-
ed to haue their ships laden with pepper: and being counsell'd of the said Pinteado, consid-
ering the late time of the yeere, for that time to go no further, but to make sale of their
wares such as they had for gold, whereby they might haue bene great gainers: Windam not
assenting hereunto, fell into a sudden rage, reuiling the sayd Pinteado, calling him lew,
with other opprobrious words, saying, This whore-on lew hath promised to bring vs to such
places as are net, or as he cannot bring vs vnto: but if he do net, I will cut off his eares
and naile them to the maste. Pinteado gaue the foresaid counsell to go no further for the
safeguard of the men and their liues, which they should put in danger if they came too late,
for the Russia which is their Winter, not for cold, but for smothering heate, with close and
cloudie aire and storming weather, of such putrifying qualitie, that it rotted the coates of
their backs: or els for comming to soone for the scorching heat of the sunne, which caused
them to linger in the way. But of force and not of will brought he the ships before the ri-
uer of Benin, where riding at an Anker, they sent their pinnas vp into the riuer 50 or 60
leagues, from whence certaine of the marchants with capitaine Pinteado, Francisco a Por-
tugale, Nicholas Lambert gentleman, and other marchants were conducted to the court where
the king remained, ten leagues from the riuer side, whither when they came, they were
brought with a great company to the presence of the king, who being a blacke Moore (al-
though not so blacke as the rest) sate in a great luge hall, long and wide, the wals made of
earth

The castle of
Mina.

The llands of
Canarie.
The land of
S. Nicholas.

The riuer of
Sesto.
Graines.

The thirst of
gold.

The castle of
Mina.

The quantitie of
gold.

Forie admitteth
no counsell.

The Russia.

Rotting heat.

Benin.

Francisco.
Nich. Lambert.

The king of Be-
nin his court.

earth without windowes, the rooffe of thin boords, open in sundry places, like vnto louers to let in the aire.

Reuerence toward the king.

And here to speake of the great reuerence they giue to their king, it is such, that if we would giue as much to our Sauior Christ, we should remooue from our heads many plagues which we daily deserue for our contempt and impietie.

So it is therefore, that when his noble men are in his presence, they neuer looke him in the face, but sit cowering, as we vpon our knees, so they vpon their buttocks, with their el-bowes vpon their knees, and their hands before their faces, not looking vp vntil the king command them. And when they are comming toward the king, as far as they do see him, they do shew such reuerence, sitting on the ground with their faces conered as before. Likewise when they depart from him, they turn not their backs toward him, but goe creeping backward with like reuerence.

The communication between the king of Benin and our men.

Pepper.

The kings gentleness towards our men.

And now to speake somewhat of the communication that was between the king and our men, you shall first vnderstand that he himselfe could speake the Portugall tongue, which he had learned of a child. Therefore after he had commanded our men to stand vp, and demanded of them the cause of their comming into that countrey, they answered by Pinteado, that they were marchants trauciling into those parties for the commodities of his countrey, for exchange of wares which they had brought from their countries, being such as should be no lesse commodious for him and his people. The king the hauing of old lying in a certaine store-house 30 or 40 kintals of Pepper (euery kintall being an hundred weight) willed them to looke vpon the same, and againe to bring him a sight of such merchandizes as they had brought with them. And thereupon sent with the captaine and the marchants certaine of his men to conduct them to the waters side, with other to bring the ware from the pinnas to the court. Who when they were returned and the wares seen, the king grew to this ende with the merchants to prouide in 30 dayes the lading of al their ships with pepper. And in case their merchandizes would not extend to the value of so much pepper, he promised to credite them to their next returne, and thereupon sent the country round about to gather pepper, causing the same to be brought to the court: So that within the space of 30 dayes they had gathered fourescore tunne of pepper.

In the meane season our men partly hauing no rule of themselves, but eating without measure of the fruits of the countrey, and drinking the wine of the Palme trees that drop-peth in the night from the cut of the branches of the same, and in such extreme heate running continually into the water, not vsed before to such sudden and vehement alterations (then the which nothing is more dangerous) were thereby brought into swellings and agues: insomuch that the later time of the yeere comming on, caused them to die sometimes three & sometimes 4 or 5 in a day. Then Windam perceiuing the time of the 30 daies to be expired, and his men dying so fast, sent to the court in post to Captaine Pinteado, & the rest to come away and to tary no longer. But Pinteado with the rest, wrote backe to him againe, certifying him of the great quantity of pepper they had already gathered & looked daily for much more: desiring him furthermore to remeber the great praise and name they should win, if they came home prosperously, and what shame of the contrary. With which answer Windam not satisfied, and many of their men dying dayly, willed and commanded them againe either to come away forthwith, or els threatened to leaue them behinde. When Pinteado heard this answer, thinking to perswade him with reason, hee tooke his way from the court toward the ships, being conducted thither with men by the kings commandement.

The death of Windam.

Pinteado will vsed of the mariners.

In the meane season Windam all raging, brake vp Pinteados Cabin, brake open his chestes, spoiled such prouision of cold stilled waters and suckets as he had prouided for his health, and left him nothing, neither of his instruments to saile by, nor yet of his apparell: and in the meane time falling sicke, himselfe died also. Whose death Pinteado comming aboard, lamented as much as if he had bene the deereest friend he had in the world. But certaine of the mariners and other officers did spit in his face, some calling him Iewe, saying that he had brought them thither to kill them: and some drawing their swords at him, making a shew to slay him. Then he perceiuing that they would needs away, desired them to tary that he might

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might fetch the rest of the marchants that were left at the court, but they would not grant this request. Then desired he them to giue him the ship-boate, with as much of an old saile as might serue for the same, promising them therewith to bring Nicholas Lambert and the rest into England, but all was in vaine. Then wrote he a letter to the court to the marchants, informing them of all the matter, and promising them if God would lend him life to returne with all haste to fetch thē. And thus was Pinteado kept ashipboard against his will, thrust among the boyes of the ship, not vsed like a man, nor yet like an honest boy, but glad to find fauour at the cookes hand. Then departed they, leauing one of their ships behind them, which they sunke for lacke of men to cary her. After this, within 6 or 7 dayes sayling, dyed also Pinteado for verry pensiuenesse & thought that stroke him to the heart. A man worthy to serue any prince, and most vilely vsed. And of seuen score men came home to Plimouth scarcely forty, and of them many died. And that no man should suspect these words which I haue saide in commendation of Pinteado, to be spoken vpon fauour otherwise then truth, I haue thought good to adde hereunto the copie of the letters which the king of Portugall and the infant his brother wrote vnto him to reconcile him, at such time as vpon the king his masters displeasure (and not for any other crime or offence, as may appeare by the said letters) he was only for pouertie inforced to come into England, where he first perswaded our marchants to attempt the said voyages to Guinea. But as the king of Portugall too late repented him that he had so punished Pinteado, vpon malicious informations of such as enuid the mans good fortune: euen so may it hereby appeare that in some cases euen Lions themselves may either be hindered by the contempt, or aided by the help of the poore wise, according vnto the fable of Esop.

The copie of Antonie Anes Pinteado his letters patents, whereby the king of Portugall made him knight of his house, after all his troubles and imprisonment, which, by wrong information made to the king, he had sustained of long time, being at the last deliuered, his cause knowen and manifested to the king by a gray Frier the king's Confessor.

I The king doe giue you to vnderstand lord Francis Desseaso, one of my counsell and ouerser of my house, that in cōsideration of the good seruice which Anthony Anes Pinteado, the sonne of Iohn Anes, dwelling in the towne called the Port, hath done vnto me, my will and pleasure is, to make him knight of my house, allowing to him in pension seuen hundred reis monethly, and euery day one alcayre of barley, as long as he keepeth a horse, & to be paid according to the ordinance of my house. Prouiding alwaies that he shall receive but one marriage gift. And this also in such cōdition, that the time which is accepted in our ordinance, forbidding such men to marry for getting such children as might succede them in this allowance, which is 6 yeres after the making of this patent, shalbe first expired before he do marry. I therefore command you to cause this to be entred in the booke called the Matricula of our household, vnder the title of knights. And when it is so entred, let the clarke of the Matricula, for the certeintie therof, write on the backside of this Aluala, or patent, the number of the leafe wherein this our grant is entred. Which done, let him returne this writing vnto the said Antonie Anes Pinteado for his warrant.

I Diego Henriques haue written this in Almarin the two and twentie day of September, in the yeere of our Lord 1551. And this beneuolence the king gaue vnto Antonie Anes Pinteado, the five and twentie day of Iuly this present yeere.

Rey.

The Secretaries declaration written vnder the kings grant.

Your Maiestie hath vouchsafed, in respect and consideration of the good seruice of Anthony Anes Pinteado, dwelling in the port, and sonne of Iohn Anes, to make him knight of your house, with ordinarie allowance, of seuen hundred reis pension by the moneth, and one alcaire of barley by the day, as long as he keepeth a horse: and to be paid accord-
ing

This Lambert was a Londoner borne, whose father had bin Lord Maior of London.

The death of Pinteado.

Pinteado first perswaded our men to the voyage of Guinea.

Seuen hundred reis are ten shillings. Alcayre is halfe a bushell.

ing to the ordinance of your house, with condition that hee shall haue but one marriage gift: and that not within the space of sixe yeres after the making of these letters Patents. The Secretaries note. Entred in the booke of the Matricula. Fol. 683.

Francisco de Siquera,

The copie of the letter of Don Lewes the infant, and brother to the king of Portugall, sent into England to Anthonie Anes Pinteado.

ANthony Anes Pinteado, I the infant brother to the king, haue me heartily commended vnto you. Peter Gonsalues is gone to seeke you, desiring to bring you home again into your country. And for that purpose he hath with him a safe conduct for you, granted by the king, that therby you may freely and without all feare come home. And although the weather be foule and stormie, yet faile not to come: for in the time that his Maiestie hath giuen you, you may doe many things to your contentation and gratifying the king, whereof I would be right glad: and to bring the same to passe, I will do all that lieth in me for your profite. But forasmuch as Peter Gonsalues will make further declaration hereof vnto you, I say no more at this present. Written in Lisbon, the eight day of December. Anno 1552.

The infant Don Lewes,

All these foresaid writings I saw vnder seale, in the house of my friend Nicholas Liese, with whom Pinteado left them, at his vnfürfortunate departing to Guinea. But, notwithstanding all these friendly letters and faire promises, Pinteado durst not attempt to goe home, neither to keepe companie with the Portugals his country men, without the presence of other: forasmuch as he had secrete admonitions that they intended to slay him, if time and place might haue serued their wicked intent.

The second voyage to Guinea set out by Sir George Barne, Sir Iohn Yorke, Thomas Lok, Anthonie Hickman and Edward Castelin, in the yere 1554. The Captaine whereof was M. Iohn Lok.

AS in the first voiage I haue declared rather the order of the history, then the course of the nauigation, whereof at that time I could haue no perfect information: so in the description of this second voyage, my chiefe intent hath beene to shew the course of the same, according to the obseruation and ordinarie custome of the mariners, and as I receiued it at the hands of an expert Pilot, being one of the chiefe in this voyage, who also with his owne hands wrote a briefe declaration of the same, as he found and tried all things, not by conjecture, but by the art of sayling, and instruments pertaining to the mariners facultie. Not therefore assuming to my selfe the commendations due vnto other, neither so bold as in any part to change or otherwise dispose the order of this voyage so well obserued by art and experience, I haue thought good to set forth the same, in such sort and phrase of speech as is commonly vsed among them, and as I receiued it of the said Pilot, as I haue said. Take it therefore as followeth.

In the yere of our Lord 1554 the eleuenth day of October, we departed the riuer of Thames with three goodly ships, the one called the Trinitie, a ship of the burden of seuen-score tunne, the other called the Bartholomew, a ship of the burden of ninetie, the third was the Iohn Euangelist, a ship of seuen score tunne. With the sayd ships and two pinnesses (whereof the one was drowned on the coast of England) we went forward on our voyage, and stayed at Douer fourteen dayes. We staid also at Rie three or foure dayes. Merouer last of all we touched at Dartmouth.

The first day of Nouember at nine of the clocke at night, departing from the coast of England, we set off the Start, bearing Southwest all that night in the sea, and the next day all day, and the next night alter, vntill the third day of the said moneth about noone, making our way good, did runne threescore leagues.

The 17 day in the morning we had sight of the Ile of Madera, which doth rise to him that cometh

Robert Gausith
was master of
the Iohn Euang-
elist.

The Reef Ma-
ster.

M. Tho. Windam

one marriage gift:
atters Patents. The

cisco de Siquera.

king of Portu-

heartily commended
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& Maiestic hath given
the king, whereof I
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ber. Anno 1552.

infant Don Lewes.

friend Nicholas Liese,
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John Yorke, Tho-
1554. The Cap-

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commeth in the Northnortheast part vpright land in the west part of it, and very high: and to the Southsoutheast a low long land, and a long point, with a saddle thorow the middest of it, standing in two and thirtie degrees: and in the West part, many springs of water running downe from the mountaine, and many white felcles like vnto corne fields, & some white houses to the Southeast part of it: and the toppe of the mountaine sheweth very ragged, if you may see it, and in the Northeast part there is a bight or bay as though it were a harborow: Also in the said part, there is a rocke a little distance from the shoare, and ouer the sayd bight you shall see a great gappe in the mountaine.

The 19 day at twelue of the clocke we had sight of the isle of Palmes and Teneriffa and the Canaries. The Ile of Palme riseth round, & lieth Southeast and Northwest, and the Northwest part is lowest. In the South is a round hill ouer the head land, and another round hill aboue that in the land. There are betwene the Southeast part of the Ile of Madera & the Northwest part of the Ile of Palme seuen and fifty leagues. This Isle of Palme lieth in eight and twenty degrees. And our course from Madera to the Ile of Palme was South and South and by West, so that we had sight of Teneriffa and of the Canaries. The Southeast part of the Ile of the Palme, & the Northnortheast of Teneriffa lie Southeast and Northwest, and betwene them are 20 leagues. Teneriffa and the great Canary called Gran Canaria, and the West part of Forteuentura stande in seuen and twenty degrees and a halfe. Gomera is a faire Island but very ragged, & lieth Westsouthwest off Teneriffa. And whosoer will come betwene them two Ilands must come South and by East, and in the South part of Gomera is a towne and a good rode in the said part of the Iland: and it standeth in seuen and twentie degrees and three terces. Teneriffa is an high land, with a great high pike like a sugar loafe, and vpon the said pike is snow throughout all the whole yeere. And by reason of that pike it may be knowne aboue all other Ilands, and there we were becalmed the twentieth day of Nouember, from sixe of the clocke in the morning, vntill foure of the clocke at afternoone.

The two and twentieth day of Nouember, vnder the Tropike of Cancer the Sunne goeth downe West and by South. Vpon the coast of Barbarie fine and twentie leagues by North Cape blanke, at three leagues off the maine, there are fifteene fadomes and good shelly ground, and sande among and no streames, and two small Ilands standing in two and twentie degrees and a terce.

From Gomera to Cape de las Barbas is an hundred leagues, and our course was South and by East. The said Cape standeth in two and twentie and a halfe: and all that coast is flatte, sixteene or seuentee fadome deepe. Seuen or eight leagues off from the riuer del Oro to Cape de las Barbas, there vse many Spaniards and Portugals to trade for fishing, during the moneth of Nouember: and all that coast is very low lands. Also we went from Cape de las Barbas Southsouthwest, and Southwest and by South, till we brought our selues in twentie degrees and a halfe, reckoning our selues seuen leagues off: and there were the least sholes of Cape Blanke.

Then we went South vntill we brought our selues in 13 degrees, reckoning our selues fine and twentie leagues off. And in 15 degrees we did reare the Crossiers, and we might haue reared them sooner if we had looked for them. They are not right a crosse in the moneth of Nouember, by reason that the nights are short there. Neuerthelesse we had the sight of them the 29 day of the said moneth at night.

The first of December, being in 13 degrees we set our course South and by East, vntill the fourth day of December at 12 of the clocke the same day. Then we were in nine degrees and a terce, reckoning our selues 30 leagues of the sholes of the riuer called Rio Grande, being Westsouthwest off them, the which sholes be 30 leagues long.

The fourth of December we beganne to set our course Southeast, we being in sixe degrees and a halfe.

The ninth day of December we set our course Eastsoutheast: the fourteenth day of the sayde moneth we set our course East, we being in fine degrees and a halfe; reckoning our selues thirty and sixe leagues from the coast of Guinea.

The Ile of
Palmes.
Teneriffa.
The Canaries.

From Madera to
the Ile of
Palmes.

Gran Canaria.
Porteuentura.
The Iland of
Gomera.

Teneriffa.
Snow.

The coast of
Barbarie.
Cape Blanke.

The riuer del
Oro.

The crossiers or
crosse stars.

Rio Grande.

The

The nineteenth of the said moneth we set our course East and by North, reckoning our selues aeuenteene leagues distant from Cape Mensurado, the said Cape being Eastnortheast of vs, and the riuier of Sesto being East.

Cape Mensurado.
The riuier of Sesto.

The one and twentieth day of the said moneth, we fell with Cape Mensurado to the Southeast, about two leagues off. This Cape may be easily known, by reason $\frac{1}{2}$ the rising of it is like a Porpose-head. Also toward the Southeast there are three trees, whereof the Eastermost tree is the highest, and the middlemost is like a hie stacke, & the Southermost like vnto a gibet: and vpon the maine are foure or fise high hilles rising one after another like round hommocks or hillocks. And the Southeast of the three trees, brandiernwise: and all the coast along is white sand. The said Cape standeth within a litle in sixe degrees.

The two and twentieth of December we came to the riuier of Sesto, & remained there vntill the nine and twentieth day of the said moneth. Here we thought it best to send before vs the pinnesse to the riuier Dulce, called Rio Dulce, that they might haue the beginning of the market before the coaming of the Iohn Euangelist.

The riuier of Sesto.

Rio Dulce.

At the riuier of Sesto we had a tunne of graines. This riuier standeth in sixe degrees, lacking a terce. From the riuier of Sesto to Rio Dulce are fise and twentie leagues. Rio Dulce standeth in fise degrees and a halfe. The riuier of Sesto is easie to be known, by reason there is a ledge of rockes on the Southeast part of the Rode. And at the entering into the hauen are fise or sixe trees that beare no leaues. This is a good harborow, but very narrow at $\frac{1}{2}$ entrance into the riuier. There is also a rocke in the hauens mouth right as you enter. And all that coast betweene Cape de Monte, and cape de las Palmas, lieth Southeast & by East, Northwest & by West, being three leagues off the shore. And you shal haue in some places rocks two leagues off: and that, betweene the riuier of Sesto and cape de las Palmas.

Cape de Monte.

Cape de las Palmas.

The land of Cakeado.

Shawo.

Croke.

S. Vincents harborow.

Betweene the riuier of Sesto and the riuier Dulce are fise and twentie leagues: & the high land that is betweene them both, is called Cakeado, being eight leagues from the riuier of Sesto. And to the Southeastwarde of it is a place called Shawgro, and another called Shyawe or Shauo, where you may get fresh water. Off this Shyawe lieth a ledge of rockes: and to the Southeastward lieth a hedland called Croke. Betweene Cakeado and Croke are nine or ten leagues. To the Southeastward off, is a harborow called S. Vincent: Right ouer against S. Vincent, is a rocke vnder the water, two leagues & a halfe off the shore. To the Southeastward of that rocke you shal see an island about three or foure leagues off: this island is not past a league off the shore. To the Eastsoutheast of the island, is a rocke that lieth about the water, and by that rocke goeth in the riuier Dulce, which you shall know by the said riuier and rocke. The Northwest side of the hauen is flat sand, and the Southeast side therof is like an Island, and a bare plot without any trees, and so is it not in any other place.

The riuier Dulce.

In the Rode you shall ride in thirteene or foureteene fadomes, good oaze and sand, being the markes of the Rode to bring the Island and the Northeast land together, and here we ankered the last of December.

The third day of Ianuarie, we came from the riuier Dulce.

Cape de las Palmas.

Note that Cape de las Palmas is a faire high land, but some low places thereof by the water side looke like red cliffes with white strakes like hie wayes, a cable length a peece, and this is the East part of the cape. This cape is the Southermost land in all the coast of Guinea, and standeth in foure degrees and a terce.

The coast of Guinea.

The coast from Cape de las Palmas to Cape Trepointes, or de Tres Puntas, is faire & cleare without rocke or other danger.

Twentie and fise leagues from Cape de las Palmas, the land is higher then in any place, vntill we come to Cape Trepointes: And about ten leagues before you come to Cape Trepointes, the land riseth still higher and higher, vntill you come to Cape Trepointes, Also before you come to the said Cape, after other 5 leagues to the Northwest part of it, there is certaine broken ground, with two great rockes, and within them in the bight of a hay, is a castle called Arra, pertaining to the king of Portugall. You shall know it by the said rockes that lie off it: for there is none such from Cape de las Palmas to Cape Trepointes. This

The castle of Arra.

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coast lieth East and by North, West and by South. From Cape de las Palmas to the said castle is fourescore and fiftene leagues. And the coast lieth from the said castle to the Westernmost point of Trepointes, Southeast and by South, Northwest and by North. Also the Westernmost point of Trepointes is a low lande, lying halfe a mile out in the sea: and vpon the innermost necke, to the land-ward, is a tuft of trees, and there we arriued the eleuenth day of Ianuary.

The 12 day of Ianuary we came to a towne called Samma or Samua, being 8 leagues from Cape Trepointes toward Eastnortheast. Betwene Cape Trepointes and the towne of Samua is a great ledge of rockes a great way out in the sea. We continued foure dayes at that Towne, and the Captaine thereof would needs haue a pledge a shore. But when they received the pledge, they kept him still, and would traffike no more, but shot off their ordinance at vs. They haue two or three pieces of ordinance and no more.

The sixteenth day of the said month we made reckoning to come to a place called Cape Corea, where captaine Don Iohn dwelleth, whose men entertained vs friendly. This Cape Corea is foure leagues Eastwarde of the castle of Mina, otherwise called La mina, or Castello de mina, where we arriued the 18 day of the moneth. Here we made sale of all our cloth, sauling two or three packes.

The 26 day of the same moneth we weighed anker, and departed from thence to the Trinitie, which was seuen leagues Eastward of vs, where she solde her wares. Then they of the Trinitie willed vs to go Eastward of that eight or nine leagues, to sell part of their wares, in a place called Perecow, and another place named Perecow Grande, being the Easternmost place of both these, which you shal know by a great round hill neere vnto it, named Môte Rodondo, lying Westward from it, and by the water side are many high palme trees. From hence did we set forth homeward the thirteenth day of February, & plied vp amongst till we came within seuen or eight leagues to Cape Trepointes. About eight of the clocke the 15 day at afternoone, we did cast about to seaward: and beware of the currants, for they will deceiue you sore. Whosoever shall come from the coast of Mina homeward, let him be sure to make his way good West, vntill he reckon himselfe as farre as Cape de las Palmas, where the currant setteth alwayes to the Eastward. And within twentie leagues Eastward of Cape de las Palmas is a riuer called De los Potos, where you may haue fresh water and balast enough, and plenty of iuory or Elephants teeth. This riuer standeth in foure degrees, and almost two terces. And when you reckon your selfe as farre shot as Cape de las Palmas, being in a degree, or a degree and a halfe, you may go West, and West by North, vntill you come in three degrees: and then you may go Westnorthwest, and Northwest and by West, vntill you come in foue degrees, and then Northwest. And in sixe degrees, we met Northerly windes, and great ruffling of tides. And as we could iudge, the currants went to the Northnorthwest. Furthermore betwene Cape de Monte, and Cape Verle, go great currants, which deceiue many men.

The 22 day of April, we were in 8 degrees and two terces: and so we ran to the Northwest, hauing the winde at Northeast and Eastnortheast, and sometimes at East, vntill we were at 18 degrees and a terce, which was on May day. And so from 18 and two terces, we had the winde at East and Eastnortheast, and sometimes at East-southeast: and then we reckoned the Islands of Cape verde Eastsoutheast of vs, we iudging our selues to be 48 leagues off. And in 20 and 21 degrees, we had the winde more Easterly to the Southward then before. And so we ran to the Northwest and Northnorthwest, and sometimes North and by West and North, vntill we came into 31 degrees, where we reckoned our selues a hundred and fourescore leagues Southwest and by South of the Island de los Flores, and there wee met with the winde at Southsoutheast, and set our course Northeast.

In 23 degrees we had the winde at the South and Southwest, and then we set our course Northnortheast, and so we ran to 40 degrees, and then we set our course Northeast, the winde being at the Southwest, and hauing the Isle de Flores East of vs, and 17 leagues off.

In the 41 degrees we met with the winde at Northeast, and so we ran Northwestward, then we met with the winde Westnorthwest, and at the West within 6 leagues, running toward the Northwest,

The Ile of
Coruo.

Northwest, and then we cast about, and lay Northeast, vntill we came in 42 degrees, where we set our course Eastnortheast, iudging the Ile of Coruo South and by West of vs, and sixe and thirtie leagues distant from vs.

A remembrance, that the 21 day of May we communed with John Rafe, and he thought it best to goe Northeast, and iudged himselfe 25 leagues Eastward to the Isle de Flores, and in 39 degrees and a halfe.

Where they lost
the sight of the
North starre.
How the com-
passe doeth
vare.

Note, that on the fourth day of September, vnder nine degrees, we lost the sight of the North starre.

Note also, that in 45 degrees, the compasse is varied 8 degrees to the West.

Item, in 40 degrees the compasse did varie 15 degrees to the whole.

Item, in 30 degrees and a halfe, the compasse is varied 5 degrees to the West.

Be it also in memory that two or three daies before we came to Cape de 3 puntas, the pinnesse went alongt the shore, thinking to sell some of our wares, and so we came to anker three or foure leagues West and by South of the Cape de 3 puntas, where we left the Trinitie.

The Primrose.

Then our pinnesse came aboard with all our men, the pinnesse also tooke in more wares. They told me moreouer that they would goe to a place where the Primrose was, and had receiued much gold at the first voyage to these parties, and tolde me furthermore that it was a good place: but I fearing a brigantine that was then vpon the coast, did wey and follow them, and left the Trinitie about foure leagues off from vs, and there we rode against that towne foure dayes: so that Martine by his owne desire, and assent of some of the Commissioners that were in the pinnesse, went a shoare to the towne, and there Iohn Berin went to trafique from vs, being three miles off trafiquing at an other towne. The towne is called Sanma or Samua, for Samma and Sammaterra, are the names of the two first townes, where we did trafique for gold, to the Northeast of Cape de 3 puntas.

The towne of
Samma-
Golde.

Hitherto continueth the course of the voyage, as it was described by the sayde Pilot. Nowa therefore I will speake somewhat of the countrey and people, and of such things as are brought from thence.

Gold foure hun-
dred weight.
Oraines.
Elephants teeth.

They brought from thence at the last voiage foure hundred pound weight and odde of gold, of two and twentie carrats and one graine in finenesse: also sixe and thirtie butts of graines, & about two hundred and fiftie Elephants teeth of all quantities. Of these I saw & measured some of nine spans in length, as they were crooked. Some of them were as bigge as a mans thigh about the knee, and weyed about fourescore and ten pound weight a peece. They say that some one hath bin scene of an hundred and sixe & twentie pound weight. Other there were which they call the teeth of calues, of one or two or three yeeres, whereof some were a foot and a halfe, some two foot, and some 3 or more, according to the age of the beast. These great teeth or tusks grow in the vpper iaw downward, and not in the nether iaw vpward, wherein the Painters and Arras workers are deceiued. At this last voyage was brought from Guinea the head of an Elephant, of such huge bignesse, that onely the bones or cranew thereof, beside the nether iaw & great tusks, weighed about two hundred weight, and was as much as I could well lift from the ground: insomuch that considering also herewith the weight of two such great teeth, the nether iaw with the lesse teeth, the tongue, the great hanging eares, the bigge & long snout or tronke, with all the flesh, braines, and skinne, with all other parts belonging to the whole head, in my iudgement it could weigh little lesse then sixe hundred weight. This head diuers haue scene in the house of the worthy marchant sir Andrew Iudde, where also I saw it, and beheld it, not only with my bodily eyes, but much more with the eyes of my mind and spirit, considering by the worke, the cunning and wisdom of the workmaister: without which consideration, the sight of such strange and wonderfull things may rather seeme curiosities, then profitable contemplations.

The head of an
Elephant.

Sir Andrew
Iudde.
The contempla-
tions of Gods
works.

The description
and properties of
the Elephant.

The Elephant (which some call an Oliphant) is the biggest of all foure footed beasts, his forelegs are longer then his hinder, he hath ancles in the lower part of his hinder legges, and sixe toes on his feete vndiuided, his snout or tronke is so long, and in such forme, that it is to him in the stead of a hand: for he neither eateth nor drinketh but by bringing his tronke to

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ownes, where we did

the sayde Pilot. Nowa
h things as are brought

eight and odde of gold,
nirtie butts of graines, &
I saw & measured some
a bigge as a mans thigh
peece. They say that
sight. Other there were
hereof some were a foot
e of the beast. These
the nether iaw vpward,
oyage was brought from
y the bones or cranew
dred weight, and was as
dering also herewith the
the tongue, the great
braines, and skinne, with
ld weigh litle lesse then
the worthy marchant sir
bodily eyes, but much
the cunning and wis-
of such strange and won-
ations.

four footed beasts, his
of his hinder legges, and
in such forme, that it is
ut by bringing his tronke
to

to his mouth, therewith he helpeth vp his Master or keeper, therewith he ouerthroweth trees. Beside his two great tusks, he hath on every side of his mouth foure teeth, wherewith he eateth and grindeth his meate: either of these teeth are almost a span in length, as they grow along in the iaw, and are about two inches in height, and almost as much in thickness. The tuskes of the male are greater then of the female: his tongue is very litle, and so farre in his mouth, that it cannot be seene: of all beastes they are most gentle and tractable, for by many sundry wayes they are taught, and doe vnderstand: insomuch that they learne to doe due honor to a king, and are of quicke sense and sharpenesse of wit. When the male hath once seasoned the female, he neuer after toucheth her. The male Elephant liueth two hundredth yeeres, or at the least one hundred and twentie: the female almost as long, but the floure of their age is but threescore yeres, as some write. They cannot suffer winter or cold: they loue riuers, and will often go into them vp to the snout, wherewith they blow and snuffe, and play in the water: but swimme they cannot, for the weight of their bodies. Plinie and Soline write, that they vse none adulterie. If they happen to meete with a man in wilderness be- ing out of the way, gently they wil go before him, & bring him into the plaine way. Ioynd in battel, they haue no small respect vnto them that be wounded: for they bring them that are hurt or weary into the middle of the army to be defended: they are made tame by drink- ing the iulse of barley. They haue continual warre against Dragons, which desire their blood, because it is very cold: and therefore the Dragon lying awaite as the Elephant passeth by, windeth his taile (being of exceeding length) about the hinder legs of the Elephant, & so staying him, thrusteth his head into his tronke and exhausteth his breath, or else biteth him in the eare, wherunto he cannot reach with his tronke, and when the Elephant waxeth faint, he falleth downe on the serpent, being now full of blood, and with the poise of his body break- eth him: so that his owne blood with the blood of the Elephant runneth out of him mingled together, which being colde, is congealed into that substance which the Apothecaries call Sanguis Draconis, (that is) Dragons blood, otherwise called Cinnabaris, although there be an other kinde of Cinnabaris, commonly called Cinoper or Vermilion, which the Painters vse in certain colours.

Debate betweene
the Elephant &
the Dragon.

Sanguis Dra-
conis.
Cinnabaris.

They are also of three kinds, as of the Marshes, the plaines, and the mountaines, no lesse differing in conditions. Philostratus writeth, that as much as the Elephant of Libya in bignes passeth the horse of Nysea, so much doe the Elephants of India exceed them of Libya: for the Elephants of India, some haue henc scene of the height of nine cubits: the other do so greatly feare these, that they dare not abide the sight of them. Of the Indian Elephants onely the males haue tuskes, but of them of Ethiopia and Libya both kindes are tusked: they are of diuers heights, as of twelue, thirteene, and fourteene dodrants, euery dodrant being a measure of nine inches. Some write that an Elephant is bigger then three wilde Oxen or Buffes. They of India are black, or of f colour of a mouse, but they of Ethiopie or Guinea are browne: the hide or skinne of them all is very hard, and without haire or bristles: their eares are two dodrants broad, and their eyes very litle. Our men saw one drinking at a riuer in Guinea, as they sailed into the land.

Three kinds of
Elephants.

Of other properties & conditions of the Elephant, as of their marceilous docilitie, of their sight and vse in the warres, of their generation and chastitie, when they were first seene in the Theaters and triumphes of the Romanes, how they are taken & tamed, and when they cast their tuskes, with the vse of the same in medicine, who so desireth to know, let him reade Plinie, in the eight booke of his naturall history. He also writeth in his twelfth booke, that in olde time they made many goodly workes of iuory or Elephants teeth: as tables, tressels, postes of houses, railles, lattesses for windowes, images of their gods, and diuers other things of iuory, both coloured and vncoloured, and intermixt with sundry kindes of precious woods, as at this day are made certaine chaires, lutes, and virginals. They had such plenty thereof in olde time, that (as far as I remember) Iosephus writeth, that one of the gates of Hieru- salem was called Porta Eburnea, (that is) the iuory gate. The whitenesse thereof was so much esteemed, that it was thought to represent the natural fairenesse of mans skinne: insomuch that such as went about to set fourth (or rather corrupt) naturall beautie with colours

Wokes of
Iuorie.

and painting, were reprinted by this proverbe, Ebur atramento candefacere, that is, To make Ivory white with inke. The Poets also describing the faire necks of beautifull virgins, call them Eburnea colla, that is, Ivory necks. And to haue said thus much of Elephants and Ivory, it may suffice.

The people of Africa.

Now therefore I will speake somewhat of the people and their maners, and maner of liuing, with an other briefe description of Africa also. It is to be vnderstood, that the people which now inhabite the regions of the coast of Guinea, and the middle parts of Africa, as Libya the inner, and Nubia, with diuers other great & large regions about the same, were in old time called Æthiopes and Nigrine, which we now call Moores, Moorens, or Negroes, a people of beastly liuing, without a God, lawe, religion, or common wealth, and so scorched and vexed with the heat of the sunne, that in many places they curse it when it riseth. Of the regions and people about the inner Libya (called Libya interior) Gemma Phrysius writeth thus.

Libya interior.

Libya interior is very large and desolate, in the which are many horrible wildernesses & mountaines, replenished with diuers kinds of wilde and monstrous beastes and serpents. First from Mauritania or Barbary toward the South is Getulia, a rough and sauge region, whose inhabitants are wilde and wandering people. After these follow the people called Melanogetuli and Pharusij, which wander in the wildernesses, carrying with them great gourdies of water. The Ethiopians called Nigrinæ occupy a great part of Africa, and are extended to the West Ocean. Southward also they reach to the riuer Nigrinis, whose nature agreeth with the riuer of Nilus, forasmuch as it is increased and diminished at the same time, and bringeth forth the like beastes as the Crocodile. By reason whereof, I thinke this to be the same riuer which the Portugals call Senega: For this riuer is also of the same nature. It is furthermore marueilous and very strange that is said of this riuer: And this is, that on the one side thereof, the inhabitants are of high stature and black, and on the other side, of browne or tawnie colour, and low stature, which thing also our men confirme to be true.

Getulia.

Æthiopes. Nigrinæ. The riuer Nigrinis or Senega.

A strange thing.

Garamantica.

There are also other people of Libya called Garamantes, whose women are common: for they contract no matrimonie, neither haue respect to chastitie. After these are the nations of the people called Pyrei, Sathiodaphnita, Odrangi, Mimaces, Lynxamate, Dolopes, Agangina, Leuci Ethiopes, Xilicci Ethiopes, Calcei Ethiopes, and Nubi. These haue the same situation in Ptolome that they now giue to the kingdome of Nubia. Here are certaine Christians vnder the dominion of the great Emperour of Æthiopia, called Prester Iohn. From these toward the West is a great nation of people called Aphricerones, whose region (as farre as may be gathered by coniecture) is the same that is now called Regnum Orguene, confining vpon the East parts of Guinea. From hence Westward, and somewhat toward the North, are the kingdoms of Gambra and Budomel, not farre from the riuer of Senega. And from hence toward the inland regions, and along by the sea coast, are the regions of Ginoia or Guinea, which we commonly call Ginnee. On the West-side of these regions toward the Ocean, is the cape or point called Cabo verde, or Caput viride, (that is) the greene cape, to the which the Portugals first direct their course when they saile to America, or the land of Brasile. Then departing from hence, they turne to the right hand toward the quarter of the winde called Garbino, which is betweene the West and the South. But to speake somewhat more of Æthiopia: although there are many nations of people so named, yet is Æthiopia chiefly diuided into two parts, whereof the one is called Æthiopia vnder Aegypt, a great & rich region. To this pertaineth the Island Meroe, embraced round about with the stremes of the riuer Nilus. In this Island women reigned in old time. Iosephus writeth, that it was sometime called Sabea: and that the Queene of Saba came from thence to Ierusalem, to heare the wisdom of Salomon. Fro hence toward the East reigneth the said Christian Emperour Prester Iohn, whom some call Papa Iohannes, & other say that he is called Pean Iuan (that is) great Iohn, whose Empire reacheth far beyond Nilus, and is extended to the coasts of the Red sea & Indian sea. The middle of the region is almost in 66. degrees of longitude, and 12. degrees of latitude. About this region inhabite the people called Clodi, Risophagi, Babylonij, Axiunita, Molili, and Molibaë. After these is the region called Troglodytica, whose inhabitants dwell in caves and dennes: for these are their houses, & the flesh of serpents their meat, as writeth PWinie,

People of Libya.

Prester Iohn.

Regnum Orguene.

Gambra. Guinea.

Cabo Verde. The Portugals Nauigation to Brasile.

Æthiopia.

The Island of Meroe.

The Queene of Saba. Prester Iohn Emperour of Æthiopia.

People of the Eastside of Africa.

and

ere, that is, To make
 beautiful virgins, call
 Elephants and Ivory,

and maner of living,
 that the people which
 of Africa, as Libya the
 me, were in old time
 Negroes, a people of
 so scorched and vexed
 uth. Of the regions
 ius writeth thus.

orrible wildernesses &
 and serpents. First
 ange region, whose in-
 ople called Melanoge-
 hem great gourdles of
 id are extended to the
 ature agreeth with the
 e time, and bringeth
 s to be the same river
 are. It is furthermore
 on the one side there-
 of browne or tawnie

are common: for they
 are the nations of the
 e, Dolopes, Agangina,
 haue the same situation
 certaine Christians vnder
 n. From these toward
 on (as farre as may be
 me, confining vpon the
 he North, are the king-
 And from hence toward
 inoia or Guinea, which
 the Ocean, is the cape
 e, to the which the Por-
 d of Brasile. Then de-
 er of the winde called
 me, what more of Ethio-
 iopia chiefly diuided
 great & rich region. To
 mes of the riuer Nilus.
 it was sometime called
 to heare the wisdom of
 eror Prester Iohn, whom
 at is) great Iohn, whose
 e Red sea & Indian sea.
 12. degrees of latitude.
 lonij, Axiunita, Molli,
 habitants dwell in cates
 meat, as writeth P^rWinie,
 and

and Diodorus Siculus. They haue no speech, but rather a grinning and chattering. There
 are also people without heads, called Blemines, hauing their eyes and mouth in their breast.
 Likewise Strucophagi, and naked Ganphasantes: Satyrs also, which haue nothing of men but
 onely shape. Moreouer Oripei, great hunters. Mennones also, and the region of Smyrno-
 phora, which bringeth fourth myrrhe. After these is the region of Azania, in the which
 many Elephants are found. A great part of the other regions of Africke that are beyond the
 Aequinoctiall line, are now ascribed to the kingdome of Melinde, whose inhabitants are ac-
 customed to traffique with the nations of Arabia, and their king is ioyned in friendship with
 the king of Portugal, and payeth tribute to Prester Iohn.

The other Ethiopie, called Ethiopia interior (that is) the inner Ethiopie, is not yet knowne
 for the greatnesse thereof, but onely by the sea coastes: yet is it described in this maner.
 First from the Aequinoctiall toward South, is a great region of Aethiopians, which bringeth
 forth white Elephants, Tygers, and the beastes called Rhinocerotes. Also a region that bring-
 eth fourth plenty of cynamome, lying betweene the branches of Nilus. Also the kingdome
 of Habech or Habasia, a region of Christian men, lying both on this side and beyond Nilus.
 Here are also the Aethiopians, called Ichthiophagi (that is) such as liue onely by fish, and
 were sometimes subdied by the warres of great Alexander. Furthermore the Aethiopians
 called Rhapsij, & Anthropophagi, are accustomed to eat mans flesh, inhabite the regions
 neere vnto the mountains called Montes Lunæ (that is) the mountains of the Moone. Ga-
 zaria is vnder the Tropike of Capricorne. After this followeth the front of Afrike, the Cape
 of Buena Speranza, or Caput Bonæ Spei, that is, the Cape of good hope, by the which they
 passe that saile from Lisbon to Calicut. But by what names the Capes and gulfes are called,
 forasmuch as the same are in euery globe and card, it were here superfluous to rehearse
 them.

Some write that Africa was so named by the Grecians, because it is without colde. For
 the Greeke letter Alpha or A signifieth priuation, voyd, or without: and Phrice signifieth
 colde. For in deed although in the stead of Winter they haue a cloudy and tempestuous sea-
 son, yet is it not colde, but rather smothering hote, with hote showres of raine also, and
 somewhere such scorching windes, that what by one meanes and other, they seeme at certaine
 times to liue as it were in furnaces, and in maner already halfe way in Purgatorie or hell.
 Gemma Phrisius writeth, that in certaine parts of Africa, as in Atlas the greater, the aire in
 the night season is scene shining, with many strange fires and flames rising in maner as high
 as the Moone: and that in the element are sometime heard as it were the sound of pipes,
 trumpets and drummes: which noises may perhaps be caused by the vehement and sundry
 motions of such fire exhalations in the aire, as we see the like in many experiences wrought
 by fire, aire and windie. The hollownesse also, and diuers reflexions and breaking of the
 cloudes may be great causes hereof, beside the vehement colde of the middle region of the
 aire, whereby the said fiery exhalations, ascending thither, are suddenly stricken backe with
 great force: for euen common and dayly experience teacheth vs, by the whissing of a burn-
 ing torch, what noise fire maketh in the aire, and much more where it striueth when it is in-
 closed with aire, as appeareth in gunnes, and as the like is scene in onely aire inclosed, as
 in Organ pipes, and such other instruments that go by windie. For windie (as say the Philo-
 sophers) is none other then aire vehemently moued, as we see in a paire of bellows, and
 such other.

Some of our men of good credit that were in this last voiage to Guinea, affirme earnestly
 that in the night season they felt a sensible heat to come from the beames of the moone.
 The which thing, although it be strange and insensible to vs that inhabite cold regions, yet
 doeth it stand with good reason that it may so be, forasmuch as the nature of starres and
 planets (as writeth Plinie) consisteth of fire, and containeth in it a spirit of life, which can-
 not be without heat.

And, that the Moone giueth heate vpon the earth the Prophet Dauid seemeth to confirme
 in his 121. Psalme, where speaking of such men as are defended from euils by Gods pro-
 tection,

People without
 heads.

Myrrh.
 Azania.

Regnum Me-
 linde.

Aethiopia in-
 terior.

White Ele-
 phants.

Habasia.

Ichthiophagi.

Anthropophagi.

Montes Lunæ.

Gasaria.

Cap. bonæ Spei.

Africa without
 colde.

The winter of
 Africa.

Flames of fire
 and noise in the
 aire.

The middle re-
 gion of the aire
 is cold.

The steed of
 Elements,
 Winde.

The heate of the
 Moone.

The nature of
 the starres.

rection, hee saith thus: Per diem Sol non exuret te, nec Luna per noctem. That is to say, In the day the Sunne shall not burne thee, nor the Moone by night.

Spouts of water
falling out of the
aire.

Cataracts of
heauen.

Veheement motions
in the Sea.

A strange thing.

The power of
nature.

They rase their
skinnes.

Fine Jewels.
A bracelet.

Shackles.

Rings.

They chaine of
golde.

A muske cat.

They say furthermore, that in certaine places of the sea they saw certaine streames of water, which they call spouts, falling out of the aire into the sea, & that some of these are as bigge as the great pillars of Churches: insomuch that sometimes they fall into shippes, and put them in great danger of drowning. Some faine that these should be the Cataracts of heauen, which were all opened at Noes floud. But I thinke them rather to be such fluxions and eruptions as Aristotle in his booke de Mundo saith, to chance in the sea. For speaking of such strange things as are seene often times in the sea, he writeth thus. Oftentimes also euen in the sea are seene euaporations of fire, and such eruptions and breaking forth of springs, that the monthes of riuers are opened. Whirlepooles, and fluxions are caused of such other veheement motions, not only in the midst of the sea, but also in creeks & streights. At certaine times also, a great quantity of water is suddenly lifted vp and carried about with the Moone, &c. By which wordes of Aristotle it doth appeare that such waters be lifted vp in one place at one time, and suddenly fall downe in another place at another time. And hereunto perhaps pertaineth it that Richard Chancellor told me that he heard Sebastian Cabot report, that (as farre as I remember) either about the coasts of Brasile or Rio de Plata, his shippe or pinnesse was suddenly lifted from the sea, and cast vpon land, I wot not howe farre. The which thing, and such other like wonderfull and strange workes of nature while I consider, and call to remembrance the narrownesse of mans understanding and knowledge, in comparison of her mightie power, I can but cease to maruell and confesse with Plinie, that nothing is to her impossible, the least part of whose power is not yet knowen to men. Many things more our men saw and considered in this voyage, woorthy to be noted, whereof I haue thought good to put some in memory, that the reader may aswell take pleasure in the variety of things, as knowledge of the historie. Among other things therefore, touching the maners and nature of the people, this may seeme strange, that their princes & noble men vse to pounce and rase their skinnes with pretie knots in diuers formes, as it were branched damaske, thinking that to be a decent ornament. And albeit they goe in maner all naked, yet are many of them, & especially their women, in maner laden with collars, bracelets, hoopess, and chaines, either of gold, copper, or iuory. I my selfe haue one of their brassets of luory, weighing two pound and sixe ounces of Troy weight, which make eight and thirtie ounces: this one of their women did weare vpon her arme. It is made of one whole piece of the biggest part of the tooth, turned and somewhat cartued, with a hole in the midst, wherein they put their hands to weare it on their arme. Some haue on euery arme one, and as many on their legges, wherewith some of them are so galled, that although they are in maner made lame thereby, yet will they by no meanes leaue them off. Some weare also on their legges great shackles of bright copper, which they thinke to bee no lesse comely. They weare also collars, bracelets, garlands, and girdles, of certain blew stones like beads. Likewise some of their women weare on their bare armes certaine foresleeces made of the plates of beaten golde. On their fingers also they weare rings, made of golden wires, with a knot or wreath, like vnto that which children make in a ring of a rush. Among other things of golde that our men bought of them for exchange of their wares, were certaine dogs-chaines and collers. They are very wary people in their bargaining, and will not lose one sparke of golde of any value. They vse weights and measures, and are very circumspect in occupying the same. They that shall haue to doe with them, must vse them gently: for they will not trafique or bring in any wares if they be euill vsed. At the first voyage that our men had into these parties, it so chanced, that at their departure from the first place where they did trafique, one of them either stole a muske Cat, or tooke her away by force, not mistrusting that that should haue hindered their bargaining in another place whither they intended to goe. But for all the haste they coulde make with full sailes, the fame of their misusage so preuented them, that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no wares: insomuch that they were inforced either to restore the Cat, or pay for her at their price, before they could trafique there.

Their

m. That is to say,

ne streames of wa-
me of these are as
ll into shippes, and
be the Cataracts of
to be such fluxions
sea. For speaking
is. Oftentimes also
breaking forth of
ions are caused of
t also in creeks &
lified vp and carried
are that such waters
her place at another
me that he heard Se-
sts of Brasile or Rio
st vpon land, I wot
range workes of na-
s vnderstanding and
maruell and confesse
er is not yet known
woorthy to be noted,
ay aswell take plea-
her things therefore,
that their princes
ts in diuers formes,
And albeit they goe
en, in maner laden
r, or iuory. I my
sixe ounces of Troy
did weare vpon her
turned and somewhat
are it on their arme.
th some of them are
ll they by no meanes
bright copper, which
ts, garlands, and gir-
n weare on their bare
their fingers also, they
o that which children
n bought of them for

ne sparke of golde of
ect in occupying the
for they will not tra-
that our men had into
e where they did tra-
y, not mistrusting that
they intended to goe.
their misusage so pre-
uld bring in no wares:
her at their price, be-

Their

Their houses are made of foure postes or trees, and covered with boughes.

Their houses.

Their common feeding is of roots, & such fishes as they take, whereof they haue great plenty.

Their feeding.

There are also such flying fishes as are seene in the sea of the West Indies. Our men salt-
ed of their fishes, hoping to prouide store thereof: but they would take no salt, and must
therefore be eaten forthwith as some say. Howbeit other affirme, that if they be salted im-
mediatly after they be taken, they will last vncorrupted ten or twelue dayes. But this is
more strange, that part of such flesh as they caried with them out of England, which putri-
fied there, became sweete againe at their returne to the clime of temperate regions.

Flying fishes.

A strange thing.

They vse also a strange making of bread, in this maner. They grinde betweene two stones
with their handes as much corne as they thinke may suffice their family, and when they haue
thus brought it to floure, they put thereto a certaine quantitie of water, and make thereof
very thinne dough, which they sticke vpon some post of their houses, where it is baked by
the heate of the Sunne: so that when the master of the house or any of his family will eate
thereof, they take it downe and eate it.

Their bread.

They haue very faire wheate, the eare whereof is two handfuls in length, and as bigge as
a great Bulrush, and almost foure inches about where it is biggest. The stemme or straw
seemeth to be almost as bigge as the litle finger of a mans hand, or litle lesse. The graines
of this wheate are as big as our peason, round also, and very white, and somewhat shining,
like pearles that haue lost their colour. Almost all the substance of them turneth into floure,
& maketh litle bran or none. I told in one eare two hundred & threescore graines. The
eare is inclosed in three blades longer then it selfe, & of two inches broad a peece. And
by this fruitfulness the Sunne seemeth partly to recompence such griefes and molestations
they otherwise receiue by the feruent heate thereof. It is doubtlesse a worthy cōtemplation
to consider the contrary effects of the sunne: or rather the contrary passions of such things
as receiue the influence of his beames, either to their hurt or benefit. Their drinke is either
water, or the iuice that droppeth from the cut branches of the barren Date trees, called Pal-
mitos. For either they hang great gourdes at the said branches euery euening, and let them
so hang all night, or else they set them on the ground vnder the trees, that the droppes may
fall therein. They say that this kinde of drinke is in taste much like vnto whey, but some-
what sweeter, and more pleasant. They cut the branches euery euening, because they are
seared vp in the day by the heate of the Sunne. They haue also great beanes as bigge as
chestnuts, and very hard, with a shell in the stead of a huske.

Their wheate.

The Sunne.

Their drinke.

Many things more might be saide of the maners of the people, and of the wonders and
monstrous things that are engendred in Africke. But it shall suffice to haue saide this much
of such things as our men partly sawe, and partly brought with them.

And whereas before speaking of the fruit of graines, I described the same to haue holes
by the side (as in deede it hath, as it is brought hither) yet was I afterward enformed, that
those holes were made to put stringes or twigges through the fruite, thereby to hang them
vp to dry at the Sunne. They grow not past a foote and a halfe, or two foote from the ground,
and are as red as blond when they are gathered. The graines themselues are called of the
Phisicians Grana Paradisi.

Graines.

At their coming home the keeles of their shippes were maruiculously ouergrowne with
certaine shelles of two inches length and more, as thicke as they could stand, and of such
bignesse that a man might put his thumbe in the mouthes of them. They certainly affirme
that in these there groweth a certaine slimie substance, which at the length slipping out of
the shell and falling in the sea, becommeth those foules which we call Barnacles. The like
shelles haue bene seene in ships returning fro Iseland, but these shels were not past halfe an
inch in length. Of the other that came from Guinea, I sawe the Primerose lying in the
docke, and in maner covered with the said shels, which in my iudgement should greatly hin-
der her sayling. Their ships were also in many places eaten with the wormes called Bromas
or Bissas, whereof mention is made in the Decades. These creepe betweene the planks,
which they eate through in many places.

Shels that cleaue
to ships.

Barnacle.

Bromas.

Among

A secret.

Among other things that chanced to them in this voyage, this is worthy to be noted, that whereas they sailed thither in seven weekes, they could returne in no lesse space then twentie weekes. The cause whereof they say to be this: That about the coast of Cabo Verde the winde is euer at the East, by reason whereof they were enforced to saile farre out of their course into the maine Ocean, to finde the winde at the West to bring them home. There died of our men at this last voyage about twentie and foure, whereof many died at their returne into the clime of the colde regions, as betwene the Islands of Azores and England. They brought with them certaine blacke slaues, whereof some were tall and strong men, and could wel agree with our meates and drinckes. The colde and moyst aire doth somewhat offend them. Yet doubtlesse men that are borne in hot Regions may better abide colde, then men that are borne in colde Regions may abide heate, forasmuch as vehemēt heate resolueth the radical moysture of mens bodies, as colde constraineth and preserueth the same.

The death of our men.

Five blacke Moores brought into England. Colde may be better abiden then heate.

This is also to be considered as a secret worke of nature, that throughout all Africke, vnder the Æquinoctial line, and neere about the same on both sides, the regions are extreme hote, and the people very blacke. Whereas contrarily such regions of the West Indies as are vnder the same line are very temperate, and the people neither blacke, nor with curle and short wooll on their heads, as they of Africke haue, but of the colour of an Oliue, with long and blacke heare on their heads: the cause of which variety is declared in diuers places in the Decades.

It is also worthy to be noted that some of them that were at this voyage told me: That is, that they ouertooke the course of the Sunne, so that they had it North from them at noone, the 14. day of March. And to haue said thus much of these voyages, it may suffice.

The first voyage made by Master William Towrson Marchant of London, to the coast of Guinea, with two Ships, in the yeere 1555.

September.

Vpon Munday the thirtieth day of September wee departed from the Isle of Wight, out of the hauen of Neuport with two good shippes, the one called the Hart, the other the Hinde, both of London, and the Masters of them were Iohn Ralph, and William Carter, for a voyage to bee made vnto the Riuer de Sestos in Guinea, and to other hauiens thereabout.

October.

It fell out by the varietie of windes, that it was the foureteenth day of October before wee coulde fetch Dartmouth: and being there arriued wee continued in that roade sixe dayes, and the 20. of October we warpt out of the hauen, and set saile, directing our course towards the Southwest, and the next morning we were runne by estimation thirty leagues.

November.

The first of November we found our selues to be in 31. degrees of latitude by the reckoning of our Master. This day we ranne about 40. leagues also.

Porto Santo.

The second day we ranne 36. leagues. The third day we had sight of Porto Santo, which is a small Island lying in the sea, about three leagues long, and a league & a halfe broad, & is possessed by Portugals. It riseth as we came from the Northnorthwest like two small hilles neere together. The East end of the same Island is a high land like a saddle with a valley, which makes it to beare that forme. The West end of it is lower with certaine small round hillocks. This Island lieth in thirty and three degrees. The same day at 11. of the clocke we raysed the Isle of Madera, which lieth 12. leagues from Porto Santo, towards the Southwest: that Island is a faire Island and fruitfull, and is inhabited by Portugals, it riseth as farre off like a great whole land and high. By three of the clocke this day at after noone we were thwart of Porto Santo, and we set our course Southwest, to leaue the Isle of Madera to the Eastward, as we did Porto Santo. These two Islands were the first land that we saw since wee left the coast of England. About three of the clocke after midnight wee were thwart of Madera, within three leagues of the West end of it, and by meanes of the high hilles there, we were becalmed: We suppose we ranne this day and night 30. leagues.

Madera.

The fourth day wee lay becalmed vnder the Isle of Madera, vntill one of the clocke at afternoone, and then, the winde coming into the East, wee went our course, and ranne that day fiftene leagues.

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The 5. day we ranne 15. leagues more.

The 6. day in the morning we rayed the Isle of Tenerif, otherwise called the Pike, because Tenerif. it is a very high Island, with a pike vpon the top like a loafe of suger. The same night we raised the Isle of Palma, which is a high land also, and to the Westward of the Isle of Tenerif. ^{Palma.}

The 7. day we perceived the Isle of Gomera, which is an Island standing betwixt Tenerif ^{Gomera.} and Palma, about 12. leagues Eastward from Palma, and 8. leagues Westward from Tenerif: and for feare of being becalmed with the Isle of Tenerif, we left both it, and Gomera to the Eastward of vs, and went betwixt Palma and Gomera. We ranne this day and night 30. leagues.

Note that these Islands be 60. leagues from Madera, and that there are 3. Islands more to the Westward of Tenerif, named the Grand Canaria, Forte-ventura, & Lancerot, of which Islands we came not in sight: they be inhabited by Spaniards.

This day also we had sight of the Isle of Ferro, which is to the Southwards 13. leagues ^{Ferro.} from the other Islands, and is possessed by Spaniards. All this day and night by reason of the winde we could not double the point of the Isle of Ferro, except we would haue gone to the Westward of it, which had bene much out of our course: therefore we kept about, and ranne backe five houres Eastnortheast to the ende we might double it vpon the next boord, the winde continuing Southeast, which hath not bene often scene vpon that coast by any traucellers: for the winde continueth there for the most part Northeast, & East Northeast: so vpon the other boord by the next morning we were in a maner with the Island, and had roome ynough to double the same.

The 8. day we kept our course as neere the winde as wee could, because that our due course to fetch the coast of Barbary was Southeast and by East, but by the scant winde wee could not goe our due course, but went as neere it as we could, and ranne this day and night 25. leagues.

The 9. day we ranne 30. leagues, the 10. 25. leagues, the 12. 24.

The 12. day we sawe a saile vnder our Lee, which was as we thought a fisherman, so that wee went roome to haue spoken with him, but within one houre there fell such a fogge, that wee could not see the shippe nor one of vs the other: we shot off diuers pieces to the Hinde, but she heard them not: at afternoone she shot off a piece which wee heard, and made her answere with another: and within one halfe houre after the fogge brake vp, and we were within 4. leagues of the shoare vpon the coast of Barbary, and wee sounded and had 14. fadom water. The Barke also came roome with vs and there ankered by reason of the contrary winde. When we fell with the land, we could not iudge iustly what part of the land it was, because the most part of that coast is lowe land, and no part to be iudged of it but the fore part of the shoare, which is white like chalke or sand, and very deepe vnto the hard shoare: there immediatly we began to fish, and found great store of a kinde of fish which the Portugals commonly fish for vpon that coast, which they cal Pergosses, the Frenchmen call them Saders, and our men salt-water breames. Before the clearing vp of the fogge, the shippe which we followed shaped vs such a course that we could see her no more, by reason of our shooting off to finde the Hinde againe. This part of the coast of Barbary, by our Pilots reckoning, is about 16. leagues to the Eastwards of the riuer del Oro.

Riuer del Oro.

The 13. day in the afternoone wee spied a saile comming towards vs, which wee iudged to be the saile that wee sawe the day before, and as soone as we spied him, wee caused the Hinde to way her ancre and to goe towards him, and manned out our Skiffe in like case to lay him aboard, or to discern what hee was, and wee our selues within halfe an houre after wayed also: but after the saile had espied vs, hee kept about, and turned backe againe, and shortly after there fell such another fogge, that wee could not see him: which fogges continued all that night, so that wee were constrained to leaue the chase. This afternoone the winde came about, and wee went our course Southwest and by West, to goe cleare off the coast, wee ranne that night sixteene leagues.

The foureteenth day in the morning was very foggie: but about twelue a clocke wee espied a Caruell of 60. tunne which was fishing, and we sent our Skiffe to him with five men,

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and

and all without any weapon saving their Oares. The Caruell for haste let slippe her ancre, and set saile; and they seeing that, fearing that they should not fetch her, would tarry for no weapons, and in the ende ouertooke the Caruell, and made her to strike saile, and brought her away, although they had foureteene or fifteene men aboard, & euery man his weapon, but they had not the hearts to resist our men. After they were come to vs, they let fall their ancre, for wee had cast ancre because the winde was not good: I caused then the Skiffe to come for mee, and I went aboarde of them to see that no harme should bee done to them, nor to take any thing but that which they might spare vs for our money. So wee tooke of them 3. Tapnets of figges, two small pots of oyle, two pipes of water, foure hogsheds of saltfish which they had taken vpon the coast, and certaine fresh fish which they did not esteeme, because there is such store vpon that coast, that in an houre and sometime lesse, a man may take as much fish as will serue twentie men a day. For these things, and for some wine which wee dranke aboarde of them, and three or foure great Cannes which they sent aboard of our shippes, I payed them twentie and seuen Pistoles, which was twice as much as they willingly would haue taken: and so let them goe to their ancre and cable which they had let slippe, and got it againe by our helpe. After this wee set saile, but the winde caused vs to ancre againe about twelue leagues off the riuer del Oro, as the Portugals tolde vs. There were fiue Caruels more in this place, but when they sawe vs, they made all away for feare of vs.

The 15. day we ridde still because of the winde.

The 16. day we set saile and ranne our course 40. leagues. This day, by the reckoning of our Pilots, we were right vnder the Tropike of Cancer. The 17. day we ranne 25. leagues within sight for the most part of the coast of Barbary.

The 18. day wee ranne thirtie leagues, and at twelue of the clocke by the reckoning of our Pilots we were thwart of Cape Blanke.

The 22. day our Pilots reckoned vs to be thwart Cape Verde.

The 12. day of December we had sight of land of Guinea, which as soone as we saw we halled into the land Northeast, and about 12. of the clocke at night we were neere the shoare within lesse then 2. leagues: and then we kept about and sounded, and found 18. fadom water. Afterwards we saw a light towards the shoare, which we thought to haue bene a ship, and thereby iudged it to be the riuer de Sestos, which light as soone as we espied, we came to an anker & armed our tops, and made all things ready to fight, because we doubted that it might be some Portugal or French man: this night we remained at an anker, but in the morning we saw no man, only we espied 4. rockes about 2. English miles from vs, one great rocke, and the 3. other smal ones, which when we sawe, we supposed that the light came from the shore, and so wayed and set saile East Southeast along the shoare, because the Master did not well know the place, but thought that we were not so farre to the East as the riuer de Sestos.

This land all a long is a low land, and full of very high trees all along the shoare, so that it is not possible to know the place that a man doth fall withall, except it be by the latitude: In these 24. houres I thinke we ran 16. leagues, for all the night we had a great gale as we were vnder saile, and had withall store of thunder and lightnings.

The 13. day for the most part we ran East Southeast all along the shoare, within two leagues alwayes of the same, and found the land all as at the first, full of woods and great rocks hard aboard the shoare, and the billow beating so sore, that the seas brake vpon the shoare as white as snow, and the water mounted so high that a man might easily discern it 4. leagues off, in such wise that no boate could land there. Thus we ran vntil 12. of the clocke, and then they tooke the Sunne and after iudged themselves to be 24. leagues past the riuer de Sestos to the Eastwards, by reason whereof we halled into the shoare within two English miles, and there ancred and found fifteene fadom water, and all off from the shoare the sea so smooth, that we might wel haue rid by an Hawser. All that after-noonne we trimmed our Boate and made her a saile, to the ende that she might go along by the shoore to seeke some place to water in: for wee could not goe backe againe to the riuer de Sestos, because the winde blowes

Great store of fish vpon the coast of Barbary.

The Tropike of Cancer in 23. and a halfe.

Cape Blanke.
Cape Verde.
The coast of Guinea.

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blowes alwayes contrary, and the Currant runneth alwayes to the Eastwards, which was also
against vs.

The 14. day we set saile & went back againe along the coast, and sent our boats hard
aboard the shoare to seeke a watering place, which they found about 12. of the clock, and
we being farre into the sea, met with diuers boats of the Country, small, long and nar-
row, & in euery boate one man and no more: we gaue them bread which they did eat, &
were very glad of it. About 4 of the clocke our boats came to vs with fresh water: and this
night we ankered against a Riuer.

The 15. day we wayed and set saile to goe neere the shoare, and with our leade wee sounded
all the way, and found sometimes rockes, and sometimes faire ground, and at the shallowest
found 7. fadoms alwayes at the least. So in fine we found 7. fadom and a halfe within an
English mile of the shoare, and there we ankered in a maner before the mouth of the Riuer,
and then wee sent our boats into the Riuer for water, which went about a mile within the
Riuer, where they had very good water. This Riuer lieth by estimation 8. leagues beyond
the Riuer de Sestos, and is called in the Cardie Riuer S. Vincent, but it is so hard to finde,
that a boat being within halfe a mile of it shall not be able to discern it: it is a Riuer: by
reason that directly before the mouth of it there lyeth a ledge of rockes, which is much broader
then the Riuer, so that a boate must runne in along the shoare a good way betwixt the
rockes and the shoare before it come to the mouth of the Riuer, and being within it, it is
a great Riuer and diuers other Riuers fall into it: The going into it is somewhat ill, because
that at the entering the seas do goe somewhat high, but being once within it, it is as calme as
the Thames.

There are neere to the Sea vpon this Riuer diuers inhabitants, which are mighty bigge
men and go al naked except some thing before their priuie parts, which is like a clout about
a quarter of a yard long made of the barke of trees, and yet it is like a cloth: for the barke
is of that nature, that it will spin small after the maner of linnen. Some of them also weare
the like vpon their heades being painted with diuers colours, but the most part of them go
bare headed, and their heads are clipped and shorne of diuers sorts, and the most part of
them haue their skin of their bodies raced with diuers workes, in maner of a leather lerkin.
The men and women goe so alike, that one cannot know a man from a woman but by their
breastes, which in the most part be very foule and long, hanging downe low like the vdder
of a goat.

The same morning we went into the Riuer with our Skiffe, and caried certaine basons, ma-
nells, &c. And there we tooke that day one hogsh-head and 100. li. waight of Graines, and
two Elephants teeth at a reasonable good reckoning. Wee solde them both basons, and
Manellios, and Margarits, but they desired most to haue basons: For the most part of our
basons wee had by estimation about 30. li. for a peece, and for an Elephants tooth of 30. li.
waight, we gaue them 6.

The 16. day in the morning we went into the riuer with our Skiffe, and tooke some of
euery sort of our marchandize with vs, and shewed it to the Negroes, but they esteemed it
not, but made light of it, and also of the basons, Manellios and Margarits, which yesterday
they did buy: howbeit for the basons they would haue giuen vs some graines, but to no
purpose, so that this day wee tooke not by estimation aboue one hundredth pound waight of
Graines, by meanes of their Captaine, who would suffer no man to sell any thing but through
his hands, and at his price: he was so subtile, that for a bason hee would not giue 15. pound
waight of Graines, and sometimes would offer vs small dishfuls, whereas before wee had bas-
kets full, and when he saw that wee would not take them in contentment, the Captaine de-
parted, and caused all the rest of the boates to depart, thinking belike that wee would haue
followed them, and haue giuen them their owne askings. But after that wee perceiued their
fetch, wee wayed our Grapnel and went away, and then wee went on land into a small Towne
to see the fashions of the Country, and there came a threescore of them about vs, and at
the first they were afraid of vs, but in the ende perceiuing that wee did no hurt, they would
come to vs and take vs by the hand and be familiar with vs, and then we went into their

The Current
setting East-
ward.

Riuer S. Vin-
cent.

Cloth made of
the barke of
trees.

The Negroes
race their
skinned.

Graines of
Guinea.
Elephants
teeth.

The descrip-
tion of their
Townes and
houses.

Townes, which were like to twentie small houels, all couered ouer with great leaues and baggage, and all the sides open, and a scaffold vnder the house about a yard high, where they worke many pretie things of the barkes of trees, and there they lye also. In some of their houses they worke yron and make faire dartes, and diuers other things to worke their boates, and other things withall, and the women worke as well as the men. But when wee were there diuers of the women to shew vs pleasure danced and sung after their maner, full ill to our cares. Their song was thus :

Sakere, sakere, ho, ho. Sakere, sakere, ho, ho.

And with these words they leape and dance and clap their hands. Beastes we could see none that they had, but two goates, small dogges, and small hennes: other beastes we saw none. After that we had well marked all things we departed and went aboard our ships: which thing the Captaine of the other towne perceiuing, sent two of his seruants in a boat with a basket of Graines, and made vs signes that if when we had slept wee would come againe into their riuer, wee should haue store of Graines, and so shewed vs his Graines and departed.

The 17. day in the morning because we thought that the Negroes would haue done something because the Captaine sent for vs, I required the Master to goe on shoare, and sent the rest of our Marchants with him, and taried aboard my selfe by reason that the last day he esteemed our things so litle: so when the Master and the rest came into the riuer, the captaine with diuers others came to them, and brought Graines with them, & alter that he saw that I was not there, he made signes to know where I was, and they made signes to him againe that I was in the ships: and then hee made signes to know who was Captaine by the name of Diago, for so they call their Captaine, & they pointed to the master of the ship: then he began to shew his Graines, but he held them so vnreasonably, that there was no profit to be made of them: which things the Master perceiuing, and seeing that they had no store of Graines, came away, and tooke not about 50. pound waight of Graines. Then he went a shoare to the litle Towne where we were the day before, & one of them plucked a Gourd, wherewith the Negroes were offended, & came many of them to our men with their darts and great targets, and made signes to them to depart: which our men did, hauing but one bow and two or three swords, and went aboard the boate and came away from them: and assoone as they were come aboard we wayed and set saile, but the winde was off the Sea, so that we could not get out cleare of certaine rocks, and therefore we came to an ancre againe.

Diago the
name of a
Captaine.

The latitude
of S. Vincent
riuer is 4. degrees
and a halfe.
Leaues of ex-
ceeding length.

This riuer is called Riuer S. Vincent, standing in 4. degrees and a halfe, and it ebbeth and floweth there euery 12. houres, but not much water when it ebbeth the most: while wee were there, it ebbed one fadome and a halfe water.

This country as farre as we could perceiue is altogether woody, and al strange trees, whereof wee knewe none, and they were of many sorts, with great leaues like great dockes, which bee higher then any man is able to reach the top of them.

Long 1530
stalkes.

There are certaine peason by the Sea side, which grow vpon great and very long stalkes, one of the stalkes I measured and found it 27. paces long, and they grow vpon the sand like to trees, and that so neere the Sea, that sometimes the Sea floweth into the woods as we might perceiue by the water markes.

Long womans
breasts.

The trees and all things in this place grow continually greene. Diuers of the women haue such exceeding long breasts, that some of them wil lay the same vpon the ground and lie downe by them, but all the women haue not such breasts.

At this place all the day the winde bloweth off the Sea, and all the night off the land, but wee found it to differ sometimes, which our Master marueiled at.

This night at 9. of the clocke the winde came vp at the East, which ordinarily about that time was wont to come out of the North Northwest off the shoare: yet we wayed and halled off South with that winde all night into the Sea, but the next morning we halled in againe to the lande, and tooke in 6. Tunnes of water for our ship, and I thinke the llinde tooke in as much.

I could

I could not perceiue that here was any gold, or any other good thing: for the people be so wilde and idle, that they giue themselves to seeke out nothing: if they would take paines they might gather great store of graines, but in this place I could not perceiue two Tunne. There are many foules in the Countrey, but the people wil not take the paines to take them.

I obserued some of their words of speach, which I thought good here to set downe.

Bezow, bezow,	}	Is their salutation.
Manegeate afoye,		Graines ynough.
Crocow afoye,		Hennes ynough.
Zeramme afoye,		Haue you ynough?
Begge sarcke,		Giue me a knife.
Begge come,		Giue me bread.
Borke,		Holde your peace.
Coutrecke,		Ye lye.
Veede,		Put foorth, or emptie.
Brekeke,		Rowe.
Diago,	Their Captaine, and some call him Dabo.	

The language about the Riuer of S. Vincent.

and other wordes they speake very thicke, and oftentimes recite one word three times together, and at the last time longer then at the two first.

The 18. day towards night, as we were sailing along the coast, we met with certaine boats in the sea, & the men shewed vs that there was a riuer thwart of vs, where there were Graines to be sold, but we thought it not good to tary there, least the other ships should get before vs. This riuer hath lying before it three great rockes, and 5. small rocks, one great tree, and a litle tree right by the riuer, which in height exceeded all the rest: we hailed this night along the coast 10. leagues.

The 19. day as we coasted the shoare, about twelue of the clocke there came out to vs 3. boates to tell vs that they had graines, & brought some with them for a shew, but we could not tary there. We proceeded along the coast, & ancred by the shore all the night, and ran this day 10. leagues.

The 20. day the Hinde hauing ankered by vs amongst rockes, and foule ground, lost a small anker. At noone, as we passed along the coast, there came forth a Negro to vs, making signes, that if we would goe a shoare, wee should haue Graines, and where wee ankered at night, there came another to vs, and brought Graines, and shewed vs them, and made signes that wee should tary, and made a fire vpon the land in the night, meaning thereby to tell vs where we should land, and so they did in diuers other places vpon the coast, where they saw vs to anker.

In all the places where we haue ancred, since we came from our watring place, we haue found the tide alwayes running to the Westwards, and all along the coast many rockes hard aboard the shoare, and many of them a league off the shoare or more, we ran this day 12. leagues.

The tides and nature of the shoare.

The 21. day, although we ranne all day with a good gale of winde, yet the tides came so sore out of the coast, that we were not able to runne about sixe leagues: and this day there came some Negroes to vs, as there had done other times.

The 22. wee ranne all day and night to double a point, called Das palmas, and ranne sixteene leagues.

The point of Palmas.

The 23. day about 3. of the clocke we were thwart of the point, & before we came to the Westermost part of it, we saw a great ledge of rocks, which lie West from the Cape about 3. leagues and a league or more frō the land. Shortly after we had sight of the Eastermost part of the Cape, which lieth 4. leagues from the Westermost part, and vpon the very corner thereof lie two greene places, as it were closes, and to the Westwards of the Cape the land parted from the Cape, as it were a Bay, whereby it may well be knownen. Foure leagues more beyonde that there lieth a head-land in the sea, and about two leagues beyond the head-land there goeth in a great Bay, as it were a riuer, before which place we ankered

I could

ankedered all that night, which wee did, least in the night, wee should ouerrunne a riuier, where the^e last yeere they had all their Elephants teeth.

* That was the
year 1554.

This Cape Das palmas lieth vnder foure degrees and a halfe, and betwixt the said Cape, and the riuier de Sestos is the greatest store of Graines to be had, and being past the said Cape, there is no great store else where.

The tides run-
ning Eastward.

Where we ankered this night, we found that the tide, which before ran alwayes to the Westward, from this Cape runneth all to the Eastward: this day we ranne some 16. leagues.

The 24. day running our course, about eight of the clock there came forth to vs certaine boats, which brought with them small egges, which were soft without shels, and they made vs signes, that there was within the land fresh water, and Goates: and the Master thinking that it was the riuier which we sought, cast ancker and sent the boate on shoare, with one that knew the riuier, and comming neere the shoare, hee perceiued that it was not the riuier, and so came backe againe, and went along the shoare, with their oares and saile, and wee weyed and ranne along the shoare also: and being thirteene leagues beyond the Cape, the Master perceiued a place which he iudged to be the riuier, when wee were in dedde two miles shot past it: yet the boate came from the shoare, and they that were in her saide, that there was no riuier: notwithstanding wee came to an ancker, and the Master and I tooke fise men with vs in the boat, and when hee came neere the shoare, hee perceiued that it was the same riuier which hee did seeke: so we rowed in, and found the entrance very ill, by reason that the sea goeth so high: and being entred, diuers boates came to vs, and shewed vs that they had Elephants teeth, and they brought vs one of about eight pound, & a little one of a pound, which we bought: then they brought certaine teeth to the riuier side, making signes, that if the next day we would come againe, they would seli vs them: so we gaue vnto two Captaines, to either of them a manillio, and so we departed, and came aboard, and sent out the other boate to another place, where certaine boates that came into the sea, made vs signes that there was fresh water: and being come thither, they found a towne, but no riuier, yet the people brought them fresh water, and shewed them an Elephants tooth, making signes that the next day they would sel them teeth, and so they came aboard.

A Towne.

This riuier lieth by the Carde thirteene leagues from the Cape Das palmas, and there lieth to the Westwards of the same a rocke about a league in the sea, and the riuier it selfe hath a point of lande coming out into the Sea, whereupon grow fine trees, which may well bee discerned two or three leagues off, comming from the Westward, but the riuier cannot bee perceiued vntill such time as a man be hard by it, and then a man may perceiue a litle Towne on ech side the riuier, and to ech Towne there belongeth a Captaine. The riuier is but small, but the water is good and fresh.

Two miles beyond the riuier, where the other towne is, there lieth another point into the Sea, which is greene like a close, and not aboue sixe trees vpon it, which growe one of them from the other, whereby the coast may well be knowne: for along all the coast that we haue hitherto sailed by, I haue not scene so much bare land.

Many Palme
trees.

In this place, and three or foure leagues to the Westward of it, along the shoare, there grow many Palme trees, whereof they make their wine de Palma. These trees may easily be knowen almost two leagues off, for they be very high and white bodied, and streight, and be biggest in the mid-st: they haue no boughes, but onely a round bush in the top of them: and at the top of the same trees they boare a hole, and there they hang a bottell, and the iuyce of the tree runneth out of the said hole into the bottle, and that is their wine.

Cape Tres
puntas.

From the Cape das Palmas, to the Cape Tres puntas, there are 100. leagues: and to the port where we purpose to make sales of our cloth beyond the Cape Tres puntas 40. leagues.

Note, that betwixt the riuier De Sestos, and the Cape Das palmas, is the place where all the graines be gathered.

The language of the people of this place, as far as I could perceiue, differeth not much frō the language of those which dwel where we wated before: but the people of this place be more gentle in nature then the other, and goddlier men: their building & apparel is all one with the others.

Their

Their desire in this place was most of all to haue Manillios and Margarites: as for the rest of our things, they did little esteeme them.

About nine of the clocke there came boates to vs foorth, from both of the places aforesaid, and brought with them certaine teeth, and after they had caused me to sweare by the water of the Sea that I would not hurt them, they came aboard our ship three or foure of them, and we gaue them to eate of all such things as we had, and they did eate and drinke of all things, as well as we our selues. Afterwards we bought all their teeth, which were in number 14. and of those 14. there were 10. small: afterwards they departed, making vs signes that the next day we should come to their Townes.

The 26. day because we would not trifle long at this place I required the Master to goe vnto one of the townes, and to take two of our marchants with him, & I my selfe went to the other, and tooke one with me, because these two townes stand three miles asunder. To these places we caried somewhat of euery kinde of marchandize that we had: and hee had at the one Towne, nine teeth, which were but small, and at the other towne where I was, I had eleuen, which were also not bigge, and we left aboard with the Master certaine Manillios, wherewith he bought 12. teeth aboard the ship, in our absence: and hauing bought these of them, wee perceiued that they had no more teeth: so in that place where I was one brought to me a small goat, which I bought, and to the Master at the other place they brought fine small hennes, which he bought also, and after that we saw there was nothing else to be had, we departed, and by one of the clocke we met aboard, and then wayed, and went East our course 18. leagues still within sight of land.

The 28. the wind varied, and we ranne into the sea, and the winde comming againe off the sea, we fell with the land againe, and the first of the land which we raised shewed a great red cliffe round, but not very high, and to the Eastward of that another smaller red cliffe, and right aboue that into the land a round hammoke and greene, which we tooke to be trees. We ranne in these 24. houres, not aboue foure leagues.

The 29. day comming neere to the shoare, we perceiued the red cliffe aforesaide to haue right vpon the top of it a great heape of trees, and all to the Westwards of it full of red cliffes as farre as we could see, and all along the shoare, as well vpon the cliffes, as otherwise, full of wood: within a mile of the said great cliffe there is a riuer to the Eastwards, and no cliffes that we could see, except one small cliffe, which is hard by it. We ran this day and night 12. leagues.

The windes that wee had in this place by the reports of the people and of those that haue bene there, haue not bene vsuall, but in the night, at North off the lande, and in the day South off the sea, and most commonly Northwest, and Southwest.

The 31. day we went our course by the shoare Northwards: this land is all along a low shoare, and full of wood, as all the coast is for the most part, and no rockes. This morning came out many boates which went a fishing, which bee greater boates then those which we sawe before, so that in some of them there sate 5. men, but the fashion of the boats is all one. In the afternoone about three of the clocke wee had sight of a Towne by the sea side, which our Pilots iudged to be 25. leagues to the Westwards of the Cape Tres puntas.

The third of Ianuary in the morning we fell with the Cape Tres puntas, and in the night passed, as our Pilots saide, by one of the Portugals castles, which is 8. leagues to the Westwards of the Cape: vpon the first sight of the Cape wee discerned it a very high land, and all growen ouer with trees, and comming neere to it, we perceiued two head lands, as it were two Bayes betwixt them, which opened right to the Westward, and the yttermost of them is the Easterne Cape, there we perceiued the middle Cape, and the Eastermost Cape: the middle Cape standeth not aboue a league from the West Cape, although the Card sheweth them to be 3. leagues one from the other: and that middle Cape hath right before the point of it a small rocke so neere to it, that it cannot be discerned from the Cape, except a man be neere to the shoare, and vpon the same Cape standeth a great heape of trees, and when a man is thwart the same Cape to the Eastward, there riseth hard by it a round greene hommoke, which commeth out of the maine.

The

Their

The thirde Cape is about a league beyond the middle Cape, and is a high land like to the other Capes, and betwixt the middle, and the thirde commeth out a litle head or point of a land out of the maine, and diuers rockes hard aboard the shoare.

Before we came to the Capes, being about 8. leagues off them, wee had the land Southeast, and by East, and being past the Capes, the land runneth in againe East Northeast.

About two leagues beyond the farthest Cape there is a lowe glade about two miles long, and then the land riseth high againe, and diuers head-lands rise one beyond another, and diuers rockes lie at the point of the first head-land. The middlest of these Capes is the neerest to the Southwards, I meane, further into the sea then any of the other, so that being to the Eastward of it, it may be discerned farre off, and being so to the Eastward it riseth with two small rockes.

This day we ankered for feare of overshooting a towne called S. Johns. Wee ran this day not above 8. leagues. In the afternoone this day there came a boate of the countrey from the shoare, with flue men in her, and went along by vs, as we thought, to discerne our flagges, but they would not come neere vs, and when they had well looked vpon vs, they departed.

The fourth day in the morning, sailing by the coast, we espied a ledge of rockes by the shoare, and to the Westwards of them two great grene hills ioyning together, so that betweene them it was hollow like a saddle: and within the said rockes the Master thought the aforementioned Towne had stode, and therefore we manned our boates, and tooke with vs cloth, and other marchandize, and rowed ashoare, but going along by the coast, we sawe that there was no towne, therefore wee went aboard againe.

From these two hills aforesaid, about two leagues to the Eastward, lie out into the Sea almost two miles a ledge of rockes, and beyond that a great Bay, which runneth into the North Northwestward, and the land in this place lieth North Northeast along the shoare: but the vttermost point of land in that place that we could see, lay Northeast, and by East from vs.

After that we were with a small gale of winde runne past that vttermost head-land, we sawe a great red cliffe, which the Master againe iudged to be the towne of S. Johns, and then wee tooke our boate with marchandize, and went thither, and when we came thither, we perceived that there was a towne vpon the toppe of the hill, and so wee went toward it, and when we were hard by it, the people of the towne came together a great sort of them, and waned vs to come in, with a peece of cloth, and so we went into a very faire Bay, which lieth to the Eastward of the cliffe, whereupon the towne standeth, and being within the cliffe, we let fall our grappell, and after that we had taried there a good space, they sent a boate aboard of vs, to shewe vs that they had golde, and they shewed vs a peece about halfe a crowne weight, and required to know our measure, & our weight, that they might shewe their Captaine thereof: and wee gave them a measure of two elles, and a waight of two Angels to shew vnto him, which they tooke, and went on shoare, and shewed it vnto their Captaine, and then they brought vs a measure of two elles, one quarter and a halfe, and one Crusado-weight of gold, making vs signes that so much they would giue for the like measure, and lesse they would not haue. After this, we taried there about an houre, and when we sawe that they would doe no otherwise, and withall vnderstood, that all the best places were before vs, wee departed to our shippes and wayed, and ranne along the shoare, and went before with our boate, and hauing sailed about a league, we came to a point where there lay fourth a ledge of rockes, like to the others before spoken of, and being past that people, the Master spied a place which hee saide plainly was the towne of Don Iohn: and the night was come vpon vs, so that we could not well discerne it, but we ankered as neere vnto the place as we could.

The towne of
Don Iohn.

The fift day in the morning we perceived it to be the same towne in deede, and we manned our boates and went thither, and because that the last yeere the Portugals at that place tooke away a man from them, and after shot at them with great bases, and did beate them from the place, we let fall our grappell almost a base shot off the shoare, and there we lay about two houres, and no boats came to vs. Then certaine of our men with the Hindes boate went into the

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the Bay which lieth to the Eastward of the towne, and within that Bay they found a goodly fresh river, and afterwards they came and waded to vs also to come in, because they perceiued the Negroes to come downe to that place, which we did: and immediatly the Negroes came to vs, and made vs signes that they had golde, but none of them would come aboard our boates, neither could wee perceine any boates that they had to come withall, so that we judged that the Portugals had spoiled their boates, because we saw halfe of their towne destroyed.

Wee hauing stayed there a good space, and seeing that they would not come to vs, thrust our boates heads a shoare, being both well appointed, and then the Captaine of the Towne came downe being a graue man: and he came with his dart in his hand, and sixe tall men after him, euery one with his dart & his target, and their darts were all of yron, faire and sharpe, and there came another after them which caried the Captaines stoole: wee saluted him, and put off our caps, and bowed our selues, and hee like one that thought well of himselfe, did not moue his cap, nor scant bowed his body, and sate him downe very solemnly vpon his stoole: but all his men put off their caps to vs, and bowed downe themselves.

He was clothed from the loines downe with a cloth of that Country making, wrapped about him, and made fast about his loynes with a girdle, and his cap of a certaine cloth of the Country also, and bare legged, and bare footed, and all bare about the loynes, except his head.

His seruants, some of them had cloth about their loines, and some nothing but a cloth be-
twixt their legges, and made fast before, and behinde to their girdles, and cappes of their owne making, some like a basket, and some like a great wide purse of beasts skinner.

All their cloth, cordes, girdles, fishing lines, and all such like things which they haue, they make of the bark of certaine trees, and thereof they can worke things very pretily, and yron worke they can make very fine, of all such things as they doe occupy, as darts, fishhookes, hooking yrons, yron heads, and great daggers, some of them as long as a woodknife, which be on both sides exceeding sharpe, and bended after the maner of Turkie blades, and the most part of them haue hanging at their left side one of those great daggers. Their weapons

Their targets bee made of such pills as their cloth is made of, and very closely wrought, and they bee in forme foure square, and very great, and somewhat longer then they bee broad, so that kneeling downe, they make their targets to couer their whole body. Their bowes be short, and of a pretie strength, as much as a man is able to draw with one of his fingers, and the string is of the bark of a tree, made flat, and about a quarter of an inch broad: as for their arrowes, I haue not as yet scene any of them, for they had wrapped them vp close, and because I was busie I could not stand about it, to haue them open them. Their golde also they worke very well.

When the Captaine was set, I sent him two elles of cloth, and two basons, and gaue them vnto him, and hee sent againe for a waight of the same measure, and I sent him a weight of two Angels, which he would not take, nether would hee suffer the towne to buy any thing, but the basons of brasse: so that wee solde that day 74. basons vnto the men of the towne, for about halfe an Angel weight, one with another, and nine white basons, which we solde for a quarter of an Angell a peece, or thereabouts.

We shewed them all our other things which we had. but they did not esteeme them.

About two of the clocke, the Captaine who did depart in the morning from vs, came againe, and brought with him to present mee withall, a henne, and two great rootes, which I receiued, and after made me signes that the country would come to his towne that night, and bring great store of gold, which in deed about 4. of the clocke they did: for there came about 100. men vnder 3. Captaines, well appointed with their darts and bowes, and when they came to vs, euery man sticke downe his dart vpon the shoare, and the Captaines had stooles brought them, and they sate downe, and sent a young man aboard of vs, which brought a measure with him of an ell, and one fourth part, and one sixteenth part, and he would haue that foure times for a waight of one Angell and twelue graines: I offered him two elles, as I had done before for two Angels weight, which he esteemed nothing, but still sticke at

his foure measures aforesaid: yet in the ende, when it grew very late, and I made him signes that I would depart, he came to foure elles for the weight aboucsaid, and otherwise he would not deale, and so we departed. This day we tooke for basons sixe ounces and a halfe and one eight part.

The sixt day in the morning we manned our boates and the skiffe well, for feare of the Portugals which the last yeere had taken away a man from the other ships, and went on shoare, and landed, because they had no boates to come to vs, and so the young man which was with vs the night before was sent aboard, who seemed to haue dealt and bargained before with the Portugals for he could speake a litle Portuguise, and was perfect in weights and measures: at his coming he offered vs, as he had done before, one Angell, and twelue graines for foure elles, and more he would not giue, and made signes, that if we would not take that, we should depart, which we did: but before we did indeede depart, I offered him of some rotten cloth three elles for his waight of an Angell and twelue graines, which he would not take, and then we departed making signes to him that we would go away, as indeede we would haue done, rather then haue giuen that measure, although the cloth was ill, seeing we were so neere to the places, which we iudged to be better for sale. Then we went aboard our ships, which lay about a league off, and came backe againe to the shoare for sand and balaste: and then the Captaine perceiuing that the boats had brought no marchandize but came onely for water and sand, and seeing that we would depart, came vnto them, making signes againe to know whether would we not giue the foure elles, and they made signes againe, that we would giue them but three, and when they sawe that the boates were ready to depart, they came vnto them and gaue them the weight of our Angell and twelue graines, which we required before and made signes, that if we would come againe, they would take three elles. So when the boates came aboard, we layde wares in them both, and for the speedier dispatch I and Iohn Sauill went in one boat, and the Maister Iohn Makeworth, and Richard Curigin, in the other, and went on shoare, and that night I tooke for my part fiftie and two ounces, and in the other boate they tooke eight ounces and a quarter, all by one weight and measure, and so being very late, we departed and went aboard, and tooke in all this day three pound.

The seuenth day we went a shoare againe, and that day I tooke in our boate three pound 19 ounces, so that we dispatched almost all the cloth that we caried with vs before noone, and then many of the people were departed & those that remained had litle golde, yet they made vs signes to fetch them some latten basons, which I would not because I purposed not to trifle out $\frac{1}{2}$ time, but goe thence with speede to Don Iohns towne. But Iohn Sauill and Iohn Makeworth were desirous to goe againe: and I, loth to hinder them of any profite, consented, but went not my selfe: so they tooke eighteene ounces of gold and came away, seeing that the people at a certaine crie made, were departed.

While they were at the shoare, there came a young fellow which could speake a litle Portuguise, with three more with him, and to him I solde 39 basons and two small white sawcers, for three ounces, &c. which was the best reckoning that we did make of any basons: and in the forenoone when I was at the shoare, the Master solde fiftie basons vnto the same fellow, for halfe an ounce of golde.

This fellow, as farre as we could perceiue, had bene taken into the Castle by the Portugales, and was gotten away from them, for he tolde vs that the Portugales were bad men, and that they made them slanes if they could take them, and would put yrons vpon their legges, and besides he tolde vs, that as many Frenchmen or Englishmen, as they could take (for he could name these two very well) they would hang them: he tolde vs further, that there were 60 men in the castle, and that euery yeere there came thither two shippes, one great, and one small caruell, and further, that Don Iohn had warres with the Portugals, which gaue mee the better courage to goe to his towne, which lieth but foure leagues from the Castle, wherchence our men were beaten the last yeere.

This fellowe came aboard our shippe without feare, and assoone as he came, he demanded, why we had not brought againe their men, which the last yeere we tooke away, and could tell

40. Portugales
in the castle of
Mina.

The English in
4000 1564 tooke
away 5 Negroes.

I made him signes otherwise he would ces and a halfe and

ell, for feare of the ships, and went on the young man which he bargained be- perfect in weights and all, and twelue graines if we would not take part, I offered him of aines, which he would away, as indeede we cloth was ill, seeing we Then we went aboard the shoare for sand and no marchandize but we vnto them, making they made signes againe, were ready to depart, blue graines, which we would take three elles, or the speedier dispatch and Richard Curligin, fiftie and two ounces, one weight and meake in all this day three

our boate three pound with vs before noone, and the golde, yet they made cause I purposed not to But Iohn Sauill and Iohn if any profite, consented, came away, seeing that

could speake a litle Por- and two small white saw- did make of any basons: the basons vnto the same

the Castle by the Portu- gales were bad men, and vrons vpon their legges, they could take (for he s further, that there were shippes, one great, and the Portugals, which gaue leagues from the Castle,

as he came, he demanded, we tooke away, and could tell

tell vs that there were five taken away by Englishmen: we made him answere, that they were in England well vsed, and were there kept till they could speake the language, and then they should be brought againe to be a helpe to Englishmen in this Country: and then he spake no more of that matter.

Our boates being come aboard, we wayed and set saile and a litle after spied a great fire vpon the shoare, and by the light of the fire we might discern a white thing, which they tooke to be the Castle, and for feare of ouershooting the towne of Don Iohn we there ankered two leagues off the shoare, for it is hard to fetch vp a towne here, if a ship ouershoot it. This day we tooke seuen pound, and five ounces of golde.

This towne lieth in a great Bay, which is very deepe.

The people in this place desired most to haue basons and cloth. They would buy some of them also many trifles, as kniues, horsetailles, hornes: and some of our men going a shoare, sold a cap, a dagger, a hat, &c.

They shewed vs a certain course cloth, which I thinke to be made in France, for it was course wooll, and a small thread, and as thicke as wosted, and striped with stripes of greene, white, yellow &c. Diuers of the people did weare about their neckes great beades of glasse of diuerse colours. Here also I learned some of their language, as followeth:

Mattea, mattea,
Dassee, dassee,
Sheke,
Cowrte,
Cracca,
Bassina,
Foco, foco,
Molta,

Is their salutation.
I thanke you.
Golde.
Cut.
Knives.
Basons.
Cloth.
Much, or great store.

1. This language seemeth partly to be corrupt.

The eight day in the morning we had sight of the Castle, but by reason of a miste that then fell we could not haue the perfect sight of it, till we were almost at the towne of Don Iohn, and then it cleared vp, and we saw it and a white house, as it were a Chappell, vpon the hill about it: then we halled into the shoare, within two English miles of Don Iohns towne, and there ankered in seuen fadome water. Here, as in many other places before, we perceived that the currant went with the winde.

Sight of the castle of Misia.

The land here is in some places low and in some high, and full of wood altogether.

The towne of Don Iohn is but litle, of about twentie houses, and the most part of the towne is walled in with a wall of a mans height, made with reede or sedge, or some such thing. Here we staid two or three houres after we had ankered, to see if any man would come vnto vs: and seeing that none did come, we manned our boates and put in marchandize, and went and ankered with our boates neere to the shoare: then they sent out a man to vs who made vs signes that that was the towne of Don Iohn, and that he himselfe was in the Country, and would be at home at the going downe of the Sunne, and when he had done, he required a reward, as the most part of them will doe which come first aboard, and I gaue him one ell of cloth and he departed, and that night we heard no more of him.

Don Iohns towne described.

The ninth day in the morning we went againe with our boates to the shoare, and there came forth a boate to vs, who made signes that Don Iohn was not come home, but would be at home this day: and to that place also came another boate from the other towne a mile from this, which is called Don Deuis, and brought with him gold to shew vs, making signes that we should come thither. I then left in this place Iohn Sauill, and Iohn Makeworth, and tooke the Hinde, and went to the other towne and there ankered, and tooke cloth and went to shore with the boate, and by and by the boates came to vs and brought a measure of foure yards long & a halfe, and shewed vs a weight of an angell and twelue graines, which they would giue for so much, and not otherwise: so I staid and made no bargaine. And all this day the barke lay at Don Iohns towne, and did nothing, hauing answere that he was not come home.

The tenth day we went againe to the shoare, and there came out a boat with good store of

gold, and hauing driuen the matter off a long time, and hauing brought the measure to a nayle lesse then three elles, and their weight to an angell and twentie graines, and could not bring them to more, I did conclude with them and solde, and within one quarter of an houre I tooke one pound and a quarter of an ounce of golde: and then they made me signes to tary, till they had parted their cloth vpon the shoare as their manner is, and they would come againe, and so they went away, and layde the cloth all abroad vpon the sande peece by peece, and by and by one came running downe from the towne to them, and spake vnto them, and forthwith euery man made as much haste as he could away, and went into the woods to hide his golde and his cloth: we mistrusted some knaury, and being waued by them to come a shoare, yet we would not, but went aboarde the Hinde, and perceiued vpon the hill 30 men which we iudged to be Portugals: and they went vp to the toppe of the hill and there mustered and shewed themselues, hauing a flagge with them. Then I being desirous to knowe what the Hart did, tooke the Hindes boate and went towards her, and when I came neere to them they shot off two pieces of ordinance which I marueiled at: I made as much haste as I could to her, and met her boate and skiffe comming from the shoare in all haste, and we met aboard together. They shewed me that they had beene a shoare all that day, and had giuen to the two sonnes of Don Iohn, to either of them three yardes and a halfe of cloth, and three basons betwixt them, and had deliuered him 3 yardes of cloth more and the weight of an angell and 12 graines, and being on land did tarie for his answer, and in the meave time the Portugals came running from the hill vpon them, whereof the Negroes a litle before had giuen them warning, and bad them to go away but they perceiued it not. The sonne of Don Iohn conspired with the Portugales against them, so that they were almost vpon them, but yet they recouered their boate and set off from the shoare, and the Portugales shot their calieuers at them, but hurt no man, and then the shippe perceiuing it, shot off the two peeces aforesayde among them. Hereupon we layde bases in both the boates, and in the Skiffe and manned them well, and went a shoare againe, but because of the winde we could not land, but lay off in the sea about ten score and shot at them, but the hill succoured them, and they from the rockes and from the hilles shotte at vs with their halfe bakes, and the Negroes more for feare then for loue stooode by them to helpe them, and when we saw that the Negroes were in such subiection vnto them that they durst not sell vs any thing for feare of them we went aboard, and that night the wind kept at the East, so that we could not with our ship fetch the Hinde, but I tooke the boate in the night and went aboard the barke to see what was there to be done, and in the morning we perceiued the towne to be in like case layde with Portugales, so we wayed and went along the coast. This towne of Iohn de Viso standeth vpon an hill like the towne of Don Iohn, but it hath beene burned, so that there are not passing sixe houses in it: the most part of the golde that comes thither comes out of the countrey, and no doubt if the people durst for feare of the Portugals bring forth their gold, there would be had good store: but they dare not sell any thing, their subiection is so great to the Portugales. The 11 day running by the shoare we had sight of a litle towne foure leagues from the last towne that we came from, and about halfe a league from that, of another towne vpon a hill, and halfe a league from that also of another great towne vpon the shoare: whither we went to see what could there be done: if we could doe nothing, then to returne to the other towne, because we thought that the Portugales would leaue the towne vpon our departure. Along from the castle vnto this place are very high hilles which may be seene about all other hilles, but they are full of wood, and great red cliffes by the sea side. The boates of these places are somewhat large and bigge, for one of them will carrie twelue men, but their forme is alike with the former boates of the coast. There are about these townes few riuers: their language differeth not from the language vsed at Don Iohns towne: but euery one can speake three or foure words of Portuguese, which they vsed altogether to vs.

We sawe this night about 5 of the clocke 22 boates running along the shoare to the Westward, whereupon we suspected some knaury intended against vs. The 12 day therefore we set sayle and went further along the coast, and descried more townes wherein were greater houses

The Portugals
of the castle of
Mina inuaded
our men.

The towne of
Don Iohn de
Viso.

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houses then in the other townes, and the people came out of the townes to looke vpon vs, but we could see no boates. Two mile beyond the Eastermost towne are blacke rocks, which blacke rockes continue to the vttermost cape of the land, which is about a league off; and then the land runnes in Eastnortheast, and a sandy shoare againe: vpon these blacke rockes came downe certaine Negroes, which waued vs with a white flagge, but we perceiving the principall place to be neere, would not stay, but bare still along the shoare: and as soone as we had opened the point of the land, we rayseed another head-land about a league off the point, which had a rocke lying off it into the sea, and that they thought to be the place which we sought. When we came thwart the place they knew it, and we put wares into our boate, and the ship being within halfe a mile of the place ankered in fiue fadome water and faire ground. We went on shoare with our boate, and ankered about ten of the clocke in the forenoone: we saw many boates lying vpon the shoare, and diuers came by vs, but none of them would come neere vs, being as we judged afraid of vs: because that foure men were taken performe the last yeere from this place, so that no man came to vs, whereupon we went aboard againe, and thought here to haue made no saile: yet towards night a great sort came downe to the water side, and waued vs on shore with a white flagge, and afterwarde their Capitaine came downe and many men with him, and sate him downe by the shore vnder a tree: which when I perceiued, I tooke things with me to giue him: at last he sent a boat to call to vs, which would not come neere vs, but made vs signes to come againe the next day: but in fine, I got them to come aboard in offering their things to giue to their capitaine, which were two elles of cloth, one latten bason, one white bason, a bottle, a great peece of beefe, and sixe bisket cakes, which they receiued making vs signes to come againe the next day, saying, that their Capitaine was Grand Capitaine as appeared by those that attended vpon him with their darts and targets, and other weapons.

This towne is very great and stands vpon a hill among trees, so that it cannot well be seene except a man be neere it: to the Eastward of it vpon the hill hard by the towne stand 2. high trees, which is a good marke to knowe the towne. And vnder the towne lieth another hill lower then it, whercupon the sea beites: and that end next the sea is all great blacke rockes, and beyonde the towne in a bay lieth another small towne.

The 13 day in the morning we tooke our boate and went to shoare, and stayed till ten a clocke and no man came to vs: we went about therefore to returne aboard, and when the Negroes saw that, they came running downe with a flagge to waue vs againe, so we ankered againe, and then one shewed vs that the Capitaine would come downe by and by: we saw a saile in the meane time passe by vs but it was small, and we regarded it not. Being on shore wee made a tilt with our oares and sayle, and then there came a boate to vs with fiue men in her, who brought vs againe our bottle, and brought me a hen, making signes by the sunne, that within two houres the marchants of the countrey would come downe and buy all that we had: so I gaue them sixe Manillios to carry to their Capitaine, and they made signes to haue a pledge of vs, and they would leaue vs another man: and we willing to doe so, put one of our men in their boate, but they would not giue vs one of theirs, so we tooke our man againe, and there tarried for the marchants: and shortly after one came downe arrayed like their Capitaine with a great traine after him, who saluted vs friendly, and one of the chiefest of them went and sate downe vnder a tree, where the last yeere the Capitaine was wont to sit: and at last we perceiued a great many of them to stand at the end of a hollow way, and behinde them the Portugales had planted a base, who suddenly shotte at vs but ouershot vs, and yet we were in a manner hard by them, and they shot at vs againe before we could ship our oares to get away but did no hurt. Then the Negroes came to the rocks hard by vs, and discharged calieuers at vs, and againe the Portugales shot off their base twice more, and then our ship shot at them, but the rocks and hillies defended them.

Then we went aboard to goe from this place, seeing the Negroes bent against vs, because that the last yeere M. Gainso did take away the Capitaines sonne and three others from this place with their golde, and all that they had about them: which was the cause that they became friends with the Portugales, whom before they hated, as did appeare the last yeere by

Four men taken away by the English.

A great towne.

The like they doe in the countrey of Prete Ianni.

Master Robert Gainses voyage to Guinea in anno 1554

the

The English
were offered to
build a towne in
Guine.

the courteous intertainment which the Trinitie had there, when the Captaine came aboard the shippe, and brought them to his towne, and offered them ground to build a Castle in, and there they had good sales.

The 14 day we wayed and plyed backe againe to seeke the Hinde, which in the morning we met, and so we turned both backe to the Eastwardes to see what we could doe at that place where the Trinitie did sell her eight frises the last yeere. The Hinde had taken eighteene ounces and a halfe more of golde of other Negroes, the day after that we left them. This day about one of the clocke we espied certaine boates vpon the sand and men by them and went to them with marchandizes, and tooke three ounces of gold for 18 suffs of cloth, euery suffe three yards and a halfe after one angell and 12 graines the suffe, and then they made me signes that the next day I should haue golde enough: so the Master tooke the Hinde with Iohn Sauill and Iohn Makeworth, and went to seeke the place aforesaid. & I with Richard Pakeman remained in this place to see what we could do the next day: and when the Negroes perceiued our ship to go away, they feared that the other would follow, & so sent forth 2 boats to vs with 4 men in them, requiring vs to tary & to giue them one man for a pledge, and 2 of them should tary with vs for him, so Edward M. Morleis seruant seeing these men so earnest therein offered himselfe to be pledge, and we let him goe for two of them, one whereof had his waight and scales, and a chaine of golde aboute his necke, and another about his arme. They did eate of such things as we had and were well contented. In the night the Negroes kept a light vpon the shoare thwart of vs, and about one of the clocke we heard and saw the light of a base which shot off twice at the said light, and by and by discharged two calieuers, which in the end we perceiued to be the Portugals brigandine which followed vs from place to place, to giue warning to the people of the countrey, that they should not deal with vs.

A Portugale
Brigandine.

The 15 day in the morning the Captaine came downe with 100 men with him, and brought his wife, and many others brought their wiues also, because their towne was 8 miles vp in the countrey, and they determined to lie by the sea side till they had bought what they would. When he was come he sent our man aboard, and required to haue two men pledges, and he himselfe would come aboard, and I sent him two, of whom he tooke but one, and so came aboard vs, he and his wife with diners of his friends, and brought me a goate and two great rootes, and I gaue him againe a latten bason, a white bason, 6 manillios, and a bottell of Malmesie, and to his wife a small casket. After this we began to make our measure and weight: and he had a weight of his owne which held one angell and 14 graines, and required a measure of 4 elles and a halfe. In fine we concluded the 8 part for one angell and 20 graines, and before we had done, they tooke mine owne weight and measure.

The 16 day I tooke 8 li. 1 ounce of gold: and since the departure of the Hinde I heard not of her, but when our pledge went into the countrey the first night, he said he saw her cast anker aboute fife leagues from this place. The 17 day I sold about 17 peeces of cloth, & tooke 4. li. 4 ounces and a halfe of gold. The 18 day the captaine desired to haue some of our wine, and offered halfe a ducket of gold for a bottell: but I gaue it him freely, and made him and his traine drinke besides. And this day also I tooke 5 li. 5 ounces of gold. The 19 day we sold about 18 clothes, and tooke 4 li. 4. ounces and one quarter of golde.

The 20 day we tooke 3 li. sixe ounces and a quarter of golde. The 21 we tooke 8. li. 7. ounces and a quarter. The 22. 3. li. 8. ounces and a quarter. And this night about 4 of the clocke the Captaine who had layen all this while vpon the shoare, went away with all the rest of the people with him.

The 23 day we were wayed a shoare by other Negroes, and sold them cloth, caskets, kniues, and a dosen of bels, and tooke 1. li. 10. ounces of gold. The 24 likewise we sold bels, sheetes, and thimbles, and tooke two li. one ounce and a quarter of gold. The 25 day we sold 7 dosen of smal bels and other things, and then perceiuing their gold to be done, we wayed and set sayle & went to leeward to seeke the Hinde, and about 5 of the clocke at night we had sight of her, and bare with her, and vnderstood that shee had made some sales. The 26 day we receiued out of the Hinde 48 li. 3 ounces and one eight part of golde, which they

captaine came aboard
build a Castle in, and

which in the morning
could doe at that place
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they had taken in the time that we were from them. And this day vpon the request of a Negro that came vnto vs from a captaine, we went to shoare with our marchandize, andooke 7 li. and one ounce of gold. At this place they required no gages of vs, but at night they sent a man aboard vs, which lay with vs all night, because we might knowe that they would also come to vs the next day. The 27 day in both our shippes weooke 8. li. one ounce, three quarters and halfe a quarter of golde. The 28 we made sales for the companie, andooke one pound and halfe an ounce of gold. The 29 day in the morning we heard two calieuers shot off vpon the shoge, which we iudged to be either by the Portugales or by the Negroes of the Portugales: we manned our boates and armed our selues and went to shoare, but could finde nothing: for they were gone. The 30 day we made more sales for the companie and for the Masters.

The 31 we sent our boate to shoare to take in sand for balast, and there our men met the Negroes, with whom they had made sale the day before a fishing which did helpe them to fill sand, and hauing no gold, sold fish to our men for their handkerchiefes and nightkerchiefes.

The 1. day of February we wayed and went to another place, andooke 1. li. 9. ounces ³ February. quarters of gold. The 2 day we made more sales: but hauing viewed our victuals, we determined to tarie no long time vpon the coast, because the most part of our drinke was spent, & that which remained grew sowre. The 3 and 4 dayes we made some sales, though not great, and finding the wind this 4. day to come off the shoare, we set saile and ranne along the shoare to the Westwards: vpon this coast we found by experience that ordinarily about 2 of the ^{They returne for} clocke in the night the winde comes off the shoare at Northnortheast, and so continueth vntil eight of the clocke in the morning: and all the rest of the day and night it comes out of the Southwest: and as for the tide or currant vpon this shore, it goeth continually with the winde. The 5 day we continued sayling and thought to haue met with some English ships, but found none.

The sixt day we went our course Southwest to fetch vnder the line, and ranne by estimation 24 leagues.

The 13 day wee thought our selues by our reckoning to be cleare off the Cape das Palmas, and ranne 12 leagues.

The 22 day we were thwart of the Cape de Monte, which is to the Westward of the Riuer ^{Cape de Monte.} de Sestos, about 30 leagues.

The first day of March in a Ternado we lost the Hinde, whereupon we set vp a light and March. shot off a piece but could not heare of her, so that then we strooke our saile and taried for her, and in the morning had sight of her againe three leagues a sterne off vs.

Vpon the 22 day we found our selues to be in the height of Cape Verde, which stands in ^{Cape Verde in} 14. degrees and a halfe. latitude 14 degrees & a halfe.

From this day till the 29 day we continued our course, and then we found our selues to be in 22 degrees. This day one of our men called William King, who had bene long sicke, died in his sleepe, his apparel was distributed to those that lackt it, and his money was kept for his friends to be deliuered them at his comming home.

The 30 day we found our selues to be vnder the Tropike.

The 31 day we went our course, and made way 18 leagues.

From the first day of April to the 20 we went our course, and then found our selues to be ^{April.} in the height of the Asores.

The seuenth day of May we fell with the South part of Ireland, and going on shoare with our boate had fresh drinke, and two sheepe of the country people, which were wilde Kernes, and we gaue them golde for them, and bought further such other victuals as we had neede of, and thought would serue vs till we arrived in England.

The 14 day with the afternoone tide we went into the Port of Bristoll called Hungrode, and ^{They arriuall at} there ankered in safetic and gaue thanks to God for our safe arriuall. Bristoll.

The second voyage made by Maister William Towrson to the coast of Guinea, and the Castle of Mina, in the yeere 1556. with the Tiger of London a ship of 120 tunnes, the Hart of London of 60 tunnes, and a Pinnesse of sixteene tunnes.

November.

The fourteenth day of September, the yeere abovesayd, we departed from Harwich, and directed our course for the Isle of Sillic, to meeete there with the Hart and Pinnesse, which were rigged and victualed at Bristol, but arriuing there the eight and twentieth day we found them not, and therefore after long lying at Hull to trie for them, but not espying them, we turned backe to Plimmouth the 12 day of October, and being there, the Hart and the Pinnesse came to vs, so that the 15 of Nouember we all departed together from Plimmouth at one of the clocke in the alter noone, and the 28 day we had sight of the Isle of Porto Santo, and the next day in the morning of Madera.

December.

The third day of December we fell with the Ile of Palma, and the 9 we were thwart of Cape Blanke, and found there certaine Carauels fishing for Pargoes.

Sierra Leona.

The 19 we found our selues in the height of Sierra Leona, and all this day we ranne thwart of certaine Currants, which did set to the West Southwestward so fast as if it had bene the ouerfall of a sand, making a great noyse like vnto a streame or tide-gate when the water is shoale: and to prooue whither we could finde ground in this place, we sounded and had 150 fadome, and no ground, and so departed.

The river of
Sierra

The 30 of December we fell with the coast of Guinea, and had first sight of it about 4 leagues off. The best marke that we could take of the place to knowe it was three hilles, which lay Northeast and by East from vs: betwixt the Northernmost two hilles there are two high and great trees standing in sight as it were a sailes breadth one from another, and a little more to the Northwestwards are certaine hommocks. Hauiug sayled somewhat into the shoare we tooke our selues to be shotte somewhat past the riuer de Sestos, so that we kept about to fetch it. And a litle after we had sight of three sayles of shippes and two pinnesses which were in the weather of vs, and hauiug sight of them we made our selues readie to meeete them, and halled off our ships to fetch the winde as neere as we could: and hauiug sayled about an houre or two, they also went about, and went as we went to make themselves readie, and when we had them in chase, they went away from vs: but when they had made themselves readie, they kept about againe, and came with vs verie finely appointed with their streamers, and pendants and ensignes, and noyse of trumpets very brauely: so when we met, they had the weather of vs, and we being determined to fight, if they had bene Portugals, waued them to come vnder our Lec, which they denied stoutly: then we demanded of them whence they were, and they sayd of France, we told them againe that we were of London in England. They asked of vs what Portugals wee had scene, we answered, none but Fishermen: then they told vs that there were certaine Portugall ships gone to the Mina to defend it, and that they met with another at the riuer de Sestos, which was a ship of two hundred which they had burned, and had saued none but the master and two or three Negroes, and certaine others which were sore burned which they left a shore there. Then they desired to come aboard of vs with their boates to talke with vs, and wee gaue them leane. Then the capitaine of the Admirall and diuers others came aboard very friendly, desiring vs to keepe them company because of the Portugals, and to goe to the Mina with them: wee told them that we had not watered, and that we were but now fallen with the coast, and they shewed vs that we were fiftie leagues past the riuer de Sestos: notwithstanding there was water enough to be had, and they would helpe vs to water with their owne boats because they would haue our company. And told vs further, that they had bene sixe weekes vpon the coast, and had gotten but three tunnes of graines amongst them all: and when wee had heard them, we made our reckoning that although the Mina were cleare, yet if they did goe before vs, they would marre our market; and if it were not cleare, then if the Portugals were there and did take them, they would vnderstand that we were behind, and so would waite for vs. And further we made account that if we went with them we should doe as well as they, if the coast were cleare: if it were not cleare, then by them we were assured to be the stronger. Therefore hauiug considered

They admit cert-
tain French-
men into their
company.

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considered thus much of their gentle offers, wee told them that the next day wee would conferre more largely of the matter. Whereupon they desired me to come the next day to dinner to them, and to bring the masters of our ships with me; and such marchants as I thought good, promising to giue vs water out of their owne ships if we would take it, or els to tarie with vs and helpe vs to water with their own boats and pinnasses.

The 31 day in the morning the Admirall sent his boat aboard for me, and I tooke our masters and certaine of our marchants and went to him, who had prouided a notable banquet for vs, and intreated vs very friendly, desiring vs still to keepe his company, promising that what victuals were in his ships, or other things that might doe vs pleasure vntill the end, we should haue the one halfe of it, offering vs if we would to furl his Flags, and to bee at our commandement in all things.

In the ende we agreed to come to an anker, and to send our boat on shore with the Admirals boat, and one of his pinnasses, and an Almaine which they had brought out of France, to seeke water, as for our pinnasse she came to an anker to seaward of vs all, and would not come at vs. All this night the boats continued on shore.

The first day of Ianuary our boats came to vs againe and had found no riuer. Whereupon we weighed and set saile, and ankred againe at another riuer.

The 2 day we went into the riuer and bargained, and tooke 5 small Elephants teeth.

The 3 day we tooke 5 more.

The fourth day the French Admirall and wee tooke fiftene small teeth. This day wee tooke thirtie men with vs and went to seeke Elephants, our men being all well armed with harquebusses, pikes, long bowes, crosse-bowes, partizans, long swordes, and swordes and bucklers: wee found two Elephants which wee stroke diuers times with harquebusses and long bowes, but they went away from vs and hurt one of our men. The fift day we set saile and ranne along the coast.

The 6 day we fell with the riuer de S. Andre, at which place the land is somewhat high to the Westward of the riuer, and a faire Baie also to the Westward of it: but to the Eastward of it it is lowe land. Rio de S. Andre.

The 7 day we went into the Riuer and found no village, but certaine wild Negros not accustomed to trade. It is a very great riuer and 7 fadome water in some places at the entring. Here we filled water, and after set saile.

The 8 day we sailed along the shore and came to the red cliffes, and went forward in sailing the 9 day also.

The 10 day we came together to confer with captaine Blundel Admiral of the French ships, Captaine Blundel the French Admirall. lerom Baudet his vice admiral, and Iohn de Orleans master of a ship of 70 tunne, and with their marchants, and agreed that when God should send vs to any place where wee might make sale, that we should be of one accord and not one of vs hurt the market of the other, but certaine of our boates to make the price for all the rest, and then one boate to make sale for euery shippe. This night our boats going to the shore met with certaine Negros, who said that they had gold, and therefore we here cast anker.

The 11 day all the day we tooke but one halfe angel weight of 4 graines, which we tooke by hand, for the people of this place had no weight: the Negros called this place Allow. Allow.

The 12 day we ran along the coast and found but one towne, but no boates would come out to vs, and therefore we went our course.

The 13 day I tooke my boat and went along the shore, and passed by diuers small townes, and was waied to come on shore at 3 places, but the sea went so high vpon the shore, that it was not possible for vs to land, neither could they come to vs if they had had boats, as I could see none but at one place, where there was one that would haue come vnto vs, but the Land-wash went so sore that it ouerthrew his boat, and one of the men was drowned, which the people lamented, and cried so sore, that we might easily heare them, and they got his body out of the sea, and caried it amongst them to their towne.

The 14 day we came within Saker-shot of the castle, & straightway they set forth an Almade to descry vs, and when they perceiued that we were no Portugals, they ranne within the towne againe: for there is a great towne by the Castle which is called by the Negros Dandou a great towne. Dandou, Dandou,

The castle of
Mina.
Cape de Tres
puntas.

Dondou. Without this there lie two great rockes like Ilands, and the castle standeth vpon a point which sheweth almost like an Iland. Before we came at this castle, we found the land for fve or six leagues to be high land, and about seven leagues before we came to the castle, lowe land, vntil we came at the castle, and then wee found the land high againe. This castle standeth about fve leagues to the East of Cape de Tres puntas. Here I tooke the boate with our Negros and ranne alongst the shore till I came to the Cape and found two small townes, but no boates at them, neither any traffique to be had. At these places our Negros did vnderstand them well, and one of them went ashore at all the places and was well receiued of them. This night we ankred at the Cape de Tres puntas.

The 15 day I tooke our boat and went along the shore, & about 3 leagues beyond the East-ermost part of the Cape we found a faire Bay where we ran in, and found a smal towne and certaine boates which belonged to the same towne, but the Negros in a long time would not come to vs, but at the last by the perswasion of our owne Negros, one boat came to vs, and with him we sent George our Negro a shore, and after he had talked with them, they came aboard our boates without feare, and I gaue to their captaine a bason, and two strings of Margarets, and they shewed vs about 5 duckats weight of gold, but they required so much for it that wee would not take it, because the Frenchman and we had agreed to make price of our goods all in one boat, and the price being made then euery man to sell in his owne boat, and no man to giue more thē the price which should be set by vs al. This place is called Bulle, and here the Negros were very glad of our Negros, and shewed them all the friendship they could, when they had told them that they were the men that were taken away being now againe brought by vs.

Bulle.

The Negros here shewed vs that a moneth since there were 3 ships that fought together, & the two shippes put the other to flight: and before that at the castle of Mina there were 4 ships of the Portugals which met with one Frenchman, which Frenchman caused them all to flee, which shippe we tooke to be the Roebarge: for the Frenchmen of our company iudged her to be thereabout that time with her pinnasse also. And further, that after her went a shippe of twelue score named the Shaudet all alone, and after her a ship of foureacore, and both for the Mina. And there were two others also which they left, one at Cape Verde called the Leuriere of Diepe, and another at the riuier De Sestos, besides these 3 which all this time be in our company, whose names be these:

The Esquier of Hablenet which is the Admirall, whose captaine is Denis Blundell.

The Leuriere of Roan Viceadmirall, whose master is Ierome Baudet.

The other is of Hunfeur whose master is called Iohn de Orleans.

Hanta.

The sixteenth day I went along the shore with two pinnasses of the Frenchmen, and found a Baie and a fresh riuier, and after that went to a towne called Hanta, twelue leagues beyond the Cape. At this towne our Negros were well known, and the men of the towne wept for ioy when they saw them, and demanded of them where Anthonie and Binne had bene: and they told them that they had bene at London in England, and should bee brought home the next voyage. So after this, our Negros came aboard with other Negros which brought a weight with them, which was so small that wee could not giue them the halfe of that which they demanded for it.

The Negros here told vs that there were fve Portugall shippes at the Castle and one pinnasse, and that the Portugals did much harme to their Countrey, and that they liued in feare of them, and we told them againe, that we would defend them from the Portugals whereof they were very glad.

The 17 day we went a shore and the Frenchmen with vs, but did no great good, the Negros were so vnreasonable, we sold 80. Manellios for one ounce of gold.

Shamma.

Then wee departed and went to Shamma, and went into the riuier with fve boates well appointed with men and ordinance, and with our noises of trumpets and drummes, for we thought here to haue found some Portugals but there were none: so wee sent our Negros on shore, and after them went diuers of vs, and were very well receiued, and the people were very glad of our Negros, specially one of their brothers wiues, and one of their aunts, which receiued them with much ioy, and so did all the rest of the people, as if they had bene their naturall brethren:

The Negros
brought home
by our men.

Castle standeth vpon a
 e, we found the land
 we came to the cas-
 high againe. This
 here I tooke the boate
 and found two small
 these places our Negros
 and was well received

gues beyond the East-
 and a smal towne and
 a long time would not
 boat came to vs, and
 with them, they came
 and two strings of Mar-
 required so much for it
 id to make price of our
 in his owne boat, and
 his place is called Bulle,
 all the friendship they
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that fought together, &
 of Mina there were 4
 man caused them all to
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Denis Blundell.
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 that they liued in feare of
 the Portugals whereof they

did no great good, the Ne-
 gold.

r with siue boates well ap-
 d drummes, for we thought
 nt our Negros on shore, and
 the people were very glad
 their aunts, which received
 they had bene their naturall
 brethren:

brethren: we comforted the captaine and told him that hee should not feare the Portugals, for wee would defend him from them: whereupon we caused our boats to shoote off their bases and harquebuses, and caused our men to come on shore with their long bowes, and they shot before the captaine, which he, with all the rest of the people, wondred much at, specially to see them shoot so farre as they did, and assaied to draw their bowes but could not. When it grew to be late, we departed to our ships, for we looked euery houre for the Portugals. * And here the Negros shewed vs that there was an English ship at the Mina, which had brought one of the Negros againe, which Robert Gaynsh tooke away.

* Note.
 Robert Gaynsh.

The 18 day we went into the riuier with no lesse strength then before, and concluded with the Negros to giue them for euery Fuffe two yards and three nailes of Cloth, and to take for it one angel-duckat: so that we tooke in all 70 Duckats, whereof the Frenchmen had fortie, and wee thirtie.

The nineteenth day wee went a shore euery man for himselfe, and tooke a good quantitie of gold, and I for my part tooke foure pound and two ounces and a halfe of gold, and our Hartes boate tooke one and twentie ounces. At night the Negros shewed vs that the next day the Portugals would be with vs by land or by Sea: and when wee were ready to depart, we heard diuers harquebuses shoote off in the woods by vs which wee knew to bee Portugals, which durst come no neerer to vs, but shot off in the woods to see if they could feare vs and so make vs to leaue our traffique.

The 20 day we manned our siue boats, and also a great boat of the Frenchmens with our men and the Admirals, 12 of them in their murrions and corsets, and the rest all well appointed, with foure trumpets, a drumme and a Fife, and the boate all hanged with streamers of Silke and pendants very faire, and went into the riuier and traffiqued, our man of warre lying off and on in the riuier to waite vs, but we heard no more of the Portugals. This day the Negros told vs that there were certain ships come into Hauta, which towne is about 2 leagues to the Westward of this place.

This 21 day we manned our boats againe & went to a place a league from this to the Westwards, and there found many Negros with another Captaine, and sold at the same rate that wee had done with the others.

The 22 day we went a shore againe and traffiqued in like sort quietly, and I tooke 4 pound and six ounces of gold.

The 23 day about night the Negros with their captaine came to vs and told vs that the king of Portugals ships were departed from the Castle, meaning the next day to plie to the windward to come to vs, giuing vs warning to take heed to our selues: we told them againe that wee were very glad of their comming, and would be ready at all times to meet them, and to assure them that wee were glad of it, wee sounded our trumpets, and shot off certaine bases whereof the Negros were very glad, and requested vs that if the Portugals sought to hinder our traffique, to shew them all the extremitie that we could, promising vs that if they came by land, they would aduertise vs thereof.

The 24 we went a shore with our trumpets and drummes, and traffiqued, and I bade the captaine of the towne to dinner.

The 25 day we being a shore, our ships had descried siue sailes of the king of Portugals, & our ships shot off ordinance to call vs away, and we threw euery man his caske ashore for water, and went to our ships, and by that time we had weighed and giuen order one to another what to do, it was night, so y that night nothing was done. We set saile and lay close all night to get the wind if we could: we were neere some of them, and one shot off a piece which wee iudged to be the Admirall of the Portugals, to cause the rest to come and speake with him: so all this night we made our selues ready for fight.

Five sailes of
 Portugals desc-
 ried.

The 26 we came in with the shore and had sight of the Portugals where they rid at anker, and we bare with them, and we gaue all our men white scarffes, to the ende that the Frenchmen might know one the other if we came to boarding: but the night came vpon vs that we could not fetch them, but we ankered within demie-Culuering shot of them.

The 27 day we weighed and so did the Portugals, and about eleuen of the clocke wee had

the wind of them, and then we went roome with them, which when they perceiued, they kept about to the shore againe, and wee after them, and when they were so neere the shore that they could not well runne any further on thatbord, they kept about againe, and lay to the Seaward, and then we kept about with them, and were a head of them, and tooke in our topsailes and taried for them: and the first that came vp was a small barke which sailed so well that she cared not for any of vs, and caried good ordinance: and as soone as she came vp, she shot at vs, and ouershot vs, and then she shot at the Admirall of the Frenchmen, and shot him through in two or three places, and went forth a head of vs, because we were in our fighting sailes: then came vp another carauell vnder our Lee in like case which shot at vs and at the Frenchman, and hurt two of his men and shot him through the maine maste. And after them came vp the Admirall vnder our Lee also, but he was not able to doe vs so much harme as the small shippes, because he caried ordinance higher then they, neither were we able to make a good shot at any of them, because our shippe was so weake in the side, that she laid all her ordinance in the Sea: wherefore we thought to lay the great ship aboard, and as soone as the French Admirall went roome with him, he fell a sterne and could not fetch him, and after he fell a sterne of two carauels more and could fetch none of them, but fell to Leeward of them all: and when he was to Leeward, he kept about to the shoreward, and left vs, and then we put out our topsailes and gaue them chase, and both the other Frenchmen kept the wind, and would not come neere vs, and our owne ship was a sterne so that she could not come to vs: and after we had folowed them about two houres to the seaward, they kept about againe towards the shore, thinking to pay vs as they went along by, and to haue the wind of the French Admirall which before ran in towards the shore, and we kept about with them, and kept still the wind of them thinking that our Viceadmiral and the other would haue folowed vs as wee willed them to do: but after that the Portugall was past by them, and euery one had shot at vs and our Viceadmirall, both our Viceadmirall and the two Frenchmen, & our owne pinnasse left vs in the laps, and ran to seaward, and we ran still along, and kept the wind of them to succour the French Admirall, who was vnder all of their Lees, and when they met with him, euery one went roome with him, and gaue him the broad side, and after they cast about againe, and durst not boord him, because they sawe vs in the weather of them, or else without doubt they had taken or sunke them, for three of them which were the smallest, went so fast that it was not possible for a ship to boord them, and caried such ordinance that if they had had the weather of vs, they would haue troubled 3 of the best ships that we had, and as for their Admirall and Viceadmirall they were both notablie appointed.

When the Frenchman was cleare of them, hee laie as neere the winde as hee could, and wee folowed them still towards the shore, and then the Admirall ranne to Sea after the rest, and left vs all alone: and when the Portugals perceiued that we were alone, and gaue them chase, they kept about with vs and we with them, to keepe the wind of them, and we came still within base shot of them, but they shot not at vs, because we had the weather of them, and sawe that they could do vs no hurt: and thus we folowed one another vntil night, and in the night we lost them, but as for all the rest of our ships, they packed on all the sailes that they could and ranne to sea, and as they themselves confesse, they praied for vs, but as for helpe at their hands we could haue none.

The 28 day we met with our Viceadmirall, our pinnasse, and two of the Frenchmen, and the third was fled which was a ship of fourscore tunne, and belonged to Roan: and when I had the sight of the rest of our ships, I tooke our skiffe and went to them to know why they lost vs in such a case, and Iohn Kire made me answere that his ship would neither reare nor steere, and as for the pinnasse, Iohn Dauis made me answere that she would doe nothing, and that he could eary her no further, for her rudder was broken, so that the Hart was glad to tow her. Then I went to the French Admirall, and found himselfe to be a man of good stomacke, but the one halfe of his men were sicke and dead: and then I talked with the smaller Frenchman, and he made mee answere that he could doe nothing, saying, that his ship would beare no saile, and had 16 of his men dead and sicke, so he made vs plaine answere that he was able to doe nothing. After this the Frenchmen durst not anker for feare of the Portugales.

The

The fight with
the Potts gale.

The French for-
sake our men.

perceived, they kept
 heere the shore that
 e, and lay to the Sea-
 dooke in our top-
 which sailed so well
 one as she came vp,
 the Frenchmen, and
 cause we were in our
 case which shot at vs
 e maine maste. And
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 ey, neither were we
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 great ship aboard, and
 e and could not fetch
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 e shoreward, and left
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 Frenchmen, & our owne
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 would doe nothing, and
 the Hart was glad to tow
 a man of good stomacke,
 with the smaller French-
 that his ship would beare
 ine answere that he was
 feare of the Portugales.

The

The 29 day the master of the pinnasse came to vs and sayd that they were not able to keepe her any longer, and then wee viewed her and seeing there was no remedie, her rudder with all the iron worke being broken both aloft and belowe, wee agreed to breake her vp and to put the men into the Hart. So we tooke out of her foure bases, one anker, and certaine fire wood, and set her on fire, and afterwards ran along the coast.

The thirtie day we went in to the shore, and spake with certaine Negros, who told vs that some French shippes had bene there, but wee could not bargaine with them they were so vnreasonable.

The 31 day I went to shore but did not traffike.

The 1 day of Februarie we weighed, seeing we could not bring the Negros to any reason, ^{Februarie.} and came to another place which standeth vpon an hill.

The third day I went to a towne foure leagues from vs, and shot off two pieces, and the Captaine came to vs, and I sent Thomas Rippen a land who knew the Captaine, and assoone as he came on shore the Captaine knew him and diuers of the Negros who then began to aske for mee, and hauing told the Captaine that I was in the boate, hee made no longer tarying but by and by caused two hoates to be put to the Sea, and came to me himselfe, and when he sawe me, he cryed to me before hee came to the boat and seemed to be the gladdest man aliue, and so did all the companie that knew mee, and I gaue him a reward as the maner of the Countrey is, and caused the Frenchmen to giue another, promising the next day to giue him wine: and that night because it was late, he would not talke of any price, but left me a pledge, and tooke another of me and so departed.

The 4 day going on shore, I found that the ships of France which had bin there, had done much hurt to our markets, but yet I tooke fine ounces and a halfe of gold.

The fift day I tooke eight ounces and one eight part of gold: but I saw that the Negros perceived the difference in Cloth betwixt ours and that which the Frenchmen had, which was better, and broader then ours: and then I told captaine Blundel that I would goe to the Lee-ward, because I perceived that being there where his Cloth was sold, I should do no good, whereof hee was sorie.

The 6 day there came an almade & Negros aboard me, requesting me to come to their towne for they had much gold and many marchants: and so I went and found their old Captaine gone, and another in his place: but this night wee did no good, because the marchants were not come downe: so he required a pledge which I let him haue, and tooke another of him.

The 7 day George our Negro came to vs, who had followed vs at the least 30 leagues in a small boat, and when he came, the Negros and we soone concluded of price. I took this ^{George our Negro.} day fine pound and one ounce, and 3 quarters of gold. This Negro we had left at Shamina at the time of the fight, who said that he saw the fight being on shore, and that when we were gone from the Portugals, the Portugals came into their riuer, and told them that the Englishmen had slaine two Portugals with a piece, which was in deed out of our ship, and they required harbour there, but the captaine of Shamina would not suffer them.

The 8 day we tooke nineteene pound three ounces and a halfe.

The 9 day we tooke two pound six ounces and a halfe.

The 10 day three pound.

The 11 day came to vs Ierome Rawdet the Viceadmiral of the Frenchmen and his pinnasse, and he shewed vs that where we left them there was no good to be done, and sayd he would goe to the Eastward, but wee told him hee should not: and thereupon commaunded him to goe to his company which he was appointed to bee with, which hee refused to doe vntill wee had shot three or foure pieces at their pinnasse, and when the ship sawe that, she kept about, and ranne to Seaward, and durst come no neerer to vs, so the pinnasse went after her. We took this day one pound fine ounces.

The 12 day there came one of the Frenchmens pinnasses to vs ladē with cloth, and would haue made sale, but I would not suffer him, and therefore tooke him and sent him aboard
 of

Two Portugals
 slaine by the
 English.

The Frenchmen
 bridled by the
 English.

of our ship, and caused him to ride there all day. We tooke five pound six ounces and a halfe.

The 14 day we tooke of some Negroes 4 ounces of gold.

The 16 we came to another towne.

The 17 day I went a shore and vnderstood that 3 of the Portugall ships were at the Castle, and the other two at Shamma. The captaine of this towne was gone to the principall towne, to speake with their king, and would returne shortly as they told me, and so he did, and brought me a weight and measure, and I sent a man to see that principall towne, and their king. The Portugall ships rid so neere vs, that within 3 houres they might be with vs, yet were all contented to tary for sales.

The 18 day certaine of the kings seruants came to vs, and we tooke one pound two ounces, and one eight part of gold.

The 19 day we tooke five pound one ounce.

The 20 day one pound and foure ounces.

The 21 I tooke foure pound and one ounce, and the Negroes enquired for fine cloth, and I opened two pieces which were not fine enough, as they sayd, but seeing that we had no other, they bought of them. At night I provided a gift, or present, and sent one marchant and a mariner with it to the king, to certifie him of our want of victuals, by reason whereof we could not stay long: for in deed we searched our ship, and the most part of our beere was leaked out of all our barrells.

The 22 day we tooke three ounces and a halfe.

King Abaan.

The offer of the king to the English to build a Fort.

The 23 our men came from the king Abaan, and told vs, that he had received the very friendly, but he had little gold, but promised, if we would tary, to send into all his country for gold for vs, and he willed our men at their coming home to speake to our king to send men and prouision into his country, to build a castle, and to bring Tailors with them, to make them apparell, and good wares, and they should be sure to sell them: but for that present the Frenchmen had filled them full of cloth.

A town in circuit as big as London.

This towne standeth about foure leagues vp in the land, and is, by the estimation of our men, as big in circuit as London, but the building is like to the rest of the country. They haue about this Towne great store of the wheate of the Country, and they iudge, that on one side of the towne there were one thousand rikes of Wheate, and another sort of Corne which is called Mill, which is much vsed in Spaine. About this towne they keepe good watch every night, and haue to warne the watchmen certaine cordes made fast ouer their wayes, which lead into the towne, and certaine bells vpon them, so that if any man touch the cordes, the bells ring, and then the watchmen runne foorth of their watch houses to see what they be: and if they be enemies, if they passe the cord, they haue prouision with certaine nets hanged ouer the wayes, where they must passe, to let fall vpon them, and so take them, and otherwise then by the wayes it is not possible to enter the towne, by reason of the thickets and bushes which are about the same, and the towne is also walled round about with long cords, and bound together with sedge and certaine barkes of trees.

The kings friendly entertainment of our men.

When our men came to the towne, it was about five of the clock in the morning, for there they trauell alwayes in the night by reason of the heate of the day: and about nine of the clocke, the king sent for them, for there may no man come to him before he be sent for, and then they would haue caried their present with them: but the Negroes told them, that they must bee three times brought before him, before they might offer their gift: and when they came to him, he talked with them, and receiued them very friendly, and kept them about halfe an houre, and then they departed, and after that sent for them againe three times, and last of all, they brought him their present, which he receiued thankfully, and then caused a pot of wine of Palme to be brought foorth, and made them drinke: and before they drinke, both here and in all the Country, they vse certaine ceremonies.

Their ceremonies in drinking.

First, they bring foorth their pot of drinke, and then they make a hole in the ground, & put some of it into it, and they cast the earth vpon it, which they digged forth before,

this way are to regard the currents which set Northnorthwest, or els they may be much deceived.

The 14 of April we met with two great ships of Portugall, which although they were in the weather of vs, yet came not roome with vs, whereby we iudged that they were bound for Calicut.

The 18 day we were in the heighth of Cape verde.

The 24 we were directly vnder the tropike of Cancer.

The first day of May Henry Wilson our Steward died: and the next day died Iohn Vnderwood.

The fift day we were in the heighth of S. Michael.

The 23 we had sight of a shippe in the weather of vs, which was a Frenchman of 90 tunne, who came with vs as stoutly and as desperately as might be, and comming neere vs perceived that we had bene vpon a long voyage, and iudging vs to be weake, as in deed we were, came neerer vs, and thought to haue layed vs aboard, & there stept vp some of his men in armour, and commanded vs to strike saile: whereupon we sent them some of our stufle, crossebarrs, and chaineshot, and arrowes, so thicke, that it made the vpper werke of their shippe lit about their eares, and we spoiled him with all his men, and toare his shippe miserably with our great ordinance, and then he began to fall a sterne of vs, and to packe on his sailes, and get away: and we seeing that, gaue him foure or fine good pieces more for his farewell; and thus we were rid of this French man, who did vs no harme at all. We had aboard vs a French man a Trumpetter, who being sicke, and lying in his bed, tooke his trumpet notwithstanding, and sounded till he could sound no more, and so died.

The 28 we conferred together, and agreed to go into Seuerne, and so to Bristol, but the same night we had sight of the Lizard, and by reason of the winde, we were not able to double the lands end to go into Seuerne, but were forced to beare in with the Lizard.

The 29 day, about nine of the clocke in the morning, we arriued safely in Plimmouth, and praised God for our good arriual.

The third and last voyage of M. William Towrson to the coast of Guinie, and the Castle de Mina, in the yeere 1577.

The thirtieth day of January, the yeere abouesayd, we departed out of the sound of Plimmouth, with three ships, and a pinnesse, whercof the names are these:

1 The Alinon Admirall of the fleet.

2 The Christopher Viceadmirall.

3 The Tyger.

4 A pinnesse called the Vnicorne: being all bound for the Canaries, and from thence, by the grace of God, to the coast of Guinie.

The next day, being the last of this moneth, we met with two hulks of Dantzick, the one called the Rose, a ship of foure hundred tunnes, and the other called the Vnicorne, of an hundred and fifty tunnes, the Master of the Rose was called Nicholas Masse, and the Master of the Vnicorne Melchior White, both laden at Bourdeaux, and for the most part with wines. When we came to them, we caused them to hoise forth their boats, and to come and speake with vs, and we examined euery one of them apart, what French mens goeds they had in their shippes, and they said they had none: but by the contrarities of their tales, and by the suspicion which we gathered of their false chartar-parties, we perceived that they had French mens goods in them: we therefore caused one of them to fetch vp his bills of lading, and because he denied that he had any, we sent certaine with him, who caused him to goe to the place where he had hid them, and by the differences of his billes of lading, and his talke, we gathered, as before, that they had Frenchmens goeds. Whereupon we examined them straightly, and first the Purser of the Vnicorne, which was the smaller shippe, confessed that they had two and thirty tunnes and a hog-head of a French mans. Then we examined the Master in like case, and he acknowledged the same to be true. Then we examined also the Master of the great ship, and he confessed that he had an hundred and eight and twenty tunnes

A French
hulke.

It is to be understood, that at this time there was warre betwixt England and France.

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that they were bound

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he smaller shippe, confessed
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tunnes of the same French mans, and more they would not confesse, but sayd that all the rest was laden by Peter Lewgues of Hamburg, to be deliuered to one Henry Summer of Camphire, notwithstanding all their letters were directed to Hamburg, and written in Dutch without, and within in French.

When they had confessed that they had thus much French mens goods within their shippes, we conferred together what was best to be done with them. William Cretton and Edward Selman were of the opinion, that it should be good either to carry them into Spaine, and there to make sale of the goods, or els into Ireland, or to returne backe againe into England with them, if the winde would pernit it. But I, waying what charge we had of our Masters, first by mouth, and afterwards by writing, that for no such matter we should in any case prolong the time, for feare of losing the voyage, and considering that the time of the yeere was very farre spent, and the money that we should make of the wines not very much, in respect of the commodity which we hoped for by the voyage, perswaded them that to goe into Ireland, the winde being Easterly as it was, might be an occasion that we should be locked in there with that winde, and so lose our voyage: and to cary them into Spaine, seeing they sailed so ill, that hauing all their sailes abroad, we kept them company onely with our foresailes, and without any toppre sailes abroad, so that in euery two dayes sailing they would haue hindered vs more then one; and besides that (the winde being Easterly) we should not be able to seize the coast with them: besides all this the losse of time when we came thither was to be considered, whereupon I thought it not good to carry them any further.

And as for carying them into England, although the winde had bene good, as it was not, considering what charge we had of our Masters, to shift vs out of the way for feare of a stay by reason of the warres, I held it not in any wise conuenient.

But notwithstanding all this, certeine of our company not being herewith satisfied went to our Master to know his opinion therein, who made them a plaine answer, that to cary them into any place, it was not the best way nor the profit of their Masters. And he tolde them further, that if the time were prolonged one moneth longer before they passed the Cape, but a few men would go the voyage. All these things considered, we all paused, and determined at the last, that euery man should take out of the hulks so much as he could well bestow for necessaries, and the next morning to conclide what should be further done with them. So we tooke out of them for vs foureteene tunnes and a halfe of wine, and one tunne we put into the pinnesse,

More we tooke out one hogshhead of Aquauitæ.

Six cakes of rozzen.

A small halser for ties: and certeine chesnuts.

The Christopher tooke out,

Ten tunnes of wine, and one hogshhead.

A quantity of Aquauitæ.

Shall-lines.

Chesnuts.

Six double bases with their chambers. And their men broke vp the hulks chests, and tooke out their compasses, and running glasses, the sounding leade and line, and candles: and cast some of their beefe ouer board, and spoiled them so much, that of very pity we gaue them a compasse, a running glasse, a lead and a line, certaine bread and candles, and what apparel of theirs we could finde in their ship, we gaue them againe, and some money also of that which William Crompton tooke for the ransom of a poore Frenchman, who being their Pilot downe the Riuer of Bordeaux, they were not able to set him a shore againe, by reason of the foule weather.

The Tyger also tooke out of the smaller hulke sixe or seuen tunnes of wine, one hogshhead of Aquauitæ, and certeine rozzen, and two bases he tooke out of the great hulke.

The first day of February in the morning we all came together againe sauing W. Crompton who sent vs word that he was contented to agree to that order which we should take.

Now Edward Selman was of this opinion, that it was not best to let the ships depart, but put

vol. II.

3 T

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The French
mens goods
seized in the
time of the
warre vpon the
losse of Caler.

men into them to cary them into England, which thing neither we nor our Master would agree vnto, because we thought it not good to vnman our ships going outward, considering how dangerous the time was: so that in fine we agreed to let them depart, and giue them the rest of the wine which they had in their ships of the Frenchmens for the freight of that which we had taken, and for their ordinance, rozzen, aquauitæ, chesnuts, and other things which the company had taken from them. So we received a bill of their bandes, that they confessed how much Frenchmens goods they had, and then we let them depart.

The 10 day we reckoned our selues to be 25 leagues from the Grand Canarie, and this day about nine of the clocke our pinnesse brake her rudder, so that we were forced to tow her at the sterne of the Minion, which we were able to doe, and yet kept company with the rest of our ships. About eleuen of the clocke this day we had sight of the Grand Canarie.

The 11 day when we came to the lland we perceiued that it was the Ile of Tenerif, & then indeed wee had sight of the Grand Canarie, which lieth 12 leagues to the Eastwards of Tenerif: and because the road of Tenerif is foule ground, and nothing was there to be gotten for the helping of our pinnesse, hauing the winde large, we agreed to go with the Grand Canarie.

The 12 day we came into the roade of the towne of Canarie, which lieth one league from the same towne. And after we had shot off diuers pieces of ordinance to salute the towne and the castle, the gouernour and captaines of the lland sent to vs which were the captaines of the ships, requiring vs to come a shore. And when we came to them they receiued vs very frendly, offering vs their owne lennets to ride to the towne, and what other friendship they could shew vs: and we went to the towne with two English Marchants which lay there, and remained in their house that day. The second day following we came aboard to deliuer our merchandise, and to get our pinnesse mended.

The 14 day came into the road the Spanish fleet which was bound to the Emperours Indies, which were in number nineteene saile, whereof sixe were ships of foure hundred and fife hundred a peece, the rest were of two hundred, an hundred and fifty, and of an hundred. When they were come to an ancre they saluted vs with ordinance, and so we did them in like case. And afterwards the Admirall (who was a knight) sent his pinnesse to desire me to come to him; and when I came to him he receiued me friendly, and was desirous to heare somewhat of the state of England and Flanders. And after he had made me a banquet, I departed; and I being gone vnto the boat, hee caused one of his gentlemen to desire Francisco the Portugall, which was my interpreter, to require me to furl my flagge, declaring that hee was Generall of the Emperours fleet. Which thing (being come aboard) Francisco shewed me: and because I refused to furl it, and kept it forth still, certaine of the souldiers in the ships shot diuers harquebush shot about the ship, and ouer the flagge: and at the same time there came certeine gentlemen aboard our ship to see her: to whom I sayd, that if they would not cause those their men to leaue shooting, I would shoot the best ordinance I had thorow their sides. And when they perceiued that I was offended, they departed, and caused their men of warre and souldiers to shoot no more, and afterwards they came to me againe, and tolde me that they had punished their men. That done, I shewed them the ship, and made them such chere as I could, which they receiued very thankfully: and the day following they sent for mee to dine with them, and sent me word that their General was very sorry that any man should require me to furl my flagge, and that it was without his consent: and therefore he requested me not to thinke any vngentlesse to be in him, promising that no man of his should misemeane himselfe.

The 17 day we set saile in the road of Grand Canarie, and proceeded on our voyage.

The 20 in the morning we had sight of the coast of Barbarie, and running along the shore we had sight of Rio del Oro, which lieth almost vnder the tropike of Cancer.

The 21 day we found our selues to be in 20 degrees and a halfe, which is the heighth of Cape Blank.

The 25 we had sight of the land in the bay to the Northward of Cape Verde.

The 26 I tooke Francisco and Francis Castelin with me, and went into the pinnesse, and so went to the Tyger which was neerer the shore then the other ships, and went aboard her, and

Two English
Marchants
Ligers in the
Grand Canary.

The Spanish
West Indian
fleet of nine-
teene saile.

Rio del Oro.

Francis Castelin.

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with her and the other ships we ranne West and by South, and West southwest, vntill about foure of the clocke, at which time we were hard aboard the Cape, and then we ran in South-
west, and beyond the Cape about foure leagues we found a faire Iland, and besides that two or
three Ilands, which were of very high rocks, being full of diuers sorts of sea foule, and of
pigeons, with other sorts of land-foules, and so many, that the whole Iland was couered
with the dung thereof, and seemed so white as if the whole Iland had bene of chalke; and
within those Ilands was a very faire bay, and hard aboard the rocks eightene fadom water,
and faire ground. And when we perceiued the bay, and vnderstanding that the Frenchmen
had a great trade there, which we were desirous to know, we came to an ancre with the Tyger.
And after that the Minion and the Christopher ancred in like case: then we caused the pin-
nesse to runne beyond another Cape of land, to see if there were any place to trade in there.

It being neere night I tooke our cocke and the Tygers skiffe, and went to the Iland, where we
got certaine foules like vnto Gannards: and then I came aboard againe and tooke two of the
Gannards which we had taken, and caried them to the captaine of the Christopher, and when
I had talked with him, I found him not willing to tary there, neither was I desirous to spend
any long time there, but onely to attempt what was to be done. The Master of the Christo-
pher tolde me he would not tary, being not bound for that place.

The 27 the Captaine of the Tyger and Edward Selman came to me, and Iohn Makeworth
from the Christopher, and then we agreed to take the pinnesse, & to come along the shore, be-
cause that where we rid no Negros came to vs, and the night before our pinnesse brought vs
word that there was a very faire Iland. And when I came beyond the point I saw it so, and
withall a goodly bay, and we saw vpon the maine certaine Negros which wauced vs on shore, and
then we came to an ancre with the pinnesse, and went a shore with our cocke, and they shew-
ed vs where their trade was, and that they had Elephants teeth, muske, & hides, and offered vs
to fetch downe their Captaine, if we would send a man with them, and they would leaue a
ledge for him: then we asked them when any ship had bene there; and some of them sayd
that in eight moneths, others, in sixe moneths, and others in foure, and that they were French-
men.

Then we perceiuing the Christopher not willing to tary, departed from them, & set saile with
the pinnesse and went aboard the Tyger.

The 10 day of March we fell with the coast of Guinea, siue leagues to the Eastward of Cape
de Monte, beside a riuer called Rio das Palmas.

The 11 we went to the shore, and found one man that could speake some Portuguese, who
tolde vs that there were three French ships passed by; one of them two moneths past, and the
other one moneth past. At this place I receiued nineteene Elephants teeth, and two ounces
and halfe a quarter of golde.

The 12 we set saile to go to the riuer de Sestos.

The 13 at night we fell with the same riuer.

The 14 day we sent in our boats to take water, and romaged our shippes, and deliuered
such wares to the Christop' er and Tyger, as they had need of.

The 15 we came together, and agreed to send the Tyger to another riuer to take in her
water, and to see what she could do for graines.

After that we tooke marchandise with vs, and went into the riuer, and there we found a Negro
which was borne in Lisbon, left there by a ship of Portugal which was burned the last yere
at this riuer in fighting with three Frenchmen; and he told vs further, that two moneths past
there were three Frenchmen at this place; and sixe weeks past there were two French ships
at the riuer; and fiftene dayes past there was one. All which ships were gone towards the
Mina. This day we tooke but few graines.

The 19 day considering that the Frenchmen were gone before vs, and that by reason of
the vnwholesome aires of this place foureteene of our men in the Minion were fallen sicke,
we determined to depart, and with all speed to go to the Mina.

The 21. we came to the riuer de Potos, where some of our boats went in for water, and I
went in with our cocke, and tooke 12 small Elephants teeth.

Cape verde.

Foure Ilands.

A great trade of
the Frenchmen
at Cape verde.A faire Iland
where the
French trade.Elephants teeth
muske, and
hides.

Cabo de Monte.

The Riuer de
Sestos.

Rio de Potos.

The 23. day, after we had taken as many teeth as we could get, about nine of the clocke we set saile to go towards the Mina.

The 31 we came to Hanta, and made sale of certaine Manillios.

They deseribe
the saile of the
Portugals.

The first Aprill we had sight of five saile of Portugals, wherevpon we set saile and went off to sea to get the winde of them, which wee should haue had if the winde had kept his ordinary course, which is all the day at the Southwest, and West-southwest: but this day with a flaw it kept all the day at the East, and East-southeast, so that the Portugals had the winde of vs, and came roome with the Tyger and vs vntill night, and brought themselves all saue one, which sailed not so well as the rest, within shot of vs: then it fell calme, and the winde came vp to the Southwest, howbeit it was neere night, and the Christopher, by meanes of her boat, was about foure leagues to the leewards of vs. We tacked and ranne into the weather of the Admirall, and three more of his company, and when we were neere him we spake to him, but he would not answere. Then we cast about and lay in the weather of him; and casting about he shot at vs, and then wee shot at him, and shot him foure or five times thorow. They shot diuers times throw our sailes, but hurt no man. The Tyger and the pinnesse, because it was night, kept out their sailes, & would not meddle with them. After we had thus fought together 2 houres or more, and would not lay him aboard because it was night, we left shooting one at the other, and kept still the weather of them. Then the Tyger and the pinnesse kept about and came to vs, and afterwarde being neere the shore, we three kept about and lay to the sea, and shot off a piece to giue warning to the Christopher.

The fight.

This night about 12 of the clocke, being very litle winde, and the Master of the Tyger asleepe, by the ill worke of his men the ship fel aboard of vs, and with her sheare-hooks cut our maine saile, and her boat being betwixt vs was broken and suncke, with certaine merchandise in her, and the ships wales were broken with her outleger: yet in the ende we cleared her without any more hurt, but she was in hazzard to be broken downe to the water.

The second day we had sight of the Christopher, and were neere vnto her, so that I tooke our boat and went to her. And when I came thither, they shewed me, that after the Portugals had left vs, they went all roome with him, and about twelue a clocke at night met him, and shot at him, and hee at them, and they shot him thorow the sailes in diuers places, and did no other great hurt. And when we had vnderstood that they had bene with him as well as with vs, we agreed altogether to seeke them (if wee might finde them) and keepe a weather our places of traffique.

The third day we ran all day to the Southwestwards to seeke the Portugals, but could haue no sight of them, and halled into the shore.

Lagua.

Perinnen.
Weamba.
Perecow.
Egrand.

The fourth day, when we had sight of land, we found that the currant had set vs thirty leagues to the Eastwards of our reckoning, which we woondered at: for the first land we made was Lagua. Then I caused our boat to be manned, and the Christophers also, and went to the shore and tooke our Negro with vs. And on shore we learned that there were foure French ships vpon the coast; one at Perinnen, which is six leagues to the Westward of Lagua: another at Weamba, which is foure leagues to the Eastward of Lagua; a third at Perecow, which is foure leagues to the Eastward of Weamba: and the fourth at Egrand, which is foure leagues to the Eastward of Perecow.

When we had intelligence of these newes we agreed to go to the Eastwards with the French men to put them from their traffique, and shot off two or three pieces in our boats to cause the ships to way: and hauing bene about one houre vnder saile, we had sight of one of the French men vnder saile, halting off from Weamba to whome we gaue chase, and agreed in the night for feare of ouershooting them, that the Minion should first come to ancre, and after that about three houres, the Tyger and the Christopher to beare along all night.

The 5. day we found three of the French ships at ancre: one called La foye de Honfleur, a ship of 220 tunnes, another called the Ventereuse or small Roebarge of Honfleur, of 100 tunnes, both appertaining to Shawdet of Honfleur, the third was called the Mulet de Bataille a ship of 120 tunnes, and this ship belonged to certaine Marchants of Roan.

When we came to them, we determined to lay the Admiral aboard, the Christopher the Vice-

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Christopher.

The Master of the Tyger
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Vice-

Viceadmiral, and the Tyger the smallest; but when we came nere them they wayed, and the Christopher being the headmost & the weathermost man, went roome with the Admirall: the Roebarge went so fast that wee could not fetch her. The first that we came to was the Mulet, and her wee layed aboard, and our men entred and tooke her, which ship was the richest except the Admirall: for the Admirall had taken about 80 pound of golde, and the Roebarge had taken but 22 pound: and all this we learned of the Frenchmen, who knew it very well: for they were all in consort together, and had bene vpon the coast of Mina two moneths and odde dayes: howbeit the Roebarge had bene there before them with another ship of Diepe, and a carauel, which had beaten all the coast, and were departed one moneth before our arriuing there, and they three had taken about 700 pound of golde.

Assoone as we had layed the ship aboard, and left certaine men in her to keepe her, we set saile and gaue chase to the other two ships, and chased them all day and night, and the next day vntill three a clocke in the afternoone, but we could not fetch them: and therefore seeing that we brought our selues very farre to leeward of our place, we left the chase, and kept about againe to go with the shore.

The 7 day I sent for the capitaine, marchants & Masters of the other ships, and when they came we weighed the golde which we had from the Frenchmen, which weighed fifty pound and fūe ounces of golde: this done we agreed to put men out of euery ship into the prise to keepe her.

The 12 day we came to the further place of the Mina called Egrand, and being come to an ancre, discharged all the marchants goods out of the prise, and would haue sold the ship with the victuals to the Frenchmen, but because she was leake they would not take her, but desired vs to saue their liues in taking them into our owne ships: then we agreed to take out the victuals and sinke the ship, and diuide the men among our ships.

The 15 at night we made an end of discharging the prise, and diuided all the Frenchmen except foure which were sicke and not able to helpe themselues; which foure both the Christopher and the Tyger refused to take, leauing them in their ship alone in the night, so that about midnight I was forced to fetch them into our ship.

The 15 of April, meouing our company for the voyage to Benin, the most part of them all refused it.

The 16, seeing the vnwillingnesse of the company to goe thither, we determined to spend as much time vpon the coast as we could, to the end we might make our voyage, and agreed to leaue the Minion here at Egrand, the Tyger to go to Pericow which is foure leagues off, and the Christopher to goe to Weamba, which is ten leagues to the weatherward of this place: and if any of them both should haue sight of more sailes then they thought good to meddle withall to come roome with their fellowes; to wit, first the Christopher to come with the Tyger, and then both they to come with vs.

We remained in this place called Egrand, vntill the last day of April, in which time many of our men fell sicke: and sixe of them died. And here we could haue no traffique with the Negros but three or foure dayes in the weeke, and all the rest of the weeke they would not come at vs.

The 3 of May not hauing the pinnesse sent vs with cloth from the other ships, as they promised, we solde French cloth, and gaue but three yards thereof to euery fūlle.

The 5 day the Negros departed, and told vs they would come to vs againe within foure dayes, which we determined there to tary, although we had diuers of our men sicke.

The 8 day, all our cloth in the Minion being sold, I called the company together, to know whether they would tary the sale of the cloth taken in the prise at this place or no: they answered, that in respect of the death of some of their men, and the present sicknesse of twentie more, they would not tary, but repaire to the other ships, of whom they had heard nothing since the 27 of April: and yet they had our pinnesse with them, onely to cary newes from one to another.

The 9 day we determined to depart hence to our fellowes, to see what they had done, and to attempt what was to be done at the towne of Don Iohn.

The

The English
board the
Frenchmen.

Fifty pound of
golde taken in
the French prise.

Benin.

Our men die of
sickness.

Sickness.

The 10 day in the morning we sat saile to seeke the Christopher and the Tyger.

The 11 day the Captaine of the Christopher came to vs, and told vs that they could finde small doings at the places were they had bene.

The 12 William Crompton and I in our small pinnesse went to the Tyger and the Christopher at Perenine.

The 13 we sent away the Tyger to Egrand, because we found nothing to doe at Perenine, worth the tarying for.

The 14 our great pinnesse came to vs, and presently we put cloth into her, and sent her backe to Weamba, where she had bene before, and had taken there ten pound of golde.

The 15 the Minion came to vs, and the next day we went ashore with our boats, and tooke but one ounce of golde.

Mowre. The 19 day hauing set saile we came to an ancre before Mowre, and there we tarried two dayes, but tooke not an ounce of golde.

The 21 we came to an ancre before Don Johns towne.

The great
to wife of Don
John.

The 22 we manned our boats and went to shore, but the Negros would not come at vs; then the Captaine of the Christopher and I tooke a skiffe and eight men with vs, and went and talked with the Negros, and they sayd that they would send a man to the great towne, where Don John himselfe lay, to aduertise him of our comming.

The 23 we went ashore againe, and the Negros tolde vs that this day the marchants of Don John would come downe: so we tarried there vntill night, and no man would come to vs: but diuers of the Negros made vs signes to depart.

The 24 the Captaine of the Christopher tooke his boat & went to Mowre, and when he came thither, certaine Negros came to him to know the price of his wares, but in the end there came an Almade, which he iudged came from the castle, and caused all the Negros to depart from him: and when he saw they would come no more to him, he went ashore and tooke certaine men with him, and then the Negros cast stones at them, & would not suffer them to come vp to their towne. And when they saw that, they tooke certaine of the Almadés, and put them to the sea, and afterwards departed. The same morning I went ashore at Don Johns towne, and tooke a white flag with me, but none of the Negros could come to me, which caused vs to iudge that the Portugals were in the towne. After this, our boat came to vs well manned, and I sent one man vp to the towne with a white flag in his hand, but when he was come thither, all the Negros went away & would not speake with him. Then I sent one alone into the woods after them, but they in no case would come to vs. When we saw that, we tooke twelue goats and fourteene hennes, which we found in the towne, and went aboard without doing any further hurt to the towne: and when I came aboard, I found our pinnesse come from Cormatin, which had taken there two pound & five ounces of golde. Then after much ado with the froward Mariners, we went thitherwards with our ship, and the Christopher went to Mowre.

Cormatin.

A fight with the
Negros.

The 25 day the Master of the Christopher sent his boat to the shore for balast, and the Negros would haue beaten the company from the shore, whereupon the company resisted them, and slew and hurt diuers of them, and hauing put them to flight, burned their towne, and brake all their boats.

The 26 day our pinnesse came to vs from Cormatin, and had taken two pound & eleuen ounces of golde: and John Shirile tolde vs that the Negros of that place were very desirous to haue a ship come backe againe to their towne.

The 27 we wayed and went to Cormatin.

The 28 the Christopher came to vs from Mowre, and traffiqued there two dayes.

The second day of Iune the Tyger came to vs from Egrand, and the pinnesse from Weamba, and they two had taken about fifty pound of golde since they departed from vs.

The 4 day we departed from Cormatin to plie vp to Shamma, being not able to tary any longer vpon the coast for lacke of victuals, and specially of drinke.

The 7 day we had sight of five of the king of Portugals ships which came to an ancre besides the castle.

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the Tyger.
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Tyger and the Christo-
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The 8 day George and Binny came to vs, and brought with them about two pound of golde.

The 10 day in the morning I tooke our small pinnesse, and the Captaine of the Christopher with me, and manned her well, and went to the castle to view the Portugals ships, and there we found one ship of about 300 tunne, and foure carauels: when we had well viewed them, we returned backe againe to our ships which we found seuen leagues at sea.

The 11 day in the morning we found our selues wel shot toward Shamma, & the Tyger with vs, but the Minion & the pinnesse had not wayed that night, so that we were out of sight of them: and hauing brought our selues in the weather of the Portugals ships, we came to an ancre to tary for the Minion, or els we might haue fetched Shamma. At night the Minion and the pinnesse came vp to vs, but could not fetch so farre to the weatherward as we, and therefore they ancred about a league a weather The castle, and we waied in the Christopher, and went roome with her.

The 12 day the Tyger came roome with vs, and she and the Christopher finding themselves to stand in great need of victuals, would haue gone with the Portugals ships to haue fetched some of them forth: but our master and company would in no case consent to goe with them, for feare of hanging when we came home: and the other two ships being fully minded to haue gone, and fearing that their owne company would accuse them, durst not go to them.

After this, by reason of the want of victuals in the pinnesse, which could receiue no victuals from the other shippes, but from vs onely, we tooke out all our men, and put twelue Frenchmen into her, and gaue them victuals to bring them to Shamma.

The 19 day the Tyger and Minion arrived at Shamma, and the Christopher within two leagues off them, but could not fetch the winde by reason of the scantnesse of the winde, which hath bene so scant, that in fiftene dayes we haue plied to the windwards but twelue leagues, which before we did in one day and a night. Note.

The 20 day I tooke our pinnesse, and went to the towne of Shamma to speake with the captaine, and he tolde me that there was no golde there to be had, nor so much as a hen to be bought, and all by reason of the accord which he had made with the Portugals, and I seeing that departed peaceably from him.

The 21 I put such things as we had into our small pinnesse, and tooke one marchant of our ship, and another of the Tyger, and sent her to Hanta, to attempt, if she could doe any thing there. That night they could doe nothing but were promised to haue golde the next day.

The next day (which was the 22) being come, we sent our pinnesse to Hanta againe, but there neither the captaine nor the Negros durst traffike with vs, but intised vs from place to place, and all to no purpose.

This day we put away our pinnesse, with fixe and twenty Frenchmen in her, and gaue them such victuals as we could spare, putting fiftene of them to the ransome of sixe crownes a man. They put the Frenchmen with victuals into the pinnesse.

The 23 of Iune our pinnesse came to vs from Hanta, and tolde vs that the Negros had dealt very ill with them, and would not traffike with them to any purpose.

The 24 we tooke our boat and pinnesse and manned them well, and went to the towne of Shamma, and because the Captaine thereof was become subiect to the Portugals we burned the towne, and our men seeking the spoile of such trifles as were there found a Portugals chest, wherein was some of his apparell, and his weights, and one letter sent to him from the castle, whereby we gathered that the Portugall had bene there of a long time. Shamma burnt by the English.

The 25 day, about three of the clocke at afternoone, we set saile, and put into the sea, for our returne to England. Their returne homeward.

The last day of this moneth we fell with the shore againe, and made our reckoning to be eightene leagues to the weatherward of the place where we set off. When we came to make the land, we found our selues to be eightene leagues to the leeward of the place, where we set off, which came to passe, by reason of the extreame currant that runneth to the Eastward: when

when we perceiued our selues so abused, we agreed to cast about againe, and to lie as neere the winde as we could, to fetch the line.

S. Thome Iland.

The seuenth of Iuly we had sight of the Ile of S. Thome, and thought to haue sought the road to haue ancred there: but the next morning the winde came about, and we kept our course.

The ninth, the winde varying, we kept about againe, and fell with the Iland of S. Thome, and seeking the road, were becalmed neere the Iland, and with the currant were put neere the shore, but could haue no ground to ancre: so that we were forced to hoise out our pinnesse, and the other ships their skiffs to tow from the Iland, which did litle good, but in the ende the winde put vs three leagues off the shore.

The tenth day the Christopher and the Tyger cast about, whereby we iudged them to haue agreed together, to goe seeke some ships in the road, and to leaue vs: our men were not willing to goe after them, for feare of running in with the Iland againe, and of putting our selues into the same danger that we were in the night before: but we shot off a peece, and put out two lights, and they answered vs with lights againe: whereupon we kept our course, and thought that they had followed vs, but in the morning we could not see them, so that they left vs willingly, and we determined to follow them no more. But the eleuenth day we altered our opinion and course, and consented to cast about againe for the Iland, to seeke our ships; and about foure of the clocke in the afternoone we met with them.

The 13 we fell againe with the Iland of S. Thome; and the same night we found our selues directly vnder the line.

The description
of the Ile of S.
Thome.

This Iland is a very high Iland, and being vpon the West side of it, you shall see a very high pike, which is very small, and streight, as it were the steeple of a church, which pike lieth directly vnder the line, and at the same South end of the Iland to the Westward thereof lieth a small Iland, about a mile from the great Iland.

The third of August we departed fro the Ile of S. Thome, & met the winde at the South-west.

The 12 day we were in the height of Cape verde.

The Iland of
Salt.

The 22 day we fell with one of the Iles of Cape verde, called the Ile of Salt, and being informed by a Scottish man that we tooke among the Frenchmen vpon the coast, that there were fresh victuals to be had, we came to an ancre there.

The 23 day in the morning we manned our skiffe, and went a shore, and found no houses, but we saw foure men, which kept themselves alwayes farre from vs, as for cattell we could finde none, but great store of goats, and they were so wilde, that we could not take about three or foure of them: but there we had good store of fish, and vpon a small Iland which lay by the same we had great store of sea-birds.

At night the Christopher brake her cable, and lost an ancre, so that she could tary no longer, so we all wayed, and set saile. Vpon the same Iland we left the Scottish man, which was the occasion of our going aland at that place, but how he was left we could not tell: but, as we iudged, the people of the Iland found him sleeping, and so caried him away: for at night I went my selfe to the Iland to seeke him, but could hear nothing of him.

The 24 day the Master of the Tyger came aboard vs, & tolde vs that his men were so weake, and the shippe so leake, that he was not able to keepe her aboute the water, and therefore requested vs to go backe againe to the Iland, that we might discharge her, and giue her vp: but we intreated him to take paine with her awhile, and we put a French Carpenter into her, to see if he could finde the leake. This day we tooke a view of all our men, both those that were hole, and the sicke also, and we found that in all the three ships, were not about thirty sound men.

The great incon-
uenience by late
staying vpon the
coast of Guinie.

The 25 we had sight of the Ile of S. Nicholas, and the day following, of the other Iles, S. Lucia, S. Vincent, and S. Anthony; which foure Iles lie the one from the other Northwest and by West, Southeast and by East.

The 26 we came againe with the Iland of S. Anthony, and could not double the Cape. This day Philip Iones, the Master of the Christopher, came aboard vs, who had beene aboard the Tyger.

Tyger, and tolde vs that they were not able to keepe the Tyger, because she was leake, and the Master very weake, and sayd further, he had agreed with the Master and the company, that if the next day we could double the Iland, we should runne to the leeward of it, and there discharge her: but if we could not double it, then to put in betwixt the Iland of S. Vincent and S. Anthony, to see if we could discharge her.

The third day of September I went aboard the Tyger, with the Master and Marchants with me, to view the shippe and men: and we found the shippe very leake, and onely six labouring men in her, whereof one was the Master gunner: so that we seeing that they were not able to keepe the ship, agreed to take in the men, and of the goods what we could saue, and then to put the ship away.

The fifth day we went to discharge the Tyger.

The eighth day, hauing taken out the artillery, goods, victuals, and gold of the Tyger, we gaue her vp 25 degrees by North the line.

The 27 we had sight of two of the Iles of the Azores, S. Mary, and S. Michael.

The fourth of October we found ourselues to be 41 degrees and a halfe from the line.

The sixth day the Christopher came to vs, and willed vs to put with the Cape, for they also were so weake, that they were not able to keepe the sea, and we being weake also, agreed to goe for Vigo, being a place which many English men frequent.

The 10 day the Christopher went roome with the Cape, but we hauing a mery wind for England, and fearing the danger of the enemies, which ordinarily lie about the Cape: besides, not knowing the state of our countrey and Spaine, and although it were peace, yet there was little hope of friendship at their hands, considering the voyage that we had made, and we also being so weake, that by force and violence we could come by nothing, and doubting also that the king of Portugall knowing of our being there, might worke some way with the Counsell of Spaine to trouble vs: and further, considering that if we did put in with any harbor, we should not be able to come out againe, till we sent for more men into England, which would be a great charge, and losse of time, and meanes of many dangers. All these things pondred, we agreed to shoot off two pieces of ordinance, to warne the Christopher, and then we went our course for England: she hearing our pieces followed vs, and we carried a light for her, but the next day in the morning it was thicke, and we could not see her in the afternoone neither, so that we suspected that either she was gone with Spaine, or els that she should put forth more sailes then we in the night, and was shot a head of vs, so that then we put forth our top-sailes, and went our course with England.

At the time when the Christopher left vs, we were within 120 leagues of England, and 45 leagues Northwest and by West from Cape Finister: and at the same time in our ships we had not about sixe Mariners and sixe Marchants in health, which was but a weake company for such a ship to seeke a forren harbour.

The 16 day, about sixe of the clocke at night, we met with a great storme at the West-south-west, & West, and our men being weake, and not able to handle our sailes, we lost the same night our maine saile, foresaile, and spretsaile, & were forced to lie a hulling, vntill the eighteenth day, and then we made ready an olde course of a foresaile, and put it to the yard, and therewith finding our selues far shot into the sleeue, we bare with our owne coast: but that foresaile continued not about two houres, before it was blown from the yard with a freat, and then we were forced to lie a hull againe, vntill the nineteenth day of October in the morning, and then we put an olde bonnet to our foreyard, which, by the good blessing and prouidence of God, brought vs to the Ile of Wight, where we arriued the 20 of October in the afternoone.

The commodities and wares that are most desired in Guinie, betwixt Sierra Liona and the furthest place of the Mine.

MANils of brasse, and some of leade.
Basons of diuers sorts, but the most lattin.
Pots of course tinne, of a quart and more.

VOL. II.

3 U

Some

The Tyger
gauen vp.Extreme weak-
ness of our
men.

Some wedges of yron.
 Margarites, and certaine other sleight beads.
 Some blew Corall.
 Some horse tailes.
 Linnen cloth principally.
 Basons of Flanders.
 Some red cloth of low price, and some kersie.
 Kettles of Dutch-land with brasen handles.
 Some great brasse basons graued, such as in Flanders they set vpon their cupboords.
 Some great basons of pewter, and ewers grauen.
 Some lauers, such as be for water.
 Great knives of a low price.
 Sleight Flanders-caskets.
 Chests of Roan of a lowe price, or any other chests.
 Great pinnes.
 Course French coverings.
 Packing sheets good store.
 Swords, daggers, frise mantels, and gownes, clokes, hats, red caps, Spanish blankets, axe heads, hammers, short pieces of yron, sleight belles, gloues of a lowe price, leather bags, and what other trifles you will.

Certaine Articles deliuered to M. Iohn Lok, by Sir William Gerard Knight, M. William Winter, M. Benjamin Gonson, M. Anthony Hickman, and M. Edward Castelin the 8 of September 1361, touching a voyage to Guinea.

A remembrance for you M. Lok at your comming to the coast of Guinie.

First, when God shal send you thither, to procure, as you passe alongst the coast, to vnderstand what riuers, hauens, or harboroughs there be; and to make your selfe a plat thereof, setting those places which you shall thinke materiall in your sayd plat, with their true eleuations.

Also you shall learne what commodities doe belong to the places where you shall touch, and what may be good for them.

It is thought good, that hauing a fort vpon the coast of Mina in the king of Habaans country, it would serue to great purpose: wherfore you are especially sent to consider where the fort might be best placed, and vpon what ground: wherein are to be noted these things following.

1. That the ground so serue, that it ioynre to the sea on the one part, so as shippes and boats may come to lade and vnlade.
2. What molde of earth the ground is of.
3. What timber or wood may be had, and how it will be caried.
4. What prouision of victuals may be had in the country: and what kinde of our victuals will best serue to continue.
5. The place must be naturally strong, or such as may be made strong with a small charge, and afterwards kept with a few men.
6. How water may be prouided, if there be none to be had in the ground where the fort shall stand, or neere to it.
7. What helpe is to be had from the people of the country, either for the building of it, or for the defence thereof.

To moue the king of Haban a farre off, for the making of a fort, and to note how he will like it; but vse your communication so, that although there might fall out good cause for the doing of it, yet he do not vnderstand your meaning.

Search the country so farre as you may, both alongst the coast, and into the land.

To learne what became of the marchants that were left at Benin.

The English marchants intend to fortifie in Guinea, in the king of Habaans country.

The king of Haban.

The

The matters which shall be of importance to be noted we nothing doubt that you will omit, wherefore we referre the order of these affaires to your good discretion.

Also we pray you as occasion shall serue that you ayd and helpe our factours, both with your counsell and otherwise; and thus God send you safely to returne.

William Gerrard, William Winter, Benjamin Gonson,
Anthony Hickman, Edward Castelin.

A letter of M. Iohn Lok to the worshipfull company of Marchants aduenturers for Guinie, written 1561, shewing reasons for his not proceeding in a voyage then intended to the foresayd country.

WORshipfull sirs; since the arriuall of M. Pet and Buttoll Monioy (as I vnderstand) for the voyage it is concluded that the Minion shall proceed on her voyage, if within 20 dayes she may be repaired of those hurts she hath received by the last storme: or in the moneth of Ianuary also, if the wind wil serue therefore. Wherefore for that your worships shall not be ignorant of my determind purpose in the same, with the reasons that haue perswaded me thereunto; I haue thought good to aduertise you thereof, trusting that your worships will weigh them, as I vprightly and plainly meane them. And not for any feare or discouragement that I haue of my selfe by the raging of the stormes of the sea, for that (I thanke the Lord) these haue not bene the first that I haue abiden, neither trust I they shalbe the last. First the state of the ship, in which, though I thinke not but M. Pet can do more for her strengthening then I can conceiue, yet for all that, it will neither mend her conditions, nor yet make her so stanch that any cabin in her shalbe stanch for men to lie drie in: the which sore, what a weakening it will be to the poore men after their labour, that they neither can haue a shift of apparell drie, nor yet a drie place to rest in, I referre to your discretion. For though that at Harwich she was both bound and caulked as much as might be, both within and without, yet for all that she left not, afore this flaw, in other weathers, being stressed, to open those seames, and become in the state she was before; I meane, in wetting her men: notwithstanding her new worke. And my iudgement, with that little experience I haue had, leadeth me to thinke that the ship whose water works and footings be spent and rotten cannot be but leake for men. Next, the vnseasonable time of the yere which is now present, And how onely by meanes of the vnseasonable times in the returne from the voyage home, many thereby haue decayed, to the great misery and calamity of the rest, and also to the great slander of the voyage (which I much respect) the last and other voyages haue declared. And what it is to make the voyage in vnseasonable time, that hath the second voyage also declared. Wherefore weying and foreseeing this (as I may wel terme it) calamity and vnitabable danger of men, and that by men she must be brought home againe (except that God will shew an extraordinary miracle) I purpose not nor dare I venture with a safe conscience to tempt God herein. Againe, forsomuch as she is alone, and hath so little helpe of boat or pinnesse in her trade, & also for her watering, where a long time of force must be spent, my going, to the accomplishment of your expectations, will be to small effect for this time, because I shall want both vessell and men to accomplish it. And I would not gladly so spend my time and trauell, to my great charges and paine, and after, for not falling out accordingly, to lose both pot and water, as the prouerbe is. As for the Primrose, if she be there, her trade will be ended or euer we come there, so that she of force, by want of prouision, must returne: yea, though we should carry with vs a supply for her, yet is the meeting of her doubtfull, and though we met her, yet will the men not tarry, as no reason is they should: howbeit my opinion of her is that she is put into Ireland. The Flowerdeluce was in Millford. Thus for that your worships might vnderstand the whole cause why I doe not proceed, I haue troubled you at this time with this my long Letter. And, as God is my Iudge, not for feare of the Portugals, which there we shall meet (and yet alone without ayde) as here is a shippe which was in Lisbon, those men say that there are in a readinesse (onely to meet vs) foure great ships, of the which one is accounted 700 tunnes, & other pinneses: yet not for feare

of them, nor raging of the seas (whose rage God is aboue to rule) but onely for the premisses: the sequell whereof must by reason turne to a great misery to the men; the which I for my part (though it might turne me to as much gaine as the whole commeth to) yet would I not be so tormented, as the sight thereof would be a consiue to my heart, and the more, because foreseeing the same, I should be so leud, as yeelding, to haue runne into the danger thereof; and therefore I haue absolutely determined with my selfe not to goe this voyage. Howbeit if in a seasonable time of the yeere I had but one ship sufficient, though much lesse by the halfe, I would not refuse (as triall being made thereof should appeare) or if I had ability of my selfe to venture so much, it should well be seene. And this I speake to giue you to vnderstand that I refuse not this for feare: If you purpose to proceed heerein, send some one whom you please; to whom I will not onely deliuer the articles which I haue receiued, but also will giue some particular notes which I haue noted in the affaires which you haue committed vnto mee, with the best helpe and counsell I can. Thus the liuing God keepe your worships all. Bristoll this 11 of December 1561.

Your worships to comand to his power.
Iohn Lok.

The relation of one William Rutter to M. Anthony Hickman his master touching a voyage set out to Guinea in the yeere 1562, by Sir William Gerard, Sir William Chester, M. Thomas Lodge, the sayd Antony Hickman, and Edward Castelin, which voyage is also written in verse by Robert Baker.

Capo verde.
Rio de Sestos.

The Minion.

Rio de Potis.

Rio de S. Andre.

Caoudas palmis.

Caue de tres
puntas.

Worshipfull sir, my duty remembred, this shalbe to declare vnto you the discourse of this our voyage, since our departure out of England from Dartmouth; at which time I gaue you to vnderstand of our departure, which was the 25 of February 1562. Then hauing a prosperous winde we departed from thence, and sailed on our voyage vntill we arriued at Capo verde the 20 of March, making no abode there, but sailed along the coast to our first appointed port Rio de Sestos, at which port we arriued the third of April in the morning, hauing the sight of a Frenchman, who assoone as he perceiued vs, set saile and made to the sea: in the meane time we came to an anker in the rode: and after that he had espied our flag, perceiuing vs to be Englishmen, he bare with the shore, & hailed our ships with his ordinance, at which time we the merchants of both the ships were in the riuier in traffike, and had vnderstanding of the Negroes that he had bene there three dayes before our comming: so we concluded together, that if he sent his pinnesse to traffike, we would not suffer him, vntill we had taken further order with their captaine & merchants. In the afternoone the pinnesse came into the riuier, whose men we willed to make no traffike vntill we had talked further with their captaine, whom we willed that night to come aboard our admirall; which was done. At which sayd time M. Burton and Iohn Munt went aboard the Minion where the Frenchmen were, & there concluded that they should tary by vs eight dayes, and suffer vs quietly to traffike, wherewith they were not well pleased. Wherevpon the next morning they departed from vs, sailing alongst the coast to the Eastward towards Potis, which he did to hinder our traffike that way: wherefore the merchants of the Minion & we concluded (forasmuch as at that present we vnderstood that there were no sailes past alongst) that we should go before, to the end we might not be hindred of our traffike by the Frenchmen; which thing we did: and at our comming thither we found the Frenchman in traffike to the West of Potis, by whom we passed, & arriued at Rio de Potis the 12 of April, where we remained in traffike vntill the 15 of the sayd moneth, and then departed from thence along the coast toward Sant Andre, where we appointed by agreement to tary for the Minion: and the 17 at night we came to the riuier of S. Andre; in which very day the Minion came vnto vs, telling vs that they met at cauo das Palmas a great ship and a caruell of the king of Portugals bound to the Mina, who gaue chase vnto them, and shot freely at them, and the Minion in her defence returned her the like: but God be praised the Minion had no hurt for that time. In the end we concluded to hasten towards cauo de tres puntas to haue put them from the castle, if by any meanes wee might; and when wee were come to the Cape, we lay a hull one night and two

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men; which thing we did:
to the West of Pouis, by
e we remained in traffike
long the coast toward Saut
n: and the 17 at night we
me vnto vs, telling vs that
of Portugals bound to the
Minion in her defence re-
for that time. In the end
them from the castle, if by
we lay a hull one night and
two

two dayes, and doubting they had bene past, the Minion went neere the shore, and sent her
merchants to a place called Ania, where beforetime we had traffike, and the next morning ^{Ante.}
very early being the 21 of the sayd moneth, we againe had sight of the ship and the carauell
a good way to sea-board of vs. Then we presently set saile, and bare with the foremost of
them, hoping to haue got betwene the castle and them, but we came short of our purpose,
which was no small grieffe vnto vs all; and when they had gotten the castle to friend, they
shot at vs freely, and we at them, and the castle at vs; but we profited little. In the afternoone
we set saile & came to the town of Don Iuan called Equi, where the 22 in the morning we ^{Equi.}
went a shre to traffike, but the Negros would not vntill they had newes from Don Luis, for
at that time Don Iuan was dead, and the 23 came Don Luis his sonne and Pacheco minding
to traffike with vs, at which said day came two gallies rowing along the shore from the castle, ^{Two gallies.}
minding to keepe vs from our traffike. The 24 we set saile and chased the gallies to the
castle againe. The Negros being glad of that required vs to goe to Mowra, which is some 3 ^{Mowra.}
leagues behind, and thither would they come for that they stood in feare of the Portugals,
and there we remained for the marchants that came out of the countrey which were come
with their gold, but Antonio don Luis his sonne, and Pacheco were aboard the Minion. And
the 25 in the morning came the two gallies from the castle againe vnto vs, the weather being
very calme, they shot at vs and hit vs 3 times, and shortly after the wind came from the shore,
at which instant we descried the ship, & the carauell coming towards vs, then we weighed
and set saile, and bare as neere vnto them as we could: but it was night or euer wee met with
them, and the night being very darke we lost them. The next day plying to the shore, at night
we agreed to go with Cormantin, but the next morning being the 28 we were but a little ^{Garnetull.}
distant from the great ship and the 2 gallies, hauing no wind at all, and the carauell hard aboard
the shore. Then being calme, came the 2 gallies rowing to the ayre of the Minion, and
fought with her the most part of the forenoone: and in the fight a mischance hapned in the
Minions steward-roume by means of a barrell of powder that took fire, wherewith were hurt ^{Much hurt}
the master gunner, the steward, and most part of the gunners; which the gallies perceiuing ^{to the Minion}
began to be more fierce vpon them, and with one shot cut halfe her foremast in twaine, that ^{part of}
without present remedie shee was not able to beare saile, and presently vpon this the great ^{gun powder.}
ship sent her boat to the gallies, who suddenly departed from vs. And after their departur
we went aboard the Minion to counsell what were best to be done, at which time they were
sore discomfited. Whereupon we deuised what was best to be done: and because wee knew
that the Negros neither would nor durst traffike so long as the gallies were on the coast: it
was therefore agreed that we should prepare our selues to depart to Rio de Sestos: and so
we departed that day. The 14 of May in the morning we fell with the land, and when wee ^{The coast.}
came to it, we doubted what place it was, and sent our boates on land to know the truth, and
we found it to be Rio de Barbos, which is to the Eastward of Sant Andre: and there remained ^{Rio de Barbos.}
in getting of water vntill the 21, where we lost the day before 5 of our men by means of
ouerthrowing our blacke pinnesse. The 22 we departed from thence to Rio de Sesto, wher
we arriued the 2 of Iune, and the 4 wee departed from Rio de Sesto, and arriued (God bee
thanked) the 6 of August within sight of the Stert in the West part of England, our men
being very sicke and weake. We haue not at this present about 20 sound men that are able
to labour, and we haue of our men 21 dead, and many more very sore hurt and sicke. Master
Burton hath bene sicke this 6 weekes, and at this present (God strengthen him) is so weake
that I feare he will hardly escape. Herein inclosed your worship shall receive a briefe of all
the goods sold by vs, & also what commodities we haue receiued for the same. Thus I leaue
to trouble your worship, reseruing all things els to our generall meeting, and to the bringer
hereof. From aboard the Primerose the 6 of August 1563.

Your obedient seruant
William Rutter.

There are brought home this voiage An. 1563. Elephants teeth 166. weighing
1758 pounds. Graines 22 butts full.

The

The first voyage of Robert Baker to Guinie, with the Minion, and Primrose, set out in October, 1562. by Sir William Garrard, Sir William Chester, M. Thomas Lodge, Anthony Hickman, & Edward Castelin.

AS men whose heads be fraught
with care, haue seldom rest:
(For through the head the body strait
with sorowes is oppress:)
So I that late on bed
lay wake, for that the watch
Pursued mine eye, and caused my hed
no sleepe at all to catch:
To thinke vpon my chaunce
which hath me now betide,
To lie a prisoner here in France,
for ransome where I hide:
And feeling still such thoughts
so thicke in heal to runne,
As in the sommer day the moats
doe fall into the Sunne,
To walke then vp I rose,
fansie to put to flight:
And thus a while I doe purpose
to passe away the night.
Morpheus I percein'd
had small regarde of me,
Therefore I should be but deceiu'd
on bed longer to lie.
And thus without delay
rising as voide of sleepe,
I horned Cynthia sawe streight way
in at my grate to peepe:
Who passing on her way,
eke knowing well my case,
How I in darke dungeon there lay
alwayes looking for grace:
To me then walking tho
in darke withouten light,
She wipte her face, and straight did show
the best countnance she might:
Astonneth eke my head
and senses for a space,
And olde fancies away now fled
she putteth new in place.
Then leaning in my grate
wherein full bright she shinde,
And viewing her thus on her gate
she mazeth streight my minde:
And makes me thinke anon
how oft in Ginnie lande
She was my friend, when I haue gone
all night vpon the sande,
Walking and watching efte
least any boate or ship
At any time, while we had slept
perhaps by vs might slip.
And streight with ardent fire
my head inflameth shee,
Eke me inspires with whole desire
to put in memorie,
Those daungers I haue bid
and Laberinth that I
Haue past without the clue of threede,
eke harder ieopardie.
I then gin take in hand
straight way to put in rime,
Such trauell, as in Ginnie lande
I haue past in my time.
But hauing writte a while
I fall faint by the way,
And eke at night I lothe that stile
which I haue writte that day.
And thinke my doings then
vnworthy sure, to be
Set forth in print before all men,
for euery one to see.
Eke with dispaire therefore
my pen I cast away,
And did intende this neuer more
hereafter to assay.
My fellow prisoner then
sir Edward Gages sonne
Willes me to take againe my pen
and ende that I begonne.
By this our friends (sayth he)
shall right well vnderstande
And knowe the great trauels that we
haue past in Heathen lande.
Take pen therefore againe
in hande, I you require,
And thinke (saith he) thereof no paine
to graunt this my desire.
Then once againe my hed
my hand a worke cloth sette:
But first I fall vpon my bed
and there deepe sighes I fette,
To see that this to taske
is giuen me silly wight:
And of Minerua helpe I aske
that she me teach aright.

The God of
sleepe.

The Moone.

Sir Edward
Gages sonne,
whose name was
Georg Gage.

Helpe

Helpe now without delay,
 helpe, helpe, ye Muses nine,
 O Cleo, and Calliope,
 shewe me how to define
 In condigne stile and phrase
 eche thing in euery line,
 To you I giue loe all the praise
 the trauell only mine.
 Giue care then ye that long
 to know of my estate,
 Which am in France in prison strong
 as I wrote home of late:
 Against all lawe or right
 as I doe thinke in deede,
 Sith that the warre is ended quite,
 and pease is well agreed.
 Yet least perchance you might
 much maruell, how that I
 Into a Frenchmans powre should light
 in prison here to lie:
 Giue nowe attentiu hecde,
 a straunge tale gin I tell,
 How I this yeare haue bene besteede,
 scaping the gates of hell,
 More harde I thinke truly,
 in more daunger of life,
 Than olde Orpheus did when he
 through hell did seeke his wife,
 Whose musike so did sounde
 in pleasant play of string,
 That Cerberus that hellish hounde
 (who as the Poets sing
 Having three huge heads great,
 which doe continually
 Still breath out firy flames of heate
 most horrible to see)
 Did giue him leaue to passe
 in at the gates of Hell:
 Of which gate he chiefe porter was
 the Poets thus me tell.
 And how he past alone
 through great king Plutos Court
 Yea ferried ouer with Charon
 and yet he did no hurt.
 Well to my purpose now,
 in Hell what hurt had hee?
 Perchance he might strange sights inow
 and vgly sprits there see:
 Perhaps eke Tantalus,
 there making of his mone,
 Who starr'd alway: and Sisyphus
 still rolling vp the stone.

The warre at
Newe hauen.

Charon passenger
of Hell.

Yet Orpheus passed by,
 and went still on his way,
 There was no torment came him nigh
 or heate to make him stay.
 And I a Gods name woulde
 at hazarde play my life
 In Guinie lande, to seeke for golde,
 as Orpheus sought his wife.
 At which saide lande of Guinie
 I was eke once before,
 And scapt the death as narrowly
 as Orpheus did and more.
 Which first ill lucke will I
 recite, then iudge you plaine,
 If Ioue plagued me not now rightly
 this yeare to goe againe.
 The other yeere before
 when Neptune vs had brought
 Safely vnto that burning shore,
 for which so long we sought,
 One day when shippe was fast
 in sea at anker holde,
 The sailes vpfirll'd, all businesse past
 the boteswaine then I tolde,
 That he forthwith shoulde see
 the small pinnesse well mande,
 Eke all things therein preat to be
 that we shoulde haue a lande,
 And gunner see that ye
 want not bowe, pike, or bill,
 Your ordinance well primed be
 with lintstocks burning still.
 With merchandize a shore,
 we hied to traffike then,
 Making the sea fome vs before,
 by force of nine good men.
 And rowing long, at last
 a riuer we espie,
 In at the which we bare full fast
 to see what there might be.
 And entring in, we see
 a number of blacke soules,
 Whose likelnesse seem'd men to be,
 but all as blacke as coles.
 Their Captaine comes to me
 as naked as my nail,
 Not hauing witte or honestie
 to couer once his taile.
 By which I doe here gesse
 and gather by the way,
 That he from man and manlinesse
 was voided and cleane astray.

His first voyage
1562.

And

Helpe

And sitting in a trough,
 a boate made of a logge,
 The very same wherein you know
 we vse to serue a hogge,
 Aloofe he staide at first,
 put water to his cheeke,
 A signe that he would not vs trust
 vnlesse we did the like.
 That signe we did likewise,
 to put him out of feare,
 And shewd him much braue marchandise
 to make him come vs neare.
 The wilde man then did come,
 by signe: nowe crieth the fiend
 Of those gay things to giue him some
 and I should be his friend.
 I traffikt there that time
 for such things as they had,
 At night to ship I caried him,
 where I with clothes him clad,
 Yea, made him there good cheere,
 and he by signes againe
 Tolde vs that he would freight vs then
 after a day or twaine.
 And eene thus as we were
 in talke, looking about,
 Our boate he sawe with wares that there
 was tied at sterne without:
 Which boate he viewing still,
 as then well stuf with ware,
 We thinking he had ment no ill,
 had thereof little care.
 And the next morne, againe
 we caried him a shore,
 Eke bartred there that day with them
 as we had done before.
 But when Phœbus began
 somewhat for to draw neare
 To Icarus his Court, the sonne
 of Dedalus most deare,
 (Whose chaunce it is to dwell
 amidst the Ocean flood,
 Because that he obseru'd not well
 his fathers counsell good)
 We then with saile and ore
 to ship began to hie,
 That we might fetch aboorde, before
 the day had lost his eye.
 To ship we come at last
 which rid foure leagues from shore
 Refresh't vs after trauaile past,
 taken that day before.

Then, as it was our guise,
 our boate at sterne we tie,
 Eke therein leaue our marchandise,
 as they were wont to be.
 With trouges then two or three
 this Captaine comes by night
 Aboord our boate, where he with wares
 himselfe now fraighteth quight.
 The watch nowe hearing this,
 the boate they hal'd vp fast:
 But gone was all the marchandise,
 and they escapte and past.
 The next morne then by day
 againe we went to shore,
 Amends to haue for that which they
 had stolne the night before.
 But all in vaine was it,
 our signes were now too bad,
 They would not vnderstand a whit
 of any thing they had.
 But as though they had wrong
 for to reuenged be,
 As we row'd downe the streame along
 after comes hee and hee.
 A hundred boats come fro
 the steremost towne I say,
 At least meets vs as many mo
 before, to make vs stay.
 In eucry boat two men,
 and great long targets twaine:
 Most of their darts had long strings then
 to picke and pull againe.
 Now gunners to your charge,
 giue fier all arow,
 Ech slaue for feare forsakes his barge,
 and ducks in water low.
 We downe the streame amaine
 do row to get the sea,
 They ouertake vs soone againe,
 and let vs of our way.
 Then did the slaues draw neere,
 with dart and target thicke,
 With diuinish fixed eyes they peere
 where they their darts may sticke.
 Now Mariners do push
 with right good will the pike,
 The hailes hot of the harquebush
 the naked slaue doth strike.
 Through targe and body right
 that downe he falleth dead
 His fellow then in heauie plight,
 doth swimme away afraid.

The theft of
 the Negroes.

A conflict be-
 tweene the Ne-
 groes & our men.

To bathe in brutish blond,
 then fleeth the graygoose wing,
 The halberders at hand be good,
 and hew that all doth ring.
 Yet gunner play thy part,
 make hailesbot walke againe.
 And fellowes row with like good heart
 that we may get the maine.
 Our arrowes all now spent,
 the Negroes gan approach:
 But pikes in hand already hent
 the blacke beast fast doth broch.
 Their captaine being wood,
 a villaine long and large,
 With pois'ned dart in hand doth shroud
 himselfe vnder his targe.
 And hard aboard he comes
 to enter in our boat,
 Our maisters mate, his pike eftsoues
 strikes through his targe and throat.
 The captaine now past charge
 of this brutish blacke gard,
 His pike he halde backe which in targe
 alas was fixed hard:
 And wresting it with might,
 to pull it forth in hast,
 A deadly dart strikes him too right
 and in his flesh sticks fast,
 He stands still like a man,
 and shrinks not once therfore,
 But strikes him with his owne dart then
 which shot at him before.
 Then presse they on, and shake
 their darts on euery side,
 Which in our flesh doth light, and make
 both deadly wounds and wide.
 The gunner in that stound
 with two darts strooke at last,
 Shrinks not yet though the double wound
 with streames of bloud out brast.
 And eke the maisters mate,
 of stomacke bolde and stout,
 For all his wound receiu'd of late,
 yet stirred not a foot.
 But kept his standing still,
 till that a deathful dart
 Did strike him through the ribs so ill
 that scarce it mist his hart.
 The dart out had quickly,
 his guts came out withall,
 And so great streames of bloud that he
 for faintnesse downe gan fall.

The Negroes seeing this,
 how he for dead doth lie,
 Who erst so valiant prou'd iwis,
 they gladly shout and crie:
 And then do minde as there
 to enter in his place,
 They thinke so many wounded were
 the rest would yeld for grace.
 We then stand by the pike,
 and foure row on our boat,
 Their darts among vs fast they strike
 that few were free I wot.
 In legge and eke in thigh,
 some wounded eke in th'arme,
 Yea many darts stucke vs hard by,
 that mist and did no harme.
 By little thus at last,
 in great danger of life
 We got the sea, and almost past
 the danger erst so rife.
 Then gin they all retire
 sith all their darts were spent
 They had nought to reuenge their ire,
 and thus away they went.
 Our boat to ship doth roe,
 where two ores make soft way
 Sixe of vs nine were wounded so,
 the seuenth for dead there lay.
 Lo, heare how cruelly
 the fiends ment vs to kill,
 Causelesse you see, if they truly
 on vs might had their will.
 And yet we gaue before
 much merchandize away,
 Among those slaues, thinking therfore
 to haue friendship for aye.
 And Orpheus past I wot
 the passage quietly,
 Among the soules in Charons boat,
 and yet to say truly
 I neuer read that he
 paid for his passage there,
 Who past and repast for to seee
 if that his wife there were.
 Nor yet that he paid ought,
 or any bribe there gaue
 To any office, while he sought
 his wife againe to haue.
 Whereby I surely gesse
 these men with whom that we
 Haue had to do, are fiends more fierce
 then those in hell that be.

The theft of
the Negroes.A conflict be-
tweene the Ne-
groes & our men.Sixe of our men
wounded.

Well we now scaping thus
 the danger I haue tolde,
 Aboord we come, where few of vs
 could stand now being colde.
 Our wounds now being drest,
 to meat went they that list,
 But I desired rather rest,
 for this in minde I wist.
 That if I might get once
 a sleepe that were full sound,
 I should not feele my weary bones
 nor yet my smarting wound.
 And lying long aloft
 vpon my bed in paine,
 Vnto Morpheus call'd I oft
 that he would not disdaine
 To heare me then poore wight,
 but sende me helpe with speed
 That I might haue good rest this night
 of which I had great need.
 Me thought then by and by,
 there hung a heaueic waight,
 At ech eye lid, which clos'd mine eye
 and eke my head was fraight.
 And being streight a sleepe,
 I fell into a sweauen,
 That of my wound I tooke no keepe
 I dream'd I was in heauen.
 Where as me thought I see
 ged Mars in armor bright,
 His arming sword naked holdes he
 in hand, ready to fight.
 Castor and Pollux there
 all complet stand him by,
 Least if that Mars conuinc'd were
 they might reuenged be.
 Then came marching along
 the great blacke smith Vulcan,
 Hauing a staffe of yron strong,
 and thus at last began:
 O Mars, thou God of might,
 what is the cause that thou
 hast chaleng'd me with thee to fight?
 lo present am I now.
 Wherefore if that thou hast
 any great grudge to me,
 Before this day be spent and past
 it shall reuenged be.
 Then spake god Mars and said,
 for that thou churlish wight,
 Thy brutish blacke people hast made
 with those white raen to fight

Which call'd on me for aid,
 I bid thee warre for this.
 Then answered Vulcan straight and said
 that that coast sure was his.
 And therefore he would still
 his blacke burnt men defend,
 And if he might, all other kill
 which to that coast did wend,
 Yea thus (said he) in boast
 that we his men had slaine,
 And ere that we should passe this coast
 he would vs kill againe.
 Now marke with Mars amaine
 and fiercely giues to fight,
 The sturdie smith strikes free againe
 whose blowes dint where they light.
 But Iupiter that sat
 in his great royall throne
 Hearing this noise maruell'd thereat,
 and streightway sendeth one
 To know the cause thereof:
 but hearing them in sight,
 Commandeth them for to leaue off
 by vertue of his might,
 And of Vulcan demands
 the cause: then answered he,
 O mightie Ioue whose power commands
 and rules all things that be,
 Who at a word hast power
 all things to destroy cleane,
 And in the moment of an houre,
 canst them restore againe,
 The same God licence me
 to speake now here my minde:
 It is not, Ioue, vnknowne to thee,
 how that I was assign'd,
 And pointed king of most
 of all the Ginnie land,
 A people lo is on my coast
 which doth me now withstand.
 They do my people strike,
 they do this day them kill,
 To whom I minde to do the like
 if I may haue my will.
 Then Iupiter bespake:
 O Vulcan then said he,
 Let this thy rage and anger slake
 for this time presently,
 But if at any time
 these men chance there againe,
 Doe as thou list, the charge is thine
 I will not meddle then.

I know

I know them well (said he)
 these men need not to seeke,
 They haue so fruitfull a countrey
 that there is none the like.
 But if they can not be
 therewith content, but still
 Will seeke for golde so couetously,
 worke then with them thy will.
 And therewith straight doth send
 a pursuuant in post,
 To whom (saith he) see that thou wend
 vnto the windie coast,
 To Eolus, the king
 command him thus from me,
 That he straight way without lingring
 do set at libertie,
 His seruant Zephirus,
 which now is lockt so low,
 Eke that he do command him thus,
 that he straight way do go
 To Vuleans coast in hast,
 a ship where he shall finde,
 Which ship he must with gentle blast
 and eke with moderate winde,

One shippes.

The second voyage to Guinie, and the riner of Sesto, set out in the Moneth of November 1563, by Sir William Gerrard, Sir William Chester, Sir Thomas Lodge, Maister Beniamin Goston, Maister William Winter, Maister Lionell Duckett, Antonie Hickman, and Edward Castelin, with two ships, the one called the Iohn Baptist, wherein went for Maister, Laurence Rondell: and the other the Marlin, wherein went also for Maister, Robert Reuell, hauing for Factors, Robert Baker, Iustinian Goodwine, Iames Gleidell, and George Gage: and written in verse by the foresaid Robert Baker.

YOu heard before, that home I got
 from Ginnie at the last,
 But by and by, I quite forgot
 the sorrowes I had past.
 And ships rigged also,
 with speed to ship againe,
 I being then requird to go,
 did not denie them plaine,
 But granted them to go,
 vnhappie foolish wight,
 When they command, eke there to do
 the best seruice I might.
 In fine, to go our way
 now serueth time and tide,
 We hauing nothing vs to stay,
 what should we longer bide?
 The hempen band with helpe
 of Mariners doth threat
 To wey and reare that slouthfull whelp
 vp from his mothers teat.

The maker.

Conduct safe to that coast
 which Albion was high,
 And that no stormes do them withstand
 by day or eke by night.
 I sleeping all this space,
 as it were in a trance,
 The noise of them that hal'd apace
 did waken me by chance.
 Then looking out to know
 what winde did blow in skie,
 The maister straight came to me tho
 and thus said by and by.
 All our ill lucke is past,
 we haue a meric winde,
 I hope England, if this winde last,
 yet once againe to finde.
 When this I vnderstand,
 to loue I vowed then,
 Forswearing cleane the Ginnie land
 for comming there againe.
 And passing on in post
 with fauorable windes,
 We all arriu'd on Englands coast
 with passing cheerefull mindes.

The Maister then gan cheere
 with siluer whistle blast
 His Mariners, which at the Ieere
 are laboring wondrous fast.
 Some other then againe,
 the maineyard vp to hoise,
 The hard haler doth hale a maine,
 while other at a trice
 Cut saile without delay:
 the rest that be below,
 Both sheats abaft do hale straitway
 and boleins all let go.
 The Helme a Mariner
 in hand then strait way tooke,
 The Pilot eke what course to stir
 within his care did looke.
 Againe with siluer blast,
 the Maister doth not faile,
 To cause his mates forthwith in hast
 abroad to put more saile.

We

We then lanch from the shore,
 sith warre we knew it right,
 And kept in sea aloofe therefore
 two dayes and eke a night.
 And, as it is the guise,
 to toppe a man we send,
 Who straight a saile or two espies,
 with whom we then do wend.
 Aloofe would some with one,
 and roomeward would the rest :
 But with the tallest ship we gone,
 whom we thinke to be best.
 At last, in comming neere
 as captaines vse to do,
 I hale them, and of whence they were
 I did desire to know :
 Of France when they had said,
 we weaue them a maine,
 But they nothing therewith dismaid
 did like to vs againe.
 We then our selues aduant
 through hope of purchase here,
 Amaine say we, ye iolly gallant
 or you shall buie it dere.
 To arme the maine top tho
 the boatswaine goeth eke,
 His mate to the foretop also
 makes hast to do the like.
 To top both stones and darts
 good fellows hoise apace :
 The quarter maisters with glad hearts
 do know ech one his place.
 Our topsailes strike we tho
 and fit our sailes to fight,
 Our bulwarke at maine mast also
 is made likewise a right.
 Vpon our poepe eke then
 right subtilly we lay
 Pouder, to blow vp all such men,
 as enter theraway.
 Our Trumpetter aloft
 now sounds the feats of war.
 The brasen pieces roring oft
 fling forth both chaine and bar.
 Some on the yardees againe
 do weaue with naked sword,
 And crying loud to them amaine
 they bid vs come aboard.
 To bath hir feet in blond
 the graigoose fleeth in hast :
 And Mariners as Lions wood,
 do crie aboard as fast.

Now fire Faulkons flie
 right greedie of their pray,
 And kils at first stone dead truely
 ech thing within their way.
 Alarme ye now my mates I say,
 see that ye nothing lacke,
 At euery loope then gins straightway
 a harquebush to cracke.
 Their saile to burne, we shoot
 our arrowes of wilde fire,
 And pikes burning therewith about
 lads tosse with like desire.
 Eke straightway forth for wine
 the steward call I then,
 With fiery spiee enough therein
 I drinke vnto my men,
 And then euen with a woord
 our lime pot prest to fall,
 This iolly gallant we clap aboard
 and enter him withall.
 Their nettings now gan teare
 with dint of heatie stone,
 And some mens heads witnesse did beare
 who neuer could make mone.
 The harquebush arooke
 which hie on top doth lie,
 Discharg'd full of hailes shot doth smoke
 to kill hisemie.
 Which in hisemies top
 doth fight, there it to keepe,
 Yet he at last a deadly lope
 is made from thence to lepe.
 Then entreth one withall
 into this Frenchmans top,
 Who cuts ech rope, and makes to fall
 his yard, withouten stop.
 Then Mariners belowe,
 as carelesse of the pike,
 Do hew, and kill still as they goe,
 and force not where they strike.
 And still the trumpets sound
 with pleasant blast doth cheare
 Eeh Mariner, so in that stand
 that they nothing did feare.
 The Maister then also,
 his mate- to cheare in fight,
 His Whistle chearefully doth blow,
 whereby strait euery wight
 So fierce begins to be,
 that Frenchmen gin to stoe,
 And English men as right worthy
 do catch for pillage tho.

What would you more I say
 but tell the truth alway:
 Wo vsde our matters so this day
 we caried him away,
 Vnto a Port in Spaine,
 which sure is call'd the Groine,
 Whereas we for French lading plaine
 receined readie coine.
 Well thus this good lucke past,
 we through salt Seas did scoure,
 To Ginney coast eke come at last,
 O that vnhappy houre.
 My hand alas for feare
 now shakes, of this to write,
 Mine eye almost full fraught with teare,
 eke lets me to indite.
 What should I here recite
 the miserie I had,
 When none of you will scarce credit
 that ere it was so bad?
 Well, yet I would assay
 to tell it, if I might,
 But O Minerva, helpe me aye,
 my wits astond be quite.
 Yea helpe, ye muses nine,
 let no thought me withstand,
 Aid me this thing well to define,
 which here I take in hand.
 Well, thus it fortun'd tho,
 in Ginney now arriv'd,
 Nine men in boat to shore we go,
 where we traffike e-pide,
 And parting at midday
 from ship, on good intent
 In hope of traffike there I say
 to shore away we went.
 Our ships then riding fast
 in sea at anker bight,
 We minded to dispatch in hast,
 eke to returne that night.
 But being hard by land,
 there suddenly doth rise
 A mightie winde, wherewith it raiud
 and thundred, in such wise,
 That we by shore did ride,
 where we best Port might finde,
 Our ships we thinke from anker slide,
 a trice before the winde,
 This night Vulcan begins
 on vs reueng'd to be,
 And thunderbolts about he flings
 most terrible to see,

Admixt with fierie flame
 which cracks about our eares.
 And thus gins he to play his game,
 as now to him appeares.
 He Eolus hath feed
 herein to be his friend,
 And all the whirling windes with speed
 among vs doth he send.
 Thus hard by shore we lay,
 this wet and weary night,
 But on next morne and all the day
 of ship we had no sight.
 For Vulcan all this night
 from fierie forge so fast
 Sent thunder bolts with such great light,
 that when the night was passed,
 The next day there remaind
 so great smoke all about,
 Much like a mist, eke therewith raine,
 that we were wet throughout.
 And thus in smoke mindes he
 to part vs from our ship:
 Thus nere a one ech other see,
 and so haue we the slip.
 Our ships then backe againe,
 thinking we were behinde,
 Do saile by shore a day or twaine
 in hope there vs to finde.
 And we the contrary,
 do row along the shore
 Forward thinking our ships to be
 still sailing vs before.
 They sailing thus two dayes or three,
 and could not finde vs than
 Do thinke that in that foule night we
 were drown'd euery man.
 Our ship then newes doth beare,
 when she to England wends
 That we nine surely drown'd were,
 and thus doth tell our friends:
 While we thus being lost,
 aliue in miserie
 Do row in hope yet on this coast,
 our ships to finde truly.
 Well thus one day we spent,
 the next and third likewise,
 But all in vaine was our intent,
 no man a saile espies:
 Three dayes be now cleane past
 since any of vs nine,
 Of any kinde of food hath tast,
 and thus gan we to pine,

Till at the last bare need
 bids vs hale in with land,
 That we might get some root or weed
 our hunger to withstand:
 And being come to shore,
 with Negros we intreat,
 That for our wares which we had there
 they would giue vs to eat.
 Then fetch they vs of roots,
 and such things as they had,
 We gaue to them our wares to boote
 and were thereof right glad.
 To sea go we againe,
 in hope along the shore
 To finde our ships, yet thinking plaine
 that they had bene before.
 And thus with saile and ore
 twelue dayes we went hard by
 The strange vncomfortable shore
 where we nothing espie,
 But all thicke woods and bush
 and mightie wildernesse,
 Out of the which oft times do rush
 strange beasts both wilde and fierse,
 Whereof oft times wee see,
 at going downe of Sunne,
 Diuers descend in companie,
 and to the sea they come.
 Where as vpon the sand
 they lie, and chew the rudd:
 Sometime in water eke they stand
 and wallow in the floud.
 The Elephant we see,
 a great vnweldie beast,
 With water fills his troonke right hie
 and blowes it on the rest.
 The Hart I saw likewise
 delighted in the soile,
 The wilde Boare eke after his guise
 with snout in'earth doth moile.
 A great strange beast also,
 the Antelope I weene
 I there did see, and many mo,
 which erst I haue not scene.
 And oftentimes we see
 a man a shore or twaine,
 Who strait brings out his Almadie
 and rowes to vs a maine.
 Here let we anker fall,
 of wares a shew we make,
 We bid him choose among them all,
 what wares that he will take

To bring to vs some fish,
 and fresh water therefore,
 Or else of meat some daintie dish,
 which their cookes dresse a shore.
 They bring vs by and by
 great roots and beries eke,
 Which grow vpon the high palme tree,
 such meat as they do like.
 We drinke eke of their wine
 much like our whey to see:
 Which is the sappe as I haue scene
 that runnes out of a tree.
 Thus do they bring ech thing
 which they thinke to be good,
 Sometime wilde hony combs they bring
 Which they finde in the wood,
 With roots and baggage eke
 our corps we thus sustaine
 From famine though it be so weake,
 that death was figured plaine
 In euery ioynt for lacke
 of sustenance and rest.
 That still we thinke our hearts would
 with sorowes so opprest. (breake
 We now amongst the coast
 haue saild so many a mile,
 That sure we be our ships be lost,
 what should we do this while?
 In Heathen land we be,
 impossible it is
 That we should fetch our owne countrey
 in such a boat as this,
 We now gau to perceiue
 that wee had ouerpast
 the Meleate coast so much,
 that we were come at last
 Vnto the coast of Myne,
 for Niegros came aboard
 With weights to poise their golde so fine,
 yea speaking euery word
 In Portugesse right well
 demanding traffike there?
 If we had any wares to sell,
 and where our ships then were?
 We answered them againe,
 we had two ships at sea,
 The which would come traffike with the
 we thought within a day.
 The cause why we thus said,
 was hope to be well vsde:
 But seeing this, as men disdaind
 away we went and musde

Two ships

Whither

Whither our ships were gone,
 what way were best for vs:
 Shall we here perish now saith one?
 no, let vs not do thus:
 We see all hope is past
 our ships to finde againe,
 And here our lines do shorten fast
 in miserie and paine:
 For why the raging heat
 of Sinne, being so extreme,
 Consumes our flesh away in sweat,
 as dayly it is seene.
 The Ternados againe
 so often in a weeke,
 With great lightnings, thunder and raine
 with such abundance eke,
 Doe so beat vs by night,
 that we sleepe not at all,
 Whereby our strength is vaded quite,
 no man an ore can hale.
 How hard liue we, alas?
 three whole dayes oft be past,
 Ere we poore men (a heauie case)
 of any thing doe tast.
 These twentie dayes ye see,
 we hate sit still ech one,
 Which we do of necessitie,
 for place to walke is none.
 Our legs now vs deceiue,
 swolne euery joint withall,
 With this disease, which, by your leaue,
 the Seaurie men doe call.
 We cannot long endure
 in this case as we be,
 To leaue our boat I am right sure,
 compeld we must agree.
 Three wayes for vs there is,
 and this is my request,
 That we may of these three deuise,
 to choose thereof the best.
 The Castle of the Mine
 is not farre hence, we know,
 To morrow morne we there may be,
 if thither you will goe.
 There Portingals do lie,
 and christened men they be:
 If we dare trust their curtesie,
 the worst is hanging glee.
 Our miserie may make
 them pitie vs the more,
 Nine such yong men great pains would
 for life to hale an ore.

[take the more it is our gaine]

Their Gallies may perhaps
 lacke such yong men as we,
 And thus it may fall in our laps,
 all Galeyslans to be,
 During our life, and this
 we shall be sure to haue,
 Although we row, such meate as is
 the allowance of a slaue.
 But here we rowe and sterue,
 our misery is so sore:
 The slaue with meate inough they serue,
 that he may teare his ore.
 If this you will not like,
 the next way is to goe:
 Vnto the Negros, and to seeke
 what friendship they will shew.
 But what fauour would ye
 of these men looke to haue:
 Who beastly sauage people be,
 farre worse then any slaue?
 If Cannibals they be
 in kind, we doe not know,
 But if they be, then welcome we,
 to pot straight way we goe.
 They naked goe likewise,
 for shame we cannot so:
 We cannot liue after their guise,
 thus naked for to go.
 By rootes and leaues they liue,
 as beasts doe in the wood:
 Among these heathen who can thriue,
 with this so wilde a food?
 The piercing heate againe,
 that scorbeth with such strength,
 Piercing our naked flesh with paine,
 will vs consume at length.
 The third and last is this,
 (if those two you refuse)
 To die in miserable wise,
 here in the boate you chuse.
 And this iudge by the way,
 more trust is to be giuen,
 Vnto the Portingals alway,
 sith they be christned men,
 Then to these brutish sort,
 which beastly are ye see:
 Who of our death will make a sport,
 if Canibals they be.
 We all with one consent,
 now death despising plaine:
 (Sith if we die as innocent,
 the more it is our gaine)

Whither

Our

Our sayle we hoise in hast,
 with speed we mind to go
 Vnto the castell, now not past
 a twentie leagues vs fro,
 And sayling all this day,
 we spied late in the night,
 As we past by thus on our way,
 vpon the shore a light.
 Then sayd our Boate-swaine thus,
 by this great light a shore,
 Trafique t'ere seeme-, will you let vs
 anker this night therefore,
 And trie if we may get,
 this next morning by day,
 Some kind of food for vs to eate,
 and then to goe our way ?
 We anker there that night,
 the next morning to shore :
 And in the place, where we the light
 did see the night before,
 A watch house now there stood,
 vpon a rocke without :
 Hard by a great blacke crosse of wood,
 which putteth vs in doubt,
 What place that this should be,
 and looking to the shore,
 A Castell there we gan espie,
 this made vs doubt the more.
 Wherein we saw did stand
 a Portingall or twaine :
 Who held a white flag in his hand,
 and waued vs amaine.
 Our flesh as fraile now shakes,
 whereby we gan retire,
 And he at vs a shot then makes,
 a Negro giuing fire.
 A piece discharged thus,
 the hissing pellet lights,
 I thinke within a yard of vs,
 but none of vs it hits.
 We wisht then we had there
 a good ship, eke or twaine,
 But helpelesse now, we rowe a shore
 to know th'end of our paine.
 The neerer that we went
 to them vnto the shore,
 To yeld our selues, as first we ment
 they still did shoot the more.
 Now Canons loud gan rore,
 and Culuerins now crackt,
 The Castell eke it thundred sore,
 as though the wals weere sackt.

Some shot doth light hard by,
 some ouer vs againe :
 But though the shot so thicke doth flie,
 yet rowe we in a maine,
 That now so neere we be
 vnto the castell wall,
 That none of them at vs we see,
 can make a shot at all.
 We ment a land to goe,
 their curtesie to trie :
 But from the wal great stones they throw,
 and therewith by and by,
 The Negros marching downe,
 in battell ray do come,
 With dart and target from the towne,
 and follow all a dromme.
 A bowe in hand some hent,
 with pois'ned arrow prest,
 To strike therewith they be full bent,
 a pined English brest.
 But stones come downe so fast
 on vs on euery side,
 We thinke our boats bottom would brast
 if long we thus abide.
 And arrowes flie so thicke,
 hissing at euery eare,
 Which both in clothes and flesh do sticke,
 that we, as men past feare,
 Cry now, Launch, launch in hast,
 hale of the boate amaine :
 Foure men in hanke let them sit fast
 and rowe to sea againe.
 The other fite like men,
 do manfully in hand,
 Take vp each kind of weapon then,
 these wolues here to withstand,
 A barquebush takes one,
 another bends his bowe,
 Among the slaues then downe fals one
 and other hurt I trowe.
 At those Portingals then shoot we,
 vpon the Fort which stand,
 In long fine white shirts as we see,
 and lintstocks in their hand.
 And of these shirts so white
 we painted some full red,
 Striking their open corps in sight,
 with dnt of arrow head.
 For we sawe they had there
 no Gallies vs to take,
 Where threatnings the could vs not feare
 or make vs once to shake;

Thea

Then Canons loud gan rore,
 and pellets flie about,
 And each man haleth hard his ore
 and moued not a foote.
 Yea, though the poulder sent
 the pellets thicke away,
 Yet spite of them cleane through we went
 at last, and got the sea,
 And pieces charging fast,
 they shot after vs so,
 That wonder was it how we past
 the furie of our foe.
 The pined arme felt not
 as now, the heaule ore :
 With foure such ores was neuer boat,
 I thinke, row'd so before.
 To seaward scaping so,
 three Negroes we see there,
 Came rowing after vs to know,
 what countrey men we were ?
 We answered Englishmen,
 and that thither we came,
 With wares to trafique there with them,
 if they had meant the same.
 They Portuguse doe speake
 right naturall iwis :
 And of our ship to know they seeke,
 how big and where she is.
 We answered them againe
 we had two ships at sea,
 Right well appointed full of men,
 that streight would take their way
 Along the coast for gold,
 they tary but for vs,
 Which came with wares there to haue sold
 but that they vs'd vs thus.
 Then gan they vs to pray,
 if we lackt any thing,
 To anker there all that whole day,
 and they to vs would bring
 All things that we doe want,
 they sory say they be :
 But we their words yet trusting scant,
 refuse their curtesie.
 We aske them of this hold
 what place that it should be,
 Then they againe thus straight vs told
 that Portingals there lie.
 And how that point they sayd,
 which there hard by we see,
 Was one of Cape three points that lay
 the Westernmost of three.

Withouten further speech,
 we hoise our saile to sea :
 Minding a friendlier place to seech,
 and thus we part our way.
 We mind truly to prouoe
 the Portingals no more :
 But now t'assay rather what loue
 Negroes will shew a shore.
 We then with saile and ore,
 went backe againe in hast :
 A thirtie leagues I thinke, and more
 from thence where we were chaat.
 And here we anker fall,
 aboard the Negroes come :
 We gaue gay things vnto them all,
 and thus their hearts we wonne.
 At last aboard comes one,
 that was the kings chiefe sonne :
 To whom by signes I made great mone,
 how that I was vndone,
 Had lost our ships, and eke
 were almost staru'd for meate,
 And knew not where our ships to seeke,
 or any thing to eate.
 I offred him our wares,
 and bid him take them all :
 But he perceiuing now the teares,
 which from our eyes did fall,
 Had great pitie on vs,
 and sayd he would haue nought,
 But streight by signes he will'd vs then,
 that we should take no thought.
 As one whom God had sent,
 and kept for vs in store,
 To know in hast away he went,
 the Kings pleasure on shore.
 And came forthwith againe,
 yea, bade vs come a land :
 Whereof God knowes we were ful faine,
 when this we vnderstand.
 Each man bankes to his ore,
 to hale the boate a land :
 Where as we see vpon the shore,
 fise hundred Negroes stand.
 Our men rowing in a maine,
 the billow went so hie,
 That straight a waue ouerwhelms vs cleane
 and there in sea we lie.
 The Negroes by and by,
 came swimming vs to saue :
 And brought vs all to land quickly,
 not one durst play the knaue.

Cape three
 points.

The Kings sonne after this,
 a stout and valiant man,
 In whom I thinke Nature Iwis,
 hath wrought all that she can,
 He then I say commaunda
 them straight to saue our boate,
 To worke forthwith goe many hands,
 and bring the same a floate.
 Some swimme to saue an ore,
 some diue for things be lost :
 I thinke there helpe to hale a shore,
 fise hundred men almost.
 Our boate thus halde vp drie,
 all things streight way were brought
 The which we mist or could espie,
 no man that durst keepe ought.
 Then vs they led away,
 knowing we wanted meate,
 And gaue to vs, euen such as they
 themselues do daily eate.
 Was neuer Owle in wood
 halfe so much wondered at,
 As we were then poore men, alas,
 which there among them sat.
 We feared yet our part,
 and wisht a moneth were past,
 For each man there went with his dart,
 which made vs oft agast.
 We lay vpon the ground,
 with them there all that night :
 But fearing still a deadly wound,
 we could not sleepe a whit.
 Two dayes thus past we well,
 no man vs offred wrong :
 The cause thereof I gin you tell,
 they thought this them among :
 Our ships had bene at sea,
 and would come there before
 Two dayes, to fetch vs thence away,
 and giue them wares good store.
 But when they thus heare tell
 how that our ships be lost,
 And that we know not very well,
 when ships will come to coast :
 They then waxe wearie streight,
 and they which did before
 At sundry times giue vs to eate,
 did giue vs now no more.
 Our lowance waxt so small,
 that neuer nine I gesse,
 Were seru'd the like, yet still withall,
 it waxed lesse and lesse.

Some run now in the wood,
 and there for rootes do seeke,
 Base meat would here be counted good
 too bad that we mislike.
 Our clothes now rot with sweat,
 and from our backs do fall,
 Saue that whom nature wills for shame,
 we couer nought at all.
 One runs to seeke for clay
 to fashion straight a pot,
 And hardens it in Sunne all day :
 another faileth not
 To fetch home wood for night,
 and eke for fire sought,
 That we our roots and things seeth might
 if any home were brought.
 The rest the wood doth seeke,
 eke euery bush and tree
 For berries and such baggage like,
 which should seeme meate to bee.
 Our fingers serue in steed,
 both of pickaxe and spade,
 To dig and pull vp euery weed,
 that grew within the shade.
 Eke digd for rootes the ground,
 and searcht on euery brier
 For berries, which if we had found,
 then streight way to the fire :
 Where we rost some of those,
 the rest seeth in a pot,
 And of this banquet nought we lose,
 nor fragment resteth not.
 The night as beasts we lie
 the bare hart earth vpon,
 And round by vs a great fire light
 to keepe wild beasts vs from.
 But what should I recite,
 or couet to declare
 My sorowes past, or eke t'endite
 of my hard Ginnie fare ?
 I cease here to enlarge
 my miserie in that land,
 A toy in head doth now me charge,
 as here to hold my hand.
 In fine, what would ye more,
 the heat did so exceed,
 That wanting cloths it scorcht so sore
 no man could it abide.
 The countrey eke so wilde,
 and vnhealthfull withall,
 That hungry stomachs neuer fill'd,
 doth cause faint bodies fall.

Our

Our men fall sicke apace,
 and cherishing haue none:
 That now of nine, within short space
 we be left three alone.
 Alas, what great agast
 to vs three liuing yet,
 Was it to see, that death so fast
 away our fellowes fet?
 And then to loue on hie
 we call for helpe and grace,
 And him beseech vnfainedly,
 to fetch vs from this place.
 From this wild heathen laud,
 to Christendome againe,
 Or else to lay on vs his hand,
 and rid vs from our paine.
 Least that we ouerprest
 with too much miserie,
 Perhaps as weake breake our behest
 which we owe God on high.
 And least we liuing here
 among this heathen, might
 Perchance for need do that which were
 right hainous in his sight.
 Well, to my purpose then,
 when we to loue thus crie,
 To helpe vs hence poore silly men
 from this our miserie.

He hearing vs at length,
 how we to him doe call,
 He helps vs with his wonted strength,
 and straight thither withall,
 A French ship sends at last,
 with whom we three go hence:
 But six in earth there lie full fast,
 and neuer like come thence.
 This Frenchman as I say,
 through salt and surging seas,
 Vs brought from Ginnie land, away
 to France, the Lord we praise.
 And warre he proues it plaine
 when we entred his ship,
 A prisoner therefore I remaine,
 and hence I cannot slip
 Till that my ransome be
 agreed vpon, and paid,
 Which being leuled yet so hie,
 no agreement can be made.
 And such is lo my chance,
 the meane time to abide
 A prisoner for ransome in France,
 till God send time and tide.
 From whence this idle rime
 to England I doe send:
 And thus till I haue further time,
 this Tragedie I end.

R. Baker.

A meeting at Sir William Gerards house the 11 of Iuly 1564. for the setting forth
 of a voyage to Guinea, with the Minion of the Queenes, the Iohn Baptist of Lon-
 don, and the Merline of M. Gonson.

AT this meeting were these chiefe aduenturers, Sir William Gerrard, sir William Chester,
 sir Thomas Lodge, Anthonie Hickman, and Edward Castelin. Where it was agreed that
 Francis Ashbie should be sent to Deptford to M. Gonson for his letters to Peter Pet to goe
 about the rigging of the Minion vpon the Queenes maiesties charges, and so the said Francis
 to repaire with the same letters to Gillingham with money to supplie our charge there.

Also that euery one of the five partners shall forthwith call vpon their partners to supply
 towards this new rigging and victualling, 29 li. 10s. 6d. for euery 100 li. value.

Also that euery one of the five partners shall forthwith bring in 50 li. towards the fur-
 niture of the premisses.

Likewise it is agreed that if M. Gonson giue his consent that the Merline shall be brought
 about from Bristol to Hampton, that a letter be drawn whereunto his hand shall be, before
 order be giuen for the same.

The successe of this Voiage in part appeareth by certaine briefe relations extracted
 out of the second voyage of Sir Iohn Hawkins to the West Indies, made in the
 sayd yeere 1564. which I thought good to set downe for want of further instruc-
 tions, which hitherto I could not by any meanes come by, albeit I haue vsed all
 possible indeuour for the obtaining of the same: Take them therefore in the
 meane season as foloweth.

MAster Iohn Hawkins, with the Iesus of Lubeck a ship of 700. tunnes, and the Salomon,
 3 Y 2 a ship

a ship of 7 score, the Tiger a barke of 50, and the Swallow of 30 tunnes, being all well furnished with men to the number of one hundred threescore and ten, as also with ordinance and victuall requisite for such a voiage, departed out of Plimmouth the 18 day of October in the yeere of our Lord 1564. with a prosperous winde: at which departing, in cutting the foresaile, a marueilous misfortune happened to one of the officers in the ship, who by the pullie of the sheat was slaine out of hand being a sorowfull beginning to them all. And after their setting out 10 leagues to the Sea, hee met the same day with the Minion a ship of the Queens Maiesties, whereof was captaine Daud Carlet, & also her consort the Iohn Baptist of London being bound to Guinea likewise, who hailed one the other after the custome of the sea, with certaine pieces of ordinance for ioy of their meeting: which done, the Minion departed from him to seeke her other consort the Merline of London, which was a sterne out of sight, leauing in M. Hawkins companie the Iohn Baptist her other consort.

The Minion
of the Queens.

Thus sailing forwards on their way with a prosperous wind vntil the 21 of the same moneth, at that time a great storme arose, the wind being at Northeast about 9 of the clocke at night, and continued so 23 houres together, in which storme M. Hawkins lost the company of the Iohn Baptist aforesaid, and of his pinnasse called the Swallow, the other 3 ships being sore beaten with the storme. The 23 day the Swallow, to his no small reioicing, came to him againe in the night 10 leagues to the Northward of Cape Finister, hauing put roomer and not being able to double the Cape, in that there rose a contrary wind at Southwest. The 25 the wind continuing contrary, he put into a place in Galicia called Ferol, where he remained 5 daies and appointed all the masters of his ships an order for the keeping of good company.

The 26 day the Minion came in also where he was, for the reioicing whereof he gaue them certaine pieces of ordinance after the curtesie of the Sea for their welcome, but the Minions men had no mirth because of their consort the Merline, who at their departure from M. Hawkins vpon the coast of England, they went to seeke, and hauing met with her, kept company two dayes together, and at last by misfortune of fire (through the negligence of one of the gunners) the powder in the gunners roome was set on fire, which with the first blast stroke out her poop, and therewithall lost 3 men, besides many sore burned (which escaped by the Brigandine being at her sterne) and immediatly to the great losse of the owners, and most horrible sight of the beholders, she sunke before their eyes. The 30 day of the moneth M. Hawkins with his consorts and company of the Minion hauing now both the Brigandines at her sterne, weighed anker, and set saile on their voiage hauing a prosperous wind therunto. The 4 of Nonember they had sight of the Iland of Madera, and the 6 day of Teneriffa, which they thought to haue bene the Canarie, in that they supposed themselves to haue bene to the Eastward of Teneriffa but were not: but the Minion beyng 3 or 4 leagues a head of vs kept on her course to Teneriffa, hauing better sight thereof then the other had, and by that means they parted company.

The firing and
sinking of the
Merline bound
for Guinea.

The foresaid Sir Iohn Hawkins passing on his voiage by Cauo Verde, and Sierra Leona, and afterward crossing ouer the maine Ocean comming to the towne of Burbotota vpon the coast of Terra firma in the West Indies, had further information of the euill successe of this Guinean voyage, as in the same hereafter is verbatim mentioned.

The 29 of April, we being at anker without the road, a French ship called the green Dragon of Newhauen, whereof was captaine one Bon Temps came in, who saluted vs after the maner of the sea, with certaine pieces of ordinance, and we resaluted him with the like againe: with whom hauing communication, he declared that hee had bene at the Mina in Guinea, and was beaten off by the Portugals gallies, and enforced to come thither to make sale of such wares as he had: and further that the like was hapned vnto the Minion: also that captaine Daud Carlet, & a marchant, with a dozen mariners were betrayed by the Negroes at their first arriall thither, remaining prisoners with the Portugals, besides other misaduentures of the losse of their men hapned through the great lacke of fresh water, with great doubts of bringing home the ships: which was most sorowfull for vs to vnderstand.

The

The voyage of M. George Fenner to Guinie, and the Islands of Cape Verde, in the yeere of 1566, with three ships, to wit, the Admirall called the Castle of Comfort, the May Flower, and the George, and a pinnasse also:

Written by Walter Wren.

The 10 day of December, in the yeere abouesayd, we departed from Plimmouth, and the 12 day we were thwart of Vshant.

The 15 day in the morning being Sunday, wee had sight of Cape Finister, and the same night we lost the company of our Admirall, wherefore we sayled along the coast of Portugall, hoping that our Admirall had bene before vs.

The 18 day we met with a French ship of whom wee made inquirie for our Admirall, but he could not tell vs newes of him: so we followed our course to the Ilands of the Canaries.

The 25 day in the morning we fell with a small Iland called Porto Santo, & within 3 houres wee had sight of another Iland called Madera which is 6 leagues from Porto Santo.

The said 25 day being the day of the Natiuitie, we hoised out our boat, and fet master Edward Fenner capitaine of the May Flower aboard vs, being in the George, with the master whose name was Robert Cortise and others of the sayd shippe, and feasted them with such cheere as God had sent vs.

The 28 day we fel with an Iland called Tenerif, which is 27 leagues from the said Iland, and on the East side thereof we came to an anker in 40 fadome water, within a base shot of the shore, in a litle Baie wherein were 3 or 4 small houses: which Baie and houses were distant from a litle towne called Santa Cruz, a league or thereabout, and as we rode in the said Baie, we might see an Iland called The grand Canarie which was 6 or 7 leagues from vs.

The 29 day the May Flower for that she could not fet into y^e road where we were at an anker, by reason the wind was off the shore, & because she bare more roomer fro^m the land then we did, in the morning came bearing in with the towne of Santa Cruz, thinking to come to an anker in the road against the towne, and before she came within the reach of any of their ordinance, they shot at her foure pieces which caused her to come roome with vs, and came at last to an anker by vs. And about one of the clocke in the afternoone, the forenamed capitaine of the May Flower wrote a letter a shore, directing it to the head officer of the towne of Santa Cruz, to the intent to vnderstand the pretense of the shooting off the said ordinance.

The letter being written, Robert Courtise master of the May Flower, and Walter Wren were appointed to deliuer the same a land at 3 or 4 houses to bee conueid to the foresayd towne, and so went with six men in the boate, and rowed to the shore as neere as they might, for setting the boat on ground, for the sea went cruelly at the shore.

The people stood in number 30 persons with such armour as they had: the foresayd Wren called to them in Spanish, declaring to the that they had a letter which they would very gladly haue conueid vnto the towne, shewing that they would traffique with them as marchants, desiring their helpe for the conueiance of the same letter. With that one of the Spaniards willed vs to come on land, and we should be welcome, but doubting the worst, the said Walter answered them that they would not come on land, vntill they had answere of their letter which they had brought.

Whereupon one of the Spaniards vnraied himselfe, and leapt into the water, and swam to the boat, whom we receiued. And he saluted vs, and demanded what our request was: we made him answere, that by misfortune we lost the companie of our Admirall, and being bound to this Iland to traffique for wines and other things necessary for vs, do here mind to stay vntill he come.

Concerning our letter he made vs answere, that he would with all diligence cary it, and deliuer it according to the direction, and so the said Walter knit the letter in a bladder, and deliuered it vnto him, and also gaue him foure roials of Spanish money for his paines: and promising that we should haue answere of it, he tooke his leaue and swamme againe on shore, where the people stood ready to receiue him. And after that they had talked with him, and vnderstood

derstood our meaning, some of them threw vp their hats, & the other put them off holding them in their hands, and made vs very curteous signes, alwaies desiring that the boat would come a land, but we resaluting them rowed backe againe aboard.

The 30 day the Gouernors brother of Santa Cruz came aboard the May Flower with six or seuen Spaniards with him, who concluded with the Captaine that we might come a shore and traffique with them, but that day we did not, for we had no sufficient pledge of theirs for our assurance. Our Captaine entertained them well, and at their departure gaue them foure pieces of ordinance for a farewell, and bestowed vpon them two cheeses with other things.

The said Gouernors brother promised our Captaine that hee should haue sufficient pledges the morrow folowing, which was not done, whereupon wee grew suspicious, and went not that day a shore.

The first day of Ianuary our captaine sent Nicholas Day and Iohn Sumpter a shore, who were very well entertained with as many of our company as went after them.

In the said Iland is a maruellous high hill called the Pike, which is a far off more like a cloud in the aire, then any other thing: the hill is round and somewhat small at the top, it hath not bene knownen that ener any man could goe vp to the top thereof. And although it stand in 28 degrees which is as hote in Ianuary, as it is in England at Midsommer, yet is the top of the said hil Winter and Sommer seldome without snow.

In this Iland about two leagues from the said Santa Cruz is a citie called Anagona.

The third day wee departed about the Westerne point of the Iland, about 12 or 14 leagues from Santa Cruz, into a Baie which is right agaynst the house of one Petro de Souses, in which Baie we came to an anker the 5 day, where we heard that our Admirall had bene there at an anker 7 dayes before vs, and was gone thence to an Iland called Gomera, whereupon wee set saile presently to seeke him.

They meet their Admirall againe.

The 6 day we came to an anker against the towne of Gomera, where we found our Admirall, which was very ioyful of our comming, and we also of his sight.

In the sayd roade we found Edward Cooke in a tall ship, and a shippe of the Coppersmiths of London, which the Portugals had trecherously surprised in the Baie of Santa Cruz, vpon the coast of Barbarie, which ship we left there all spoiled.

Our General & marchants bought in the said towne for our prouision, 14 butts of wine, which cost 15 duckats a butt, which were offred vs at Santa Cruz in Tenerif for 8, 9, and 10 duckats.

The 9 day we departed from this roade to another Baie, about 3 leagues off and there tooke in fresh water: & so the 10 day we set saile towards Cape Blanke, which is on the east of Guinea.

They fall into Cape Verde.

The 12 day we fell into a Baie to the Eastward of Cape Pargos, which is 35 leagues from Cape Blanke. But hauing no knowledge of that coast, we went with Cape Blanke, and at the fall of the land we sounded and had 16 fadome water two leagues from the shore. The land is very lowe and white sand. Vpon the fall of the sayd coast beware how you borow in 12 or 10 fadome, for within 2 or 3 casts of the lead you may be on ground.

The 17 day we set saile from Cape Blanke, directing our course South and by East & South among, and so fell into a Baie to the Eastward of Cape Verde, about 16 leagues, and about six leagues from the shore. The sayd land seemed vnto vs as if it had bene a great number of shippes vnder saile, being indeed nothing els but the land which was full of Hummoks, some high some lowe, with high trees on them. We bare with the said land till we were within 3 leagues of the shore, and then we sounded, and found 28 fadome water, blacke ease. This day we saw much fish in sundry sculs swimming with their noses with the brim of the water.

Cape Verde.

Passing along this coast we might see two small round hills, seeming to vs about a league one from the other, which is the Cape, and betwene them are great store of trees, and in all our dayes sailing we saw no land so high as the said two hills.

The 19 day we came to an anker at the Cape, in a roade fast by the Westermost side of two hills in 10 fadome of water where you may ride in fiue or sixe fadome, for the ground is faire, and alwayes you shall haue the winde off the shore. And as soone as we were all at an

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anker our Generall came aboard vs, and with him the master of the Admirall, whose name was William Bats, and with them the captaine of the Viceadmirall, whose name was master Edward Fenner, and Robert Curtise the master, and dined aboard of vs being in the George, wherein was Captaine Iohn Heiwood, and Iohn Smith of Hampton master, and there we concluded to goe a land, which was halfe a mile from vs: and by the counsel of William Bats both Captaine and marchants and diuers of the companie went without armour: for he said, that although the people were blacke and naked, yet they were ciuill: so that hee would needs giue the venter without the consent of the rest to go without weapon. Thus they rowed to shore, where we being in the shippe might see a great companie of Negros naked, walking to and fro by the sea side where the landing place was, waiting for the coming of our men, who came too soone, and landed to their losse as it fell out afterwards.

There went a shore the Admirals skiffe, and the May Flowers boate, and in them the number of 20 persons or thereabouts, as M. George Fenner the Generall, his brother M. Edward Fenner, Thomas Valentine, Iohn Worme and Francis Leigh marchants, Iohn Haward, William Bats, Nicholas Day, Iohn Tomson and others.

At their coming to the shore there were 100 Negros or vpward, with their bowes and arrows: our Captaines and merehants talked with them, & according to the vse of the country, the one demanded pledges of the other, & they were content to deliuer 3 of their Negros for 5 of our men. Our 5 mens names were these, Iohn Haward, Wil. Bats, Nich. Day, Ioh. Tomson, & Iohn Curtise: these were deliuered them, and we receiued 3 Negros into our Admirals skiffe.

Our men being a shore among the Negros, began to talke with them, declaring what wares and marchandize we had, as woollen cloth, linnen cloth, iron, cheese & other things. The Negros answered againe, they had ciuet, muske, gold and graines, which pleased our captaines and marchants very well. Then the Negros desired to haue a sight of some of our wares, to the which our marchants were content, and forthwith sent aboard one of the boats for part of their marchandise, and in the meane time while the boate went to the ship, our five men were walking on the shore with the Negros, and our Generall and marchants staid in the other boat by the sea side, hauing the 3 Negros with them.

Our boate then came againe and brought iron and other marchandise, with bread, wine, and cheese which they gaue vnto them. Then two of the Negros (which were the pledges) made themselves sicke, desiring to goe a shore, promising to send other two for them. Captaine Haiward perceiuing that our men had let the Negros come a shore, asked what they meant, and doubting the worst began to drawe toward the boate, and two or three of the Negros folowed him. And when hee came to the boate they began to stay him, and he made signes vnto them that hee would fetch them more drinke and bread: notwithstanding, when he was entering into the boate, one of them caught him by the breeches and would haue staid him, but hee sprang from him and leapt into the boate, and as soone as hee was in, one of the Negros a shore beganne to blow a pipe, and presently the other Negro that was in our boate sitting on the boates side, and master Wormes sword by him, suddenly drew the sword out of the scabbard, and cast himselfe into the Sea and swamme a shore, and presently the Negros laied handes on our men that were on shore, and tooke three of them with great violence, and tore all their apparell from their backs and left them nothing to cover them, and many of them shot so thicke at our men in our boates, that they could scarce set hand to any Ore to rowe from the shore, yet (by the helpe of God) they got from them with their boates although many of them were hurt with their poysoned arrowes: and the poison is vncurable, if the arrow enter within the skin and drawe blood, and except the poison bee presently suckt out, or the place where any man is hurt bee forthwith cut away, hee dieth within foure dayes, and within three houres after they bee hurt or pricked, wheresoeuer it be, although but at the litle toe, yet it striketh vp to the heart, and taketh away the stomacke, and causeth the partie maruelously to vomite, being able to brooke neither meat nor drinke.

The Negros hauing vsed our men with such cruelty, whose names were Nicholas Day, Wil-
Ham

The foolish
rashnes of Wil.
Bats perswading
the company to
land vnarmed.

Ciuet, muske,
gold & graine,
the commodities
of Cape Verde.

The Negros tre-
cherie.

liam Bats, and Iohn Tomson, led them away to a towne which was within a mile of the water side, or thereabout.

A French interpreter for Cape Verde.

The 20 day we sent to land a boate or skiffe wherein were eight person, and one of them was the foresayd Iohn Tomson and our interpreter which was a Frenchman, (for there was one of the Negros which spake good French:) and they caried with them two harquebusses, two targets and a mantell.

The cause of sending them was to learne what ransome they demanded for Bats and Day whom they detained. And when they came to the shore and told the Negros what they desired, they went and fetched them from among the trees, and brought them loose among fortie or fiftie of them. And being come within a stones cast of the sea side, William Bats brake from them, and ran as fast as he could into the sea towards the boat, and he was not so soone in the water but hee fell downe, either being out of breath or his foote failing him in the sand being soft: so that the Negros came and fell on him and tooke him and haled him, that we thought they had torne him in peeces: for they tore againe all the apparell from his backe, so that some of them caried our men againe to the towne, and the rest shot at vs with their poisoned arrowes, and hurt one of our men called Androwes in the smal of the leg, who being come aboard, (for al that our Surgeons could do) we thought he would haue died.

The danger of poisoned arrowes.

Our Generall (notwithstanding all this villanie) sent agayne to them, and offered them any thing that they desired for the ransome of our men, but they would not deliner them: giuing vs this answer: That there was in the foresayd roade, three weekes before wee came, an English shippe which had taken three of their people, and vntill wee did bring or send them againe, wee should not haue our men although wee would giue our three shippes with their furniture.

The answer of the Negros.

The 21 day a French shippe of the burden of 80 tunnes (or thereabouts,) came to the place where we were, being bound to traffique at the Cape: we told them of the detaining of our two men by the Negros: and seeing that these Frenchmen were very well welcome to the Negros, we wished them to see whether they could procure them againe of the Negros, and bring them along with them, and our Generall promised the Frenchmen 100 li. to obtaine them. So wee committed the matter to the Frenchmen and departed.

Of our men that were hurt by the Negros arrowes, foure died, and one to saue his life had his arme cut off. Androwes that was last of all hurt, lay lame not able to helpe himselfe: onely two recovered of their hurts. So we placed other men in the roomes of those that we lost, and set saile.

The 26 day betweene Cape Verde and Bona vista we sawe many flying fishes of the bignesse of herrings, whereof two flew into our boat, which we towed at our sterne.

Bona vista.

The 28 day we fell with an Iland called Bona vista, which is from Cape Verde 86 leagues. The Northside of the sayde Iland is full of white sandie hills and dales, and somewhat high land.

The sayd day wee came to an anker within the Westernmost point, about a league within the point, and found in our sounding faire sand in ten fadome water, but you may go nereer till you be in five or six fadome, for the ground is faire.

As soone as we were at an anker, our Generall sent his pinnasse a land, and found five or six small houses, but the people were fled into the mountains: and the next day he sent a shore againe, and met with two Portugals, who willingly went aboard with his men, and at their coming he welcomed them, although they were but poore & simple, and gaue each of them a paire of shoes, and so set them a shore againe.

The 30 day we weighed & sailed into a Bay within a smal Iland about a league from vs, and tooke plentie of diners sortes of fishe. The foresayd Iland lieth in sixteene degrees. And if you meane to anker in the said Bay, you may borow in foure or five fadome of the Southernmost point of the sayd Iland, which you may see when you ride in the road. But beware of the middle of the Baie, for there lieth a ledge of rocks, which at a lowe water breaketh, yet there is three fadome water ouer them.

A good almaniton.

The

The last day of Ianuarie our Generall with certaine of his men went a shore in the Baie to the houses, where he found 12 Portugals. In all the lland there were not aboute 30 persons, which were banished men for a time, some for more yeeres, some for lesse, and amongst them there was one simple man which was their captaine.

Banished Portugals.

They liue vpon goats flesh, cocks, hennes, and fresh water: other victuals they haue none, sauing fish, which they esteeme not, neither haue they any boats to take them.

They reported that this lland was giuen by the king of Portugall to one of his gentlemen, who hath let it forth to rent for one hundreth duckats a yeere, which rent is reared onely in goats skinnes. For by their speaches there hath bene sent forth of the sayd lland into Portugall 40000 skins in one yeere.

Great store of goates.

We were to these men marucilously welcome, and to their powers very wel entertained, and they gaue vs the flesh of as many hee-goates as wee would haue, and tooke much paines for vs in taking them, and bringing them from the mountains vpon their asces.

They haue there great store of the oyle of Tortoises, which Tortoise is a fish which swimmeth in the Sea, with a shell on his backe as broad as a target. It raineth not in this lland but in three monthes of the yeere, from the midst of Iuly to the midst of October, and it is here alwayes very hote. Kine haue bene brought hither, but by reason of the heate and drought they haue died.

The 3 of February wee departed from this lland, and the same day fell with another lland called the lland of Maiyo, which is 14 leagues from the other lland: there is in the midst of the way between these two llands a danger which is alwayes to be seen.

The Ile of Maiyo.

We ankerd in the Northwest side of the sayd Ile in a faire Baie of eight fadomes water and faire sand, but here we staied not, but the fourth day weighed and sailed to another lland called S. Iago, which lieth off the said lland of Maiyo East and by South, an l about fise leagues one from the other. Being come within the Westernmost point, we saw a faire road, and a small towne by the water side, and also a fort or platforme by it: there we purposed to come to anker, and our marchants to make some sale. But before we came within their shot, they let flie at vs two pieces, whereupon we went roomer and sailed along the shore two or three leagues from the road, where we found a small Baie and two or three small houses, where we came to an anker in 14 fadome faire ground.

S. Iago.

Within an houre after we had ankered we might see diuers horsemen and footmen on the land right against vs riding and running to and fro.

The next day being the fift of Februarie, a great companie of their horsemen and footemen appeared on the shoare side, vnto whom our Generall sent to vnderstande whether they would quietly trafike with vs: And they sent him worde againe, desiring that they might speake with him, promising that if he came to trafike as a marchant he should be welcome, and also that he should haue any thing that he or the marchant would with reason demaund.

When this answer was brought vnto our Generall he was very glad thereof and the whole companie, and presently (with as much speede as he could) he caused his boates to be made readie: but doubting the villanie of the Portugales, he armed his boates putting a double base in the head of his pinnesse, and two single bases in the head of the Skiffe, and so sent to the May-floure and the George, and willed them in like sort to man their two boates.

These boates being thus manned and well appointed, our Generall entered into his Skiffe, and with the rest rowed to the shoare where were threescore horsemen or more, and two hundreth footemen readie to receiue them. Our Generall marueiled that they came in so great a number and all armed, and therefore with a flagge of truce sent to them to knowe their pleasure: and they answered him with many faire promises and othes, that their pretence was all true, and that they meant like Gentlemen and Marchantes to trafike with him, declaring also that their Captaine was comming to speake with him, and therefore desired our Generall to come and speake with him himselfe.

With this answer the boate returned, and then our Generall caused his pinnesse to rowe to them, and as he came neere the shoare they came in a great companie with much obeyesance, opening their hands and armes abroade, bowing themse lues with their bonnets off, with as much humble salutations outwardly as they might: earnestly desiring our Generall and

Marchants

Marchants to come on lande to them, wherevnto he would not agree without sufficient gages of Gentlemen and Marchants. At length they promised to sende two gages to our Generalls contentment, promising fresh water, victuall, money, or Negroes for ware if it were such as they liked: and therefore desired our Generall and Marchants to sende them a shoare in writing the quantitie of their wares, and the names of them: all which our Generall departed to performe, looking for their answer the morrowe following. And being gone a litle from the shoare, he caused his bases, curriers, and harquebusses to be shot off, and our ships in like case shot off five or sixe pieces of great ordinance, and so came aboard to prepare the note. The Portugales most of them departed, sauing those that were left to watch and to receive the note, which about foure or five a clocke in the afternoone was sent, and it was received. But all the purposes of the Portugals were villainously to betray vs (as shal appeare hereafter) although we meant in truth and honestie, friendly to trafike with them.

The treason of
the Portugals in
S. Iago to our
men.

There was to the Westwards of vs and about two leagues from vs, a towne behinde a point fast by the sea side, where they had certaine Carauels, or shippes and also two Brigandines, whereof they (with all the speede that they might) made readie foure Carauels, and both the brigandines which were like two Gallies, and furnished them both with men and ordinance as much as they could carrie, and as soone as it was night, they came rowing and falling towards vs: so that the land being high and weather somewhat cloude or mystie, and they coming all the way close vnder the shoare we could not see them till they were right against one of our ships called the May-floure.

By this time it was about one or two of the clocke in the morning, and the May-floure roade neerer them then the other two by a base shotte, so they made a sure account either to haue taken her or burnt her. In the meane time our men that had the watch (litle thinking of such villainous treacheries after so many faire wordes) were singing and playing one with the other and made such a noyse, that (being but a small gale of winde, and riding neere the lande) they might heare vs from the shoare: so that we supposed that they made account that we had espyed them, which indeede we had not, neither had any one piece of ordinance primed, or any other thing in a readinesse.

They came so neere vs that they were within gunshot of vs, & then one of our men chanced to see a light, & then looking out spied the 4 ships, and suddenly cried out, Gallies, gallies, at which cry we were all amazed, and forthwith they shot at vs all the great ordinance that they had, and their harquebusses, and curriers, and so lighted certaine tronkes or pieces of wilde fire, and all of them with one voice (as well they on the shoare as they in the shippes) gaue a great shoute, and so continued hallowing with great noyses, still approaching neerer and neerer vnto the May-floure. We (with all the speede that we might) made readie one piece of ordinance and shotte at them, which caused them somewhat to stay, so they charged their ordinance and shot at vs freshly againe, and while they shotte this second time at vs, we had made readie three pieces which we shot at them, but they approached still so neere, that at last we might haue shot a sheafe arrowe to them. Wherevpon we hauing a gale of winde off the shoare boyced our foresayle, and cut our cable at the hawse, and went towarde our Admirall, and they continued following and shooting at vs, and sometime at our Admirall, but our Admirall shotte one such piece at them, that it made them to retire, and at length to warpe away like traiterous villaines, and although they thus suddenly shot all their shot at vs, yet they hurt neither man or boye of ours, but what we did to them we know not.

The Ile of Fue-
go.

But seeing the villanie of these men, we thought it best to stay there no longer, but immediately set sayle towards an Iland called Fuego, 12 leagues from the said Iland of S. Iago. At which Iland of Fuego we came to an anker the 11 day of this moneth, against a white chappell in the West end of the sayd Iland, within halfe a league of a litle towne, and with in a league or thereabout of the uttermost point of the said Iland.

In this Iland is a maruileous high hill which doth burne continually, and the inhabitants reported that about three yeeres past the whole Iland was like to be burned with the abundance of fire that came out of it.

About

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About a league from the chappel to the Westward is a goodly spring of fresh water, where we had as much as we would. Wheate they haue none growing here, but a certaine seede that they call Mill, and certaine peason like Guinie peason, which Mill maketh good breade, Mill. but they haue here good store of rother beasts and goates. Their marchandize is cotton, which Cotton in Fuzge groweth there.

The inhabitants are Portugals which haue cōmandement from the king to trafike neither with Englishmen nor Frenchmen for victuall or any other thing, except they be forced so to doe.

There lieth off this Island another called Ila Braua, which is not passing two leagues ouer, The Isle of Braua. it hath good store of goates and many trees, but there are not passing three or foure persons dwelling in it.

The 25 day of February we departed towards the Islands of Azores: and on the 23 day of March we had sight of one of them called Flores, and then wee might see another Island to the Northward of it called Cuerno, lying two leagues or thereabouts off the other.

The 27 we came to an anker in Cuerno ouer against a village of about twelue simple houses; but in the night by a gale of winde, which caused vs to drawe our anker after vs we hoysed sayle and went to the aforesayd Island of Flores, where we sawe strange streames of water running downe from the high cliffes by reason of the great abundance of raine that had suddenly fallen.

The 29 day we came againe to Cuerno and cast anker, but a storme arose and continued seuen or eight houres together, so that we let slip a cable and anker, and after the storme was alayed we came againe thinking to haue recouered the same, but the Portugals had either taken it, or spoiled it: the cable was new and neuer wet before, and both the cable and anker were better worth then 40 li. So that we accompt our selues much beholding to the honest Portugales.

The 18 day of April we tooke in water at the Island of Flores, and hauing ankered, our Aprill cable was froitted in sunder with a rocke and so burst, where wee lost that cable and anker also, and so departed to our coast.

Then wee set sayle to an Islande named Faial, about the which lie three other Islands, the one called Pico, the other Saint George, and the other Graciosa, which we had sight of on the eight and twentieth day.

The 29 we came to an anker in the Southwest side of Faial in a faire bay, and 22 fadom water against a litle towne where we had both fresh water and fresh victuall. In this Island by the report of the inhabitants, there groweth certaine greene woad, which by their speeches Wood. is farre better then the woad of S. Michael or of Tercera.

The 8 day of May we came to Tercera where we met with a Portugall ship, and being May. destitute of a cable and anker, our Generall caused vs to keepe her companie, to see if she could conveniently spare vs any. The next morning we might see hearing with vs a great shippe and two Carauels, which we iudged to be of the king of Portugals Armada, and so they were, wherupon we prepared our selues for our defence. The said ship was one of the kings Galliasse, about the burden of foure hundred tunnes, with about three hundred men in her, the shippe being well appointed with brasse pieces both great and small, and some of them so bigge that their shot was as great as a mans head, the other two Carauels were also very warlike and well appointed both with men and munition.

As soone as they were within shotte of vs, they waued vs amaine with their swords, we keeping our course, the greatest shippe shot at vs freely and the carauell also, and we prepared our selues, and made all things cleare for our safegard as neere as we could. Then the great shippe shot at vs all her broad side, and her loure greatest pieces that lay in her sterne, and therewith hurt some of our men, and we did the best we could with our shot to requite it. At last two other Carauels came off the shoare, and two other pinnesses full of men, and deliuered them aboard the great shippe, and so went backe againe with two men in a piece of them. The ship and the Carauell gaue vs the first day three fights, and when the night was come they left off shooting, yet notwithstanding kept hard by vs all the night. In the meane time

A Portugall Galliasse of 400 tunnes.

A fight betwene one English ship and 7 Portugals.

time we had as much as wee could doe all the night to mende our ropes, and to strengthen our bulwarkes, putting our trust in God, and resolving our selues rather to die in our defence then to bee taken by such wretches.

The next day being the 10 of May in the morning, there were come to aide the said Portugals foure great Armadas or Carauels more which made seuen, of which 4 three of them were at the least 100 tunnes a peece, the other not so bigge, but all well appointed and full of men. All these together came bearing with vs being in our Admirall, and one of the great Carauels came to lay vs aboarde (as we iudged) for they had prepared their false nettings, and all things for that purpose, so that the Gallias came vp in our larboord side, and the Carauell in our starboord side.

Our Captaine and Master perceiuing their pretence, caused our gunners to make all our ordinance readie with crossebarres, chaineshotte and hailesbot: so the ship and Carauell came vp, and as soone as they were right in our sides, they shotte at vs as much ordinance as they could, thinking to haue layde vs presently aboard: whereupon we gaue them such a heate with both our sides, that they were both glad to fall aterne of vs, & so paused the space of two or three houres being a very small gale of winde.

Then came vp the other five and shot all at vs, and so fell all aterne of vs, & then went to counsell together.

Then our small barke named the George came to vs, and wee conferred together a great space. And as the Portugall shippes and Carauels were comming to vs againe, our barke minding to fall aterne of vs and so to come vp againe, fell quickly ypon the lee, and by reason of the litle winde, it was so long before she could fill her sailes againe, that both the shippe and Carauels were come vp to vs, and she falling in among them made reasonable shift with them, but they got a head of her, so that she could not fetch vs: then 5 of the Carauels followed her, but we saw she defended her selfe against them all.

Then came the great shippe and the Carauell to vs, and fought with vs all that day with their ordinance.

The May-floure our other consort being very good by the winde, tooke the benefite thereof and halde all that day close by the winde, but could not come neere vs. So when night againe was come, they gaue ouer their fight and followed vs all the night.

In these many fights it could not otherwise be but needes some of our men must be slaine, (as they were indeede) and diuers hurt, and our tackle much spoyled: yet for all this we did our best indeuour to repaire all things, and to stand to it to the death with our assured trust in the mercie and helpe of God.

This night the May-floure came vp to vs, and our Captaine tolde them his harmes and spoyles, and wished them if they could spare halfe a dosen fresh men to hoyses out their boate and sende them to him, but they could not spare any, and so bare away againe. Which when our enemies sawe in the next morning that we were one from another, they came vp to vs againe and gaue vs a great fight with much hallowing and hooping, making accompt either to boorde vs or els to sinke vs: but although our companie was but small, yet least they should see vs any whit dismayed, when they hallowed we hallowed also as fast as they, and waied to them to come and boorde vs if they durst, but that they would not, seeing vs still so courageous: and hauing giuen vs that day foure fights, at night they forsooke vs with shame, as they came to vs at the first with pride.

They had made in our ship some leakes with their shot which we againe stopped with al speed, and that being done, we tooke some rest after our long labour and trouble.

The next day in the morning the May-floure came to vs, and brought vs sixe men in her boate which did vs much pleasure, and we sent to them some of our hurt men.

Then we directed our course for our owne countrey, and by the second day of Iune we were neere to our owne coast and sounded being thwart the Lizard.

The third day we had sight of a shippe which was a Portugall, who hare with vs, and at his comming to vs (the weather being calme) our Captaine caused him to hoyses forth his boate to come aboarde to speake with him, and at their comming our Captaine and Marchants demanded

The 7 Portugals
depart with
shame from
one English
ship.

Iune.

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demanded of them what ware they had, and whither they were bound, and they made an-
swere that their lading was sugar and cotton. Then our Captaine and Marchants shewed
them fise Negroes that we had, and aske them whither they would buy them, which
they were very desirous to doe, and agreed to giue for them 40 chests of sugar, which chests
were small hauing not aboue 26 loaues in a piece: so they with their boate did fetch fise of
the chestes and deliuered them and went for more, and when they had laden their boate and
were come againe, we might see bearing with vs a great ship and a small, which our Cap-
taine supposed to be men of warre or Rouers, and then willed the Portugales to carie their
sugar to their ship againe, purposing to make our selues readie for our defence. But the Por-
tugales earnestly intreated our Captaine not so to forsake them, and promised him (if he
would safegard them) to giue him aboue the bargaine ten chests of sugar: whereupon our
Captaine was content, and the Portugall not being good of sayle, we spared our topsayles
for her; so at last the foresaid ship bare with vs, and (seeing that we did not feare them)
gaue vs ouer. And the next morning came two others bearing with vs, and seeing vs not
about to fle a lot from them forsooke vs also.

The 5 day of Iune we had sight of the Stert, and about noone we were thwart of the bay
of Lime, and so sounded and had 35 fadom water.

The sixt day we came in at the Needles and so came to an anker vnder the Isle of Wight
at a place called Meadhole, and from thence sayled to Southhampton where we made an ende
of this voyage.

The Ambassage of M. Edmund Hogan, one of the sworne Esquires of her Maiesties
person, from her Highnesse to Mully Abdelmelech Emperour of Marocco, and
king of Fes and Sus: in the yeere 1577, written by himselfe.

I Edmund Hogan being appointed Ambassadour from the Queenes Maiestie to the aboue
named Emperour and King Mully Abdelmelech, departed with my company and scruants
from London the two and twentie day of April 1577, being imbarked in the good
ship called the Gallion of London, and arriued in Azafi a port of Barbarie the one and
twentie day of May next following. Imediatly I sent Leonell Edgerton a shoare with my
letters directed to Iohn Williams and Iohn Bampton, who dispatched a Trottero to Marocco
to knowe the kings pleasure for my repaire to the Court, which letters came to their hands
on the Thursday night.

They with all speede gaue the king vnderstanding of it, who being glad thereof speeded
the next day certaine Captaines with souldiers and tents, with other prouision to Azafi: so
that vpon Whitsunday at night the said Captaines with Iohn Bampton, Robert Washborne, and
Robert Lion, and the kings officers came late to Azafi.

In the meane time I remained a boord, and caused some of the goods to be discharged
for lightning of the shippe, and I wrote in my letter that I would not lande, till I knewe
the Kings pleasure.

The 22 day being Saturday, the Make-speede arriued in the roade about two of the clocke
in the afternoon.

The 27 day, being Whitsunday, came aboard the Gallion Iohn Bampton, and others, giu-
ing me to vnderstande how much the King reioyced of my safe arriual, comming from the
Queenes Maiestie, and how that for my safe conduct to the Court he had sent foure Captaines
and an hundred souldiers well appointed, with a horse furnished which he vsed himselfe to
ride on with all other furniture accordingly: they wished mee also to come on lande in the
best order I could, as well for my selfe as my men, which I did, hauing to the number of
tenne men, whereof three were trumpeters.

The ships being foure appointed themselves in the best order they could for the best shew,
and shot off all their ordinance to the value of twentie Markes in powder.

At my comming a shoare, I found all the souldiers well appointed on horsebacke, the Cap-
taines and the Gouvernour of the towne standing as neere the water side as they could, with
a Iennet

A Portugall
ship (notwith-
standing all their
villanies) defend-
ed by our men,
from Rouers.

M. Hogan his
arriual at Azafi
in Barbarie.
Mjy.

a Iennet of the kings, and receiued mee from the boate declaring how glad his Maiestie was of my safe arriual, coming from the Queenes Maiestie my Mistresse, and that hee had sent them to attend vpon me, it being his pleasure that I should tarie there on shore five or six daues for my refreshing.

So being mounted vpon the Iennet, they conducted mee through the Towne into a faire fielde vpon the Sea-side where was a tent prouided for mee, and all the ground spread with Turkie carpets, and the Castle discharged a peale of ordinance, and all things necessarie were brought into my tent, where I both tooke my table and lodging, and had other conuenient tents for my seruants.

The souldiers enuironed the tents, and watched about vs day and night as long as I lay there, although I sought my speedier dispatch.

In Barbarie they haue no Innes but they lodge in open fieldes where they can find water.

On the Wednesday towards night, I tooke my horse and traueiled ten miles to the first place of water that we could finde, and there pitched our tents till the next morning, and so traueiled till ten of the clocke, and then pitched our tents till foure, and so traueiled as long as day light would suffer about 26 miles that day.

The next day being Friday I traueiled in like order but eight and twentie miles at the most, and by a Riuer being about sixe miles within sight of the Citie of Marocco we pitched our tents.

The singular humilitie of the king to our Ambassadour.

Immediately after came all our English marchants, and the French on horsebacke to meete me, and before night there came an Alcajde from the king with fiftie men, & diuers mules laden with victuall and banquet, for my supper, declaring vnto me how glad the king shewed himselfe to heare of the Queenes Maiestie, and that his pleasure was I should be receiued into his country as neuer any Christian the like: and desired to knowe what time the next day I would come into his citie, because he would that all the Christians as also his nobilitie should meete me, and willed Iohn Bampton to be with him early in the morning, which he did.

The Spaniards and Portugales were commanded by the king in paine of death, to meete the English Ambassadour.

About seuen of the clocke being accompanied with the French and English marchants, and a great number of souldiers, I passed towards the citie, and by that time I had traueiled 2 miles, there met me all the Christians of the Spaniards and Portugales to receiue me, which I knowe was more by the kings commandement then of any good wils of themselves: for some of them although they speake me faire hung downe their heads like dogs, and especially the Portugales, and I countenanced them accordingly.

So I passed on till I came within two English miles of the Citie, and then Iohn Bampton returned, shewing me that the king was so glad of my coming, that hee could not devise to doe too much, to shewe the good will that hee did owe to the Queenes Maiestie, and her Realme.

His counsellors met me without the gates, and at the entrie of the gates, his footmen & guard were placed on both sides of my horse, and so brought me to the kings palace.

The king sate in his chaire with his Counsell about him, as well the Moores as the Elchies, and according to his order giuen vnto me before, I there declared my message in Spanish, and made deliuerie of the Queenes Maiesties letters, and all that I spake at that present in Spanish, hee caused one of his Elchies to declare the same to the Moores present, in the Larbe tongue.

Which done, he answered me againe in Spanish, yeelding to the Queenes Maiestie great thanks, and offering himselfe and his country to bee at her Graces commaundement, and then commaunded certaine of his Counsellors to conduct mee to my lodging, not being farre from the Court.

The house was faire after the fashion of that country, being daily well furnished with all kind of victuall at the kings charge.

The same night he sent for mee to the Court, and I had conference with him about the space of two houres, where I thoroughly declared the charge committed vnto mee from her Maiestie, finding him conformable, willing to pleasure and not to vrge her Maiestie with any demaundes,

demaundes, more then conveniently shee might willingly consent vnto, hee knowing that out of his cuntryre the Realme of England might be better serued with lackes, then hee in comparison from vs.

Further he gaue me to vnderstand, that the king of Spaine had sent vnto him for a licence, that an Ambassadour of his might come into his cuntryre, and had made great meanes that if the Queenes maiesty of England sent any vnto him, that he would not giue him any credit or intertainment, albeit (said he) I know what the king of Spaine is, and what the Queene of England and her Realme is: for I neither like of him nor of his religion, being so gouerned by the Inquisition that he can doe nothing of himselfe.

The king of Spaine sought to despise the Queene & her Ambassadour.

Therefore when he commeth vpon the licence which I haue granted, he shall well see how little account I will make of him and Spaine, and how greatly I will extoll you for the Queenes maiestie of England.

He shall not come to my presence as you haue done, and shall dayly: for I minde to accept of you as my companion and one of my house, whereas he shall attend twentie dayes after he hath done his message.

After the end of this speech I deliuered Sir Thomas Greshams letters, when as he tooke me by the hand, and led me downe a long court to a palace where there ranne a faire fontaine of water, and there sitting himselfe in a chaire, he commanded me to sit downe in another, and there called for such simple Musicians as he had.

Then I presented him with a great base Lute, which he most thankfully accepted, and then he was desirous to heare of the Musicians, and I tolde him that there was great care had to prouide them, and that I did not doubt but vpon my returne they should come with the first ship. He is willing to giue them good intertainment with prouision of victuall, and to let them liue according to their law and conscience wherein he vrgeth none to the contrary.

The king of Barbarie sent into England for Musicians.

I finde him to be one that liueth greatly in the feare of God, being well exercised in the Scriptures, as well in the olde Testament as also in the New, and he beareth a greater affection to our Nation then to others because of our religion, which forbiddeth worship of Idols, and the Moores called him the Christian king

The same night being the first of Iune, I continued with him till twelue of the clocke, and he seemed to haue so good liking of me, that he tooke from his girdle a short dagger being set with 200 stoncs, rubies and turkies, and did bestow it vpon me, and so I being conducted returned to my lodging for that time.

A rich gift bestowed vpon our Ambassadour.

The next day because he knew it to be Sunday & our Sabboth day he did let me rest. But on the Munday in the afternoone he sent for me, and I had conference with him againe, and musicke.

Likewise on the Tuesday by three of the clocke he sent for me into his garden, finding him layd vpon a silke bed complayning of a sore leg: yet after long conference he walked into another Orchard, where as hauing a faire banketting-house and a great water, and a new gallie in it, he went aboard the gallie and tooke me with him, and passed the space of two or three houres, shewing the great experience he had in Gallies, wherein (as he said) he had exercised himselfe eightene yeres in his youth.

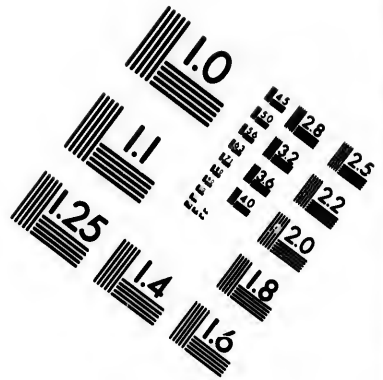
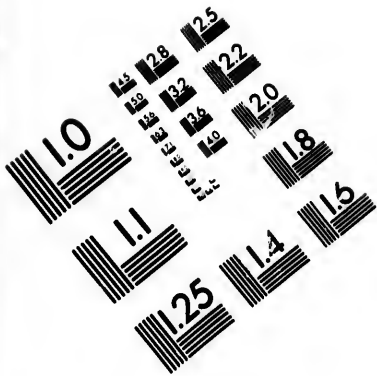
After supper he shewed me his horses and other commodities that he had about his house, and since that night I haue not scene him, for that he hath kept in with his sore legge, but he hath sent to me daily.

The 13 of Iune at sixe of the clocke at night I had againe audience of the king, and I continued with him till midnight, hauing debated as well for the Queenes commission as for the well dealing with her marchants for their traffike here in these parts, saying, he would do much more for the Queenes maiesty and the Realme, offering that all English ships with her subjects may with good securitie enter into his ports and dominions as well in trade of marchandise, as for victuall & water, as also in time of warre with any her enemies to bring in prizes and to make sales as occasion should serue, or else to depart againe with them at their pleasure.

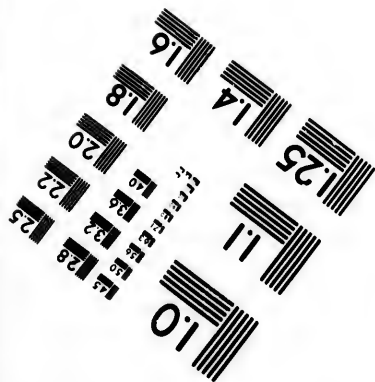
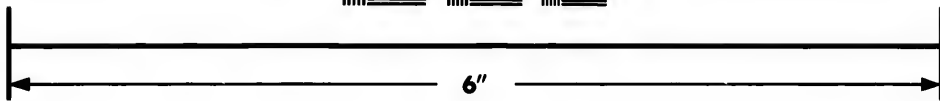
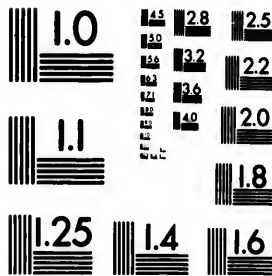
The offers of the king to our English marchants.

Likewise for all English ships that shall passe along his coast of Barbarie, & thorow the straites





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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straites into the Leuant seas, that he would graunt safe conduct that the said ships and marchants with their goods might passe into the Leuant seas, and so to the Turks dominions, and the king of Argiers, as his owne, and that he would write to the Turke and to the king of Argier his letters for the well vsing of our ships and goods.

Also that hereafter no Englishmen that by any meanes may be taken captiues, shall be solde within any of his dominions: whereupon I declared that the Quenes maiesty accepting of these his offers was pleased to confirme the intercourse & trade of our marchants within this his countrey, as also to pleasure him with such commodities as he should haue need of, to furnish the necessities and wants of his countrey in trade of marchandize, so as he required nothing contrarie to her honour and law, and the breach of league with the Christian princes her neighbours.

The same night I presented the king with the case of combes, and desired his maiestie to haue special regard that the ships might be laden backe againe, for that I found litle store of salt-peter in readinesse in Iohn Bamptons hands. He answered me that I should haue all the assistance therein that he could, but that in Sus he thought to haue some store in his house there, as also that the Mountayners had made much in a readinesse: I requested that he would send downe, which he promised to doe.

The eighteene day I was with him againe and so continued there till night, and he shewed me his house with pastime in ducking with water-Spaniels, and baiting buls with his English dogges.

At this time I moued him againe for the sending downe to Sus, which he granted to doe, and the 27. day there departed Alcayde Mammie, with Lionell Edgerton, and Rowland Guy to Sus, and caried with them for our accompts and his company the kings letters to his brother Muly Hammet, and Alcayde Shauan, and the Viceroy.

The 23. day the king sent me out of Marocco to his garden called Shersbonare, with his gard, and Alcayde Mamoute, and the 24. at night I came to the court to see a Morris dance, and a play of his Elchies. He promised me audience the next day being Tuesday, but he put it off till Thursday: and the Thursday at night I was sent for to the king after supper, and then he sent Alcayde Rodwan, and Alcayde Gowry to conferre with me, but after a little talke I desired to be brought to the King for my dispatch. And being brought to him, I preferred two bills of Iohn Bamptons which he had made for prouision of Salt-peter: also two bills for the quiet traffique of our English Marchants, and bills for sugars to be made by the Iewes, as well for the debts past, as hereafter, and for good order in the Ingenios. Also I moued him againe for the Salt-peter, and other dispatches, which he referred to be agreed vpon by the two Alcaydes. But the Friday being the 20. the Alcaydes could not intend it, and vpon Saturday Alcayde Rodwan fell sicke, so on Sunday we made meanes to the King, and that afternoon I was sent for to conferre vpon the bargaine with the Alcaydes and others, but did not agree.

Vpon Tuesday I wrote a letter to the King for my dispatch, and the same afternoone I was called againe to the Court, and referred all things to the King, accepting his offer of Salt-peter.

That night againe the King had me into his Gallie, and the Spaniels did hunt the ducke.

The Thursday I was appointed to way the 300. kintals grosse of Salt-peter, and that afternoone the Tabybe came vnto mee to my lodging, shewing mee that the king was offended with Iohn Bampton for diuers causes.

The Sunday night late being the 7. of July, I got the King to forgiue all to Iohn Bampton, and the King promised me to speake againe with me vpon Monday.

Vpon Tuesday I wrote to him againe for my dispatch, and then hee sent Fray Lewes to mee, and said that he had order to write.

Vpon Wednesday I wrote againe, and he sent me word that vpon Thursday I should come and be dispatched, so that I should depart vpon Friday without faile, being the twelfth of July.

So the Friday after according to the kings order & appointment I went to the court, & whereas motion and petition was made for the confirmation of the demaunds which I had preferred,

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ferred, they were all granted, and likewise the priuileges which were on the behalfe of our English marchants requested, were with great fauour and readinesse yeilded vnto. And where-as the Iews there resident were to our men in certaine round summes indebted, the Emperors pleasure and commandement was, that they should without further excuse or delay, pay and discharge the same. And thus at length I was dismissed with great honour and speciall countenance, such as hath not ordinarily bene shewed to other Ambassadors of the Christians.

The Emperor of
Marocco his pri-
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And touching the priuate affaires intreated vpon betwixt her Maiestie and the Emperour, I had letters from him to satisfie her highnesse therein. So to conclude, hauing receiued the like honourable conduct from his Court, as I had for my part at my first landing, I embarked my selfe with my foresaid company, and arriuing not long after in England, I repaired to her Maiesties court, & ended my Ambassage to her highnesse good liking, with relation of my seruice performed.

The voyage of Thomas Stukeley, wrongfully called Marques of Ireland, into Barbary
1578. Written by Iohannes Thomas Freigius in Historia de caede Sebastiani
Regis Lusitaniae.

Venerant autem ad regem etiam sexcenti Itali, quos Papa subministrat, Comiti Irlandiae: qui cum Vlissiponem tribus instructis nauibus appulisset Regi operam suam condixit, eumque in bellum sequi promisit. Cap. 7.

Totum exercitum diuisit in quatuor acies quadratas: In dextro latere primum agmen erat Velitum & militum Tingitanorum, eosque ducebat Aluarus Peresius de Taura: sinistram aciem seu mediam tenebant Germani & Itali, quibus imperabat Marchio Irlandiae, &c. Cap. 11.

Inter nobiles qui in hoc praelio ceciderunt, fuerunt, praeter regem Sebastianum, dux de Auero, Episcopi Conimbricensis & Portuensis, Commissarius generalis à Papa missus Marchio Irlandiae, Christophorus de Taura, & plures alij. Cap. 13.

The same in English.

There came also to Don Sebastian the King of Portugal 600. Italians, whom the Pope sent vnder the conduct of the *Marques of Irland: who being arriued at Lisbonne with three tall ships, proffered his seruice to the king, and promised to attend vpon him in the warres, &c.

Thomas Stuke-
ley was wrong-
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this title.

He diuided the whole Armie into 4. squadrons: vpon the right wing stood the first squadron, consisting of men lightly armed or skirmishers and of the souldiers of Tangier, Generall of whom was Don Aluaro Perez de Taura: the left or middle squadron consisted of Germanes and Italians, vnder the command of the Marques of Irland, &c. cap. 7.

Of Noblemen were slaine in this battel (besides Don Sebastian the king) the duke de Auero, the two bishops of Coimbra & of Porto, the Marques of Irland sent by the Pope as his Commissary generall, Christopher de Taura, and many others. cap. 13.

IT is further also to be remembred, that diuers other English gentlemen were in this battel, whereof the most part were slaine; and among others M. Christopher Lyster was taken captiue, and was there long detained in miserable seruitude. Which gentleman although at length he happily escaped the cruel hands of the Moores; yet returning home into England, and for his manifold good parts being in the yeere 1566. employed by the honourable the Earle of Cumberland, in a voyage intended by the Streights of Magellan for the South sea, as Vice-admirall, (wherein he shewed singular resolution and courage) and appointed afterward in diuers places of speciall command and credite, was last of all miserably drowned in a great and rich Spanish prize vpon the coast of Cornwall.

Certaine reports of the prouince of China learned through the Portugals there imprisoned, and chiefly by the relation of Galeotto Perera, a Gentleman of good credit, that lay prisoner in that Countrey many yeeres. Done out of Italian into English by Richard Willes.

- Fuquien.** This land of China is parted into 13. Shires, the which sometimes were ech one a kingdome by it selfe, but these many yeeres they haue bene all subiect vnto one King. Fuquien is made by the Portugals the first Shire, because there their troubles began, & they had occasion thereby to know the rest. In this shire be 8. cities, but one principally more famous then others called Fuquico, the other seuen are reasonably great, the best knownen whereof vnto the Portugals is Cinceo, in respect of a certaine haueu ioyning thereunto, whither in time past they were wont for marchandise to resort.
- Cinceo.** Cantan is the second shire, not so great in quantitie, as well accompted of, both by the king thereof, and also by the Portugals, for that it lieth neerer vnto Malacca then any other part of China, and was first diseried by the Portugals before any other shire in that prouince: this shire hath in it seuen Cities.
- Cantan.** Chequeam is the third shire, the chiefest Citie therein is Donchion, therein also standeth Liampo, with other 13. or 14. boroughes: countrey townes therein are too too many to be spoken of.
- Chequeam.** The fourth shire is called Xutiamfu, the principall Citie thereof is great Pachin, where the King is alwayes resident. In it are fiteene other very great Cities: of other townes therein, and boroughes well walled and trenched about, I will say nothing.
- Xutiamfu.** The fift shire hath name Chelim: the great Citie Nanquin chiefe of other fiteene cities was herein of ancient time the royall seat of the Chinish kings. From this shire, & from the aforesaid Chequeam forward bare rule the other kings, vntil the whole region became one kingdome.
- Chelim.** The 6. shire beareth the name Quianci, as also the principal City thereof, wherein the fine clay to make vessels is wrought. The Portugals being ignorant of this Countrey, and finding great abundance of that fine clay to be solde at Liampo, and that very good cheape, thought at the first that it had bene made there, howbeit in fine they perceiued that the standing of Quinzi more neere vnto Liampo then to Cinceo or Cantan was the cause of so much fine clay at Liampo: within the compasse of Quinci shire be other 12. cities.
- Quianci, or, Quinzi.** The 7. shire is Quicin, the 8. Quansi, the 9. Confu, the 10. Vrnan, the 11. S. chiuu. In the first hereof there be 16. Cities, in the next 15: how many Townes the other 3. haue, wee are ignorant as yet, as also of the proper names of the 12. and 13. shires, and the townes therein.
- This finally may be generally said hereof, that the greater shires in China prouince may be compared with mightie kingdomes.
- In eche one of these shires bee set Ponchiassini and Anchiassini, before whom are handled the matters of other Cities. There is also placed in ech one a Tutan, as you would say, a gouernour, and a Chian, that is a visiter, as it were: whose office is to goe in circuit, and to see iustice exactly done. By these meanes so vprightly things are ordered there, that it may be worthily accompted one of the best gouerned prouinces in all the world.
- Pachin.** The king maketh alwayes his abode in the great city Pachin, as much to say in our language, as by the name thereof I am aduertised, the towne of the kingdome. This kingdome is so large, that vnder fise monethes you are not able to trauaile from the Townes by the Sea side to the Court, and backe againe, no not vnder three monethes in poste at your vrgent businesse. The post-horses in this Countrey are litle of body, but swift of foote. Many doe traucile the greater part of this iourney by water in certaine light barkes, for the multitude of Riuers commodious for passage from one Citie to another.
- Their monthes.** The king, notwithstanding the hugeness of his kingdome, hath such a care thereof, that euery Moone (for by the Moones they reckon their monethes) he is aduertised fully of what-ouer thing happeneth therein, by these meanes following.

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The whole prouince being diuided into shires, and ech shire hauing in it one chiefe and principall Citie, whereunto the matters of all the other Cities, Townes and boroughes, are brought, there are drawn in euery chiefe Citie aforesaid intelligences of such things as doe monthly fall out, and be sent in writing to the Court. If happely in one moneth euery Post be not able to goe so long a way, yet doeth there notwithstanding once euery moneth arriue one Poste out of the shire. Who so cometh before the new moone stayeth for the deliury of his letters vntil the moone be changed. Then likewise are dispatched other Posts backe into all the 13. shires againe.

Before that we doe come to Cinceo wee haue to passe through many places, and some of great importance. For this Countrey is so well inhabited neere the Sea side, that you cannot goe one mile but you shall see some Towne, borough or hostry, the which are so abundantly prouided of all things, that in the Cities and townes they liue ciuilly. Neuertheless such as dwel abroad are very poore, for the multitude of them euery where is so great, that out of a tree you shall see many times swarme a number of children, where a man would not haue thought to haue found any one at all.

From these places in number infinite, you shall come vnto two Cities very populous, and being compared with Cinceo, not possibly to be discerned which is the greater of them. These Cities are as well walled as any Cities in all the world. As you come into either of them, there standeth so great and mighty a bridge, that the like thereof I haue neuer seene in Portugal nor else where. I heard one of my fellowes say, that hee tolde in one bridge 40. arches. The occasion wherefore these bridges are made so great is, for that the Countrey is toward the sea very plaine and low, and ouerflowed euer as the sea water encreaseth. The breadth of the bridges, although it bee well proportioned vnto the length thereof, yet are they equally built, no higher in the middle then at either ende, in such wise that you may see directly from the one ende to the other: the sides are wonderfully well engraued after the maner of Rome-works. But that we did most marueile at was therewithall the hugeness of the stones, the like whereof, as we came into the Citie, we did see many set vp in places dis-habited by the way, to no small charges of theirs, howbeit to little purpose, whereas no body seeth them but such as doe come by. The arches are not made after our fashion, vaulted with sundry stones set together: but paued, as it were, whole stones reaching from one piller to an other, in such wise that they lye both for the arches heads, and gallantly serue also for the highway. I haue bene astonished to beholde the hugeness of the aforesaid stones: some of them are xii. pases long and vpward, the least 11. good pases long, and an halfe.

The wayes echwhere are galantly paued with fouresquare stone, except it be where for want of stone they vse to lay bricke: in this voyage wee traualled ouer certaine hilles, where the wayes were pitched, and in many places no worse paued then in the plaine ground. This causes vs to thinke, that in all the world there bee no better workemen for buildings, then the inhabitants of China. The Countrey is so well inhabited, that no one foote of ground is left vntilled: small store of cattell haue we seene this day, we saw onely certaine oxen wherewithall the countrey men do plow their ground. One oxe draweth the plough alone, not onely in this shire, but in other places also, wherein is greater store of cattell. These countrey men by arte do that in tillage, which we are constrained to doe by force. Here be solde the voydings of close stooles, although there wanteth not the dung of beastes: and the excrements of man are good merchandise throughout all China. The dungfermers seek in euery streete by exchange to buy this dirtie ware for herbs and wood. The custome is very good for keeping the Citie cleane. There is great abundance of hennes, geese, duckes, swine, and goates, wethers haue they none: the hennes are solde by weight, and so are all other things. Two pound of hennes flesh, geese, or ducke, is worth two foi of their money, that is, d. ob. sterling. Swines flesh is sold at a penie the pound. Beefe beareth the same price, for the scarcitie thereof, howbeit Northward from Fuquieo and farther off from the seacoast, there is beefe more plentie and solde better cheape: We haue had in all the Cities we passed through, great abundance of all these victuals, beefe onely

excepted. And if this Countrey were like vnto India, the inhabitants whereof eate neither henne, beefe, nor porke, but keepe that onely for the Portugals and Moores, they would be sold here for nothing. But it so falling out, that the Chineans are the greatest eaters in all the world, they do feed vpon all things, specially on porke, which, the fatter it is, is vnto them the lesse lothsome. The highest price of these things aforesaid I haue set downe, better cheape shal you sometimes buy them for the great plentie thereof in this countrey. Frogs are solde at the same price that is made of hennes, and are good meate amongst them, as also dogs, cats, rats, snakes, and all other vncleane meates.

The Cities be very gallant, specially neere vnto the gates, the which are marueilously great, and couered with iron. The gate houses are built on high with towers, & the lower part thereof is made of bricke & stone, proportionally with the walls, from the walles vpward the building is of timber, and many stories in it one aboue the other. The strength of their townes is in the mightie walles and ditches, artillerie haue they none.

The streetes in Cinceo, and in all the rest of the Cities we haue seene are very faire, so large and so straight, that it is wonderfull to behold. Their houses are built with timber, the foundations onely excepted, the which are layd with stone: in ech side of the streetes are pentises or continuall porches for the marchants to walke vnder: the breadth of the streets is neuerthelesse such, that in them 15. men may ride commodiously side by side. As they ride they must needs passe vnder many high arches of triumph that crosse ouer the streetes made of timber, and carued diuersly, couered with tiles of fine clay: vnder these arches the Mercers do viter their smaller wares, & such as list to stand there are defended from raine and the heate of the Sunne. The greater gentlemen haue these arches at their doores: although some of them be not so mightily built as the rest.

Loutea.

I shall haue occasion to speake of a certaine order of gentlemen that are called Louteas. I wil first therefore expound what this word signifieth. Loutea is as much to say in our language as Sir, and when any of them calleth his name, he answereth Sir: and as we do say, that the king hath made some gentleman, so say they, that there is made a Loutea. And for that amongst them the degrees are diuers both in name and office, I will tell you onely of some principals, being not able to aduertise you of all.

The maner how gentlemen are created Louteas, and do come to that honour and title, is by the giuing of a broad girdle, not like to the rest, and a cap, at the commaundement of the king. The name Loutea is more generall & common vnto mo, then the qualitie of honour thereby signified agreeth withall. Such Louteas as doe serue their prince in weightie matters for iustice, are created after trial made of their learning: but the other which serue in smaller affaires, as Captaines, constables, sergeants by land and sea, receiuers and such like, whereof there be in euery citie, as also in this, very many, are made for fauour: the chiefe Louteas are serued kneeling.

The whole prouince of China is diuided, as I haue said, into 13. shires, in euery shire at the least is one gouernour called there Tutan, in some shires there be two.

Chan, or, Chuen.

Chiefe in office next vnto them be certaine other named Chians, that is, high Commissioners as you would say, or visiters, with full authoritie in such wise, that they doe call vnto an accompt the Tutans themselues, but their authoritie lasteth not in any shire longer then one yere. Neuerthelesse in euery shire being at the least 7. cities, yea, in some of them 15. or 16. beside other borowghes and townes not well to be numbred, these visiters where they come are so honoured and feared, as though they were some great princes. At the yeres end, their circuit done, they come vnto that Citie which is chiefe of others in the shire, to do iustice there: finally busying themselves in the searching out of such as are to receiue the order of Louteas, whereof more shalbe said in another place.

Ponchiassi.

Ouer and besides these officers, in the chiefe City of ech one of these aforesaid 13. prouinces, is resident one Ponchiassi, Captaine thereof, and treasurer of all the kings reuenues. This Magistrate maketh his abode in one of the foure greatest houses that be in all these head Cities. And although the principall part of his function be to be Captaine, to be treasurer of the reuenues in that prouince, & to send these reuenues at appointed times to the

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the Court: yet hath he notwithstanding by his office also to meddle with matters appertaining vnto iustice.

In the second great house dwelleth an other Magistrate called Anchiassi, a great officer also, for he hath dealings in all matters of iustice. Who although he be somewhat inferior in dignitie vnto the Ponchiassi, yet for his great dealings and generall charge of iustice, whoseouer seeth the affaires of the one house and the other might iudge this Anchiassi to be the greater.

Tuzi, an other officer so called, lieth in the thirde house, a magistrate of importance, Tuzi specially in things belonging vnto warfare, for thereof hath he charge.

There is resident in the 4. house a fourth officer, bearing name Taissu. In this house is the principall prison of all the Citie. Ech one of these Magistrates aforesaide may both lay euill doers in prison, & deliuer them out againe, except y fact be heinous & of importance: in such a case they can do nothing, except they do meet al together. And if the deed deserueth death, all they together cannot determine thereof, without recourse made vnto the Chian wheresoener hee be, or to the Tutan: and eft soones it falleth out, that the case is referred vnto higher power. In all Cities, not onely chiefe in ech shire, but in the rest also, are meanes found to make Louteas. Many of them do study at the prince his charges, wherefore at the yeeres ende they resort vnto the head Cities, whither the Chians doe come, as it hath bene earst saide, as well to giue these degrees, as to sit in iudgement ouer the prisoners.

The Chians go in circuit euery yeere, but such as are to be chosen to the greatest offices meete not but from three yeeres to three yeeres, and that in certaine large halles appointed for them to be examined in. Many things are asked them, whereunto if they doe answere accordingly, and be found sufficient to take their degree, the Chian by and by granteth it them: but the Cap and girdle, whereby they are known to be Louteas, they weare not before that they be confirmed by the king. Their examination done, and triall made of them, such as haue taken their degree went to be giuen them with all ceremonies, vse to banquet and feast many dayes together (as the Chineans fashion is to ende all their pleasures with eating and drinking) and so remaine chosen to do the king seruice in matters of learning. The other examinatees founde insufficient to proceed are sent backe to their studie againe. Whose ignorance is perceiued to come of negligence and default, such a one is whipped, and sometimes sent to prison, where lying that yere when this kinde of acte was, we found many thus punished, and demanding the cause thereof, they saide it was for that they knew not how to answere vnto certaine things asked them. It is a world to see how these Louteas are serued and feared, in such wise, that in publike assemblies at one shrike they giue, all the seruitors belonging vnto iustice tremble thereat. At their being in these places, when they list to moue, be it hut euen to the gate, these scriuitors doe take them vp, and carry them in seates of beaten gold. After this sort are they borne when they goe in the City, either for their owne businesse abroad, or to see ech other at home. For the dignitie they haue, and office they doe beare, they be all accompanied: the very meanest of them all that goeth in these seates is vshered by two men at the least, that cry vnto the people to giue place, howbeit they neede it not, for that reuerence the common people haue vnto them. They haue also in their company certaine Sergeants with their maces either siluered or altogether siluer, some two, some foure, other sixe, other eight, conueniently for ech one his degree. The more principal and chiefe Louteas haue going orderly before these Sergeants, many other with stauces, and a great many catchpoules with rods of Indish canes dragged on the ground, so that the streets being paued, you may heare affarre off as well the noyse of the rods, as the voyce of the criers. These fellowes serue also to apprehend others, and the better to be knowne they weare lincry red girdles, and in their caps peacocks feathers. Behinde these Louteas come such as doe beare certaine tables hanged at stauces endes, wherein is written in siluer letters, the name, degree, and office of that Loutea, whom they follow. In like manner they haue borne after them hattes agreeable vnto their titles: if the Loutea be meane, then hath he brought after him but one hat, and that may not be yealowe: but if he be of the

the better sort, then may he haue two, three, or foure: the principall and chiefe Louteas may haue all their hats yelow, the which among them is accompted great honour. The Louteas for warres, although he be but meane, may notwithstanding haue yelow hats. The Turtans and Chians, when they goe abroad, haue besides all this before them ledde three or foure horses with their guard in armour.

We, that is, the
Italians and Spaniards.

Furthermore the Louteas, yea and all the people of China, are wont to eate their meate sitting on stooles at high tables as we doe, and that very cleanly, although they vse neither table-clothes nor napkins. Whatsoeuer is set downe vpon the boord is first carued before that it be brought in: they feede with two sticks, refraining from touching their meate with their hands, euen as we do with forks: for the which respect they lesse do neede any table clothes. Ne is the nation only ciuill at meate, but also in conuersation, and in courtesie they seeme to exceede all other. Likewise in their dealings after their maner they are so ready, that they farre passe all other Gentiles and Moores: the greater states are so vaine, that they lye their clothes with the best silke that may be found. The Louteas are an idle generation, without all maner of exercises and pastimes, except it be eating and drinking. Sometimes they walke abroad in the fields to make the souldiers shoot at pricks with their bowes, but their eating passeth: they will stand eating euen when the other do draw to shoot. The pricke is a great blanket spread on certaine long poles, he that striketh it, hath of the best man there standing a piece of crimson Tassata, the which is knit about his head: in this sort the winners be honoured, and the Louteas with their bellies full returne home againe. The inhabitants of China be very great Idolaters, all generally doe worship the heauens: and, as wee are are wont to say, God knoweth it: so say they at euery word, Tien Tautec, that is to say, The heauens doe know it. Some doe worship the Sonne, and some the Moone, as they thinke good, for none are bound more to one then to another. In their temples, the which they do call Meani, they haue a great altar in the same place as we haue, true it is that one may goe round about it. There set they vp the image of a certaine Loutea of that country, whom they haue in great reuerence for certaine notable things he did. At the right hand standeth the diuel much more vgly painted then we doe vse to set him out, whereunto great homage is done by such as come into the temple to aske counsell, or to draw lottes: this opinion they haue of him, that he is malicious and able to do euil. If you aske them what they do thinke of the soules departed, they will answere that they be immortall, and that as soone as any one departeth out of this life, he becommeth a diuel if he haue liued well in this world, if otherwise, that the same diuel changeth him into a buffe, ox, or dogge. Wherefore to this diuel they doe much honour, to him doe they sacrifice, praying him that he will make them like vnto himselfe, and not like other beastes. They haue moreouer another sort of temples, wherein both vpon the altars and also on the walls do stand many idols well proportioned, but bare headed; these beare name Omithofon, accompted of them spirits, but such as in heauen doe neither good nor euill, thought to be such men and women as haue chastly liued in this world in abstinence from fish and flesh, fed onely with rise and salates. Of that diuel they make some accompt: for these spirits they care litle or nothing at all. Againe they holde opinion that if a man do well in this life, the heauens will giue him many temporall blessings, but if he doe euil, then shall he haue infirmities, diseases, troubles, and penurie, and all this without any knowledge of God. Finally, this people knoweth no other thing then to liue and die, yet because they be reasonable creatures, all seemed good vnto them we speake in our language, though it were not very sufficient: our maner of praying especially pleased them, and truly they are well ynough disposed to receiue the knowledge of the trueth. Our Lord grant for his mercy all things so to be disposed, that it may sometime be brought to passe, that so great a nation as this is perish not for want of helpe.

After the Dutch
fashion.

Pythagorean
like.

Our maner of praying so well liked them, that in prison importunately they besought vs to write for them somewhat as concerning heauen, the which we did to their contentation wth such reasons as we knew, howbeit not very cunningly. As they do their idolatry they laugh at themselves. If at any time this country might be ioyned in league with the kingdome of Portugale, in such wise that free accessse were had to deale with the people there, they might all

all and chiefe Louteas great honour. The Louteas wear yellow hats. The Louteas wear redde three or foure
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all be soone conuerted. The greatest fault we do finde in them is Sodomie, a vice very common in the meaner sort, and nothing strange among the best. This sinne were it left of them, in all other things so well disposed they be, that a good interpreter in a short space might do there great good: If, as I said, the countrey were ioyned in league with vs.

Furthermore the Louteas, with all the people of China, are wont to solemnise the dayes of the new and full Moones in visiting one another, and making great banquets: for to that end, as I earst said, do tend all their pastimes, and spending their dayes in pleasure. They are wont also to solemnise ech one his birth day, whereunto their kindred and friends do resort of custome, with presents of Iewels or money, receiuing againe for their reward good cheare. They keepe in like maner a generall feast with great banquets that day their king was borne. But their most principall and greatest feast of all, and best cheare, is the first day of their new yeere, namely the first day of the new Moone of February, so that their first moneth is March, and they reckon the times accordingly, respect being had vnto the reigne of their princes: as when any deed is written, they date it thus, Made such a day of such a moone, and such a yeere of the reigne of such a king. And their ancient writings beare date of the yeeres of this or that king.

Now will I speake of the maner which the Chinceans doe obserue in doing of iustice, that it may be known how farre these Gentiles do herein exceed many Christians, that be more boimden then they to deale iustly and in trueth. Because the Chinish king maketh his abode continually in the city of Pachin, his kingdome is so great, & the shires so many, as tofore it hath bene said: in it therefore the gouernours and rulers, much like vnto our Shiriffes, be appointed so suddenly and speedily discharged againe, that they haue no time to grow naught. Furthermore to keepe the state in more securitie, the Louteas that gouerne one shire are chosen out of some other shire distant farre off, where they must leaue their wiues, children and goods, carying nothing with them but themselves. True it is, that at their coming thither they doe finde in a readinesse all things necessary, their house, furniture, seruants, and all other things in such perfection and plentie, that they want nothing. Thus the king is well serued without all feare of treason.

In the principall Cities of the shires be foure chiefe Louteas, before whom are brought all matters of the inferiour Townes, throughout the whole Realme. Diuers other Louteas haue the managing of iustice, and receiuing of rents, bound to yeelde an accompt thereof vnto the greater officers. Other do see that there be no euil rule kept in the Citie: ech one as it behoueth him. Generally all these doe imprison malefactors, cause them to be whipped and racked, hoysing them vp and downe by the armes with a cord, a thing very vsual there, and accepted no shame. These Louteas do vse great diligence in the apprehending of theeues, so that it is a wonder to see a theefe escape away in any City, towne or village. Vpon the sea neere vnto the shoare many are taken, and looke euen as they are taken, so be they first whipped, and afterward layde in prison, where shortly after they all die for hunger and cold. At that time when we were in prison, there died of them about threescore and ten. If happely any one, hauing the meanes to get food, do escape, he is set with the condemned persons, and punished for as they be by the King, in such wise as hereafter it shalbe said.

The Italians
call it the straz-
pado.

Their whips be certaine pieces of canes, cleft in the middle, in such sort that they seeme rather plaine then sharpe. He that is to be whipped lieth groueling on the ground: vpon his thighes the hangman layeth on blowes mightily with these canes, that the standers by tremble at their crueltie. Ten stripes draw a great deale of blood, 20. or 30. spoile the flesh altogether, 50. or 60. will require long time to bee healed, and if they come to the number of one hundred, then are they incurable.

The Louteas obserue moreover this: when any man is brought before them to be examined, they aske him openly in the hearing of as many as be present, be the offence neuer so great. Thus did they also behaue themselves with vs: For this cause amongst them can there be no false witness, as daily amongst vs it falleth out. This good commeth thereof, that many being alwayes about the Iudge to heare the euidence, and beare witness, the processe

cesse cannot be falsified, as it happeneth sometimes with vs. The Moores, Gentiles, and Iewes haue all their sundry othes, the Moores do sweare by their Mosafos, the Brachmans by their Fili, the rest likewise by the things they do worship. The Chineans though they be wont to sweare by heauen, by the Moone, by the Sunne, and by all their Idoles, in iudgement neuertheless they sweare not at all. If for some offence an othe be used of any one, by and by with the least euidence he is tormented, so be the witnesses he bringeth, if they tell not the truth, or do in any point disagree, except they be men of worship and credit, who are beleued without any further matter: the rest are made to confesse the truth by force of torments and whips. Besides this order obserued of them in examinations, they do feare so much their King, and he where he maketh his abode keepeth them so lowe, that they dare not once stirre. Againe, these Louteas as great as they be, notwithstanding the multitude of Notaries they haue, not trusting any others, do write all great processes and matters of importance themselues. Moreouer one vertue they haue worthy of great praise, and that is, being men so wel regarded and accompted as though they were princes, yet they be patient about measure in giuing audience. We poore strangers brought before them might say what we would, as all to be lyes and fallaces that they did write, ne did we stand before them with the vauall ceremonies of that Countrey, yet did they beare with vs so patiently, that they caused vs to wonder, knowing specially how litle any aduocate or Iudge is wont in our Countrey to beare with vs. For wheresoeuer in any Towne of Christendome should be accused vknown men as we were, I know not what end the very innocents cause would haue: but we in a heathen Countrey, hauing our great enemies two of the chiefest men in a whole Towne, wanting an interpreter, ignorant of that Countrey language, did in the end see our great aduersaries cast into prison for our sake, and deprived of their Offices and honour for not doing iustice, yea not to escape death: for, as the rumour goeth, they shalbe beheaded. Somewhat is now to be said of the lawes that I haue bene able to know in this Countrey, and first, no theft or murder is at any time pardoned: adulterers are put in prison, and the fact once proued, are condemned to die, the womans husband must accuse them: this order is kept with men & women found in that fault, but theenes and murderers are imprisoned as I haue said, where they shortly die for hunger and cold. If any one happely escape by bribing the Gailer to giue him meate, his processe goeth further, and commeth to the Court where he is condemned to die. Sentence being giuen, the prisoner is brought in publique with a terrible band of men that lay him in Irons hand and foot, with a boord at his necke one handfull broad, in length reaching downe to his knees, cleft in two parts, and with a hole one handfull downeward in the table fit for his necke, the which they inclose vp therein, nailing the boord fast together; one handfull of the boord standeth vp behinde in the necke: The sentence and cause wherefore the fellow was condemned to die, is written in that part of the table that standeth before.

A pillory
work.

This ceremony ended, he is laid in a great prison in the company of some other condemned persons, the which are found by the king as long as they do liue. The boord aforesaid so made tormenteth the prisoners very much, keeping them both from rest, & eke letting them to eat comodiouly, their hands being manacled in irons vnder that boord, so that in fine there is no remedy but death. In the chiefest Cities of euery shire, as we haue erst said, there be foure principall houses, in ech of them a prison: but in one of them, where the Taisou maketh his abode, there is a greater and a more principal prison then in any of the rest: and although in euery City there be many, neuertheless in three of them remaine onely such as be condemned to die. Their death is much prolonged, for that ordinarily there is no execution done but once a yeere, though many die for hunger and cold, as we haue seene in this prison. Execution is done in this maner. The Chian, to wit, the high Commissioner or Lord chief Iustice, at the yeeres end goeth to the head City, where he heareth againe the causes of such as be condemned. Many times he deliuereth some of them, declaring y^e boord to haue bene wrongfully put about their necks: the visitation ended, he choseth out seuen or eight, not many more or lesse of the greatest malefactors, the which, to feare and keepe in awe the people, are brought into a great market place, where all the
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great Louteas meete together, and after many ceremonies and superstitions, as the vse of the Countrey is, are beheaded. This is done once a yeere: who so escapeth that day, may be sure that he shall not be put to death all that yeere following, and so remaineth at the kings charges in the greater prison. In that prison where we lay were alwayes one hundred and mo of these condemned persons, besides them that lay in other prisons.

These prisons wherein the condemned caytifes do remaine are so strong, that it hath not bene heard, that any prisoner in all China hath escaped out of prison, for in deed it is a thing impossible. The prisons are thus builded. First all the place is mightly walled about, the walles be very strong and high, the gate of no lesse force: within it three other gates, before you come where the prisoners do lye, there many great lodgings are to be seene of the Louteas, Notaries, Parthions, that is, such as do there keepe watch and ward day and night, the court large and paved, on the one side whereof standeth a prison, with two mighty gates, wherein are kept such prisoners as haue committed enornolous offences. This prison is so great, that in it are streetes and Market places wherein all things necessary are sold. Yea some prisoners liue by that kinde of trade, buying and selling, and letting out beds to hire: some are dayly sent to prison, some dayly deliuered, wherefore this place is neuer void of 7. or eight hundred men that go at libertie.

Into one other prison of condemned persons shall you go at three yron gates, the court paved and vaulted round about, and open aboue as it were a cloister. In this cloister be eight roomes with yron doores, and in ech of them a large gallerie, wherein euery night the prisoners do lie at length, their feet in the stocks, their bodies hampered in huge wooden grates that keep them from sitting, so that they lye as it were in a cage, sleepe if they can: in the morning they are losed againe, that they may go into the court. Notwithstanding the strength of this prison, it is kept with a garrison of men, part whereof watch within the house, part of them in the court, some keepe about the prison with lanterns and watch-bells answering one another fise times euery night, and giuing warning so lowd, that the Loutea resting in a chamber not neere thereunto, may heare them. In these prisons of condemned persons remaine some 15. other 20. yeres imprisoned, not executed, for the loue of their honorable friends that seeke to prolong their liues. Many of these prisoners be shoemakers, and haue from the king a certaine allowance of rise: some of them worke for the keeper, who suffreth them to go at libertie without fetters and boords, the better to worke. Howbeit when the Loutea calleth his checke roll, & with the keeper vieweth them, they all wear their liueries, that is, boords at their necks, yronned hand and foot. When any of these prisoners dieth, he is to be seene of the Loutea and Notaries, brought out of a gate so narrow, that there can but one be drawn out there at once. The prisoner being brought forth, one of the aforesaid Parthions striketh him thrise on the head with an yron sledge, that done he is deliuered vnto his friends, if he haue any, otherwise the king hireth men to cary him to his buriall in the fields.

Thus adulterers and theetes are vsed. Such as be imprisoned for debt once known, lie there vntil it be paid. The Taisu or Loutea calleth them many times before him by the vertue of his office, who vnderstanding the cause wherefore they do not pay their debts, appointeth them a certaine time to do it, within the compasse whereof if they discharge not their debts being debtors in deed, then they be whipped and condemned to perpetuall imprisonment: if the creditors be many, and one is to be paid before another, they do, contrary to our maner, pay him first of whom they last borrowed, and so ordinarily the rest, in such sort that the first lender be the last receiuer. The same order is kept in paying legacies: the last named receiveth his portion first. They accompt it nothing to shew fauour to such a one as can do the like againe: but to do good to them that haue litle or nothing, that is worth thanks, therefore pay they the last before the first, for that their intent seemeth rather to be vertuous then gainefull.

When I said, that such as be committed to prison for theft and murther were iudged by the Court, I ment not them that were apprehended in the deed doing, for they need no triall, but are brought immediatly before the Tutan, who out of hand giueth sentence. Other not

Of like the first
 lenders be the
 more wealthy.

taken so openly, which do need trial, are the malefactors put to execution once a yere in the chiefe cities, to keepe in awe the people: or condemned, do remaine in prison, looking for their day. Theenees being taken are caried to prison from one place to another in a chest vpon mens shoulders, hired therefore by the king, the chest is 6. handfuls high, the prisoner sitteth therein vpon a bench, the couer of the chest is two boords, amid them both a pillery-like hole, for the prisoners necke, there sitteth he with his head without the chest, and the rest of his body within, not able to moue or turne his head this way or that way, nor to plucke it in: the necessities of nature he voydeth at a hole in the bottome of the chest, the meate he eateth is put into his mouth by others. There abideth he day and night during his whole journey: if happily his porters stumble, or the chest do logge or be set downe carelessly, it turneth to his great paines that sitteth therein, al such motions being vnto him hanging as it were. Thus were our companions caried frō Cinceo, 7. daies journey, neuer taking any rest as afterward they told vs, & their greatest grieue was to stay by the way: as soone as they came, being taken out of the chests, they were not able to stand on their feet, and two of them died shortly after. When we lay in prison at Fuquico, we came many times abroad, & were brought to the pallaces of noble men, to be scene of them & their wives, for that they had neuer scene any Portugale before. Many things they asked vs of our Country, and our fashions, & did write euery thing, for they be curious in nouelties about measure. The gentlemen shew great courtesie vnto strangers, and so did we finde at their hands, and because that many times we were brought abroad into the City, somewhat wil I say of such things as I did see therein, being a gallant City, and chiefe in one of the 13. shires aforessaid. The City Fuquico is very great, & mightily walled with square stone both within and without, and, as it may seeme by the breadth thereof, filled vp in the middle with earth, layd ouer with brick & couered with tyle, after the manner of porches or galleries, that one might dwell therein. The staires they vse are so easily made, that one may go them vp and downe a hors-backe, as eftsomes they do: the streets are paved, as already it hath bin said: there be a great number of Marchant, euery one hath written in a great table at his doore such things as he hath to sel. In like maner euery artisan painteth out his craft: the market places be large, great abundance of al things there be to be sold. The city standeth vpo water, many streames run through it, the banks pitched, & so broad that they serue for streets to the cities vse.ouer the streams are sundry bridges both of timber & stone, which being made leuel with the streets, hinder not the passage of the barges too and fro, the chanel are so deepe. Where the streames come in and go out of the city, be certaine arches in the wal, there go in and out their Parai, that is a kind of barges they haue, & that in the day time only: at night these arches are closed vp with gates, so do they shut vp al the gates of the City. These streames and barges do ennoblish very much the City, and make it as it were to seeme another Venice. The buildings are euen, wel made, high, not lofted, except it be some wherein marchandize is laid. It is a world to see how great these cities are, and the cause is, for that the houses are built euen, as I haue said, & do take a great deale of roome. One thing we saw in this city that made vs al to wonder, and is worthy to be noted: namely, ouer a porch at the comming in to one of the aforessaid 4. houses, which the king hath in euery shire for his gouernors, as I haue erst said, standeth a tower built vpon 40. pillars, ech one whereof is but one stone, ech one 40. handfuls or spans long: in bredth or compass 12, as many of vs did measure them. Besides this, their greatnesse is such in one piece, that it might seeme impossible to worke them: they be moreouer cornered, and in colour, length and breadth so like, that the one nothing differeth from the other. This thing made vs all to wonder very much.

We are wont to cal this country China, and the people Chineans, but as long as we were prisoners, not hearing amongst them at any time that name, I determined to learne how they were called: and asked sometimes by them thereof, for that they vnderstood vs not when we called them Chineans, I answered them, that al the inhabitants of India named them Chineans, wherefore I praied them that they would tel me, for what occasiō they are so called, whether peraduerture any city of theirs bare that name. Hereunto they alwayes answered me

Fuquico.

Hered before.

Parai.

once a yere in the prison, looking for to another in a chest full high, the prisoner had them both a pillery out the chest, and the way or that way, nor to some of the chest, the y and night during his or he set downe care-being vnto him hang-journey, neuer taking by the way: as so one stand on their feet, and we came many times them & their wines, they asked vs of our curious in nouelties fingers, and so did we abroad into the City, ant City, and chiefe in & mightily walled with breadth thereof, filled vnto the manner of y use are so easily made, they do: the streets are merchants, euery one hath in like manner euery attendance of al things thereough it, the banks pitched, streams are sundry bridges, hinder not the passage streames come in and go their Parai, that is a kind arches are closed vp with barges do ennoblish enice. The buildings are archandize is laid. It is a that the houses are built we saw in this city that a porch at the coming in hire for his gouernors, as I hereof is but one stone, each of vs did measure them. seeme impossible to worke readth so like, that the one ler very much. ans, but as long as we were determined to learne how they vnderstood vs not when s of India named them Chit occasiō they are so called, into they alwayes answered me

me, y they haue no such name, nor euer had. Then did I aske them what name the whole Country beareth, & what they would answere being asked of other nations what countrymen they were? It was told me that of ancient time in this country had bin many kings, & though presently it were al vnder one, ech kingdom neuertheles enioyed that name it first had, these kingdomes are the prouinces I spake of before. In conclusion they said, that the whole country is called Tamen, & the inhabitants Tamegines, so that this name China or Chineans, is not heard of in y country. I thinke that the neerness of another prouince therabout called Cochinchina, & the inhabitants thereof Cochineses, first discovered before China was, lying not far from Malacca, did glue occasion to ech of the nations, of that name Chineans, as also the whole country to be named China. But their proper name is that aforesaid.

Tamen the proper name of China.

I haue heard moreover that in the City of Nankin remaineth a table of gold, and in it written a kings name, as a memory of that residence the kings were wont to keepe there. This table standeth in a great pallace, couered alwayes, except it be on some of their festiuall dayes, at what time they are wont to let it be seene, couered neuerthelesse as it is, all the nobilitie of the City going of dutie to doe it euery day reuerence. The like is done in the head Cities of all the other shires in the pallaces of the Ponchiassini, wherein these aforesaid tables doe stand with the kings name written in them, although no reuerence be done thereunto but in solemne feastes.

I haue likewise vnderstood that the City Pachin, where the king maketh his abode, is so great, that to go from one side to the other, besides the Suburbs, the which are greater then the City it selfe, it requireth one whole day a horseback, going hackney pase. In the suburbs be many wealthy marchants of all sorts. They told me furthermore that it was moted about, and in the mores great store of fish, whereof the king maketh great gaines.

Pochan, or Pachin.

It was also told me that the king of China had no king to wage battel withall, besides the Tartars, with whom he had concluded a peace more then 80. yeres ago. Neuerthelesse their friendship was not so great, that the one nation might marry with the other. And demanding with whom they married, they said, that in olde time the Chinlish kings when they would marry their daughters, accustomed to make a solemne feast, whereunto came all sorts of men. The daughter that was to be married, stood in a place where she might see them all, and looke whom she liked best, him did she chuse to husband, and if happily he were of a base condition, hee became by and by a gentleman: but this custome hath bene left long since. Now a dayes the king marrieth his daughters at his owne pleasure, with great men of the kingdome: the like order he obserueth in the marriage of his sonnes.

Their custom.

Marriage of the kings children

They haue moreover one thing very good, and that which made vs all to maruelle at them being Gentiles: namely, that there be hospitals in all their Cities, alwayes full of people, we neuer saw any poore body begge. We therefore asked the cause of this: answered it was, that in euery City there is a great circuit, wherein be many houses for poore people, for blinde, lame, old folke, not able to trauaile for age, nor hauing any other meanes to liue. These folke haue in the aforesaid houses euery plenty of rice during their liues, but nothing else. Such as he receiued into these houses, come in after this manner. When one is sicke, blinde or lame, he maketh a supplication to the Ponchiassi, and prouing that to be true he writeth, he remaineth in the aforesaid great lodging as long as he liueth: besides this they keepe in these places swine and hennes, whereby the poore be relieved without going a begging.

He speaketh not here of all China, but of the Cities, for in other places there be beggers, as you haue scene already, swimming out of trees.

I said before that China was full of riuers, but now I minde to confirme the same anew: for the farther we went into the Countrey, the greater we found the riuers. Sometimes we were so farre off from the sea, that where we came no sea fish had bene scene, and salt was there very deare, of fresh water fish yet was there great abundance, and that fish very good: they keep it good after this manner. Where the riuers do meete, and so passe into the sea, there lieth great store of boats, specially where no salt-water commeth, and that in March and April. These boates are so many that it seemeth wonderfull, ne serue they for other then to take small fish. By the riuers sides they make leyres of fine and strong nettes, that lye three handfulls vnder water, and one alone to keepe and nourish their fish in, vntill such

time as other fishers do come with boates, bringing for that purpose certaine great chests lined with paper, able to holde water, wherein they cary their fish vp and downe the riuier, euery day reuening the chest with fresh water, and selling their fish in euery City, towne and village where they passe, vnto the people as they neede it: most of them haue net leyres to keepe fish in alwayes for their prouision. Where the greater boates cannot passe any further forward, they take lesser, and because the whole Country is very well watered, there is so great plenty of diuers sorts of fish, that it is wonderfull to see: assuredly we were amazed to behold the maner of their prouision. Their fish is chiefly nourished with the dung of Buffles and oxen, that greatly fatteth it. Although I said their fishing to be in March and April at what time we saw them do it, neuertheless they told vs that they fished at all times, for that vsually they do feed on fish, wherefore it behoueth them to make their prouision continually.

Meanes to fat
fish.

He speaketh of
Fuquien shire.

When we had passed Fuquien, we went into Quicin shire, where the fine clay vessel is made, as I said before: and we came to a City, the one side whereof is built vpon the foote of a hill, whereby passeth a riuier nauigable: there we tooke boat, and went by water toward the Sea: on ech side of the riuier we found many Cities, Townes and villages, wherein we saw great store of marchandize, but specially of fine clay: there did we land by the way to buy victuals and other necessaries. Going downe this riuier Southward, we were glad that wee drew neere vnto a warmer Country, from whence we had bene farre distant: this Country we passed through in eight dayes, for our iourney lay downe the streame. Before that I doe say any thing of that shire we came into, I will first speake of the great City of Quicin, wherein alwayes remaineth a Tutan, that is a gouernour, as you haue scene, though some Tutans do gouerne two or three shires.

Alias Cenchi.

That Tutan that was condemned for our cause, of whom I spake before, was borne in this Country, but he gouerned Foquien shire: nothing it auailed him to be so great an officer. This Country is so great, that in many places where we went, there had bene as yet no talke of his death, although he were executed a whole yere before. At the Citie Quanchi whither we came, the riuier was so great that it seemed a Sea, though it were so litle where we tooke water, that we needed small boats. One day about 9. of the clocke, beginning to row neere the walls with the streame, we came at noone to a bridge made of many barges, ouerlinked al together with two mightie cheines. There stayed we vntill it was late, but we saw not one go either vp thereon or downe, except two Louteas that about the going downe of the Sunne, came and set them downe there, the one on one side, the other on the other side. Then was the bridge opened in many places, and barges both great and small to the number of sixe hundred began to passe: those that went vp the streame at one place, such as came downe at an other. When all had thus shot the bridge, then was it shut vp againe. We heare say that euery day they take this order in all principall places of marchandize, for paying of the Custome vnto the king, specially for salt, whereof the greatest reuenues are made that the king hath in this Country. The passages of the bridge where it is opened, be so neere the shoare, that nothing can passe without touching the same. To stay the barges at their pleasure, that they goe no further forward, are vsed certaine iron instruments. The bridge consisteth of 112. barges, there stayed we vntill the euening that they were opened, leth- somely oppressed by the multitude of people that came to see vs, so many in number, that we were enforced to go aside from the banke vntil such time as the bridge was opened: how- beit we were neuertheless thronged about with many boates full of people. And though in other Cities and places where we went, the people came so importunate vpon vs, that it was needfull to withdraw our selues: yet were we here much more molested for the number of people: & this bridge is the principall way out of the Citie vnto another place so wel inhab- ited, that were it walled about, it might be compared to the Citie. When we had shot the bridge, we kept along the Citie vntil it was night, and then met we with an other riuier that ioyned with this, we rowed vp that by the walls vntill we came to another bridge gallantly made of barges, but lesser a great deale then that other bridge ouer the greater streame: here stayed we that night, and other two dayes with more quiet, being out of the preasse of
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The Kings re-
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the people. These riuers do meet without at one corner point of the City. In either of them were so many barges great and small, that we all thought them at the least to be aboue three thousand: the greater number thereof was in the lesser riuer, where we were. Amongst the rest here lay certaine greater vessels, called in their language Parai, that serue for the Tutan, ^{Parai} when he taketh his voyage by other riuers that ioyned with this, towards Pachin, where the king maketh his abode. For, as many times I haue erst said, all this Country is full of riuers. Desirous to see those Parai we got into some of them, where we found some chambers set foorth with gilded beds very richly, other furnished with tables and seats, and all other things so neat and in perfection, that it was wonderfull.

Quicim shire, as farre as I can perceiue, lieth vpon the South. On that side we kept at our first entry thereinto, traouyling not farre from the high mountaines we saw there. Asking what people dwelleth beyond those mountaines, it was told me that they be thecues & men of a strange language. And because that vnto sundry places neere this riuer the mountaines doe approach, whence the people issuing downe do many times great harme, this order is taken at the entry into Quicim shire. To guard this riuer whereon continually go to & fro Parai great & small fraught with salt, fish poudred with peper, and other necessaries for that countrey, they do lay in diuers places certaine Parai, and great barges armed, wherby watch and ward is kept day and night on both sides of the riuer, for the safety of the passage, & securitie of such Parai as do remaine there, though the traouilers neuer go but many in company. In euery rode there be at the least thirtie, in some two hundred men, as the passage requireth. This guard is kept vsually vntill you come to the City Onchio, where continually the Tutan of this shire, and eke of Cantan, maketh his abode. From that City vppward, where the riuer waxeth more narrow, and the passage more dangerous, there be alwayes armed one hundred and fiftie Parai, to accompany other vessels fraught with marchandize, and all this at the Kings charges. This seemed to me one of the strangest things I did see in this Countrey.

When we lay at Fuquien, we did see certaine Moores, who knew so little of their secte, that they could say nothing else but that Mahomet was a Moore, my father was a Moore, and I am a Moore, with some other wordes of their Alcoran, wherewithall, in abstinence from swines flesh, they liue vntill the dinel take them all. This when I saw, & being sure that in many Chinish Cities the reliques of Mahomet are kept, as soone as we came to the City where these fellows be, I enformed my selfe of them, and learned the truth.

These Moores, as they tolde me, in times past came in great ships fraught with marchandize from Pachin ward, to a port granted vnto them by the king, as hee is wont to all them that traffique into this Countrey, where they being arrined at a little Towne standing in the hauens mouth, in time conuerted vnto their sect the greatest Loutea there. When that Loutea with all his family was become Moorish, the rest began likewise to doe the same. In this part of China the people be at libertie, euery one to worship and folow what him liketh best. Wherefore no body tooke heede thereto, vntill such time as the Moores perceiuing that many followed them in superstition, and that the Loutea faouored them, they began to forbid wholly the eating of swines flesh. But all these countrey men and women chosing rather to forsake father and mother, then to leaue off eating of porke, by no meanes would yeeld to that proclamation. For besides the great desire they all haue to eate that kinde of meate, many of them do liue thereby: and therefore the people complained vnto the Magistrates, accusing the Moores of a conspiracie pretended betwixt them and the Loutea against their king. In this countrey, as no suspicion, no not one traiterous word is long borne withall, so was the king speedily aduertised thereof, who gaue commandement out of hand that the aforesaid Loutea should be put to death, and with him the Moores of most importance: the other to be layde first in prison, and afterward to be sent abroad into certaine Cities, where they remained perpetuall slaues vnto the king. To this City came by happe men and women threescore and odde, who at this day are brought to liue men and foure women, for it is now twenty yeeres since this happened. Their offspring passeth the number of two hundred, and they in this City, as the rest in other Cities whither they were sent, haue their ^{*}Moscheas, ^{*}That is, a temple.

Fish poudred
with peper.

Great ships
comming from
the North.

Moscheas, ^{}That is, a temple.

whereunto they all resort euery Friday to keepe their holy day. But, as I thinke, that will no longer endure, then whiles they doe lue that came from thence, for their posteritie is so confused, that they haue nothing of a Moore in them but abstinence from swines flesh, and yet many of them doe eate thereof priuily. They tell mee that their natiue Country hath name Camarian, a firme land, wherein be many kings, and the Indish country well knowen vnto them. It may so be: for as soone as they did see our seruants (our seruants were Preuzarettes) they iudged them to be Indians: many of their wordes sounded vpon the Persian tongue, but none of vs coulde vnderstand them. I asked them whether they conuerted any of the Chinish nation vnto their secte: they answered mee, that with much a doe they conuerted the women with whom they doe marry, yeelding me no other cause thereof, but the difficultie they finde in them to be brought from eating swines flesh and drinking of wine. I am perswaded therefore, that if this Country were in league with vs, forbidding them neither of both, it would be an easie matter to draw them to our Religion, from their superstition, wherat they themselves do laugh when they do their idolatry.

It should seeme
by their voyage
to be Cardandan
in Orellius.

87
A Northerne
Sea.
It seemeth they
raise vp the ri-
uer from the
Caspian sea.
At Cacan.
Riuers ouer-
frozen in China.

I haue learned moreouer that the Sea, whereby these Moores that came to China were wont to trauaile, is a very great gulfe, that falleth into this Country out from Tartaria and Persia, leauing on the other side all the Country of China, and land of the Mogores, drawing alwayes toward the South: and of all likelihood it is euen so, because that these Moores, the which we haue seene, be rather browne then white, whereby they shewe themselves to come from some warmer Country then China is neere to Pachin, where the riuers are frozen in the Winter for colde, and many of them so vehemently, that carts may passe our them.

Ali Auoina.
Tartars.
Mount Vauot.
Mogores.

We did see in this Citie many Tartars, Mogores, Brames, and Laoynes, both men and women. The Tartars are men very white, good horsemen and archers, confining with China on that side where Pachin standeth, separated from thence by great mountaines that are betwixt these kingdomes. Ouer them be certaine wayes to passe, and for both sides, Castles continually kept with Souldiers: in time past the Tartars were wont alwayes to haue warres with the Chineans, but these fourescore yeeres past they were quiet, vntill the second yeere of our imprisonment. The Mogores be in like maner white, and heathen, we are aduertised that of one side they border vpon these Tartars, and confine with the Persian Tartars on the other side, whercof wee sawe in them some tokens, as their maner of clothes, and that kinde of hat the Saracens doe weare. The Moores affirmed, that where the king lyeth, there be many Tartars and Mogores, that brought into China certaine bleues of great value: all we thought it to be Vanil of Cambaia wont to be sold at Ormus. So that this is the true situation of that Country, not in the North parts, as many times I haue heard say, confining with Germanie.

Brames.

As for the Brames we haue seene in this city Chenchi certaine men & women, amongst whom there was one that came not long since, hauing as yet her haire tied vp after the Pegues fashion: this woman, and other mo with whom a black Moore damsel in our company had conference, and did vnderstand them wel ynough, had dwelt in Pegu. This new come woman, imagining that we ment to make our abode in that citie, bid vs to be of good comfort, for that her country was not distant from thence aboute fife dayes iourney, and that out of her country there lay a high way for vs home into our owne. Being asked the way, she answered that the first three daies the way lieth ouer certaine great mountaines & wilderness, afterward people are met withall againe. Thence two dayes iourney more to the Brames country. Wherefore I doe conclude, that Chenchi is one of the confines of this kingdome, separated by certaine huge mountaines, as it hath bene already said, that lie out towards the South. In the residue of these mountaines standeth the prouince of Sian, the Laoyns country, Camboia, Campaa, and Corhinchina.

Southward from
Chenchi to the
sea.

Auoina.
Chenchi.

This citie chiefe of other sixteene is situated in a pleasant plaine abounding in all things necessarie, sea-fish onely excepted, for it standeth farre from the sea: of fresh fish so much store, that the market places are neuer emptie. The walles of this city are very strong and high: one day did I see the Louteas thereof go vpon the walles to take the view thereof, borne in their

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their seates which I spake of before, accompanied with a troupe of horsemen that went two and two: It was tolde me they might haue gone three & three. We haue seene moreouer, that within this aforesayd Citie: the king hath moe then a thousande of his kinne lodged in great pallaces, in diuers partes of the Citie: their gates be redde, and the entrie into their houses, that they may be knowne, for that is the kings colour. These Gentlemen, according to their neerenesse in blood vnto the king, as soone as they be married receiue their place in honour: this place neither increaseth nor diminisheth in any respect as long as the king liueth, the king appointeth them their wiues and familie, allowing them by the moneth all things necessarie abundantly, as he doth to his gouernours of shires and Cities, howbeit, not one of these hath as long as he liueth any charge or gouernement at all. They giue themselues to eating and drinking, and be for the most part burly men of bodie, insomuch that espying any one of them whom we had not seene before, we might knowe him to be the King his cousin. They be neuerthelessse very pleasant, courteous, and faire conditioned: neither did we find, all the time wee were in that citie, so much honour and good intertainement any where as at their hands. They bid vs to their houses to eate and drinke, and when they found vs not, or we were not willing to go with them, they bid our seruants and slaues, causing them to sit downe with the first. Notwithstanding the good lodging these Gentlemen haue, so commodious that they want nothing, yet are they in this bondage, that during life they neuer goe abroad. The cause, as I did vnderstand, wherefore the king so vseth his cousins is, that none of them at any time may rebell against him: and thus he shutteth them vp in three or foure other cities. Most of them can play on the Lute, and to make that kinde of pastime peculiar vnto them onely, all other in the cities where they doe liue be forbidden that instrument, the Curtians and blinde folke onely excepted, who be musicians and can play.

This king furthermore, for the greater securitie of his Realme and the auoidyng of tumults, letteth not one in all his country to be called Lord, except he be of his blood. Manie great estates and gouernours there be, that during their office are lodged Lordlike, and doe beare the port of mightie Princes: but they be so many times displaced and other placed a new, that they haue not the time to become corrupt. True it is that during their office they be well prouided for, as afterward also lodged at the kings charges, and in pension as long as they liue, payed them monethly in the cities where they dwell by certaine officers appointed for that purpose. The king then is a Lord onely, not one besides him as you haue seene, except it be such as be of his blood. A Nephew likewise of the king, the kings sisters sonne, lyeth continually within the walles of the citie in a strong pallace built Castlewise, euen as his other cousins do, remayning alwayes within doores, serued by Eunuches, neuer dealing with any matters. On their festiuall dayes, new moones, & full moones the magistrates make great bankets, and so do such as be of the king his blood. The kings Nephew hath to name Vanfuli, his pallace is walled about, the wall is not high but foure-square a gate, and ouer each gate a tower made of timber excellently well wrought: before the principall gate of the foure that openeth in to the high streete no Loutea, be he neuer so great, may passe on horsebacke, or carried in his seat. Amidst this quadrangle standeth the pallace where that Nobleman lyeth, doubtlesse worth the sight, although we came not in to see it. By report the roofes of the towers and house are glazed greene, & the greater part of the quadrangle set with sauage trees, as Okes, Chesnuts, Cypresses, Pineapples, Cedars, and other such like that we do want, after the manner of a wood, wherein are kept Stags, Oxen, and other beasts, for that Lord his recreation neuer going abroad as I haue said. One preheminance this citie hath about the rest where we haue bene, & that of right, as we do thinke, that besides the multitude of market places wherein all things are to be sold through euery streete continually are cryed all things necessary, as flesh of all sortes, freshfish, hearbes, oyle, vineger, meale, rise: in summa, all things so plentifully, that many houses neede no seruants, euery thing being brought to their doores. Most part of the marchants remaine in the suburbes, for that the cities are shut vp euery night, as I haue said. The marchants therefore

Goa is a city of
 the Portugals in
 the East Indies.

Obvious witteth
of the like.

therefore, the better to attend their businesse, do chuse rather to make their abode without in the suburbes then within the citie, I haue seene in this riuier a pretie kinde of fishing, not to be omitted in my opinion, and therefore I will set it downe. The king hath in many riuers good store of barges full of sea-crowes that breede, are fedde and doe die therein, in certaine cages, allowed monethely a certaine prouision of rise. These barges the king bestoweth vpon his greatest magistrates, giuing to some two, to some three of them as he thinketh good, to fish therewithal after this manner. At the houre appointed to fish, all the barges are brought together in a circle, where the riuier is shalow, and the crowes tyed together vnder the wings are let leape downe into the water some vnder, some aboue, woorth the looking vpon: each one as he hath filled his bagge, goeth to his own barge and emptieth it, which done, he returneth to fish againe. Thus hauing taken good store of fish, they set the crowes at libertie, and do suffer them to fish for their owne pleasure. There were in that city where I was, twentie barges at the least of these aforesayd crowes. I went almost euery day to see them, yet could I neuer be thoroughly satisfied to see so strange a kind of fishing.

Of the Iland Iapan, and other litle Iles in the East Ocean. By R. Willes.

Great store of
siluer mynes.

The extreame part of the knowen world vnto vs is the noble Iland Giapan, written otherwise Iapon and Iapan. This Island standeth in the East Ocean, beyond all Asia, betwixt Cathayo and the West Indies sixe and thirtie degrees Northward from the Equinoctial line, in the same clime with the South part of Spaine and Portugall, distant from thence by sea sixe thousand leagues: the trauaile thither, both for ciuill discord, great pyracie, and often shipwracks is very dangerous. This countrey is hillie and pestered with snow, wherefore it is neither so warme as Portugall, nor yet so wealthy, as far as we can learne, wanting oyle, butter, cheese, milke, egges, sugar, honny, vineger, saffron, cynamom and pepper. Barleybranne the Ilanders doe vse in stead of salt: medicinable things holosome for the bodie haue they none at all. Neuerthelesse in that Iland sundry fruites doe growe, not much vnlike the fruites of Spaine: and great store of Siluer mynes are therein to be seene. The people are tractable, ciuill, wittie, courteous, without deceit, in vertue and honest conuersation exceeding all other nations lately discovered, but so much standing vpon their reputation, that their chiefe Idole may be thought honour. The contempt thereof causeth among them much discord and debate, manslaughter and murther: euen for their reputation they doe honour their parents, keepe their promises, abstaine from adulterie and robberies, punishing by death the least robbery done, holding for a principle, that whosoever stealeth a trifle, will, if he see occasion, steale a greater thing. It may be theft is so seuerely punished of them, for that the nation is oppressed with scarcitie of all things necessary, and so poore, that euen for miserie they strangle their owne children, preferring death before want. These fellows doe neither eate nor kill any foule. They liue chiefly by fish, hearbes, and fruites, so healthfully, that they die very old. Of Rice and Wheat there is no great store. No man is ashamed there of his pouertie, neither be their gentlemen therefore lesse honoured of the meener people, neither will the poorest gentleman there match his childe with the baser sort for any gaine, so much they do make more account of gentry then of wealth. The greatest delight they haue is in armour, each boy at fourteene yeeres of age, be he borne gentle or otherwise, hath his sword and dagger: very good archers they be, contemning all other nations in comparison of their manhood and prowesse, putting not vp one iniurie be it neuer so small in worde or deede, among them-selues. They feede moderately, but they drinke largely. The vse of vines they knowe not, their drinke they make of Rice, vnterly they doe abhorre dice, and all games, accounting nothing more vile in a man, then to giue himselfe vnto those things that make vs greedily and desirous to get other mens goods. If at any time they do sweare, for that seldome they are wont to doe, they sweare by the Sunne: many of them are taught good letters, wherefore they may so much the sooner be brought vnto Christianitie. Each one is contented with one wife: they be all desirous to learne, & naturally inclined vnto honesty & courtesie: godly talke they listen vnto willingly, especially whē they vnderstand it thoroughly. Their gouernmēt consisteth of 3 estates. The first place is due vnto the high

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By R. Willes.

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especially whē they vnder-
e first place is due vnto the
high

high Priest, by whose lawes & decrees all publike and priuate matters appertayning to reli-
gion are decided. The sects of their clergie men, whom they doe call Bonzi, be of no es-
timation or authoritie except the high Priest by letters patent doe confirme the same: he
confirmeth and alloweth of their Tundi, who be as it were Bishops, although in many
places they are nominated by sundry Princes. These Tundi are greatly honoured of all sorts:
they doe giue benefices vnto inferiour ministers, and do grant licences for many things as to
eate flesh vpon those dayes they goe in pilgrimage to their Idoles with such like priuileges.
Finally, this high Priest wont to be chosen in China for his wisdom and learning, made in
Iapan for his gentry and birth, hath so large a Dominion and reuenues so great, that eftsoues
he beareth the petie Kings and Princes there.

Their second principal Magistrate, in their language Vo, is the chiefe Herehaught, made by
succession and birth, honoured as a God. This gentleman neuer toucheth the ground with his
foote without forfeiting of his office, he neuer goeth abroad out of his house, nor is at all times
to be seene. At home he is either carried about in a litter, or els he goeth in wooden Chop-
pines a foote high from the ground: commonly he sitteth in his chaire with a sword in one side,
and a bow and arrowes in the other, next his bodie he weareth blacke, his outward garments
be red, all shadowed ouer with Cypresse, at his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like vnto
a Bishops Miter, his forehead is painted white and red, he eateth his meat in earthen dishes.
This Herehaught determineth in all Iapan the diuerse titles of honour, whereof in that Iland
is great plentie, each one particularly known by his badge, commonly seene in sealing vp
their letters, and dayly altered according to their degrees. About this Vo euery Noble man
hath his Soliciter, for the nation is so desirous of praise and honour, that they strue
among themselues who may bribe him best. By these meanes the Herehaught groweth so
rich, that although hee haue neither land nor any reuenues otherwise, yet may he be ac-
counted the wealthiest man in all Iapan. For three causes this great Magistrate may loose
his office: first, if he touch the ground with his foote, as it hath beene alreadie said: next, if
he kill any body: thirdly, if he be found an enemy vnto peace and quietnesse, howbeit nei-
ther of these aforesaid causes is sufficient to put him to death.

Their third chiefe officer is a Iudge, his office is to take vp and to end matters in controuer-
sie, to determine of warres and peace, that which he thinketh right, to punish rebels, wherein
he may commaund the noble men to assist him vpon paine of forfeiting their goods: neuer-
theless at all times he is not obeyed, for that many matters are ended rather by might
and armes, then determined by law. Other controuersies are decided either in the Tem-
porall Court, as it seemeth good vnto the Princes, or in the Spirituall consistorie before the
Tundi.

Rebels are executed in this manner, especially if they be noble men or officers. The
king looke what day he giueth sentence against any one, the same day the partie, where-
soeuer he be, is aduertised thereof, and the day told him of his execution. The condemned
person asketh of the messenger whether it may bee lawful for him to kill himselfe: the which
thing when the king doeth graunt, the partie taking it for an honour, putteth on his best ap-
parel and launcing his body a crosse from the breast downe all the belly, murthereth himselfe.
This kind of death they take to be without infamie, neither doe their children for their
fathers crime so punished, loose their goods. But if the king reserue them to be executed
by the hangman, then flocketh he together his children, his seruants, and friends home
to his house, to preserue his life by force. The king committeth the fetching of him out
vnto his chiefe Iudge, who first setteth vpon him with bow and arrowes, and afterward with
pikes and swords, vntill the rebell and all his family be slaine to their perpetuall ignominie
and shame.

The Indie-writers make mention of sundry great cities in this Iland, as Caucoxima a hauē
towne in the South part thereof, and Meaco distant from thence three hundred leagues north-
ward, the royall seat of the king and most wealthy of all other townes in that Iland. The
people thereabout are very noble, and their language the best Iaponish. In Meaco are sayd
to be ninetie thousande houses inhabited and vppward, a famous Vniuersitie, and in it five
vol. II. 4 C principall

principall Colleges, besides closes & cloysters of Bonzi, Leguixil, and Hamacata, that is, Priests, Monks and Nunnes. Other fiue notable Vniuersities there be in Iapan, namely, Coia, Negru, Homi, Frenoi, and Bandu. The first foure haue in them at the least three thousand & fiue hundred schollers: in the fift are many mo. For Bandu prouince is very great and possessed with sixe princes, fiue whereof are vassals vnto the sixt, yet he himselfe subiect vnto the Iapanish king, vsually called the great king of Meaco: lesser scholes there be many in diuers places of this Ilande. And thus much specially concerning this glorious Iland, among so many barbarous nations and rude regions, haue I gathered together in one summe, out of sundry letters written from thence into Europe, by no lesse faithfull reporters than famous trauellers. For confirmation wherof, as also for the knowledge of other things not conteyned in the premisses, the curious readers may peruse these 4 volumes of Indian matters written long ago in Italian, and of late compendiously made Latine, by Petrus Maffei's my old acquainted friend, entituled the same, De rebus Iaponicis. One whole letter out of the fift booke thereof, specially intreating of that country, I haue done into English word for word in such wise as followeth.

Petrus Maffei's
de rebus Iapo-
nicis.

Aloisius Froes to his companions in Iesus Christ that remaine in China and India.

THE last yeere, deare brethren, I wrote vnto you from Firando, how Cosmus Turrianus had appointed me to trauaile to Meaco to helpe Gaspar Vilela, for that there the harue was great, the labourers few, and that I should haue for my companion in that iourney Aloisius Almeida. It seemeth now my part, hauing by the helpe of God ended so long a voiage, to signifie vnto you by letter such things specially as I might thinke you would most delight to know. And because at the beginning Almeida and I so parted the whole labour of writing letters betwixt vs, that he should speake of our voyage, and such things as happened therein, I should make relation of the Meachians estate, & write what I could well learne of the Iapans manners and conditions: setting aside all discourses of our voyage, that which standeth me vpon I will discharge in this Epistle, that you considering how artificially, how cunningly, vnder the pretext of religion, that craftie aduersary of mankind leadeth and draweth vnto perdition the Iapanish mindes, blinded with many superstitions and ceremonies, may the more pitie this Nation.

The inhabitants of Iapan, as men that neuer had greatly to doe with other Nations, in their Geogrphy diuided the whole world into three parts, Iapan, Sian, and China. And albeit the Iapans received out of Sian and China their superstitions and ceremonies, yet do they neuertheless contemne all other Nations in comparison of themselves, and standing in their owne conceite doe far preferre themselves before all other sorts of people in wisdom and policie.

Touching the situation of the country and nature of the soyle, vnto the things eftsoones erst written, this one thing I wil adde: in these Ilands, the sommer to be most hot, the winter extreme cold. In the kingdom of Canga, as we call it, falleth so much snow, that the houses being buried in it, the inhabitants keepe within doores certaine moneths of the yeere, hauing no way to come forth except they break vp the tiles. Whirlewindes most vehement, earthquakes so common, that the Iapans dread such kind of feares litle or nothing at all. The countrey is ful of siluer mines otherwise barren, not so much by fault of nature, as through the slouthfulness of the inhabitants: howbeit Oxen they keepe and that for tillage sake onely. The ayre is holesome, the waters good, the people very faire and well bodied: bare headed commonly they goe, procuring baldnesse with sorrow and teares, eftsoones rooting vp with pinsars all the haire of their heads as it groweth, except it be a litle behind, the which they knot and keepe with all diligence. Euen from their childhood they wear daggers and swords, the which they vse to lay vnder their pillows when they goe to bed: in shew courteous and affable, in dedde haughtie and proud. They delight most in warlike affaires, and their greatest studie is armes. Mens apparel diuersely coloured is worne downe halfe the legges and to the elbowes: womens attire made handsomely like vnto a vaile, is somewhat longer: all manner of licing and theft they doe eschewe. The marchant although

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Hamacata, that is, Iapan, namely, Coia, least three thousand ce is very great and he himsellet subiect choles there be many this glorious Iland, gether in one summe, withfull reporters than ze of other things not times of Indian matters by Petrus Mafficus mye whole letter out of one into English word

China and India.

how Cosmus Turrianus at there the haruest was in that journey Aloisius led so long a voiage, to u would most delight to whole labour of writing ings as happened therein, d well learne of the la- yage, that which standeth ow artificially, how cun- kind leadeth and draweth and ceremonies, may the

th other Nations, in their and China. And albeit the monies, yet do they nees, and standing in their people in wisdome and

vnto the things eftsoones to be most hot, the winter so much snow, that the aine moneths of the yeere, Whirlwindes most vebef feares litle or nothing at much by fault of nature, y keepe and that for tillage very faire and well bodied: and teares, eftsoones root- cept it be a litle behind, the childhood they weare dag- when they goe to bed: in delight most in warlike af- lity coloured is worne downe somely like vnto a vaille, is we. The marchant although he

he be wealthy, is not accounted of. Gentlemen, be they neuer so poore, retaine their place: most precisely they stande vpon their honour and woorthnesse, ceremoniously striuing among themselues in courtesies and faire speeches. Wherein if any one happily be lesse carefull than he should be, euen for a trifle many times he getteth euill will. Want though it trouble most of them, so much they doe detest, that poore men cruelly taking pittie of their infantes newly borne, especially girles, do many times with their owne feeete strangle them. Noble men, and other likewise of meaner calling generally haue but one wife a peece, by whom although they haue issue, yet for a trifle they diuorse themselues from their wiues, and the wiues also sometimes from their husbands, to marry with others. After the second degree cousins may there lawfully marry. Adoption of other mens children is much vsed among them. In great townes most men and women can write and reade.

This Nation feedeth sparingly, their vsuall meat is rice and salets, and neere the sea side fish. They feast one another many times, wherein they vse great diligence, especially in drinking one to another, insomuch that the better sort, least they might rudely commit some fault therein, doe vse to reade certaine bookes written of duties and cerimonies apperteyning vnto banquets. To be delicate and fine, they put their meate into their mouthes with litle forkes, accounting it great rudenesse to touch it with their fingers: winter & sommer they drinke water as hot as they may possibly abide it. Their houses are in danger of fire, but finely made and cleane, layde all ouer with strawe-pallets, whereupon they doe both sit in stead of stools, and lie in their clothes with billets vnder their heads. For feare of defiling these pallets, they goe either bare foote within doores, or weare strawe pantofles on their buskins when they come abroad, the which they lay aside at their retorne home againe. Gentlemen for the most part do passe the night in banquetting, musicke, & vaine discourses, they sleepe the day time. In Meaco and Sacaio there is good store of beds, but they are very litle, and may be compared vnto our puses.

In bringing vp their children they vse words only to rebuke them, admonishing as dili- gently and aduisedly boyes of sixe or seuen yecres of age, as though they were olde men. They are giuen very much to intertaine strangers, of whom most curiously they loue to aske euen in trifles what forraine nations doe, and their fashions. Such arguments and reasons as be manifest, and are made plaine with examples, doe greatly persuade them. They detest all kinde of theft, whosoever is taken in that fault may be slaine freely of any bodie. No publike prisons, no common gayles, no ordinary Iusticers: priuately each housholder hath the hearing of matters at home in his owne house, and the punishing of greater crimes that deserue death without delay. Thus vsually the people is kept in awe and feare.

About foure hundred yecres past (as in their olde recordes we finde) all Iapan was subiect vnto one Emperour whose royall seat was Meaco, in the Iaponish language called Cubucama. But the nobilitie rebelling against him, by litle and litle haue taken away the greatest part of his dominion, howbeit his title continually remayneth, and the residue in some respect doe make great account of him still, acknowledging him for their superior. Thus the Em- pyre of Iapan, in times past but one alone, is now diuided into sixtie sixe kingdomes, the onely cause of ciuill warres continually in that Iland, to no small hinderance of the Gospell, whilst the kings that dwell neare together innuade one another, each one coueting to make his kingdome greater. Furthermore in the citie Meaco is the pallace of the high Priest, whom that nation honoureth as a God, he hath in his house 366 Idoles, one whereof by course is euery night set by his side for a watchman. He is thought of the common people so holy, that it may not be lawfull for him to goe vpon the earth: if happily he doe set one foote to the ground, he looseth his office. He is not serued very sumptuously, he is maintained by almes. But his almes are very good. The heads and beards of his ministers are shauen, they haue name Cangues, and their authoritie is great throughout all Iapan. The Cubucama vseth them for Embassadors to decide contro- uersies betwixt princes, and to end their warres, whereof they were wont to make very great gaine. It is now two yeres since or there about, that one of them came to Bungo, to in- treat of peace betwixt the king thereof and the king of Amanguzzo. This Agent fauouring the king of Bungo his cause more then the other, brought to passe that the foresayd king of Bungo

Bungo should keepe two kingdomes, the which he had taken in warres from the king of Aman-guzzo. Wherefore he had for his reward of the king of Bungo about 30000 ducats. And thus farre hereof.

I come now to other superstitions and ceremonies, that you may see, deare brethren, that which I said in the beginning, how subtilly the deuill hath deceiued the Iapanish nation, and how diligent and readie they be to obey & worship him. And first, al remembrance and knowledge not onely of Christ our Redeemer, but also of that one God the maker of all things is cleane extinguished and vtterly abolished out of the Iapans hearts. Moreouer their superstitious sects are many, whereas it is lawfull for each one to follow that which liketh him best: but the principall sects are two, namely the Amidans and Xacaianes. Wherefore in this country shall you see many monasteries, not onely of Bonzii men, but also of Bonziae women diuersly attired, for some doe weare white vnder, and blacke vpper garments, other goe apparelled in ash colour, and their idole hath to name Denichi: from these the Amidanes differ very much. Againe the men Bonzii for the most part dwell in sumptuous houses, and haue great reuenues. These fellows are chaste by commaundement, marry they may not vpon paine of death. In the midst of their Temple is erected an altar, whereon standeth a wooden Idole of Amida, naked from the girdle vpward, with holes in his eares after the manner of Italian gentlewomen, sitting on a wooden rose goodly to behold. They haue great libraries, and halles for them all to dine and sup together, and bels wherwith they are at certaine houres called to prayers. In the euening the Superintendent giueth each one a theame for meditation. After midnight before the altar in their Temple they do say Mattens as it were out of Xaca his last booke, one quier one verse, the other quier another. Early in the morning each one giueth himselfe to meditation one houre: they shaue their heads and eards. Their cloysters be very large, and within the precinct therof, Chappels of the Fotoquicus, for by that name some of the Iapanish Saints are called: their holydaies yeerely be very many. Most of these Bonzii be gentlemen, for that the Iapanish nobility charged with many children, vse to make most of them Bonzii, not being able to leaue for each one a patrimony good enough. The Bonzii most couetously bent, know all the wayes how to come by money. They sell vnto the people many scrolles of paper, by the helpe whereof the common people thinketh it selfe warranted from all power of the deuils. They borrow likewise money to be repayed with great vsury in an other worlde, giuing by obligation vnto the lender an assurance thereof, the which departing out of this life he may carry with him to hell.

Inambuxu.

There is another great company of such as are called Inambuxu, with curled and staring haire. They make profession to finde out againe things either lost or stolen, after this sort. They set before them a child whom the deuill inuadeth, called vp thither by charmes: of that child then doe they aske that which they are desirous to know.

These mens prayers both good and bad are thought greatly to preuaile, insomuch that both their blessings and their curses they sell vnto the people. The nouices of this order, before they be admitted, goe together two or three thousand in a company, vp a certaine high mountaine to doe penance there, threescore dayes voluntarily punishing themselues. In this time the deuill sheweth himselfe vnto them in sundry shapes: and they like young graduats, admitted as it were fellows into some certaine companie, are set forth with white tassels hanging about their neckes, and blacke Bonnets that scarcely couer any more then the crowne of their heads. Thus attyred they range abroad in all Iapan, to set out themselues and their cunning to sale, each one beating his bason which he carrieth alwayes about with him, to giue notice of their comming in al townes where they passe.

Genguis.

There is also an other sort called Genguis, that make profession to shewe by soothsaying where stolen things are, and who were the theenes. These dwell in the toppe of an high mountaine, blacke in the face: for the continuall heate of the sunne, for the cold windes, and raines they doe continually endure. They marry but in their owne tribe and line: the report goeth that they be horned beasts. They climbe vp most high rockes and hills, and go ouer very great riuers by the onely arte of the deuill, who to bring those wretches the more into error, biddeth them to goe vp a certaine high mountaine, where they stande miserably

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serably gazing and earnestly looking for him as long as the deuill appointeth them. At the length at noonetide or in the euening commeth that deuill, whom they call Amida among them to shew himselfe vnto them: this shew breedeth in the braines and hearts of men such a kinde of superstition, that it can by no meanes be rooted out of them afterward.

The deuill was wont also in an other mountaine to shew himselfe vnto the Iapanish Nation. Who so was more desirous than other to go to heauen and to enioy Paradise, thither went he to see that sight, and hauing seene the deuill followed him (so by the deuill persuaded) into a denne vntill he came to a deepe pit. Into this pit the deuill was wont to leape and to take with him his worshipper whom he there murdered. This deceit was thus perceined. An old man blinded with this superstition, was by his sonne disswaded from thence, but all in vaine. Wherefore his sonne followed him priuily into that denne with his bow & arrows, where the deuill gallantly appeared vnto him in the shape of a man. Whilest the old man falleth downe to worshippinge the deuill, his sonne speedily shooting an arrow at the spirit so appearing, strooke a Foxe in stead of a man, so suddenly was that shape altered. This olde man his sonne tracking the Foxe so running away, came to that pit whereof I spake, and in the bottome thereof he found many bones of dead men, deceiued by the deuill after that sort in time past. Thus deliuered he his father from present death, and all other from so pestilent an opinion.

There is furthermore a place bearing name Coia, very famous for a multitude of Abbees which the Bonzii haue therein. The beginner and founder whereof is thought to be one Combendaxis a suttle craftie fellowe, that got the name of holinesse by cunning speech, although the lawes and ordinances he made were altogether deuillish: he is said to haue found out the Iapanish letters vsed at this day. In his latter yeeres this Sim suttle buried himselfe in a fouresquare graue, foure cubites deepe, seuerely forbidding it to be opened, for that then he died not, but rested his bodie wearied with continuall businesse, vntill many thousand thousands of yeeres were passed, after the which time a great learned man named Mirozu should come into Iapan, and then would he rise vp out of his graue againe. About his tombe many lampes are lighted, sent thither out of diuerse prouinces, for that the people are perswaded that whosoener is liberrall and beneficiall towards the beautifying of that monument shall not onely increase in wealth in this world, but in the life to come be safe through Combendaxis helpe. Such as giue themselves to worship him, liue in those Monasteries or Abbees with shauen heads, as though they had forsaken all secular matters, whereas in deede they wallow in all sortes of wickednesse and lust. In these houses, the which are many (as I sayd) in number, doe remaine 6000 Bonzii, or thereabout besides the multitude of lay men, women be restrained from thence vpon paine of death. Another company of Bonzii dwelleth at Fatonochaiti. They teach a great multitude of children all tricks & sleights of guile & theft: whom they do find to be of great towardnes, those do they instruct in al the petigruies of princes, and fashions of the nobilitie, in chiuallrie and eloquence, and so send them abroad into other prouinces, attired like yong princes, to this ende, that faining themselves to be nobly borne, they may with great summes of money borrowe vnder the colour and pretence of nobilitie retourne againe. Wherefore this place is so infamous in all Iapan, that if any scholer of that order be happily taken abroad, he incontinently dieth for it. Neuertheless these cousiners leaue not daily to vse their wonted wickednesse and knauerie.

North from Iapan, three hundred leagues out of Meaco, lieth a great country of sauage ^{A warlike} men clothed in beasts skinner, rough bodied, with huge beards and monstrous muchaches, ^{people 300} the which they hold vp with litle forkes as they drinke. These people are great drinkers of ^{leagues to the} wine, fierce in warres, and much feared of the Iapans: being hurt in fight, they wash their wounds with salt water, other Surgerie haue they none. In their breasts they are sayd to cary looking glasses: their swordes they tie to their heads, in such wise, that the handle doe rest vpon their shoulders. Seruice and ceremonies haue they none at all, onely they are wont to worship heauen. To Aquita a great towne in that Iapanish kingdom, which we call Geuano, they much resort for marchandise, and the Aquitanes likewise doe trauell into their country, howbeit not often, for that there many of them are slaine by the inhabitants.

Much

The Iapanish
funerals.

Much more concerning this matter I had to write: but to auoyd tediousnesse I will come to speake of the Iapans madnesse againe, who most desirous of vaine glory doe thinke then specially to get immortall fame, when they procure themselues to be most sumptuously and solemnly buried: their burials and obsequies in the citie Meaco are done after this maner. About one houre before the dead body be brought forth, a great multitude of his friends apparelled in their best aray goe before vnto the fire, with them goe their kinswomen and such as bee of their acquaintance, clothed in white (for that is the mourning colour there) with a changeable coloured vaile on their heads. Each woman hath with her also, according to her abilitie, all her familie trimmed vp in white mockado: the better sort and wealthier women goe in litters of Cedar artificially wrought and richly dressed. In the second place marcheth a great company of footemen sumptuously apparelled. Then afaire off commeth one of these Bonzii master of the ceremonies for that superstition, brauely clad in silkes and gold, in a large and high litter excellently well wrought, accompanied with 30 other Bonzii or thereabout, wearing hats, linnen albes, and fine blacke vpper garments. Then attired in ashe colour (for this colour also is mourning) with a long torch of Pineapple, he sheweth the dead body the way vnto the fire, lest it either stumble or ignorantly go out of the way. Well neere 200 Bonzii folow him singing the name of that deuill the which the partie deceassed chiefly did worship in his life time, and therewithall a very great bason is beaten euen to the place of fire instead of a bell. Then follow two great paper baskets hanged open at stauces endes full of paper roses diuersly coloured, such as beare them doe march but slowly, shaking euer now and then their stauces, that the aforesayd flowers may fall downe by litle and litle as it were drops of raine: and be whirled about with wind. This shouer say they is an argument that the soule of the dead man is gone to paradise. After all this, eight beardles Bonzii orderly two and two drag after them on the ground long speares, the points backward, with flags of one cubite a piece, wherein the name also of that idole is written. Then there be caried 10 lanterns trimmed with the former inscription, ouercast with a fine vaile, and candles burning in them. Besides this, two young men clothed in ashe colour beare pineapple torches, not lighted, of three foote length, the which torches serue to kindle the fire wherein the dead corpes is to bee burnt. In the same colour follow many other that weare on the crownes of their heads faire, litle, threesquare, blacke lethren caps tied fast vnder their chinnes (for that is honorable amongst them) with papers on their heads, wherein the name of the deuill I spake of, is written. And to make it the more solempne, after commeth a man with a table one cubite long, one foot broad, couered with a very fine white vaile, in both sides whereof is written in golden letters the aforesayd name. At the length by foure men is brought forth the corps sitting in a gorgeous litter clothed in white, hanging downe his head and holding his hands together like one that prayed: to the rest of his apparell may you adde an vpper gowne of paper, written full of that booke the which his God is sayd to haue made, when he liued in the world, by whose helpe and merites commonly they doe thinke to be saued. The dead man his children come next after him most gallantly set forth, the youngest wherof carieth likewise a pineapple torch to kindle the fire. Last of all foloweth a great number of people in such caps as I erst spake of.

They burne
their dead.

When they are al come to y place appointed for the obsequie, al the Bonzii w the whole multitude for the space of one houre, beating pannes and basons with great clamours, call vpon the name of that deuill, the which being ended, the Obsequie is done in this maner. In the midst of a great quadrangle railed about, hanged with course linnen, and agreeably vnto the foure partes of the world made with foure gates to goe in and out at, is digged a hole: in the hole is laied good store of wood, whereon is raised gallantly a waued rooffe: before that stand two tables furnished with diuers kindes of meates, especially drie Figs, Pomegranates and Tartes good store, but neither Fish nor Flesh: vpon one of them standeth also a chafer with coales, and in it sweete wood to make perfumes. When all this is readie, the corde wherewith the litter was caried, is thrown by a long rope into the fire: as many as are present striue to take the rope in their handes, vsing their aforesayd clamours, which done, they goe in procession as it were round about the quadrangle thrise. Then setting the litter on

nesse I will come
ry doe thinke then
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he after this maner.
tude of his friends
their kinswomen and
ring colour there)
n her also, according
e sort and wealthier
In the second place
a farre off commeth
rauely clad in silkes
panied with 30 other
er garments. Then
orch of Pineaple, he
onorantly go out of the
l the which the partie
great bason is beaten
baskets hanged open
them doe march but
owers may fall downe
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se. After all this, eight
ng speares, the points
f that idole is written.
n, ouercast with a fine
clothed in ashe colour
torches serue to kinde
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lethren caps tied fast
on their heads, wherein
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with a very fine white
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on the wood built vp ready for the fire that Bonzius who then is master of the ceremonies, saith a ver-se that no bodie there vnderstandeth, whirling thri-e about ouer his head a torch lighted, to signifie thereby that the soule of the dead man had neither any beginning, ne shall haue at any time an ende, and throweth away the torch. Two of the dead man his children, or of his neere kinne, take it vp againe, and standing one at the East side of the litter, the other at the West, doe for honour and reuerence reach it to each other thrise ouer the dead corps, and so cast it into the pile of wood: by and by they throw in oyle, sweete wood, and other perfumes, accordingly as they haue plentie, and so with a great flame bring the corpses to ashes: his children in the meane while putting sweete wood into the chafer at the table with odours, doe solemnly and religiously worship their father as a Saint: which being done, the Bonzii are paid each one in his degree. The master of the ceremonies hath for his part siue duckats, sometimes tenne, sometimes twentie, the rest haue tenne lulies a piece, or els a certaine number of other presents called Caxæ. The meate that was ordained, as soone as the dead corps friends and all the Bonzii are gone, is left for such as serued at the obsequie, for the poore and impotent lazars.

The next day returne to the place of obsequie the dead man his children, his kinred and friends, who gathering vp his ashes, bones, and teeth, doe put them in a gilded pot, and so carie them home, to bee set vp in the same pot covered with cloth, in the midst of their houses. Many Bonzii returne likewise to these priuate funerals, and so doe they againe the seuenth day: then cary they out the ashes to bee buried in a place appointed, laying thereupon a foursesquare stone, wherein is written in great letters drawn all the length of the stone, the name of that deuill the which the dead man worshipped in his life time. Euery day afterward his children resort vnto the graue with roses and warme water that the dead corps thirst not. Nor the seuenth day onely, but the seuenth moneth and yeere, within their owne houses they reueue this obsequie, to no small commodities and gaine of the Bonzii: great rich men doe spend in these their funerals 3000 duckats or thereabout, the meaner sort two or three hundred. Such as for pouertie be not able to go to that charges, are in the night time darke long without all pompe and ceremonies buried in a dunghill.

They haue another kinde of buriall, especially neere the Sea side, for them that bee not yet dead. These fellowes are such, as hauing religiously with much deuotion worshipped Amida, now desirous to see him, doe slay themselues. And first they goe certaine dayes begging almes, the which they thrust into their sleeues, then preach they in publike a sermon vnto the people, declaring what they mind to doe, with the great good liking of all such as doe heare them: for euery body wondreth at such a kinde of holinesse. Then take they hookes to cut downe briars and thornes that might hinder them in their way to heauen, and so embarke themselues in a new vessell, tying great stones about their neckes, armes, loines, thighes, and fetes: thus they launching out into the main Sea bee either drowned there, their shippe bouged for that purpose, or els doe cast themselues ouer-board headlong into the Sea. The emptie barke is out of hand set a fire for honours sake by their friends that folow them in another boat of their owne, thinking it blasphemie that any mortall creature should afterward once touch the barke that had bene so religiously halowed.

Truly when we went to Meaco, eight dayes before we came to the Ile of Iliu at Fore towne, sixe men and two women so died. To all such as die so the people erecteth a Chappell, and to each of them a pillar and a pole made of Pineaple for a perpetuall monument, hanging vp many shreds of paper in stickes all the rooffe ouer, with many verses set downe in the walles in commendation of that blessed company. Wherefore vnto this place both day and night many come very superstitiously in pilgrimage. It happened euen then as Aloisius Almeida and I went to christen a childe wee traueiled that way at what time foure or siue olde women came fourth out of the aforesayd chappell with beades in their handes (for in this point also the deuill counterfeiteth Christianitie) who partly scorned at vs for follie, partly frowned and taunted at our small deuotion, for passing by that holy monument without any reuerence or worship done thereunto at all.

It remaineth now we speake two or threc wordes of those Sermons the Bonzii are wroont

to make, not so many as ours in number, but assuredly very well provided for. The Pulpit is erected in a great temple with a silke Canopie ouer it, therein standeth a costly seate, before the seate a table with a bell and a booke. At the houre of Sermon each sect of the Iapana resorteth to their owne doctors in diuers Temples. Vp goeth the doctor into the Pulpit, and being set downe, after that hee hath lordlike looked him about, signifieth silence with his bell, and so readeth a fewe wordes of that booke we spake of, the which he expoundeth afterward more at large. These preachers be for the most part eloquent, and apt to drawe with their speach the mindes of their hearers. Wherefore to this ende chieffie (such is their greedinesse) tendeth all their talke, that the people bee brought vnder the colour of godlinesse to enrich their monasteries, promising to each one so much the more happinesse in the life to come, how much the greater costes and charges they bee at in Church matters and obsequies: notwithstanding this multitude of superstitious Sects and companies, and the diuersities thereof amongst themselues: yet in this principally all their Superintendents doe trauell so to perswade their Nouices in their owne tales and lies, that they thinke nothing els trueth, nothing els sure to come by euerlasting saluation, nothing els woorth the hearing. Whereunto they adde other subtleties, as in going grauitie, in countenance, apparell, and in all outward shew, comelinesse. Whereby the Iapana mindes are so nouised in wicked opinions, & doe conceiue thereby such trust and hope of euerlasting saluation, that not onely at home, but also abroad in euery corner of the towne continually almost they run ouer their beades, humbly asking of Amida and Xaca, wealth, honour, good health, and euerlasting ioyes. Thus then, deare brethren, may you thinke how greatly they need the helpe of God, that either doe bring the Gospell into this countrey, or receiuing it brought vnto them, doe forsake idolatrie and ioine themselues with Christ, being assaulted by so many anares of the deuill, troubled with the daily disuasions of their Bonzil, and finally, so in- iuriously, so hardly, so sharply vexed of their kined and friends, that except the grace of God obtained by the sacrifices and prayers of the Catholique church doe helpe vs, it cannot be chosen but that the faith and constancie of many, if not of all, in these first beginnings of our churches, will greatly be put in ieopardie. So much the more it standeth you vpon that so earnestly long for the health of soules, to commend specially these Iapanish flocks vnto our Lord.

We came to Sacaio the eight and twentie day of Ianuary: Aloisius Alneida first for busi- nesse, but afterward let by sicknesse, staid there some while, but I parting the next day from thence came thirteene leagues off to Meaco the last of Ianuarie. Of my comming all the Christians tooke great comfort, but specially Gaspar Vilela who in 6 yeeres had seen none of our companie at Meaco: his yeeres are not yet fortie, but his grey haïres shew him to be seuentie, so vehemently is his litle body afflicted and worne with extreme cold. Hee speaketh Iapanish so skillfully after the phrase of Meaco (the which for the renoune of this people and royal seat of the king is best accounted of) that hee doeth both confesse and preach in that language. Certaine godly bookes also he hath done into that speach, not omitting to translate other as laisure suffreth him. To make an ende, our Lord for his goodnesse vouchsafe to preserue vs all continually, and to giue vs ayde both rightly to interpret his will, and well to doe the same. From Meaco the 19 of February 1565.

Other such like matter is handled both in other his letters, and also in the Epistles written by his companions to be scene at large in the aforesaid volume. Amongst the rest this seemed in my iudgement one of the principall, and therefore the rather I tooke vpon me to doe it into English.

Of the Iles beyond Iapan in the way from China to the Moluccas.

AMongst other Iles in the Asian sea betwixt Cantan a Chinish hauen in Cathaio & the Mo-
 lucas, much spoken of in the Indian histories and painted out in Maps, Ainan and San-
 tianum are very famous. Ainan standeth 19 degrees on this side of the Equinoctiall line
 nere China, from whence the Chinish nation haue their prouision for shipping and other
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uen in Cathai & the Mo-
in Maps, Ainan and San-
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necessaries requisite for their Nauie. There staid Balthasar Gagus a great traueiler 5 moneths, who describeth that place after this maner. Ainan is a goodly countrey full of Indian fruits & all kinds of victuals, besides great store of iewels and pearle, well inhabited, the townes built of stone, the people ride in conditions, apparelled in diuers coloured rugs, with two oxen horns, as it were, made of fine cyprus hanging downe about their eares, and a paire of sharpe cyzers at their foreheades.

The cause wherefore they go in such attire I could not vnderstand, except it bee for that they do counterfeit the deuil in the forme of a brute beast, offering themselves vp to him.

Santianum is an Ile neere vnto the haue Cantan in the confines likewise of China, famous for the death of that worthy traueiler and godly professor and painfull doctor of the Indian nation in matters concerning religion, Francis Xauier, who after great labours, many iniuries, and calamities infinite suffered with much patience, singular loy and gladnesse of mind, departed in a cabben made of bowes and rushes vpon a desert mountaine, no lesse voyd of all worldly commodities, then endued with all spirituall blessings, out of this life, the 2 day of December, the yeere of our Lord 1552. after that many thousand of these Easterlings were brought by him to the knowledge of Christ. Of this holy man, his particular vertues, and specially traueil, and wonderfull works in that region, of other many little Iles (yet not so little, but they may right wel be written of at laisure) all the latter histories of the Indian regions are full.

An excellent treatise of the kingdome of China, and of the estate and gouernment thereof: Printed in Latine at Macao a citie of the Portugals in China, An. Dom. 1590. and written Dialogue-wise. The speakers are Ianus, Leo, and Michael.

LINUS.

Concerning the kingdome of China (Michael) which is our next neighbour, we haue heard and daily do heare so many reports, that we are to request at your hands rather a true then a large discourse and narration thereof. And if there be ought in your knowledge besides that which by continual rumours is waxen stale among vs, we will right gladly giue diligent care vnto it.

MICHAEL. Because the report of this most famous kingdome is growen so common among vs, reducing diuers and manifold particulars into order, I will especially aime at the trieth of things received from the fathers of the societie, which euen now at this present are conuersant in China. First of all therefore it is not vnknewen, that of all parts of the maine continent this kingdome of China is situate most Easterly: albeit certaine Ilands, as our nation Iapon, & the Ile of Manilla stand more Easterly then China it selfe. As touching the limites & bounds of this kingdome, we may appoint the first towards the West to be a certaine Ile commonly called Hainan, which standeth in 19 degrees of Northerly latitude. For the continent next adioining vnto this Ile trendeth towards the East, and that especially, where the promontorie of the citie called Nimpo or Liampo doeth extend it selfe. Howbeit, from that place declining Northward, it stretcheth forth an huge length, insonmuch that the farthest Chinian inhabitants that way doe behold the North pole eleuated, at least 50 degrees, and perhaps more also: whereupon a man may easilie coniecture (that I may speake like an Astronomer) how large the latitude of this kingdome is, when as it containeth about more then 510 leagues in direct extension towards the North. But as concerning the longitude which is accounted from East to West, it is not so exactly found out, that it may be distinguished into degrees. Howbeit certaine it is, that according to the Map wherein the people of China describe the forme of their kingdome, the latitude thereof doeth not much exceed the longitude. This kingdome therefore is, without all peradventure, of all earthly kingdomes the most large and spacious: for albeit diuers other kings vnder their iurisdiction containing in dimensions more length & breadth then all China, do possesse very many kingdomes & far distant asunder: yet none of the all enioieth any one kingdome

The situation and limites of China.

Chinian Cosmography.

The rich revenues of the king of China.

Fifteen great provinces in China.

The seats roial of the king of China.

The warlike munitions of China, & a marvellous wall.

Abundance of inhabitants in China.

Cities and townes.

so large and so ample, as the most puissant king of China doeth. Now, if we shall make enquire into his revenues and tributes, true it is, that this king, of all others, is endued with the greatest and the richest, both in regard of the fertilitie & greatnes of his dominions, & also by reason of the severe collection and exaction of his duties: yea, tributes are imposed vpon his subiects, not onely for lands, houses, and impost of marchandise, but also for every person in each family. It is likewise to be vnderstood, that almost no lord or potentate in China hath authoritie to leuie vnto himselfe any peculiar revenues, or to collect any rents within the precincts of his seigniories, al such power belonging onely vnto the king: whereas in Europe the contrary is most commonly seen, as we haue before signified. In this most large kingdom are contained 15 provinces, euery one of which were in it selfe sufficient to be made one great kingdom. Six of these provinces do border vpon the sea, namely (§ I may vse the names of the Chinians theselues) Coantum, Foquien, Chequiam, Nanquin, Xantum, Paquin: the other 9 be in-land provinces, namely, Quiansi, Huquam, Honan, Xiensi, Xansi, Suchuon, Queicheu, Iunan, Coansi. Amongst all the foresayd provinces, two are allotted for the kings court and seat roial, that is to say, Paquin for his court in the North, and Nanquin for his court in the South. For the kings of China were wont to be resident altogether at the South court: but afterward by reason of the manifold and cruell warres moued by the Tartars, they were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme province of the North. Whereupon it commeth to passe, that those Northern confines of the kingdom doe abound with many moe fortresses, marciall engines, and garrisons of souldiers. LEO. I haue heard, amongst those munitions, a certaine strange and admirable wall reported of, wherewith the people of China doe repress and driue backe the Tartars attempting to inuade their territories. MICHAEL. Certes that wall which you haue heard tell of is most woorthie of admiration; for it runneth alongst the borders of three Northerlic provinces, Xiensi, Xansi, and Paquin, and is sayd to containe almost three hundred leagues in length, and in such sort to bee built, that it hindereth not the courses and streames of any riuers, their chanel being ouerthwarted and fortified with wonderfull bridges and other defences. Yet is it not vnlkely, that the sayd wall is built in such sort, that onely lowe and easie passages bee therewith stopped and enironed; but the mountaines running betweene those lowe passages are, by their owne naturall strength, and inaccessible heighth, a sufficient fortification agaynst the enimie. LINUS. Tell vs (Michael) whether the kingdom of China be so frequented with inhabitants, as wee haue often bene informed, or no? MICHAEL. It is (Linus) in very deed a most populous kingdom, as I haue bene certified from the fathers of the societie: who hauing seene sundry provinces of Europe renowned for the multitude of their inhabitants, doe notwithstanding greatly admire the infinite swarmes of people in China. Howbeit these multitudes are not pel-mel and confusively dispersed ouer the land, but most conueniently and orderly distributed in their townes and famous cities: of which assemblies there are diuers kindes among the Chinians. For they haue certaine principal cities called by the name of Fu: other inferior cities called Chen: and of a third kind also named Hien, which be indeed walled townes, but are not priuileged with the dignities and prerogatiues of cities. To these may be added two other kindes of lesser townes, which are partly villages, and partly garrisons of souldiers. Of the first and principall kind is that most noble cite standing neere vnto the port of Macao, called by the Chinians Coanchefu, but by the Portugals commonly termed Cantam, which is rather the common name of the province, the word of their proper imposition. Vnto the third kind appertaineth a towne, which is yet nigher vnto the port of Macao, called by the Portugals Ansam, but by the Chinians Hiansanhien. Al the foresayd provinces therefore haue their greater cities named Fu, & their lesser cities called Chen, vnto both of which the other townes may be added. Moreouer, in euery province there is a certain principal city which is called the Metropolitane thereof, wherein the chief magistrates haue their place of residence, as the principal cite by me last mentioned, which is the head of the whole province called Coantum. The number of the greater cities throughout the whole kingdom is more then 150, and there is the same or rather a greater multitude of inferiour cities. Of walled townes not ended

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endued with the priuileges of cities there are mo then 1120: the villages & garrisons can scarce be numbred: ouer & besides the which conuents it is incredible what a number of coutrie farmes or granges there be: for it is not easie to find any place desert or void of inhabitants in all that land. Now in the sea, in riuers, & in barks there are such abundance of people, and of whole families inhabiting, that euen the Europeans themselves doe greatly wonder thereat: insomuch that some (albeit beyond measure) haue bene perswaded that there are as many people dwelling vpon the water as vpon the land. Neither were they induced so to thinke altogether without probabilitie: for whereas the kingdom of China is in all parts thereof interfused with commodious riuers, & in many places consisteth of waters, barges & boats being euery-where very common, it might easily bee supposed, that the number of watermen was equal vnto the land inhabitants. Howbeit, that is to be vnderstood by amplification, whereas the cities do swarme so, ful with citizens & the countrie with peasants. LEO. The abundance of people which you tell vs of seemeth very strange: whereupon I coniecture the soile to be fertile, the aire to be wholesome, and the whole kingdom to be at peace. MICHAEL. You haue (friend Leo) ful iudicially coniectured those three: for they do all so excell, y which of the three in this kingdom be more excellent, it is not easie to discern. And hence it is that this common opinion hath bene rife among the Portugals, namely, that the kingdom of China was neuer visited with those three most heauy & sharpe scourges of mankind, warre, famine, & pestilence. But that opinion is more common then true: sithens there haue bene most terrible intestine and ciuile warres, as in many and most autenticall histories it is recorded: sithens also that some prouinces of the sayd kingdom, euen in these our dayes, haue bene afflicted with pestilence and contagious diseases, and with famine. Howbeit, that the foresaid three benefits do mightily flourish and abound in China, it cannot be denied. For (that I may first speake of the salubritie of the aire) the fathers of the societie themselves are witnesses, that scarcely in any other realme there are so many found that liue vnto decrepitate and extreme old age: so great a multitude is there of ancient and graue personages: neither doe they vse so many confections and medicines, nor so manifold and sundry wayes of curing diseases, as wee saw accustomed in Europe. For amongst them they haue no Phlebotomie or letting of blood: but all their cures, as ours also in Iapon, are atchieued by fasting, decoctions of herbes, & light or gentle potions. But in this behalfe let euery nation please themselves with their owne customes. Now, in fruitfulness of soile this kingdom certes doth excell, far surpassing all other kingdoms of the East: yet is it nothing comparable vnto the plentie and abundance of Europe, as I haue declared at large in the former treatises. But the kingdom of China is, in this regard, so highly extolled, because there is not any region in the East partes that aboundeth so with merchandise, and from whence so much traffique is sent abroad. For whereas this kingdome is most large & full of nauigable riuers, so that commodities may easilie be conueyed out of one prouince into another: the Portugals doe find such abundance of wares within one and the same Citie, (which perhaps is the greatest Mart throughout the whole kingdom) that they are verily perswaded, that the same region, of all others, most aboundeth with merchandise: which notwithstanding is to be vnderstood of the Orientall regions: albeit there are some kinds of merchandise, where-with the land of China is better stored then any other kingdom. This region affordeth especially sundry kinds of mettals, of which the chiefe, both in excellencie & in abundance, is gold, whereof so many Pezoes are brought from China to India, and to our country of Iapon, that I heard say, that in one and the same ship, this present yeere, 2000 such pieces consisting of massie gold, as the Portugals commonly call golden loaves, were brought vnto vs for merchandise: and one of these loaves is worth almost 100 duckats. Hence it is that in the kingdom of China so many things are adorned with gold, as for example, beds, tables, pictures, images, litters wherein nice and daintie dames are caried vpon their seruants backs. Neither are these golden loaves onely bought by the Portugals, but also great plentie of gold-twine and leaues of gold: for the Chinians can very cunningly beate and extenuate gold into plates and leaues. There is also great store of siluer, whereof (that I may omit other arguments) it is no small demonstration, that euery yeere there are brought into

The Chinian riuers greatly inhabited.

Wholesome aire, plenty & peace in China.

Chinian stories.

The city of Coanchefu, alias Cantam.

Great abundance of gold in China.

Great store of siluer.

the citie commonly called Cantam by the Portugal marchants to buie wares, at the least 400 Sestertium thereof, and yet nothing in a maner is conuicied out of the Chinian kingdom: because the people of China abounding with all necessaries, are not greatly inquisitiue or desirous of any marchandise from other kingdomes. I doe here omit the Siluer mines whereof there are great numbers in China, albeit there is much circumspection vsed in digging the siluer thereout: for the king standeth much in feare least it may bee an occasion to stirre vp the couetous and greedie humour of many. Nowe their siluer which they put to vses is for the most part passing fine, and purified from all drosse, and therefore in trying it they vse great diligence. What should I speake of their iron, copper, lead, tinne, and other mettals, and also of their quick-siluer? Of all which in the realme of China there is great abundance, and from thence they are transported into diuers countreys. Hereunto may bee added the wonderfull store of pearles, which, at the Ile of Hainan, are found in shell-fishes taken very cunningly by certaine Diuers, and doe much enlarge the kings reuenues. But now let vs proceed vnto the Silke or Bombycine fleece, whereof there is great plentie in China: so that euen as the husbandmen labour in manuring the earth, and in sowing of Rice: so likewise the women doe employ a great part of their time in preseruing of silke-wormes, and in keeming and weaning of Silke. Hence it is that euery yeere the King and Queene with great solemnitie come fourth into a publique place, the one of them touching a plough, and the other a Mulberic tree, with the leaues whereof Silke-wormes are nourished: and both of them by this ceremonie encouraging both men and women vnto their vocation and labour: whereas otherwise, all the whole yeere throughout, no man besides the principall magistrates, may once attaine to the sight of the king. Of this Silke or Bombycine fleece there is such abundance, that three shippes for the most part comming out of India to the port of Macao, & at the least one euery yeere comming vnto vs, are laden especially with this freight, and it is vsed not onely in India, but caried euen vnto Portugal. Neither is the Fleet it selle onely transported thence, but also diuers & sundry stufes wouen thereof, for the Chinians do greatly excel in the Art of weauing, and do very much resemble our weauers of Europe. Moreouer the kingdom of China aboundeth with most costlie spices & odours, and especially with cynamom (albeit not comparable to the cynamom of Zeilan) with camphire also & muske, which is very principal & good. Muske deriueth his name frō a beast of the same name (which beast resembleth a Beuer) frō the parts whereof brused & putrifid proceedeth a most delicate & fragrant smel which the Portugals highly esteeme, comonly calling those parts of the foresaid beasts (because they are like vnto the gorges of foules) Papos, & conuey great plenty of them into India, & to vs of Iapon. But who would beleue, that there were so much gossipine or cotton-wool in China; whereof such variety of clothes are made like vnto linnen; which we our selues do so often vse, & which also is conuicied by sea into so many regions? Let vs now intreat of that earthen or pliable matter commonly called porcellan, which is pure white, & is to be esteemed the best stulle of that kind in the whole world: whereof vessels of all kinds are very curiously framed. I say, it is the best earthen matter in all the world, for three qualities; namely, the cleannesse, the beauty, & the strength thereof. There is indeede other matter to be found more glorious, and more costlie, but none so free from vncleannes, and so durable: this I adde, in regard of glasse, which indeede is immaculate and cleane, but may easily be broken in pierces. This matter is digged, not thorowout the whole region of China, but onely in one of the fiftene prouinces called Quiansi, wherein continually very many artificers are employed about the same matter: neither doe they onely frame thereof smaller vessels, as dishes, platters, salt-sellers, ewers, and such like, but also certaine huge tunnes, and vessels of great quantity, being very finely and cunningly wrought, which, by reason of the danger and difficulty of carriage, are not transported out of the realme, but are vsed onely within it, and especially in the kings court. The beauty of this matter is much augmented by variety of picture, which is layed in certaine colours vpon it, while it is yet new, gelde also being added thereunto, which maketh the foresayd vessel to appeare most beautifull. It is wonderfull how highly the Portugals do esteeme thereof, seeing they do, with great difficulty, transport the same, not onely to vs of

Iapon

Pearles.

Great store of silke in China.

Silke brought into Iapon.

Spices, Camphire, & muske.

Cotton wooll, whereof Calicut-cloth is made.

Three qualities of porcellan.

...s, at the least 400
...nian kingdom: be-
...y inquisitive or de-
...liver mines whereof
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...occasion to stirre vp
...ey put to vses is for
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...e, and other metalls,
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...reunto may bee add-
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...plentie in China: so
...ing of Rice: so like-
...f silke-womenes, and in
...ing and Queene with
...uching a plough, and
...nourished: and both
...ir vocation and labour:
...the principall magis-
...sombycine fleece there
...of India to the port of
...pecially with this freight,
...ther is the Fleet it selle
...hereof, for the Chinians
...our weavers of Europe.
...odours, and especially
...with camphire also &
...fro a beast of the same
...ed & putrifed proceed-
...in, comonly calling those
...f foules) Papos, & con-
...ould beleuee, that there
...riety of clothes are made
...o is conueyed by sea into
...ter commonly called por-
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...ay, it is the best earthen
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...s. This matter is digged,
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...the same, not onely to vs of
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lapon and into India, but also into sundry prouinces of Europe. Vnto the marchandize
about-mentioned may be added diuers and sundry plants, the rootes whereof be right hols-
some for mens hodies, and very medicinable, which are brought vnto our Iles of Iapon, and
vnto many other Ilands, amongst the which that wood may be reckoned, which (by a synech-
doche) is called The wood of China, being of notable force to expell out of mens bodies
those humours, which would breed contagious diseases. To these you may adde sugar-canes
(for in the realme of China there is great store of excellent sugar) which is conueyed by the
Portugals very plentifully, both into our country, and also into India. My speeches vt-
tered immediatly before concerned marchandize onely, in regard whereof this kingdome is
beneficiall not to itselfe alone, but most profitable to many other nations also. As for those
fruits which pertaine to yerely sustenance and common food, they can scarce be numbred:
albeit, of those three commodities which they of Europe so greatly account of; namely of
cornes, vines, and oliues the land of China is not very capable: for the Chinians know not
so much as the name of an Oliue tree (out of the fruit whereof oile is expressed) neither
yet the name of a vine. The prouince of Paquin is not altogether destitute of wine, but
whether it be brought from other places, or there made, I am not able to say: although it
aboundeth with many other, and those not vnpleasant liquours, which may serue in the stead
of wine it selfe. Now, as touching corne, there is indeed wheat sowed in all the prouinces,
howbeit rise is in farre more vse and request then it: and so in regard of these two com-
modities profitable for mans life; namely, wine and corne; the kingdome of China and our
country of Iapon may be compared together.

Plants.

Sugar.

China in a man-
er destitute of
corne, wine, &
oile.

Leo. You haue discoursed (Michael) of the fruitfulnessse of China, whereof I haue often
heard, that it is no lesse pleasant than fruitful, and I haue bene especially induced so to thinke,
at the sight of the Chiniann maps. MICHAEL. The thing it selfe agrees right well with the
picture: for they that haue scene the mediterrann or inner parts of the kingdome of China,
do report it to be a most amiable country, adorned with plenty of woods, with abundance
of fruits and grasse, and with wonderfull variety of riuers, wherewith the Chiniann kingdome
is watered like a garden; diuers of which riuers doe naturally flowe, and others by arte and
industry are deriued into sundry places. But now I will intreat of the tranquillity and peace
of China, after I haue spoken a word or two concerning the maners of the inhabitants. This
nation is indued with excellent wit and dexterity for the attaining of all artes, and, being
very constant in their owne customes, they lightly regard the customes or fashions of other
people. They vse one and the same kinde of vesture, yet so, that there is some distinction
betweene the apparell of the magistrate & of the common subiect. They all of them do
weare long haire vpon their heads, and, after the maner of women, do curiously keame
their dainty locks hanging downe to the ground, and, hauing twined and bound them vp,
they couer them with calles, wearing sundry caps thereupon, according to their age and
condition. It seemeth that in olde time one language was common to all the prouinces:
notwithstanding, by reason of variety of pronounciation, it is very much altered, and is di-
uided into sundry idiomes or proprietaries of speech, according to the diuers prouinces: how-
beit, among the magistrates, and in publike assemblies of iudgement, there is one and the
very same kinde of language vsed thorowout the whole realme, from the which (as I haue
sayd) the speech of eech prouince differeth not a little. Moreouer this people is most loyall
and obedient vnto the king and his magistrates, which is the principall cause of their tran-
quillity & peace. For whereas the common sort doe apply themselues vnto the discretion
and becke of inferiour magistrates, and the inferiour magistrates of the superiour, and the
superiour magistrates of the king himselfe, framing and composing all their actions and af-
fares vnto that leuell: a world it is to see, in what equability and indifferency of justice all
of them do leade their liues, and how orderly the publike lawes are administrated. Which
thing notwithstanding shall be handled more at large, when we come to intreat of the go-
uernement. LIXVS. Tell vs now (Michael) of the industry of that people, whereof we haue
heard great reports. MICHAEL. Their industry is especially to be discerned in manuary artes
and occupations, and therein the Chiniann do surpasse most of these Easterly nations. For
there

Chiniann maps.

The dispositi-
& maners of the
Chiniann.

Their language.

Their loyaltie
vnto their supe-
riours.

Their laborious
industry.

Painting.

Gunn.

Printing.

Navigation.

The Tartars ty-
rannised ouer
China.Military disci-
pline.The literature
of China.Three degrees in
learning.

there are such a number of artificers ingeniously and cunningly framing sundry devices out of golde, silver, and other mettals, as likewise of stone, wood, and other matters convenient for mans vse, that the streets of cities being replenished with their shops and fine workmanship, are very woonderfull to beholde. Besides whom also there are very many Painters, vsing either the pensill or the needle (of which the last sort are called Embrotherers) and others also that curiously worke golde-twine vpon cloth either of linnen or of cotton: whose operations of all kinds are diligently conueyed by the Portugals into India. Their industry doth no lesse appeare in founding of gunnes and in making of gun-powder, whereof are made many rare and artificiall fire-works. To these may be added the arte of Printing, albeit their letters be in maner infinite and most difficult, the portraitures whereof they cut in wood or in brasse, and with maruellous facilitie they dayly publish huge multitudes of books.

Vnto these mechanicall & illiberall crafts you may adde two more: that is to say, navigation and discipline of warre; both of which haue bene in ancient times most diligently practised by the inhabitants of China: for (as we haue before signified in the third dialogue) the Chiniens sailing euen as farre as India, subdued some part thereof vnto their owne dominion: howbeit afterward, least they should diminish the forces of their realm by dispersing them into many prouinces, altering their counsell, they determined to containe themselves within their owne limits: within which limits (as I haue sayd) there were in olde time vehement and cruell warres, both betweene the people of China themselues, and also against the Tartarian king, who inuaded their kingdome, and by himselfe and his successours, for a long season, vsurped the government thereof. Howbeit the kings of the Tartarian race being worne out, and their stocke and family being vtterly abolished, the Chiniens began to lift vp their heads, and to aduance themselues, inioying for these 200 yeeres last past exceeding peace and tranquillity, and at this day the posterity of the same king that expelled the Tartars, with great dignity weareth the crowne, and wieldeth the royall scepter. Albeit therefore the people of China (especially they that inhabit Southerly from the prouince of Paquin) are, for the most part, by reason of continuall ease and quiet, growen effeminate, and their courage is abated, notwithstanding they would prouee notable and braue souldiers, if they ioynd vse and exercise vnto their naturall fortitude. As a man may easily obserue in them, that maintaine continuall warres against the most barbarous and cruell Tartars. Howbeit in this kingdome of China there is so great regard of military discipline, that no city nor towne there is destitute of a garison, the captaines and gouernours keeping ech man his order; which all of them, in euery prouince, are subiect vnto the kings lieutenant general for the warres, whom they call Chumpin, and yet he himselfe is subiect vnto the Tutan or viceroy. Let vs now come vnto that arte, which the Chiniens do most of all professe, and which we may, not vnuly, call literature or learning. For although it be commonly reported, that many liberall sciences, and especially naturall and morall phylosophy are studied in China, and that they haue Vniuersities there, wherein such ingenious artes are deliuered and taught, yet, for the most part, this opinion is to be esteemed more popular then true: but I will declare, vpon what occasion this conceit first grew. The people of China doe, about all things, professe the arte of literature; and learning it most diligently, they imploy themselues a long time and the better part of their age therein. For this cause, in all cities and townes, yea, and in pety villages also, there are certaine schole-masters hired for stipends to instruct children: and their literature being (as ours in Iapon is also) in maner infinite, their children are put to schole euen from their infancy and tender yeeres, from whence notwithstanding such are taken away, as are iudged to be vnit for the same purpose, and are trained vp to marchandize or to manuary sciences: but the residue do so dedicate themselues to the study of learning, that (a strange thing it is to consider) being conuersant in the principall books, they will easily tel you, if they be asked the question, how many letters be contained in euery page, and where ech letter is placed. Now, for the greater progresse and increase of learning, they (as the maner is in Europe) do appoint three degrees to the attaining of noble sciences; that is to say, the lowest, the middle degree, and the highest. Graduates of the first degree are called Siusai, of the second Quingin, and of the third Chinzu. And in ech city or walled towne there is a publique house

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house called the Schoole, and vnto that all they doe resort from all priuate and pcty-schonles that are minded to obtaine the first degree; where they do amplifie a sentence or theame propounded vnto them by some magistrate: and they, whose stile is more elegant and refined, are, in ech city, graced with the first degree. Of such as aspire vnto the second degree triall is made onely in the metropolitan or principall city of the prouince, whereunto, they of the first degree, euery third yere, haue recourse, and, in one publike house or place of assembly, doe, the second time, make an oration of another sentence obscurer then the former, and doe vndergo a more seuer examination. Now, there is commonly such an huge multitude of people, that this last yere, in the foresayd famous city of Cantam, by reason of the incredible assembly of persons flocking to that publike act or commencement, at the first entrance of the doores, there were many troden vnder foot, and quelled to death, as we haue bene most certainly informed. Moreouer they that sue for the highest degree are subiect vnto a most seuer and exact censure, whereby they are to be examined at the Kings Court onely, and that also euery third yere next ensuing the sayd yere wherein graduates of the second degree are elected in ech prouince, and, a certaine number being prescribed vnto euery particular prouince, they do ascend vnto that highest pitch of dignity, which is in so great regard with the king himselfe, that the three principall graduates do, for honours sake, drinke off a cup filled euen with the Kings owne hand, and are graced with other solemnities. Out of this order the chiefe magistrates are chosen: for after that they haue attained vnto this third degree, being a while trained vp in the lawes of the realme, and in the precepts of vrbanity, they are admitted vnto diuers functions. Neither are we to thinke that the Chinians be altogether destitute of other artes. For, as touching morall philosophy, all those books are fraught with the precepts thereof, which, for their instructions sake, are alwayes conuersant in the hands of the foresayd students, wherein such graue and pithy sentences are set downe, that, in men void of the light of the Gospell, more can not be desired. They haue books also that intreat of things and causes naturall, but herein it is to be supposed, that aswell their books as ours do abound with errors. There be other books among them, that discourse of herbs and medicines, and others of chynalry and martiall affaires. Neither can I here omit, that certaine men of China (albeit they be but few, and rare to be found) are excellent in the knowledge of astronomy, by which knowledge of theirs the dayes of the new moone incident to euery moneth are truely disposed and digested, and are committed to writing and published: besides, they doe most infallibly foretell the eclipses of the Sun and Moone: and whatsoever knowledge in this arte we of Iapon haue, it is deriued from them. LEO. We doe freely confesse that (Michael) sithens our books intreating of the same arte are, a great part of them, written in the characters or letters of China. But now, instruct you vs as touching their maner of gouernment, wherein the Chinians are sayd greatly to excell. MICHAEL. That, that, in very deed, is their chiefe arte, and vnto that all their learning and exercise of letters is directed. Whereas therefore, in the kingdome of China, one onely king beares rule ouer so many prouinces, it is strange what a number of Magistrates are by him created to administer publike affaires. For (to omit them which in ech Towne and City haue iurisdiction ouer the townesmen and citizens) there are three principall Magistrates in euery prouince. The first is he that hath to deale in cases criminall, and is called Ganchasu: the second is the Kings Fosterer, and is called Puchinsu: the third is the Lieutenant-generall for the warres, named, as we sayd before, Chumpin. These three therefore haue their place of residence in the chiefe City of the prouince: and the two former haue certaine associates of their owne order, but of inferiour authority, appointed in diuers Cities and Townes, vnto whom, according to the variety of causes, the Gouernours of Townes, and the Maiors of Cities doe appeale. Howbeit the three forenamed Magistrates are in subiection vnto the Tutan, that is, the Vice-roy, ordained in ech prouince. And all these Magistrates beare office for the space of three yeeres together: yet so, that for the gouerning of ech prouince, not any of the same prouince, but strangers, that is, men of another prouince, are selected: whereof it cometh to passe, that the Iudges may giue sentence with a farre more entire and incorrupt minde, then if they were among their owne kinsefolke and allies.

Ouer

The first degree.

The second degree.

The third and highest degree.

Note the extraordinary honor vouchsafed by the great King of China vpon his learned graduates.

Morall philosophy.

Naturall philosophy.

Excellent astronomers in China.

The politike gouernment of China.

Three principall magistrates in ech prouince.

Ouer and besides all these, there is an annual or yeerely Magistrate, which is called Chaien, whose duty it is to make inquisition of all crimes, and especially the crimes of Magistrates, and also to punish common offences: but concerning the faults of the great magistrates to admonish the king himselfe. Of this order, euery yeere, are sent out of the Kings Court, for eeh prouince, one; and going ouer all the Cities and Townes thereof, they do most diligently ransacke and serch out all crimes, and vpon them which are imprisoned they inflict due punishment, or, being found not guilty, they dismisse them vnpunished. Hence it is, that all Magistrates greatly fearing to be called in question by the Chaien are well kept within the limits of their callings. Besides all these Magistrates there is at either Court, namely in the North, and in the South, a Senate or honourable assembly of graue counsellours, vnto the which, out of all prouinces, according to the neerenesse and distance of the place, affaires of greater weight and moment are referred, and by their authority diuers Magistrates are created: howbeit the managing and expedition of principall affaires is committed vnto the Senate of Paquin. Moreouer there are euery yeere certaine Magistrates appointed in eeh prouince, to goe vnto the king: and euery third yeere all the Governours of Cities and of Townes do visit him at once, what time triall is made of them that aspire vnto the third degree: vpon which occasion there is at the same time an incredible number of people at the Kings Court. By reason of this excellent order and harmony of Magistrates placed one vnder another, it can scarce be imagined, what sweete peace and tranquility flourisheth thorowout the whole realme, especially sithens, after speedy inquisition, persons that are guilty be put (as the manner is there) to the punishment of the bastinado: neither yet are suits or actions any long time delayed. Also it is not to be omitted, that for the obtaining of any dignity or magistracy, the way is open, without all respect of gentry or blood, vnto all men, if they be learned, and especially if they haue attained vnto the third and highest degree afore-sayd. Neither can it be expressed how obedient and ductible the common sort are vnto their Magistrates, and with what magnificence and pompe the sayd Magistrates come abroad: for the most part of them haue fiftie or threescore Sergeants attending vpon them, and going before them, two and two in a ranke: some of them carrying Halberds, Maces, and Battle-axes: some trailing vron chaines vpon the ground: others holding great reddes or staves of a certaine kinde of reede, wherewith malefactours are punished, in their hands: and two there are that carry, inclosed in a case, the Kings seale peculiar for eeh office: and many others also, that shew sundry spectacles vnto the people: whereunto may be added the horrible out-cries and showtes, which betweene whiles they vtter, to strike a terrour into the hearts of all men: and at length come the Magistrates themselues, being carried in a throne vpon the lacks of foure men, sixe men, or eight men, according to the dignity of their office. Now, as concerning their houses, they are very large and stately, being built and furnished with all necessary stufte, at the Kings owne cost, in the which, so long as their magistracy lasteth, they leade a braue and an honourable life. The sayd houses are without variety of stories one aboue another, which in the kingdome of China and in our Iles of Iapon also are not ordinarily vsed for habitation, but either to keepe watch and ward, or els for solace and recreations sake (for the which purposes, eight most lofty turrets of nine stories high are built) or els for the defence of Cities. Howbeit in other regards these buildings doe shew forth no small magnificence: for they haue their cisternes for the receipt of raine-water, which are adorned with beautifull trees, set in order, round about them: and they haue also their places designed for the administration of iustice, and diuers other conuenient roomes to bestow their wiues and families in. Within the doores of the fore-sayd habitations a certaine number of Sergeants and officers, hauing cabbins or little houses allotted them on both sides, doe alwayes giue their attendance; and so long as matters of iudgement are in deciding, they be alwayes ready at hand, that, at the direction of the Magistrates they may either beat malefactours, or by torments constraîne them to tell the truth. The sayd Magistrates also haue their peculiar barges wherein to take the water; being in breadth and length not much vnlke to the galleys of Enrope, but for swiftnesse and multitude of oares, farre inferior vnto them. The rowers, sitting vpon galleries without the hatches or compass of the barge,

Two Senates
or Councils
ordinally holden
in China.

The causes of
peace in China.

Learning the
only step to honour
in China.

The stately &
formidable
procession of
the Chinian
magistrates.

The houses of
the Chinian
magistrates.

The magi-
strates barges.

which is called Chaien, crimes of Magistrates, the great magistrates to out of the Kings Court, proof, they do most dilige-ly imprisoned they inflict unpunished. Hence it is, when are well kept within either Court, namely in graue counsellours, vnto nce of the place, affaires y diuers Magistrates are es is committed vnto the istrates appointed in ech vnto the Cities and of vnto the third degree: er of people at the Kings strates placed one vnder ility flourisheth thorowout sons that are guilty be put her yet are suits or actions obtaining of any dignity blood, vnto all men, if they highest degree afore-sayd y n sort are vnto their Ma- trates come abroad: for the pon them, and going before s, Maces, and Battle-axes: at rodde or stauces of a cer- their hands: and two there ch office: and many others may be added the horrible e a ferour into the hearts of e carried in a throne vpon the ighny of their office. Now, ing built and furnished with g as their magistracy lasteth, without variety of stories one es of lapon also are not or- l, or els for solace and recre- nce stories high are built) se buildings doe shew forth eit of raine water, which are nd they haue also their places onuenient rooms to bestow abitations a certaine num- allotted them on both sides, gement are in deciding, they es they may either beat na- The sayd Magistrates also breadth and length not much tude of oares, farre inferiour hes or compass of the barge, doe

doe mooue it on forward with their oares: whereupon it commeth to passe, that the middle part of the barge affordeth sufficient roome for the Magistrates themselves to abide in, containing chambers therein almost as conuenient and handsome, as in any of their foresayd publique houses, together with butteries and kitchens, and such other places necessary for the prouision and stowage of victuals. **LEO.** All these things agree right well with the reports, which we haue heard of the stately and renowned kingdome of China: I would now right gladly know somewhat concerning the order which is obserued in the obtaining of magistracies.

MICHAEL. You haue enquired of a matter most woorthy to be knowen, which I had almost omitted to entreat of. The Chinians therefore doe vse a kinde of gradation in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority, which for the most part is performed by the Senatours of Paquin. For first they are made iudges of townes: then of Cities: afterward they are elected to be of that order, which decreeth punishments in cases criminall without further appeale, or of their order, that are the kings fosterers. And in both of these Orders, which are very honourable, there are many places and degrees, so that from the inferiour place they must ascend vnto the superiour, vntill they haue attained vnto the highest dignity of all: and immediatly after that they come to be Vice royces, howbeit this gradation is not alwayes accomplished in one and the same prouince, but in changing their offices they change places and prouinces also. Moreouer, next after the office of Vice-roy they are capable to be chosen Senatours of Nanquin, and last of all to be elected into the Senate of Paquin. Now, there is such an order and methode obserued in the ascending vnto these dignities, that all men may easily coniecture, what office any one is to vndertake. And there is so great diligence and celerity vsed for the substitution of one into the roome of another, that for the same purpose, messengers are dispatched by land, vpon swift post-horses, vnto diuers prouinces, almost twenty dayes iourney from the Kings Court. And, to be short, there is such district severity in degrading those that vniustly or negligently demean themselves, from an honourable vnto an inferiour and base office, or altogether in depriviing them of the kings authority: that all Magistrates doe stand in feare of nothing in the world more then of that. The same order, almost, is obserued among the Captaines and Lieu-tenants generall for the warres: except onely in them, that their birth and offspring is respected: for many there be, who descending by parentage from such men as haue in times past atchieued braue exploits in Martiall dig- nities. warfare, so soone as they come to sufficient yeeres, are created Centurions, Colonels, and Gouernours, vntill at last they attaine to be Lieu-tenants generall and Protectours of some whole prouince: who notwithstanding (as I haue sayd) are in all thing subiect vnto the Vice-roy. All the foresayd Magistrates both of warre and of peace haue a set number of attendants allotted vnto them, enjoying a stipend, and carying certaine ensignes and peculiar badges of their office: and (besides the ordinary watch, which souldiers appointed for the same purpose doe in the night season, after the City gates be shut, keepe in their forts) wheresoeuer any Magistrate is, either at his house or in his barge, the sayd attendants striking vpon a cymball of brasse, at certaine appointed times, do keepe most circumspect and continuall watch and ward about his person. **LINUS.** You haue (Michael) sufficiently discoursed of the Magistrates: informe vs now of the king himselfe, whose name is so renowned and spread abroad. **MICHAEL.** Concerning this matter I will say so much onely as by certaine rumours hath come to my knowledge: for of matters appertaining vnto the kings Court we haue no eye-witnesses, sithens the fathers of the society haue not as yet proceeded vnto Paquin, who so soon as (by Gods assistance) they shall there be arriued, will by their letters more fully aduertise vs. The ki. g of China therefore is honoured with woonderfull reuerence and submission thorowout his whole realme: and whensoever any of his chiefe Magistrates speaketh vnto him, he calleth him VAN-SVI, signifying thereby that he wisheth tenne thousands of yeeres vnto him. The succession of the kingdome dependeth vpon the blood royall: for the eldest sonne borne of the kings first and lawfull wife obtaineth the kingdome after his fathers decease: neither doe they deprivie themselves of the kingly authority in their life time (as the manner is in our Ilands of lapon) but the custome of Europe is there obserued. Now, that the safety

The manner of electing magistrates in China.

Degree vnto honour.

Riding post.

Martiall dignities.

The king of China.

Van-Sui. The succession of the crowne.

The kings
yonger brethren.

and life of the king may stand in more security, his younger brethren, and the rest borne of concubines are not permitted to liue in the kings Court: but places of habitation are by the king himselfe assigned vnto them in diuers prouinces farre distant asunder, where they dwell most commodiously, being comparable vnto kings for their buildings and reuenues: howbeit they exercise no authority ouer the people, but all the government of those cities wherein they dwell concerneth the Magistrates, who notwithstanding haue the sayde Princes in high regard and honour, and doe visit them twice in a moeeth, and salute them kneeling vpon their knees, and bowing their faces downe to the earth: and yet they communicate nothing vnto them as touching the administration of the Common-wealth. These are they which may properly be called the Peeres or Princes of the Realme of China: for they deriue their houses and reuenues vnto their posterity, and so are these royall families continually preserved. But to returne vnto the king himselfe, hee is most chary in obseruing the Chinian lawes and customes, and diligently exerciseth himselfe in learning so much as concerns his estate, sheweth himselfe dayly vnto his chiefe Magistrates, and communeth of matters appertaining to the publique commodity of the Realme. His palace is of woonderfull largenesse and capacity, out of the which he very seldome takes his progresse; and whensoever he doeth so, there are

Twelue chariots.

The idolatrous
religion of the
king.

twelue chariots brought forth, all of them most like one to another both in workmanship and in value, that no man may discern in which the king himselfe is placed. He followeth in religion especially the opinions of the Magistrates, attributing diuine power vnto heauen and earth as vnto the parents of all, and with great solemnity sacrificing vnto them. He hath diuers most sumptuous Temples dedicated vnto his ancestours, whereunto likewise he ascribeth diuine honour, and yet ceaseth hee not to fauour Priests of other sects, yea hee erecteth Temples vnto their Patrons, endowing them with most rich reuenues; and so often as any vrgent necessity requireth, he enioynes continuall fastings and prayers vnto them: and after this sort he doeth in a manner patronize all the idolatrous sects of his Realme, and shewing himselfe ready to embrace any false religion whatsoever, he liueth in sundry and manifolde kindes of superstition. Out of all the former particulars by me alledged, you may easily coniecture that the administration of the kingdome of China doeth, for the most part, agree with the instinct of nature, authority being committed, not vnto rude and vnskillfull persons, but vnto such as haue bene conuersant in the vse and exercise of learning, yea, and in promoting learned men vnto magistracies, great consideration is had of their wisdome, iustice, and of other vertues esteemed by the Chinians: wherefore the way being open for all men, without any respect of degree or parentage, to obtaine any of the foresayd dignities, it can not be but that this most mighty and famous kingdome must needs enioy exceeding peace and tranquillity. *Leo.* I would nowe (*Michael*) right gladly vnderstand, what kinde of vrbanity or ciuill demeanour both the common people and the Magistrates doe vse one towards another: for it is not likely that where such due administration of iustice is, common ciuility, which so well besecmeth all men, should be wanting. *MICHAEL.* You haue hit euen the very nail on the head: for among the five vertues, which the Chinians principally regard, vrbanity or courtesy is one; the rest are piety, a thankefull remembrance of benefites, true dealing in contracts or bargaines, and wisdome in atchieuing of matters: with the praises and commendations of which vertues the Chinian bookes are full fraught. Now as touching their vrbanity, it is much vnlike vnto ours in Iapan, and vnto that of Europe: howbeit vnder two principall kindes the rule of their vrbanity or courtesie may be comprehended: whereof one is obserued betweene equals, and the other betweene superiours and inferiours. For when men of equall dignity meet together, they stand bending their backs, and bowing their heads downe to the ground, and this they doe either once or twice, or sometimes thrise. Now when the inferiour meets with his superiour, the sayd inferiour, for the most part kneeling lowly on his knees, enclineth his countenance downe to the earth. But how often and when this obeizance is to be performed it is woonderfull what a number of rules and prescriptions are set downe, which to recount would require a long time. Somewhat also I wil say as touching their piety, and especially of the piety which they vse towards their parents, which verily is so exceeding great, that for the space of three whole yeres together, the sonnes being

The ciuill go-
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the Chinians.

Urbanity.

The Chinians
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en, and the rest borne of of habitation are by the sunder, where they dwell and reuenest: howbeit of those cities wherein the sayde Princes in high them kneeling vpon their communicate nothing vnto are they which may pro- they deriue their houses continually preserved. But the Chinian lawes and cōsuerues his estate, sheweth atters appertaining to the largenesse and capacity, neuer he doeth so, there are her both in workmanship fe is placed. He followeth diuine power vnto heauenificing vnto them. He hath reunto likewise he ascribeth her sects, yea hee erecteth ones; and so often as any prayers vnto them: and after of his Realme, and shewing eth in sundry and manifolde alledged, you may easily eth, for the most part, agree rude and vnskillfull persons, of learning, yea, and in prod of their wisdome, iustice, way being open for all men, the foresayd dignities, it can pedes enioy exceeding peace nderstand, what kinde of r- gistrates doe vse one towards of iustice is, common ciuility. You haue hit euen the very ans principally regard, vbra- prance of benefices, true deal- matters: with the praises and ight. Now as touching their Europe: howbeit vnder two comprehended: whereof one rs and inferiours. For when backes, and bowing their heads sometimes thrise. Now when the most part kneeling lowly But how often and when this of rules and prescriptions are ewhat also I wil say as touch- wards their parents, which ve- res together, the sonnes being

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cladde in mourning vestures doe bewaile the death of their parents, which duety is performed not onely by the common sort, but euen by all the Magistrates themselves, and that most curiously and diligently. And that all men may wholly giue their attendance vnto this businesse, it is provided by a most inuolable law among the Chinians, that Magistrates, vpon the death of their parents, must forthwith renounce their authority, and three whole yeeres, for the performance of their fathers exequies, must betake themselves vnto a priuate kinde of liuing: which also is most duely put in practise by the Senatours of the Kings owne Councell. For albeit a man be right gracious in the eyes of his Prince, yea, and such an one, as vpon whom the administration of the Realme doeth principally depend; yet hauing heard of the death of his parents, that is, of his father or his mother, he hies himselfe immediatly home to solemnise their funerals: insomuch that if the king would retaine him still in his office, he should be esteemed by the people, as a transgressour of the lawes and customes of China: which accident (as it is recorded) in ancient times fel out euen so. For whenas a certain king most familiarly vsed a certaine Senatour of his about the managing and expedition of publike affaires, and vnderstanding well how necessary the helpe of his foresayd Senatour was, would gladly, after the death of his father, haue retained him still in his office: yet a certaine other man, being a welwiller vnto the Chinian lawes, could in no case abide it, but checking his Prince with sharpe rebukes, objected the transgression of the law against him. The king waxing wroth menaced present death vnto the man: but when the party being no wit danted with the terrour of death, persisted still in his sayings, the king changing his determination dismissed the Senatour to mourne for his father, but as for his reprehender he aduanced him vnto an higher dignity. **LIXIS.** I perceiue (Michael) that drawing to an end of these dialogues, and being weary of your long race, you begin to affect breuity: yet let it not seeme troublesome vnto you to speake somewhat of the religion of China, which onely thing seemes to be wanting in this present dialogue. **MICHAEL.** I confesse indeed that I endeour to be brieue, not so much in regard of wearisomesse, as for feare least I haue bene ouer tedious vnto you: howbeit I will not faile but accomplish that which I haue vnderaken, and (according to your request) adde somewhat more concerning religion. Whereas therefore the kingdome of China hath hitherto bene destitute of true religion, and now the first beginnings thereof are included in most narrow bounds, that nation being otherwise a people most ingenious, and of an extraordinary and high capacity, hath atwayes liued in great errors and ignorance of the truth, being distracted into sundry opinions, and following manifolde sects. And among these sects there are three more famous then the rest: the first is of them that professe the doctrine of one Confucius a notable philosopher. This man (as it is reported in the history of his life) was one of most vpriought and incorrupt maners, whereof he wrote sundry treatises very pithily and largely, which aboue all other books, are seriously read and pertused by the Chinians. The same doctrine do all Magistrates embrace, and others also that giue their mindes to the study of letters, a great part whereof Confucius is sayd to haue inuented: and he is had in so great honour, that all his followers and clients, vpon the dayes of the new and full Moone, doe assemble themselves at the common Schoole, which I haue aboue mentioned, and before his image, which is worshipped with burning of incense and with tapers, they doe thrise bend their knees, and bow their heads downe to the ground; which not onely the common scholars, but the chiefe Magistrates do performe. The summe of the foresayd doctrine is, that men should follow the light of nature as their guide, and that they should diligently endeur to attaine vnto the vertues by me before mentioned: and lastly, that they should employ their labour about the orderly government of their families and of the Common-wealth. All these things are in very deed praise-worthy, if Confucius had made any mention of almighty God and of the life to come, and had not ascribed so much vnto the heauens, and vnto fatal necessity, nor yet had so curiously intreated of worshipping the images of their forefathers. In which regard he can very hardly or not at all be excused from the crime of idolatry: notwithstanding it is to be granted, that none other doctrine among the Chinians approacheth so neere vnto the truth as this doeth. The second sect is of them which follow the instructions of Xaquam, or as the Chinians call him Xequiam,

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A memorable story.

The religion of China.

Three princely all sectes among the Chinians.

Confucius au- thor of the first sect.

The summe of Confucius his doctrine.

Xequiam author of the second sect, whose followers are called Cen or Bouni.

whose

whose opinions, because they are well known amongst vs, it were bootlesse for me to repeat; especially sithens, in the Catechisme composed by our graue visitour, they are notably refuted. This doctrine doe all they embrace, which are in China called Cen, but with vs at Iapon are named Bonzi. For this I doe briefly and by the way giue you to vnderstand,

Note,

that all words of the Chinians language are of one sillable onely, so that if there be any word that consisteth of more sillables then one, it consisteth also of more wordes then one. These sectaries called Cen doe shaue their beards and their heads, and doe for the most part, together with diuers of their associates, inhabit the Temples of Xaquam, or of others which in regard of the same profession haue in their Kalenders bene canonized for Saints, and doe rehearse certaine prayers after their maner, either vpon books or beads, vsing other ceremonies after the maner of our Bonzi. These men haue some inckling of the life to come, and of the rewardes of good men, and the punishmentes of the wicked: howbeit all their assertions are fraught with errors. The third sect is of them which are called Tauzu:

The third sect.

and those doe imitate a certaine other man, to be adored, as they thinke, for his holinesse. These also are Priests after their kinde, howbeit they let their haire grow, and doe in other obseruations differ from the former. Nowe, because the sect of Confucius is the most famous of all the three, and the two other sects called Cen and Tauzu are not much addicted vnto learning, their religion preuailling onely among the common sort, the Priests of both the sayd sects doe leade a most base and seruile life amongst the Chinians, insomuch that they kneele downe before the Magistrates, and are not permitted to sit beside them, and sometimes, if the Magistrate please, are abased vnto the punishment of the bastonado: whereas in our Iles of Iapon it is farre otherwise, Priests, euen of false religion, being had in so great honour among vs. *LEO.* I heard also (*Michael*) that the Saracens superstition

The superstition of the Saracens.

takes place in China: now, whether it doth or no, you can resolute vs. *MICHAEL.* That foren superstition was brought into China what time the Tartars invaded the kingdome, and vsurped the government thereof. All the Saracens therefore in China are originally descended of the Tartars, who, because they were an infinite number, could not vtterly be expelled and rooted out of the kingdome, but remaining still there, haue propagated their posterity, though not their religion. These therefore are souldiers for the greater part of them, and sometimes doe obtaine martiall dignities: and except a few ceremonies of their superstition which is nowe become stale and almost worne out, they doe liue altogether after the Chinians fashion, their predecessours being brought into the same kingdome about foure hundred yeeres agoe. *LINUS.* Now (*Michael*) let vs heare you say somewhat of the Christian religion, which as we hope hath set most happy footing in that kingdome.

Christian religion planted in China.

MICHAEL. I could say much concerning those most wished and acceptable beginnings, were they not already published in Iapon by the letters of the fathers: howbeit I will make a briefe rehearsall of all things, that I may not seeme altogether to haue abandoned this labour. You know that from the time wherein the fathers of the society arrived in our Ilands, to the end they might augment Christian religion, they were in like sort most carefull how they might insinuate themselves into the innermost parts of the kingdome of China. In the midst of this endeour and trauell Francis Xauier, a most deuout man of the fore-sayd society, departed out of this present life at the Ile of Sancian (which some call Sangiam) leaving an example vnto the rest of his associates, how they should likewise doe their best to plant the religion of Christ in that nation. This man was seconded by others, who ysed all meanes, and left no practise vnattempted, that they might bring these good beginnings vnto a prosperous issue: howbeit they were greatly hindered by reason of an ancient custome in China, in regard whereof they doe not without great difficulty and circumspection admit any strangers into their dominions, except those which hauing a long time executed the office of ambassadours doe ordinarily euery third yeere present themselves before the king: in the admission of whom likewise there is maruellous care ysed, that they may not easily espie and become acquainted with the affaires of the Realme. Heereunto may be added, that the Chinians are great contemners of other nations, and most constant obseruers of their owne lawes and customes: in all which respects it came to passe, that there

An ancient custome worthy y^e obseruation.

The Chinians contemne other nations.

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was wonderfull labour and diligence employed about thirty yeeres together, onely to get an entrance, vntill in the yeere one thousand five hundred fourescore and three; two fathers of the foresayd society, that had pretty skill in the letters and language of China, vtterly despairing of mans helpe, and depending vpon the prouidence of almighty God, obtained licence of the Tutan or Vice-roy to build them an house and a Church in the City of Xauquin, which by reason of the commodiousnesse thereof is the seat of the Viceroy himselfe. This worke being begunne, the sayd fathers of the society, for the nouelty thereof, were a few yeeres right well entreated by the Magistrates: insomuch that two others out of India had free and easie accesse vnto them, one couple remaining still in their foresayd house at Xauquin, and the other two taking their journey for the inner prouinces, to conuert more people vnto the faith: who notwithstanding afterward, other Magistrates not approouing of their attempts, were constrained to retire. Nowe all the time wherein the foresayd fathers abode at Xauquin (being more then five yeeres) certaine of the common people were restrained from false superstition to Christian religion, and seuentie persons were baptized. But the enemy of mankinde, who omitteth none opportunity for the hinderance of Christian religion, suggested into the mindes of the Chinians (being, as I sayd, of their owne nature, a people estranged from the traffique and acquaintance of other nations, and alwayes being too too suspicious of strangers) that they should exhibite letters of supplication vnto the Caien and the Tutan their principall Magistrates, to haue the fathers expelled out of Xauquin: which Magistrates repairing vnto their fore-sayd house and Church entered consultation how they might bannish them out of the sayd City of Xauquin: in which thing verily they vsed great moderation, not any way offending or exasperating the mindes of the fathers, but onely signifying that they had regard vnto the estate of their Common-wealth. For the Tutan or Vice-roy calling the fathers vnto him, and (to let passe other accidents) vsing courteous and familiar conference with them, declared by many arguments, that their habitation in the City of Xauquin was not conuenient, especially sithens so many Magistrates resorted vnto that City, who would take great offence at the presence of strangers. For the which cause he perswaded them to accept some part of the money which they had bestowed in the building of their house, and so to returne either home into their owne country, or vnto the port of Macao. Howbeit, such was the instant supplication of the fathers, and so woorthy of compassion, that the Tutan or Vice-roy, in the extreame and mediterrane borders of the prouince of Coantum, assigned vnto them a new habitation at the city called Xancheo, commending them also to a certaine Magistrate, who was come from the same place to salute him. Thither therefore the sayd fathers, not without great sorrow and grieffe of the Christians, hid themselves, and as we are informed by their last letters, they haue euen now layed the foundation of their first building, and haue also written that they are like to liue much more peaceably and conueniently for the propagating of Christian religion. These be the first beginnings of Christianity in China, where, euen as in other places of the Christian Common-wealth, the seed is to be sown with great labour and teares, that acceptable fruits may be reaped with gladnesse. LEO. It is euen as you haue sayd (Michael) and nowe for this your pleasant and eloquent discourse we do acknowledge our selues much bounden vnto you.

A Letter written from Goa, the principall City of all the East Indies, by one Thomas Steuens an English man, and sent to his father, M. Thomas Steuens: Anno 1579.

After most humble commendations: These shall be to craue your dayly blessing, with like commendations vnto my mother; and withall, to certifie you of my being: according to your will and my duty. I wrote vnto you taking my journey from Italy to Portugall, which letters I thinke are come to your hands, so that presuming thereupon, I thinke I haue the lesse need at this time to tell you the cause of my departing, which neuertheless in one word I may conclude, if I do but name obedience. I came to Lisbon toward the end of March, eight dayes before the departure of the shippes, so late that if they had not bene stayed about

about some weighty matters, they had bene long gone before our coming: insomuch that there were others ordained to goe in our places, that the kings prouision and ours also might not be in vaine. Neuerthelesse our sudden coming tooke place, and the fourth of April fite ships departed for Goa, wherein besides shipmen and souldiers, there were a great number of children which in the seas beare out better then men, and no maruell, when that many women also passe very well. The setting forth from the port I need not to tell how solemne it is with trumpets, and shooting of ordinance, you may easily imagine it, considering that they go in the maner of warre. The tenth of the foresayd moneth we came to the sight of Porto Santo neere vnto Madera, where an English shippe set vpon ours (which was then also alone) with a few shots, which did no harme, but after that our ship had layed out her greatest ordinance, they straight departed as they came. The English shippe was very faire and great, which I was sory to see so ill occupied, for she went rouing about, so that we saw her againe at the Canarian Iles, vnto the which we came the thirteenth of the sayd moneth, and good leisure we had to wouder at the high mountaine of the Iland Tenerif, for we wandred betweene that and great Canaria foure dayes by reason of contrary windes: and brlely, such euill weather we had vntill the foureteenth of May, that they despaired, to compass the Cape of Good hope that yeere. Neuerthelesse, taking our voyage betweene Guinea and the Ilands of Capo Verde, without seeing of any land at all, we arriued at length vnto the coast of Guinic, which the Portugals so call, chiefly that part of the burning Zone, which is from the sixt degree vnto the Equinoctiall, in which parts they suffered so many incomeniencies of heats, and lacke of windes, that they thinke themselves happy when they haue passed it: for sometimes the ship standeth there almost by the space of many dayes, sometime she goeth, but in such order that it were almost as good to stand still. And the greatest part of this coast not cleare, but thicke and cloudy, full of thunder and lightening, and raie so vnhollesome, that if the water stand a little while, all is full of wormes, and falling on the meat which is hanged vp, it maketh it straight full of wormes. Along all that coast we often times saw a thing swimming vpon the water like a cocks combe (which they call a ship of Guinea) but the colour much fairer: which combe standeth vpon a thing almost like the swimmer of a fish in colour and bignesse, and beareth vnderneath in the water, strings which saue it from turning ouer. This thing is so poisonous, that a man cannot touch it without great perill. In this coast, that is to say, from the sixt degree vnto the Equinoctiall, we spent no lesse then thirty dayes, partly with contrary windes, partly with calme. The thirtieth of May we passed the Equinoctiall with contentation, directing our course aswell as we could to passe the promontory, but in all that gulfe, & in all the way beside, we found so often calmes, that the expertest mariners woudered at it. And in places where are alwayes went to be most horrible tempests, we found most quiet calmes which was very troublesome to those ships which be the greatest of all other, and cannot go without good windes. Insomuch, that when it is tempest almost intollerable for other ships, and maketh them maine all their sailes, these hoise vp, and saile excellent well, vnesse the waters be too too furious, which seldome happened in our navigation. You shall vnderstand, that being passed the line, they cannot straightway go the next way to the promontory: but according to the winde, they draw alwayes as neere South as they can to put themselves in the latitude of the point, which is 35 degrees and an halfe, and then they take their course towards the East, and so compass the point. But the winde serued vs so, that at 33 degrees we did direct our course toward the point or promontory of Good hope.

You know that it is hard to saile from East to West, or contrary, because there is no fixed point in all the skie, whereby they may direct their course, wherefore I shall tell you what helps God prouided for these men. There is not a fowle that appereth, or signe in the aire, or in the sea, which they haue not written, which haue made the voyages heretofore. Wherefore, partly by their owne experience, and pondering withall what space the ship was able to make with such a winde, and such direction, and partly by the experience of others, whose books and nauigations they haue, they gesse whereabouts they be, touching degrees of longitude, for of latitude they be alwayes sure: but the greatest and best industry of all is to make

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marke the variation of the needle or compasse, which in the Meridian of the Iland of S. The variati-
 Michael, which is one of the Azores in the latitude of Lisbon, is iust North, and thence on of the coun-
 swarrieth towards the East so much, that betwixt the Meridian aforesayd, and the point of passe.
 Africa it carrieth three or foure quarters of 32. And againe in the point of Afrike, a little
 beyond the point that is called Cape das Agulias (in English the needles) it returneth againe
 vnto the North, and that place passed, it swarrieth againe toward the West, as it did before
 proportionally. As touching our first signes, the neerer we came to the people of Afrike, the
 more strange kindes of fowles appeared, insomuch that when we came within no lesse then
 thirty leagues (almost an hundred miles) and sixe hundred miles as we thought from any
 Iland, as good as three thousand fowles of sundry kindes followed our ship: some of them
 so great that their wings being opened from one point to the other, contained seven spannes,
 as the Mariners sayd. A marvellous thing to see how God prouided, so that in so wide a sea
 these fowles are all fat, and nothing wanteth them. The Portugals haue named them all
 according to some propriety which they haue: some they call Rushtailles, because their tailles
 be not proportionable to their bodies, but long and small like a rush, some forked tailles be-
 cause they be very broad and forked, some Veluet sleeues, because they haue wings of the
 colour of veluet, and bowe them as a man boweth his elbow. This bird is alwayes welcome,
 for he appeareth neere the Cape. I should neuer make an end if I should tell all partic-
 ulars: but it shall suffice briefly to touch a few, which yet shall be sufficient, if you marke
 them, to giue occasion to glorifie almight God in his wonderfull works, and such variety in
 his creatures. And to speake somewhat of fishes in all places of calme, especially in the
 burning Zone, neere the line (for without we neuer saw any) there waited on our ship fishes
 as long as a man, which they call Tuberones, they come to eat such things as from the shippe
 fall into the sea, not refusing men themselves if they light vpon them. And if they finde
 any meat tied in the sea, they take it for theirs. These haue waiting on them six or seven
 small fishes (which neuer depart) with gardes blew and greene round about their bodies,
 like comely serving men: and they go two or three before him, and some on euery side.
 Moreover, they haue other fishes which cleaue alwayes vnto their body, and seeme to take
 such superfluities as grow about them, and they are sayd to enter into their bodies also to
 purge them if they need. The Mariners in time past haue eaten of them, but since they
 haue seene them eate men their stomacks abhorre them. Neuerthelesse, they draw them vp
 with great hooks, & kill of them as many as they can, thinking that they haue made a great
 reuenge. There is another kind of fish as bigge almost as a herring, which hath wings and
 flieth, and they are together in great number. These haue two enemies, the one in the sea,
 the other in the aire. In the sea the fish which is called Albocore, as big as a Salmon, fol-
 loweth them with great swiftnesse to take them. This poore fish not being able swim fast,
 for he hath no finnes, but swimmeth with moouing of his taile, shutting his wings, lifteth
 himselfe about the water, and flieth not very hie: the Albocore seeing that, although he haue
 no wings, yet he giueth a great leape out of the water, and sometimes catcheth him, or els
 he keepeth himselfe vnder the water going that way on as fast as he flieth. And when the
 fish being weary of the aire, or thinking himselfe out of danger, returneth into the water,
 the Albocore meeteth with him: but sometimes his other enemy the sea-crow, catcheth him
 before he falleth. With these and like sights, but alwayes making our supplications to God
 for good weather and saluation of the ship, we came at length vnto the point, so famous &
 feared of all men: but we found there no tempest, only great waues, where our Pilot was
 a little ouerseene: for whereas commonly al other neuer come within sight of land, but see-
 ing signes ordinary, and finding bottome, go their way sure and safe, he thinking himselfe to
 haue winde at will, shot so nigh the land that the winde turning into the South, and the
 waues being exceeding great, rolled vs so neere the land, that the ship stood in lesse then 14
 fadoms of water, no more then sixe miles from the Cape, which is called Das Agulias, and there
 we stood as vtterly cast away: for vnder vs were rocks of maine stone so sharpe, and cutting,
 that no ancre could hold the ship, the shore so euill, that nothing could take land, and the land
 itselfe so full of Tigers, and people that are sauage, and killers of all strangers, that we had no
 hope

Signes about
 the Cape of
 Mala Sparinas.

Fishes in
 the coast of
 Africa.

Note.

hope of life nor comfort, but onely in God and a good conscience. Notwithstanding, after we had lost ancre, hoising vp the sailes for to get the ship a coast in some safer place, or when it should please God, it pleased his mercy suddenly, where no man looked for helpe, to fill our sailes with wind from the land, & so we escaped, thanks be to God. And the day following, being in the place where they are alwayes wont to catch fish, we also fell a fishing, and so many they tooke, that they serued all the ship for that day, and part of the next. And one of them pulled vp a corall of great bignes and price. For there they say (as we saw by experience) that the corals doe grow in the maner of stalks vpon the rocks in the bottome, and waxe hard and red. The day of perill was the nine and twentieth of Iuly. And you shall vnderstand that, the Cape passed, there be two wayes to India: one within the Ile of S. Lawrence, which they take willingly, because they refresh themselves at Mosambique a fortnight or a moneth, not without great need, and thence in a moneth more land in Goa. The other is without the Ile of S. Lawrence, which they take when they set forth so late, and come so late to the point, that they haue no time to take the foresayd Mosambique, and then they goe beavily, because in this way they take no port. And by reason of the long nauigation, and want of food and water, they fall into sundry diseases, their gummes waxe great, and swell, and they are faine to cut them away, their legges swell and all the body becommeth sore, and so benumbed, that they cannot stirre hand nor foot, and so they die for weaknesse, others fall into fluxes and agues, and die thereby. And this way it was our chance to make: yet though we had more then one hundred and fifty sicke, there died not past seuen and twentie; which losse they esteemed not much in respect of other times. Though some of ours were diseased in this sort, yet, thanks be to God, I had my health all the way, contrary to the expectation of many: God send me my health so well in the land, if it may be to his honour and seruice. This way is full of priuy rockes and quicke-sands, so that sometimes we durst not saile by night, but by the prouidence of God we saw nothing, nor neuer found bottome vntill we came to the coast of India. When we had passed againe the line, and were come to the third degree or somewhat more, we saw crabs swimming on the water that were red as though they had bene sodden: but this was no signe of land. Alter, about the eleuenth degree, the space of many dayes, more then ten thousand fishes by estimation followed round about our ship, whereof we caught so many, that for fifteene dayes we did este nothing els, and they serued our turne very well: for at this time we had neither meat nor almost any thing els to eate, our nauigation growing so long that it drew neere to seuen moneths, where as commonly they goe it in fixe, I meane when they saile the inner way. But these fishes were not signe of land, but rather of deepe sea. At length we tooke a couple of Birds which were a kinde of Hawks, whereof they ioyed much, thinking that they had bene of India, & indeed they were of Arabia, as we found afterward. And we that thought we had bene neere India, were in the same latitude neere Zocotoro, an Ile in the mouth of the Red sea. But there God sent vs great winds from the Northeast or Northnortheast, wherevpon vntwillingly they bare vp toward the East, and thus we went tenne dayes without seeing signe of land, whereby they perceiued their error: for they had directed their course before alwayes Northeast, counting to multiply degrees of latitude, but partly the difference of the Needle, and most of all the running seas, which at that time ran Northwest, had drawn vs to this other danger, had not God sent vs this winde, which at length waxed larger, and restored vs to our right course. These running seas be so perillous that they deceiue the most part of the gouernours, and some be so little curious, contenting themselves with ordinary experience, that they care not to seeke out any meanes to know when they swarue, neither by the compass, nor by any other triall. The first signe of land were certaine fowles which they knew to be of India: the second, bonghes of palmes and sedges: the third, snakes swimming on the water, and a substance which they call by the name of a coine of money, as bread and as round as a groat, woonderfully printed and stamped of nature, like vnto some coine. And these two last signes be so certaine, that the next day after, if the winde serue, they see land, which we did to our great ioy, when all our water (for you know they make no beere in those parts)

Corall.

Two wayes beyond y^e cape of Good hope.

They commonly saile from Lisbon to Goa in 5 moneths.

Running seas very dangerous.

Certaine signe of land.

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parts) and victuals began to faile vs. And to Goa we came the foure and twentieth day of October, there being receiued with passing great charity. The people be tawny, but not disfigured in their lips & noses, as the Moores and Cafres of Ethiopia. They that be not of reputation, or at least the most part, goe naked, sauing an apron of a span long, and as much in breadth before them, and a lace two fingers broad before them, girded about with a string and no more: and thus they thinke them as well as we with all our trimming. Of the fruits and trees that be here I cannot now speake, for I should make another letter as long as this. For hitherto I haue not scene a tree here whose like I haue scene in Europe, the vine excepted, which neuertheless here is to no purpose, so that all the wines are brought out of Portugall. The drinke of this countrey is good water, or wine of the Palme tree, or of a fruit called Cocos. And this shall suffice for this time. If God send me my health, I shall haue opportunity to write to you once againe. Now the length of my letter compelleth me to take my leaue, and thus I wish your most prosperous health. From Goa the tenth of Nouember, 1579.

They arrived at
Goa the 24 of
October.

Your louing sonne Thomas
Steuens.

A briefe relation of the great magnificence and rich traffike of the kingdome of Pegu beyond the East India, written by Frey Peter of Lisbon, to his cousin Frey Diego of Lisbon, from Cochin.

I Received your letters in the harbour of Damaon by a carauell of aduise that came from Malacca, which brought shot, powder, and other prouision for the furnishing of foure gallies and a great Gallion, which are now in building, to keepe our coast for feare of great store of men of warre, being Moores, which trouble vs very sore. At that instant when I receiued your letters I was newly come from the kingdome of Pegu, where I had remained one yeere and an halfe, and from thence I departed to the city of Cochin in October 1587. The newes which I can certifie you of concerning these countreys are: that this king of Pegu is the mightiest king of men, & the richest that is in these parts of the world: for he bringeth into the field at any time, when he hath warres with other priaces, about a million of fightingmen: howbeit they be very leane and small people, and are brought vnto the field without good order. He is lord of the Elephants, and of all the golde and siluer mines, and of all the pearles and precious stones: so that he hath the greatest store of treasure that euer was heard of in these parts. The countrey people call him the God of truth and of iustice. I had great conference with this king, and with the head captaine of the Portugals, which is one of the countrey. They demanded of me many questions as touching the law and faith of Iesus Christ, and as touching the Ten Commandements. And the king gaue his consent that our Order should build a Church in his countrey, which was halfe builded; but our peruerse and malicious Portugals plucked it downe againe: for whereas it is a countrey wherein our nation gaine very much by their commodities, they fearing that by the building of this Church there would be greater resort thither, and so their trade should be impaired, if their great gaines should be knowen vnto others then those which found this countrey out first, therefore they were so vnwilling that the building of this church should goe forward. Our Portugals which are here in this realme are worse people then the Gentiles. I preached diuers times among those heathen people; but being obstinate they say, that as their fathers beleued so they will beleue: for if their forefathers went to the diuell so they will. Wherevpon I returned haeke againe to our monastery to certifie our Father prouinciall of the estate of this New found countrey. It is the best and richest countrey in all this East India; and it is thought to be richer then China.

The coast of In-
dia greatly trou-
bled with
Moures.

Abundance of
golde, siluer,
pearles, & pre-
cious stones in
Pegu.

The great gaue
of the Portugals
in Pegu.

Pegu the best &
richest countrey
in all the East
India.

I am afraid that the warres which his Maestie hath with England will be the vtter vndoing and spoile of Spaine: for these countreys likewise are almost spoiled with ciuill warres, which the Moores haue against the Gentiles: for the kings here are vp in armes all the countrey

A prophesie of
an Indian against
Spain.

ouer. Here is an Indian which is counted a prophet, which hath prophesied that there will a Dragon arise in a strange country, which will do great hurt to Spaine. How it will fall out onely God doth know. And thus I rest: from this monastery of Cochin the 28 of December, 1589.

Your good cousin and assured friend
frier Peter of Lisbon.

A voyage with three tall ships, the Penelope Admirall, the Marchant royall Viceadmirall, and the Edward Bonadventure Rereadmirall, to the East Indies, by the Cape of Buona Speransa, to Quitangone neere Mosambique, to the Iles of Comoro and Zanzibar on the backside of Africa, and beyond Cape Comori in India, to the Iles of Nicubar and of Gomes Polo within two leagues of Sumatra, to the Ilands of Pulo Pinaom, and thence to the maine land of Malacca, begunne by M. George Raymond, in the yeere 1591, and performed by M. James Lancaster, and written from the mouth of Edmund Barker of Ipswich, his lieutenant in the sayd voyage, by M. Richard Hakluyt.

Ovr fleet of the three tall ships abouenamed departed from Plimmouth the 10 of April 1591, and arriued at the Canarie-Ilands the 25 of the same, frō whence we departed the 29 of April. The second of May we were in the height of Cape Blanco. The fift we passed the tropique of Cancer. The eight we were in the height of Cape Verde. All this time we went with a faire winde at Northeast, alwayes before the winde vntill the 13 of the same moneth, when we came within 8 degrees of the Equinoctiall line, where we met with a contrary winde. Here we lay off and on in the sea vntill the sixt of Iune, on which day we passed the sayd line. While we lay thus off and on, we tooke a Pertugal Caranel laden by marchants of Lisbon for Brasile, in which Caranel we had some 60 tunnes of wine, 1200 iarres of oyle, about 100 iarres of oliues, certaine barrels of capers, three fats of peason, with diuers other necessaries fit for our voyage: which wine, oyle, oliues and capers were better to vs then gold. We had two men died before wee passed the line, and diuers sicke, which tooke their sicknesse in those hote climates: for they be wonderfull vnwholesome from 8 degrees of Northerly latitude vnto the line, at that time of the yeere: for we had nothing but Ternados, with such thunder, lightning, and raine, that we could not keep our men drie 3 houres together, which was an occasion of the infection among them, and their eating of salt victuals, with lacke of clothes to shift them. After we passed the line, we had the wind still at Eastsoutheast, which caried vs along the coast of Brasil 100 leagues from the maine, til we came in 26 degrees to the Southward of the line, where the wind came vp to the North, at which time we did account, that the Cape of Buona esperansa did beare off vs East and by South, betwixt 900 and 1000 leagues. Passing this gulfe from the coast of Brasil vnto the Cape we had the wind often variable as it is vpon our coast, but for the most part so, that we might lie our course. The 28 of Iuly we had sight of the foresayd Cape of Buona esperansa: vntill the 31 wee lay off and on with the wind contrary to double the Cape, hoping to double it, & so to haue gone seuentie leagues further to a place called Agoaala de S. Bras, before we would haue sought to haue put into any harbour. But our men being weake and sicke in all our shippes, we thought good to seeke some place to refresh them. With which consent we bare vp with the land to the Northward of the Cape, and going along the shoare, we espied a goodly Baie with an Iland lying to Seawards of it, into which we did beare, and found it very commodious for our ships to ride in. This Baie is called Agoada de Saldanha, lying 15 leagues Northward on the hither side of the Cape. The first of August being Sunday we came to an anker in the Baie, sending our mē on land, and there came vnto them certaine blacke Saluages very brutish which would not stay, but retired from them. For the space of 15 or 20 dayes we could find no reliefe but onely foules which wee killed with our pieces, which were

Three occasions
of sicknes neere
the line.

Agoada de Saldanha.

propheied that there will
 ipaine. How it will fall
 of Cochin the 28 of Dec.

and assured friend
 of Lisbon.

Merchant royall Vicead-
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 and of Malacca, be-
 formed by M. Iames
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 lled with our pieces, which
 were

were cranes and geese: there was no fish but muskles and other shel-fish, which we gathered on the rocks. After 15 or 20 dayes being here, our Admirall went with his pinnasse vnto the Iland which lieth off this Baie, where hee found great store of Penguins & Seales, whereof he brought good plenty with him. And twice after that we sent certain of our men, which at both times brought their bots lading vnto our ships. After we had bene here some time, we got here a Negro, whom we compelled to march into the countrey with vs, making signs to bring vs some cattel; but at this time we could come to the sight of none, so we let the Negro goe with some trifles. Within 8 dayes after, he with 30 or 40 other Negroes, brought vs downe some 40 bullocks and oxen, with as many sheepe: at which time we brought but few of the. But within 8 dayes after they came downe with as many more, & then we bought some 24 oxen with as many sheepe. We bought an ox for two kniues, a stirke for a knife, and a sheepe for a knife, and some we bought for lesse value then a knife. The oxen be very large and well fleshed, but not fat. The sheepe are very big and very good meat, they haue no woll on their backs but haire, and haue great tailles like the sheepe in Syria. There be diuers sorts of wild beests, as the Antilope, (whereof M. Lancaster killed one of the bignes of a yong colt) the red & fallow Deere, with other great beasts vnknown vnto vs. Here are also great store of ouer-grown monkies. As touching our proceeding vpon our voyage, it was thought good rather to proceed with two ships well manned, then with three euill manned: for here wee had of sound and whole men but 198, of which there went in the Penelope with the Admiral 101, and in the Edward with the worshipfull M. capitaine Lancaster 97. We left behind 50 men with the Roiall marchant, whereof there were many prettily well recouered, of which ship was master and gouernour Abraham Kendal, which for many reasons we thought good to send home. The disease that hath consumed our men hath bene the skuruie. Our souldiers which haue not bene vsed to the Sea, haue best held out, but our mariners dropt away, which (in my iudgement) proceedeth of their euill diet at home.

Six dayes after our sending backe for England of the Marchant Roiall from Agoada de Saldanha, our Admirall M. capitaine Raimond in the Penelope, and M. Iames Lancaster in the Edward Bonaduenture, set forward to double the Cape of Buona esperansa, which they did very speedily. But being passed as far as Cape dos Corrientes, the 14 of Septēber we were encountred with a mighty storme and extreeme gusts of wind, wherein we lost our Generals companie, and could neuer heare of him nor his ship any more, though we did our best endeuour to seeke him vp and downe a long while, and staied for him certaine dayes at the Iland of Comoro, where we appointed to stay one for another. Foure dayes after this vncomfortable seperation in the morning toward ten of the clocke we had a terrible clap of thunder, which slew foure of our men outright, their necks being wrung in sonder without speaking any word, and of 94 men there was not one vntouched, whereof some were striken blind, others were bruised in their legs & armes, and others in their breasts, so that they voided blood two dayes after, others were drawn out at length as though they had bene racked. But (God be thanked) they all recouered sauing onely the foure which were slaine out right. Also with the same thunder our maine maste was torne very grieuously from the head to the decke, and some of the spikes that were ten inches into the timber, were melted with the extreme heate thereof. From thence wee shaped our course to the Northeast, and not long after we fell vpon the Northwest end of the mighty Iland of S. Laurence: which one of our men espied by Gods good blessing late in the euening by Moone light, who seeing afarre off the breaking of the Sea, and calling to certaine of his fellowes, asked them what it was: which est soones told him that it was the breaking of the Sea vpon the Shoulds. Whereupon in very good time we cast about to auoyd the danger which we were like to haue incurred. Thus passing on forward, it was our lucke to ouer-shoote Mozambique, and to fall with a place called Quitangone two leagues to the Northward of it, and we tooke three or foure Barkes of Moores, which Barkes in their language they call Pangaias, laden with Millio, hennes, and ducks, with one Portugall boy, going for the prouision of Mozambique. Within few dayes following we came to an Iland an hundred leagues to the Northeast of Mozam-

Great store of
 Penguins and
 Seales.

Bullocks, oxen,
 and sheepe,
 dog-sheepe.

Cape de Buona
 Speransa dou-
 bled.
 Cape dos Corri-
 entes.
 Here they are
 scuered from the
 Penelope.

Foure men
 slaine with a
 clap of thunder.

The Shoulds of
 S. Laurence.

Quitangone
 neere Mozam-
 bique.

The Ile of Comoro. bique called Comoro, which we found exceeding full of people, which are Moores of tawny colour and good stature, but they be very trecherous and diligently to be taken heed of. Here wee desired to stee our selues with water, whereof we stood in great need, and sent sixteene of our men well armed on shore in our boate: whom the people suffred quietly to land and water, and diuers of them with their king came aboard our ship in a gowne of crimosine Sattin pinked after the Moorish fashion downe to the knee, whom we entertained in the best maner, and had some conference with him of the state of the place and marchandise, vsing our Portugall boy which we had taken before for our interpreter, and in the end licensed the king and his company to depart, and sent our men againe for more water, who then also dispatched their businesse, & returned quietly: the third time likewise we sent them for more, which also returned without any harme. And though we thought our selues furnished, yet our master William Mace of Radcliffe pretending that it might be long before we should finde any good watering place, would needes goe himselfe on shore with thirtie men, much against the will of our captaine, and hee and 16 of his company, together with one boat which was all that we had, and 16 others that were a washing ouer-against our ship, were betrayed of the perfidious Moores, and in our sight for the most part slaine, we being not able for want of a boat to yeeld them any succour. From thence with heauie hearts we shaped our course for Zanzibar the 7 of Nouember, where shortly after wee arriued and made vs a new boat of such boards as we had within boord, and rid in the road vntill the 15 of February, where, during our aboard, we sawe diuers Pangaia's or boates, which are pinned with wooden pinnes, and sowed together with Palmito cordes, and calked with the huskes of Cocos shels beaten, whereof they make Occan. At length a Portugal Pangaia coming out of the harborow of Zanzibar, where they haue a small Factorie, sent a Canoa with a Moore which had bene christened, who brought vs a letter wherein they desired to know what wee were, and what we sought. We sent them word we were Englishmen come from Don Antonio vpon businesse to his friends in the Indies: with which answer they returned, and would not any more come at vs. Whereupon not long after wee manned out our boat and tooke a Pangaia of the Moores, which had a priest of theirs in it, which in their language they call a Sherife: whom we vsed very courteously: which the king tooke in very good part, hauing his priests in great estimation, and for his deliuerance furnished vs with two moneths victuals, during all which time we detained him with vs. These Moores informed vs of the false and spitefull dealing of the Portugals towards vs, which made them beleuee that we were cruell people and men-eaters, and willed them if they loued their safetie in no case to come neere vs. Which they did onely to cut vs off from all knowledge of the state and traffique of the country. While we rood from the end of Nouember vntil the middle of February in this harborough, which is sufficient for a ship of 500 tuns to ride in, we set vpon a Portugall Pangaia with our boat, but because it was very litle, & our men not able to stirre in it, we were not able to take the sayd Pangaia, which was armed with 10 good shot like our long fouling pieces. This place for the goodnesse of the harborough and watering, and plentifull refreshing with fish, whereof we tooke great store with our nets, and for sundry sorts of fruits of the country, as Cocos and others, which were brought vs by the Moores, as also for oxen and hennes, is carefully to be sought for by such of our ships, as shall hereafter passe that way. But our men had need to take good heed of the Portugals: for while we lay here the Portugall Admiral of the coast from Melinde to Mozambique, came to view and to betray our boat if he could haue taken at any time aduantage, in a gallie Frigate of ten tunnes with 8 or 9 coares on a side. Of the strength of which Frigate and their trecherous meaning we were advertised by an Arabian Moore which came from the king of Zanzibar diuers times vnto vs about the deliuerie of the priest aforesayd, and afterward by another which we caried thence along with vs: for wheresoeuer we came, our care was to get into our hands some one or two of the countreys to learne the languages and states of these partes where we touched. Moreover, here againe we had another clap of thunder which did shake our foremast very much, which wee fisht and repaired with timber from the shore, whereof there is good store thereabout of a kind of trees some fortie foot high, which is a red and tough wood, and as I suppose,

30 of our men
betrayed at the
Ile of Comoro.

Zanzibar Harb.

A Portugall
Factorie in
Zanzibar.

The treason of
the Portugals
towards the
English.

An excellent
place for refresh-
ing.

A gallie Frigate.

Another thun-
der-clap.

which are Moores of tawny
 tly to be taken heed of,
 in great need, and sent
 people suffered quietly to
 our ship in a gowne of
 e, whom we entertained
 of the place and marchan-
 terpreter, and in the ene-
 ine for more water, who
 time likewise we sent
 gh we thought our selues
 t it might be long before
 elfe on shore with thirte
 company, together with
 washing our-against our
 the most part slaine, we
 thence with heauie hearts
 tly after wee arriued and
 in the road vntill the 15
 hoates, which are pinned
 galled with the huskes of
 cal Pangalia comming out
 at a Canoa with a Moore
 desired to know what we
 men come from Don An-
 swere they returned, and
 ned out our boat and tooke
 n their language they call
 very good part, hauing his
 with two moneths victuals,
 formed vs of the false and
 lecue that we were cruell
 in no case to come neere
 e state and traffique of the
 middle of February in this
 e, we set vpon a Portugall
 not able to stirre in it, we
 D good shot like our long
 watering, and plentifull re-
 l for sundry sorts of fruits
 e Moores, as also for oxen
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 te of ten tunnes with 8 or 9
 echerous meaning we were
 nzibar diuers times vnto vs
 ner which we caried thence
 to our hands some one or
 e partes where we touched.
 d shake our foremast very
 whereof there is good store
 d and tough wood, and as I
 suppose,

suppose, a kind of Cedar. Here our Surgeon Arnold negligently catching a great heate in his head being on land with the master to seeke oxen, fell sicke and shortly died, which might haue bene cured by letting of blood before it had bin settled. Before our departure we had in this place some thousand weight of pitch, or rather a kind of gray and white gumme like vnto frankincense, as clamme as turpentine, which in melting groweth as blacke as pitch, and is very brittle of it selfe, but we mingled it with oyle, whereof wee had 300 iarres in the prize which we tooke to the Northward of the Equinoctiall, not farre from Guinie, bound for Brasil. Sixe dayes before wee departed hence, the Cape marchant of the Factorie wrote a letter vnto our capitaine in the way of friendship, as he pretended, requesting a iarre of wine, and a iarre of oyle, and two or three pounds of gunpowder, which letter hee sent by a Negro his man, and Moore in a Canoa: we sent him his demands by the Moore, but tooke the Negro along with vs because we vnderstood he had bene in the East Indies and knew somewhat of the Countrey. By this Negro we were aduertised of a small Barke of some thirte tunnes (which the Moores call a Iunco) which was come from Goa thither laden with Pepper for the Factorie and seruice of that kingdome. Thus hauing trimmed our shippe as we lay in this road, in the end we set forward for the coast of the East India, the 15 of February aforesayd, intending if we could to haue reached to Cape Comori, which is the headland or Promontorie of the maine of Malauar, and there to haue lien off and on for such ships as should haue passed from Zeilan, Sant Tome, Bengala, Pegu, Malacca, the Moluccos, the coast of China, and the Ile of Iapan, which ships are of exceeding wealth and riches. But in our course we were very much deceiued by the currents that set into the gulfes of the Red sea along the coast of Melinde. And the windes shortening vpon vs to the Northeast and Easterly, kept vs that we could not get off, and so with the putting in of the currents from the Westward, set vs in further vnto the Northward within fourescore leagues of the Ile of Zocotora, farre from our determined course and expectation. But here we neuer wanted abundance of Dolphins, Bonitos and flying fishes. Now while we found our selues thus farre to the Northward, and the time being so farre spent, we determined to goe for the Red sea, or for the Iland of Zocotora, both to refresh our selues, and also for some purchase. But while wee were in this consultation, the winde very luckily came about to the Northwest and caried vs directly toward Cape Comori. Before we should haue doubled this Cape, we were determined to touch at the Ilands of Mamale, of which we had aduertisement, that one had victuals, standing in the Northerly latitude of twelue degrees. Howbeit it was not our good lucke to finde it, which fell out partly by the obstinacie of our master: for the day before we fell with part of the Ilands the wind came about to the Southwest, and then shifting our course we missed it. So the wind increasing Southerly, we feared we should not haue bene able to haue doubled the Cape, which would haue greatly hazarded our casting away vpon the coast of India, the Winter season and Western Monsons already being come in, which Monsons continue on that coast vntil August. Neuertheles it pleased God to bring the wind more Westerly, & so in the moneth of May 1592. we happily doubled Cape Comori without sight of the coast of India. From hence thus hauing doubled this Cape, we directed our course for the Ilands of Nicubar, which lie North and South with the Western part of Sumatra, and in the latitude of 7 degrees to the Northward of the Equinoctiall. From which Cape of Comori vnto the aforesayd Ilands we ranne in sixe dayes with a very large wind though the weather were foule with extreme raine and gustes of windes. These Ilands were missed through our masters default for want of due obseruation of the South starre. And we fell to the Southward of them within the sight of the Ilands of Gomes Polo, which lie hard vpon the great Iland of Sumatra the first of Iune, and at the Northeast side of them we lay two or three dayes becalmed, hoping to haue had a Pilote from Sumatra, within two leagues whereof wee lay off and on. Now the Winter comming vpon vs with much contagious weather, we directed our course from hence with the Ilands of Pulo Pinaout, (where by the way is to be noted that Pulo in the Malaian tongue signifieth an Iland) at which Ilands wee arriued about the beginning of Iune, where we came to an anker in a very good harborough betweene three Ilands: at which time our men were very sicke and many fallen.

Heat in the head
 deadly.
 Letting of blood
 very necessary.

A Iunco laden
 with pepper and
 drugs.

The currents
 set to the North-
 ward.

Zocotora.

The Iles of
 Mamale.

Cape Comori
 doubled 1592.
 The Iles of
 Nicubar.

The Iles of
 Gomes Polo.

Sumatra.

The Iles of
 Pulo Pinaout.

fallen. Here we determined to stay vntill the Winter were ouerpast. This place is in 6 degrees and a halfe to the Northward, and some five leagues from the maine betweene Malacca and Pegu. Here we continued vntill the end of August. Our refreshing in this place was very smal, onely of oisters growing on rocks, great wilks, and some few fish which we tooke with our hookes. Here we landed our sicke men on these vninhabited Ilands for their health, neuertheless 26 of them died in this place, whereof Iohn Hall our master was one, and M. Rainold Golding another, a marchant of great honestie and much discretion. In these Ilands are abundance of trees of white wood, so right and tall, that a man may make mastes of them being an hundred foote long. The winter passed and hauing watered our ship and fitted her to goe to Sea, wee had left vs but 33 men and one boy, of which not past 22 were sound for labour and helpe, and of them not past a third part sailers: thence we made saile to seeke some place of refreshing, and went ouer to the maine of Malacca. The next day we came to an anker in a Baie in six fadomes water some two leagues from the shore. Then master James Lancaster our captaine, and M. Edmund Barker his lieutenant, and other of the companie manning the boat, went on shoare to see what inhabitants might be found. And coming on land we found the tracking of some barefooted people which were departed thence not long before: for we sawe their fire still burning, but people we sawe none, nor any other liuing creature, saue a certaine kind of foule called oxen birds, which are a gray kind of Sea-foule, like a Snite in colour, but not in beake. Of these we killed some eight dozen with haile-shot being very tame, and spending the day in search, returned toward night aboard. The next day about two of the clocke in the afternoone we espied a Canoa which came neere vnto vs, but would not come aboard vs, hauing in it some sixteen naked Indians, with whom neuertheless going afterward on land, we had friendly conference and promise of victuals. The next day in the morning we espied three ships, being all of burthen 60 or 70 tunnes, one of which wee made to strike with our very boate: and vnderstanding that they were of the towne of Martabam, which is the chiefe haueu towne for the great citie of Pegu, and the goods belonging to certaine Portugal Iesuites and a Biscuit baker a Portugall we tooke that ship & did not force the other two, because they were laden for marchants of Pegu, but hauing this one at our command, we came together to an anker. The night following all the men except twelue, which we tooke into our ship, being most of them borne in Pegu, fled away in their boate, leauing their ship and goods with vs. The next day we weighed our anker and went to the Leeward of an Iland hard by, and tooke in her lading being pepper, which shee and the other two had laden at Pera, which is a place on the maine 30 leagues to the South. Besides the aforesaid three ships, we tooke another ship of Pegu laden with pepper, and perceiuing her to bee laden with marchants goods of Pegu onely, wee dismissed her without touching any thing.

Thus hauing staid here 10 daies and discharged her goods into the Edward, which was about the beginning of September, our sicke men being somewhat refreshed and lustie, with such reliefe as we had found in this ship, we weighed anker, determining to runne into the streights of Malacca to the Ilands called Pulo Sambilam, which are some five and fortie leagues Northward of the citie of Malacca, to which Ilands the Portugals must needs come from Goa or S. Thome, for the Malucos, China, and Iapan. And when wee were there arriued, we lay too and agayne for such shipping as should come that way. Thus hauing spent some five dayes, vpon a Sunday we espied a saile which was a Portugall ship that came from Negapatan a towne on the maine of India ouer-against the Northeast part of the Ile of Zeilan; and that night we tooke her being of 250 tunnes: she was laden with Rice for Malacca. Captaine Lancaster commanded their captaine and master aboard our shippe, and sent Edmund Barker his lieutenant and seuen more to keepe this prize, who being aboard the same, came to an anker in thirtie fadomes water: for in that chancell three or foure leagues from the shore you shall finde good anchorage. Being thus at an anker and keeping out a light for the Edward, another Portugall ship of Sant Thome of foure hundred tunnes, came and ankered hard by vs. The Edward being put to Leeward for lacke of helpe of men to handle her sailes, was not able the next morning to fetch her vp, vntill we which were in the prize with our boate, went to help

Trees fit for
mastes.

Malacca.

Three ships of
Pegu laden with
pepper.
Martabam.

per.

Pulo Sambilam.

A ship of Ne-
gapatam taken.

A ship of S.
Thome.

This place is in 6 de-
graine between Malacca
ishing in this place was
few fish which we tooke
lands for their health,
master was one, and M.
cretion. In these lands
ay make mastes of them
ed our ship and fitted her
not past 22 were sound
ce we made saile to seeke
The next day we came
the shore. Then master
nt, and other of the com-
ght be found. And com-
which were departed thence
saw none, nor any other
ch are a gray kind of Sea-
ed some eight dozen with
ed toward night aboard.
a Canoa which came neere
aked Indians, with whom
and promise of victuals,
burthen 60 or 70 tunnes,
standing that they were of
great citie of Pegu, and
baker a Portugall we tooke
n for marchants of Pegu,
r. The night following all
t of them borne in Pegu.
The next day we weighed
in her lading being pepper,
on the maine 30 leagues to
ship of Pegu laden with
Pegu onely, wee dismissed

the Edward, which was about
reshed and lustie, with such
g to runne into the streights
ie and fortie leagues North-
needs come from Goa or S.
re there arriued, we lay too
uing spent some five dayes,
me from Negapatan a towne
e of Zeilan; and that night
r Malacca. Captaine Lan-
and sent Edmund Barker his
the same, came to an anker
es from the shore you shall
ght for the Edward, another
d ankered hard by vs. The
le her sailes, was not able
tize with our boate, went to
help

help to man our shippe. Then comming aboard we went toward the shippe of Sant Thome, but our ship was so foule that shee escaped vs. After we had taken out of our Portugall prize what we thought good, we turned her and all her men away except a Pilot and foure Moores. We continued here vntill the sixt of October, at which time we met with the ship of the captaine of Malacca of seuen hundred tunnes which came from Goa: we shot at her many shot, and at last shooting her maine-yard through, she came to an anker and yielded. We commaunded her Captaine, Master, Pilot and Purser to come aboard vs. But the Cap-
taine accompanied with one souldier onely came, and after cert^{aine} conference with him, he made excuse to fetch the Master and Purser, which he sayd would not come vnlessee he went for them: but being gotten from vs in the edge of the euening, he with all the people which were to the number of about three hundred men, women and children, got a shore with two great boates and quite abandoned the ship. At our comming aboard we found in her sixteene pieces of brasse, and three hundred butts of Canarie wine, and Nipar wine, which is made of the palme trees, and raisin wine which is also very strong: as also all kind of Haberdasher wares, as hats, red caps knit of Spanish wooll, worsted stockings knit, shooes, veluets, taffataes, chamlets, and silkes, abundance of suckets, rice, Venice glasses, certaine papers full of false and counterfeit stones which an Italian brought from Venice to deceiue the rude Indians withall, abundance of playing cardes, two or three packs of French paper. Whatsoeuer became of the treasure which vsually is brought in roials of plate in this gallion, we could not find it. After that the mariners had disordredly piled this rich shippe, the Cap-
taine because they would not follow his commandement to vnlade those excellent wines into the Edward, abandoned her & let her driue at Sea, taking out of her the choisest things that she had. And doubting the forces of Malaca and Pegu eight degrees to the Northward, to seeke for pitch to trimme our ship. Here we sent our souldier, which the captaine of the aforesaid gallion had left behind him with vs, because he had the Malaian language, to deale with the people for pitch, which hee did faithfully, and procured vs some two or three quintals with promise of more, and certaine of the people came vnto vs. We sent commodities to their king to barter for Amber-griese, and for the hornes of Abath, whereof the king onely hath the traffique in his hands. Now this Abath is a beast which hath one horne onely in her forehead, and is thought to be the female Vnicorne, and is highly esteemed of all the Moores in those parts as a most soueraigne remedie against poyson. We had onely two or three of these hornes which are of the colour of a browne gray, and some reasonable quantitie of Amber-griese. At last the king went about to betray our Portugall with our marchandise: but he to get aboard vs, told him that we had gilt armour, shirtes of maile and halberds, which things they greatly desire: for hope whereof he let him returne aboard, and so he escaped the danger. Thus we left this coast and went backe againe in sight of Sumatra, and thence to the Ilands of Nicubar, where we arriued and found them inhabited with Moores, and after wee came to an anker, the people daily came aboard vs in their Canoaes, with hennes, Cocos, plantans and other fruits: and within two dayes they brought vnto vs roials of plate, giuing vs them for Calicut cloth: which roials they finde by diuing for them in the Sea, which were lost not long before in two Portugall ships which were bound for China and were cast away there. They call in their language the Coco Calambe, the Plantane Pison, a Hen lam, a Fish Iccan, a Hog Babee. From thence we returned the 21 of Nouember to goe for the Iland of Zeilan, and arriued there about the third of December 1592. and ankered vpon the Southside in sixe fadomes water, where we lost our anker, the place being rockie and foule ground. Then we ranne along the Southwest part of the sayd Iland, to a place called Punta del Galle, where we ankered, determining there to haue remained vntill the comming of the Bengala Fleet of seuen or eight ships, and the Fleete of Pegu of two or three sailes, and the Portugall shippes of Tanaseri being a great Baie to the Southward of Martalam in the kingdom of Siam: which ships, by diuers intelligences which we had, were to come that way within foureteene dayes to bring commodities to serue the Caraks, which commonly depart from Cochin for Portugall by the middest of Ianuarie. The commodities

The galeon of Malacca of 700 taken.

Wares fit to carry into this East Indie.

The kingdom of Iusalaon.

Amber-griese. The hornes of Abath. The female Vnicorne.

Some small quantitie hereof may be carried to pleasure those kings. They arriue at the Iles of Nicubar, which are inhabited by Moores.

They returne homeward. They arriue at Zeilan.

Tanaseri in the kingdom of Siam.

of

Commodities
of Bengala.

Commodities
of Pegu
Commodities
of Tanaseri.

A great cur-
rent to the
Southward.

A notable re-
lief of fishes
taken.

Baia de Agoa.

They double
the Cape of
Buona Speranza.

S. Helena.

John Segar an
Englishman
left 18 moneths
at sea in the
Heldt Santa
Helena.

A miraculou
effect of ex-
treme feare or
extreme joy.

The description
of the commodi-
ties of the Ile
of Santa Helena.

of the shippes which come from Bengala bee fine pauillions for beds, wrought quilts, fine Calicut cloth, Pintados and other fine workes, and Rice, and they make this voyage twice in the yeere. Those of Pegu bring the chiefest stones, as Rubies and Diamants, but their chiefe freight is Rice and certaine cloth. Those of Tanaseri are chiefly freighted with Rice and Nipar wine, which is very strong, and in colour like vnto rocke water somewhat whitish, and very hote in taste like vnto Aqua vitæ. Being shot vp to the place aforesayd, called Punta del Galle, wee came to an anker in foule ground and lost the same, and lay all that night a drift, because we had nowe but two ankers left vs, which were vnstocked and in hold. Whereupon our men tooke occasion to come home, our Capitaine at that time lying very sicke more like to die then to liue. In the morning wee set our foresaile determining to lie vp to the Northward and there to keepe our selues to and againe out of the current, which otherwise would haue set vs off to the Southward from all knowen land. Thus hauing set our foresaile, and in hand to set all our other sayles to accomplish our aforesayd determination, our men made answere that they would take their direct course for England and would stay there no longer. Nowe seeing they could not bee perswaded by any meanes possible, the capitaine was constrained to giue his consent to returne, leauing all hope of so great possibilities. Thus the eight of December 1592. wee set sayle for the Cape of Buona Speranza, passing by the Ilands of Maldina, and leauing the mightie Iland of S. Laurence on the starreboord or Northward in the latitude of 26 degrees to the South. In our passage ouer from S. Laurence to the maine we had exceeding great store of Bonitos and Albocores, which are a greater kind of fish: of which our captain, being now recovered of his sicknesse, tooke with an hooke as many in two or three howers as would serue fortie persons a whole day. And this skole of fish continued with our ship for the space of fise or sixe weekes, all which while we tooke to the quantitie aforesayd, which was no small refreshing to vs. In February 1593. we fell with the Eastermost land of Africa at a place called Baia de Agoa some 100 leagues to the Northeast of the Cape of Good Hope: and finding the winds contrary, we spent a moneth or fise weekes before we could double the Cape. After wee had doubled it in March following, wee directed our course for the Iland of Santa Helena, and arriued there the third day of Aprill, where wee staid to our great comfort nineteene dayes: in which meane space some one man of vs tooke thirtie goodly Congers in one day, and other rockie fise and some Bonitos. After our arriuall at Santa Helena, I Edmund Barker went on shore with foure or fise Peguins or men of Pegu which we had taken, and our Surgion, where in an house by the Chappell I found an Englishman one John Segar of Burie in Suffolke, who was left there eightene moneths before by Abraham Kendall, who put in there with the Roiall marchant, and left him there to refresh him on the Iland, being otherwise like to haue perished on shipboord: and at our comming wee found him as fresh in colour and in as good plight of body to our seeming as might be, but crazed in minde and halfe out of his wits, as afterward wee perceiued: for whether he were put in fright of vs, not knowing at first what we were, whether friends or foes, or of sudden ioy when he vnderstood we were his olde consorts and countreymen, hee became idle-headed, and for eight dayes space neither night nor day tooke any naturall rest, and so at length died for lacke of sleepe. Here two of our men, whereof the one was diseased with the skurue, and the other had bene nine moneths sicke of the fluxe, in short time while they were on the Iland, recovered their perfect health. We found in this place great store of very wholesome and excellent good greene figs, oranges, and lemons very faire, abundance of goates and hogs, and great plentie of partridges, Guineecoeks, and other wilde fowles. Our mariners somewhat discontented being now watered and hauing some prouision of fish, contrary to the will of the capitaine, would straight home. The capitaine because he was desirous to goe for Phernambut in Brasil, granted their request. And about the 12 of Aprill 1593. we departed from S. Helena, and directed our course for the place aforesayd. The next day our capitaine calling vpon the sailers to finish a fore-saile which they had in hand, some of them answered that vnlesse they might goe directly home, they would lay their hands to nothing; whereupon he was constrained to folow their humour. And from thence-foorth we directed our course for our countrey,

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Diamants, but their chiefe
fraighted with Rice and
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country, which we kept vntill we came 8 degrees to the Northward of the Equinoctiall, be-
twene which 8 degrees and the line, we spent some sixe weekes, with many calme and
contrary winds at North, and sometimes to the Eastward, & sometimes to the Westward:
which losse of time and expense of our victuals, whereof we had very smal store, made vs
doubt to keepe our course and some of our men growing into a mutinie threatened to breake
vp other mens chests, to the ouerthrow of our victuals and all our selues, for euery man
had his share of his victuals before in his owne custody, that they might be sure what to
trust to, and husband it more thriftily. Our capitaine seeking to preuent this mischiefe,
being aduertised by one of our companie which had bene at the Ile of Trinidad in M.
Chldleis voyage, that there we should be sure to haue refreshing, hereupon directed his
course to that Iland, and not knowing the currents, we were put past it in the night into the
gulle of Paria in the beginning of Iune, wherein we were 8 dayes, finding the current
continually setting in, and oftentimes we were in 3 fadomes water, and could find no going
out vntill the current had put vs ouer to the Westerside vnder the maine land, where we
found no current at all, and more deep water; and so keeping by the shore, the wind off
the shore euery night did helpe vs out to the Northward. Being cleare, within foure or
fue dayes after we fell with the Ile of Mona where we ankered and rode some eigheteene
dayes. In which time the Indians of Mona gaue vs some refreshing. And in the meane
space there arriued a French ship of Cane in which was capitaine one Monsieur de Barbaterre,
of whom wee bought some two butts of wine and bread, and other victuals. Then wee wa-
tered and fitted our shippe, and stopped a great leake which broke on vs as we were beat-
ing out of the gulle of Paria. And hauing thus made ready our ship to goe to Sea, we de-
termined to goe directly for New-found-land. But before wee departed, there arose a storme
the winde being Northerly, which put vs from an anker and forced vs to the Southward of
Santo Domingo. This night we were in danger of shipwracke vpon an Iland called Sauona,
which is enuironed with flats lying 4 or 5 miles off: yet it pleased God to cleare vs of
them, & so we directed our course Westward along the Iland of Santo Domingo, and doubled
Cape Tiberon, and passed through the old chanell betweene S. Domingo and Cuba for the
cape of Florida: And here we met againe with the French ship of Caen, whose Capitaine
could spare vs no more victuals, as he said, but only hides which he had taken by traffike
vpon those Ilands, wherewith we were content and gaue him for them to his good satisfaction.
After this, passing the Cape of Florida, and cleere of the chanell of Bahama, we directed
our course for the banke of Newfound-land. Thus running to the height of 36 degrees,
and as farre to the East as the Isle of Bermuda the 17 of September finding the winds there
very variable, contrarie to our expectation and all mens writings, we lay there a day or two
the winde being northerly, and increasing continually more and more, it grewe to be a storme
and a great frete of wind: which continued with vs some 24 houres, with such extremitie,
as it caried not onely our sayles away being furl'd, but also made much water in our shippe,
so that wee had sixe foote water in holde, and hauing freed our ship thereof with baling,
the winde shifted to the Northwest and became dullerd: but presently vpon it the extremitie
of the storme was such that with the labouring of our ship we lost our foremaste, and our
ship grewe as full of water as before. The storme once ceased, and the winde contrary to
goe our course, we fell to consultation which might be our best way to saue our liues. Our vic-
tuals now being vterly spent, & hauing eaten hides 6 or 7 daies, we thought it best to beare
back againe for Dominica, & the Islands adioyning, knowing that there we might haue some
reliefe, whereupon we turned backe for the said Islands. But before we could get thither
the winde scanted vpon vs, which did greatly endanger vs for lacke of fresh water and victuals;
so that we were constrained to beare vp to the Westward to certaine other Ilandes called the
Nueblas or cloudie Ilands, towards the Ile of S. Iuan de porto Rico, where at our arriuall we
found land-crabs and fresh water, and tortoyes, which come most on lande about the full of
the moone. Here hauing refreshed our selues some 17 or 18 dayes, and hauing gotten some
small store of victuals into our ship, we resolu'd to returne againe for Mona: vpon which
our determination five of our men left vs, remaining still on the Iles of Nueblas for all per-
swasions

The gulle of
Paria, or Bocca
del Dragone
passed.
A good note.

The Ile of
Mona.

The Ile of Sa-
uona enuironed
with flats.

Cape de Tibe-
ron.

The old chanell
passed.

They returne
backe to the
West Indies.

Five English
men left on the
Nueblas.

swasions that we could vse to the contrary, which afterward came home in an English shippe. From these Ilea we departed and arriued at Mona about the twentieth of Nouember 1593, and there comming to an anker toward two or three of the clocke in the morning, the Capitaine, and Edmund Barker his Lieutenant with some few others went on land to the houses of the olde Indian and his three sonnes, thinking to haue gotten some foode, our victuals being all spent, and we not able to proceede any further vntill we had obteyned some new supply. We spent two or three daies in seeking prouision to cary aboard to relieue the whole companie. And comming downe to go aboard, the winde then being northerly and the sea somewhat growne, they could not come on shore with the boate, which was a thing of small succour and not able to rowe in any rough sea, whereupon we stayed vntill the next morning, thinking to haue had lesse winde and safer passage. But in the night about twelue of the clocke our ship did driue away with fife men and a boy onely in it, our carpenter secretly cut their owne cable, leauing nineteene of vs on land without boate or any thing, to our great discomfourt. In the midst of these miseries reposing our trust in the goodness of God, which many times before had succoured vs in our greatest extremities, we contented our selues with our poore estate, and sought meanes to preserue our liues. And because one place was not able to sustaine vs, we tooke our leaues one of another, diuiding our selues into seuerall companies. The greatest reliefe that we sixe which were with the Capitaine could finde for the space of nine and twentie dayes was the stalkes of purselaine boyled in water, and nowe and then a pompion, which we found in the garden of the olde Indian, who vpon this our second arriual with his three sonnes stole from vs, and kept himselfe continually aloft in the mountaines. After the ende of nine and twentie dayes we espied a French shippe, which afterwarde we vnderstood to be of Diepe, called the Luisa, whose Capitaine was one Monsieur Felix, vnto whom wee made a fire, at sight whereof he tooke in his topsayles, bare in with the land, and shewed vs his flagge, whereby we iudged him French: so comming along to the Westerne ende of the Island there he ankered, we making downe with all speede vnto him. At this time the Indian and his three sonnes came downe to our Capitaine Master James Lancaster and went along with him to the shippe. This night he went aboard the French man who gaue him good entertainment, and the next day fetched eleuen more of vs aboard entreating vs all very courteously. This day came another French shippe of the same towne of Diepe which remayned there vntill night expecting our other seuen mens comming downe: who, albeit we caused certaine pieces of ordinance to be shot off to call them, yet came not downe. Whereupon we departed thence, being deuided sixe into one ship, and sixe into another, and leauing this Island departed for the Northside of Saint Domingo, where we remained vntill Aprill following 1494, and spent some two monethes in traffike with the inhabitants by permission for hides and other marchandises of the Countrey. In this meane while there came a shippe of New-hauen to the place where we were, whereby we had intelligence of our seuen men which wee left behinde vs at the Isle of Mona: which was, that two of them brake their neckes with ventring to take foules vpon the cliffes, other three were slaine by the Spaniards, which came from Saint Domingo, vpon knowledge giuen by our men which went away in the Edward, the other two this man of New-hauen had with him in his shippe, which escaped the Spaniards bloodie hands. From this place Capitaine Lancaster and his Lieutenant Master Edmund Barker, shipped themselves in another shippe of Diepe, the Capitaine whereof was one Iohn La Noe, which was readie first to come away, and leauing the rest of their companie in other ships, where they were well intreated, to come after him, on Sunday the seuenth of Aprill 1594 they set homewarde, and disbocking through the Caijcos from thence arriued safely in Diepe within two and fortie dayes after, on the 19 of May, where after two dayes we had stayed to refresh our selues, and giuen humble thankes vnto God, and vnto our friendly neighbours, we tooke passage for Rie and landed there on Friday the 24 of May 1594, hauing spent in this voyage three yeeres, sixe weekes and two dayes, which the Portugales performe in halfe the time, chiefly because wee lost our fit time and season to set forth in the beginning of our voyage.

We vnderstood in the East Indies by certaine Portugales which we tooke, that they haue lately

The ship lost by
driuing away.

Great famine.

Two ships of
Diepe.

The French traf-
fike in S. Do-
mingo.

M. Lancaster
returneth to
Diepe, and so to
England.

lately discovered the coast of China to the latitude of nine and fiftie degrees, finding the sea still open to the Northward: giuing great hope of the Northeast or Northwest passage. Witness Master James Lancaster.

Certaine remembrances of an intended voyage to Brasill, and the Riuer of Plate, by the Edward Cotton, a ship of 260 Tunnes of Master Edward Cotton of Southhampton, which perished through extreme negligence neare Rio Grande in Guinie, the 17 of Iuly 1583.

Articles of Couenants agreed vpon betweene Edward Cotton Esquier, owner of the good ship called the Edward Cotton of Southhampton, and of all the marchandizes in her laden, of the one part, and William Huddie gentleman, Captaine of the said ship, Iohn Hooper his Lieutenant, Iohn Foster Master, Hugh Smith Pilot for the whole voyage, and William Cheesman marchand, on the other part.

1 TO obserue and keepe the dayly order of Common prayer aboard the ship, and the company to be called thereunto, at the least once in the day, to be pronounced openly.

2 Item, that they be ready with the first faire winde, to set saile and sailes in the voyage, and not to put into any port or harbour, but being forcibly constrained by weather, or other apparant and vrgent cause.

3 Item, that they take in, at or about the Isles of Cape Verde, to the quantitie of 25 or 30 tuns of salt, to be employed among other the owners marchandize, at Santos, and S. Vincent, to his onely behoofe, and the rest of the salt, so much as shall be needed for victuall, and for sauing of the hides to be kept aboard, & the same salt to be prouided either at the fishermens hands neere the said Isles for trucke of commodities, or els to be taken in at the aforesaid Isles, at the discretion of the abouenamed.

4 Item, vpon the due performance of this voyage, the owner bindeth himselfe by this deede, to yeeld vnto any such of the companie, as shall refuse their shares before they depart from the coast of England, 20 markes a single share, for the dutie of the whole voyage, making not aboue 75. shares single in the whole.

5 Item, the company according as they be appointed by the officers of the said ship aboue named, shall at all times be most ready to doe their painfull induer, not onely aboard, but in all labours at the land, according to the direction giuen by the aboue named officers, vpon paine of forfeiture of their shares and wages, the same to be diuided amongst the company.

6 Item, that the shares be taken at their returne out of al the traine oile, and hides of the seales, and of all other commodities gotten by their handie labour, and of the salt that shall be vendid and other commodities, at, or neere the coast of Brasill, to allow after 9 li. the tunne freight, whereof one third to goe to the companie.

7 Item, that if any man shall practise by any deuise or deuises whatsoever, to alter the voyage from the true purpose and intent of the owner, viz. to make their first port at Santos, and Saint Vincent, and there to reuictuall and traffike, and from thence to the riuer of Plate to make their voyage by the traine, and hide of the seales, with such other commodities as are there to be had, according as the owner, with diuers that haue government in the said ship, are bound to her highnesse by their deedes obligatorie in great summes, that all such practisers, vpon due prooffe made, shall loose their whole intertainment due by shares or otherwise for this sayde voyage to be adiudged by the Captaine, his Lieutenant, the Master, Pilot, and marchand, or three of them at the least, whereof the Captaine to be one.

8 Item, that the pinnesse be ready at al times to serue the marchants turne vpon his demand, to take in wares and commodities, and to cary and recary to and from the shore, when, and as oft as neede shall be, and to giue due attendance at the marchand and marchants direction during the whole voyage.

9 Item, that no head or chiefe officer being set downe for such an officer vnder the hand of the owner, at the going to sea of the said shippe, shall or may be displaced from his said

M. James Lancaster.

in an English shippe.
 November 1593, and
 morning, the Captaine,
 d to the houses of the
 our victuals being all
 ned some new supply.
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 s a thing of small suc-
 till the next morning,
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 our carpenter secretly
 any thing, to our great
 e goodness of God,
 ties, we contented our
 . And because one place
 iding our selues into se-
 the Captaine could finde
 e boyled in water, and
 le Indian, who vpon this
 usefelle continually aloft in
 d a French shippe, which
 aptaine was one Monsieur
 is topsayles, bare in with
 h: so comming along to
 vne with all speede vnto
 ur Captaine Master James
 e went aboard the French
 eleuen more of vs aboard
 shippe of the same towne
 en mens comming downe:
 to call them, yet came not
 to one ship, and sixe into
 ut Domingo, where we res-
 in traffike with the inha-
 Country. In this meane
 ere, whereby we had intel-
 of Mona: which was, that
 the cliffes, other three were
 h knowledge giuen by our
 New-hauen had with him in
 is place Captaine Lancaster
 another shippe of Diepe, the
 come away, and leaving the
 ated, to come after him, on
 bocking through the Caijcos
 ter, on the 19 of May, where
 ble thanks vnto God, and
 d there on Friday the 24 of
 es and two dayes, which the
 our fit time and season to let

ch we tooke, that they haue
 lately

place or office, without great cause, and his misdemeanor to be adludged by the Captaine, and his Lieutenant, the Master, the Pilot, and the marchant, or by the consent of three of them at the least.

IO Item, that vpon the returne of the shippe to the coast of England, the Malster and Pilot put not into any port or harbour, to the Westward of Southhampton, but forced by weather, or such like vrgent cause,

William Huddie.	John Foster.
John Hooper.	William Cheesman.
Hugh Smith.	

A direction as well for the Captaine, and other my friends of the ship, as especially for William Cheesman Marchant, for the voyage to the riuer of Plate.

The Isle of S.
Sebastian.

AT your coming to the Isle of Saint Sebastian, vpon the coast of Brasill, you shall according to your discretions, make sale of such commodities, as you may thinke will be thereabout well vented, and likewise to buy commodities without making longer stay there then your victuals be providing, but rather to bespeake commodities against your returne from the riuer of Plate, especially of Amber, Sugar, Greene ginger, Cotton wooll, and some quantitie of the peppers of the countrey there. Also for Parats and Munkies, and the beast called Serrabosa. Also you shall barrell vp of the heefe called Petune, two or three barrels, and to lose no good oportunitie, to gather of the Indian figges, and the graines of them to preserue drie, in such quantitie as comueniently may be done: and touching the making of the traine, and preseruing of the hides, I leaue it wholly to the order and the discretion of the chiefe of the companie. Also that in any road where the ship shall ride vpon the coast of America, triall be made with the draggos, for the pearle Oysters, and the same being taken, to be opened and searched for pearle in the presence of the Captaine, his Lieutenant, the Master, the Pilot, and marchant, or three of them, whereof the Captaine or his Lieutenant to be one, and to remaine in the custodie of the Captaine and marchant, vnder two lockes, either of them to haue a key to his owne locke, and that a true inuentorie be deliuered also to the Master and Pilot of the said pearle or other iewel of price gotten in the said voiage, to the intent that no partie be defrauded of his due, and that no concealment be made of any such thing vpon forfeiture, the partie to lose his share and dutie for the voyage that shall so conceale and not reueale it vnto the officers aboue named. Also to doe your best indenour to try for the best Ore of golde, siluer, or other rich mettals whatsoever. Forget not also to bring the kernels and seeds of strange plants with you, the Palmito with his fruit inclosed in him. Serue God, keepe good watch, and stand alwayes vpon your garde.

Edward Cotton.

These things being thus ordered, and the ship of the burden of 260 tunnes, with 83 men of all sortes furnished, and fully appointed for the voyage, began to set saile from Hurst Castle vpon Friday the 20 of May, Anno 1583, and the 17 day of Iuly ensuing fell with the coast of Guinie, to take in fresh water, where, through meere dissolute negligence, she perished vpon a sand, with the most part of the men in her, as appeareth by the confession of one that escaped, the substance and tenor whereof is this.

The confession of William Bends Masters Mate in the Edward Cotton, the 21 of October, Ann. 1584.

HE sayth, that the 17 day of Iuly, Anno 1583. hauing some lacke of fresh water, they put roome vpon the coast of Guinie, where they were set vpon a sand about 8 leagues from the shore, and this Examine, with 29 more, got into the pinnesse, who arriued in an Island, being desolate of people, and fve miles in compasse, where they rested 18 dayes through force of weather, hauing nought to eate but grasse. The rest of the companie the ship being splited

M. Edw. Cotton.

ged by the Captaine,
the consent of three
land, the Maister and
ampton, but forced by

Foster.
am Cheesman.

the ship, as expe-
riener of Plate.

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es, I leaue it wholly to
at in any road where the
e dragges, for the pearle
pearle in the presence of
or three of them, where-
custodie of the Captaine
his owne locke, and that
aid pearle or other jewels
defrauded of his due, and
ne partie to lose his share
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golde, siluer, or other rich
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Edward Cotton.

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sand about 8 leagues from
e, who arrived in an Island,
ey rested 18 dayes through
the company the ship being
splitted

The arrest in Spaine. TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

split in two, and in quarters, got them into one of the after quarters, and by the helpe
of raftes came also a shore into another Island neere to Rio Grande, where they all died as he
supposeth.

The other 30 in the pinnesse, at the end of 18 dayes, departed that Island, and came to
Saint Domingo, where comming on shore, they were taken of the Moores, & stripped
naked. And they buried one Coxo an olde man aliue, notwithstanding his pitifull lamenta-
tion and skrikinge: the rest hauing Rice and water allowed them, liued there a certaine
one. This Examine was at last sold to a Portugall, with whom he dwelt the space of 3
quarter of a yere, and in the end, a Portugall Carauel comming thither, his master laded
the same with Negroes, and he obtained leaue of his master to goe in the same Carau-
uell, & by that meanes arrived at Lisbon, and from thence came into England the 17 of
October, 1584, leauing behinde him of his companie aliue, Richard Hacker, Iohn Baker,
Iohn Mathew, and a boy, with two others which were gone beyond Saint Domingo: all
which, as he saith, were so sicke and diseased, that he Iudgeth them to be long before this
time dead.

One Case an old
English man
buried aliue by
the Moores of
Rio Grande in
Quines.

The escape of the Primrose a tall ship of London, from before the towne of Bilbao
in Biscay: which ship the Corrigidor of the same Prouince, accompanied with
97 Spaniards, offered violently to arrest, and was defeated of his purpose, and
brought prisoner into England.

Whereunto is added the Kings Commission for a generall inbargment or arrest
of all English, Netherlandish, and Easterlings ships, written in Barcelona the 19
of May 1585.

IT is not vnknown vnto the world what danger our English shippes haue lately escaped,
how sharply they haue beene intreated, and howe hardly they haue beene assaulted: so
that the valiancie of those that managed them is worthy remembrance. And therefore in
respect of the couragious attempt and valiant enterprise of the ship called the Primrose of
London, which hath obtained renowne, I haue taken in hande to publish the truth there-
of, to the intent that it may be generally knowne to the rest of the English ships, that by the
good example of this the rest may in time of extremitie aduenture to doe the like: to the
honour of the Realme, and the perpetuall remembrance of themselves: The maner whereof
was as followeth.

Vpon Wednesday being the sixe and twentieth day of May 1585, the shippe called the
Primrose being of one hundred and fiftie tunnes, lying without the bay of Bilbao, hauing
been there two dayes, there came a Spanish pinnesse to them, wherein was the Corrigidor
and sixe others with him: these came aboard the Primrose, seeming to be Marchantes
of Biscay, or such like, bringing Cherries with them, and spake very friendly to the
Maister of the ship, whose name was Foster, and he in courteous wise had them wel-
come, making them the best chere that he could with beere, beefe, and bisket, where-
with that ship was well furnished: and while they were thus in banquetting with the
Maister, foure of the seuen departed in the sayd Pinnesse, and went backe againe to
Bilbao: the other three stayed, and were very pleasant for the time. But Master Fos-
ter misdoubting some danger secretly gaue speech that he was doubtfull of these men
what their intent was: neuerthelesse he said nothing, nor seemed in any outward wise
to mistrust them at all. For with there came a ship-boate wherein were seuentie persons
being Marchants and such like of Biscay: and besides this boate, there came also the
Pinnesse which before had brought the other three, in which Pinnesse there came foure and
twentie, as the Spaniards themselves since confessed. These made towards the Primrose,
and being come thither, there came aboard the Corrigidor with three or foure of his men:
but Master Foster seeing this great multitude desired that there might no more come aboard,
but that the rest should stay in their boates, which was granted: neuerthelesse they tooke
small heede of these wordes; for on a suddaine they came forth of the boate, entering the
shippe,

shippe, euery Spaniarde taking him to his Rapier which they brought in the boate, with other weapons, and a drumme wherewith to triumph ouer them. Thus did the Spaniards enter the shippe, plunging in fiercely vpon them, some planting themselues vnder the decke, some entering the Cabbens, and a multitude attending their pray. Then the Corrigidor hauing an officer with him which bare a white wand in his hand, sayd to the master of the ship: Yeeld your selfe, for you are the kings prisoner: wherat the Maister sayd to his men, We are betrayed. Then some of them set daggers to his breast, and seemed in furious manner as though they would haue slaine him, meaning nothing lesse then to doe any such act, for all that they sought was to bring him and his men safe aliuie to shore. Wherat the Maister was amazed, and his men greatly discomfited to see themselues readie to be conueyed euen to the slaughter: notwithstanding some of them respecting the daunger of the Maister, and seeing how with themselues there was no way but present death if they were once landed among the Spaniards, they resolued themselues cyther to defend the Maister, and generally to shunne that daunger, or else to die and be buried in the midst of the sea, rather then to suffer themselues to come into the tormentors hands: and therefore in very bold and manly sort some tooke them to their iauelings, lances, bore-speares, and shot, which they had set in readinesse before, and hauing five Calieiers readie charged, which was all the small shot they had, those that were vnder the hatches or the grate did shoote vp at the Spaniards that were ouer their heads, which shot so amazed the Spaniards on the suddaine, as they could hardly tell which way to escape the daunger, fearing this their small shot to be of greater number then it was: others in very manlike sort dealt about among them, shewing themselues of that courage with bore-speares and lances, that they dismayed at euery stroke two or three Spaniards. Then some of them desired the Maister to commaund his men to cease and holde their hands, but hee answered that such was the courage of the English Nation in defence of their owne liues, that they would slay them and him also: and therefore it lay not in him to doe it. Now did their blood runne about the ship in great quantitie, some of them being shot in betweene the legges, the bullets issuing forth at their breasts, some cut in the head, some thrust into the bodie, and many of them very sore wounded, so that they came not so fast in on the one side, but now they tumbled as fast ouer boord on both sides with their weapons in their hands, some falling into the sea, and some getting into their boates, making haste towards the Citie. And this is to be noted, that although they came very thicke thither, there returned but a small companie of them, neither is it knownen as yet how many of them were slaine or drowned, onely one English man was then slaine, whose name was Iohn Tris-tram, and sixe other hurt. It was great pitie to behold how the Spaniards lay swimming in the sea, and were not able to saue their liues. Foure of them taking hold of the shippe were for pitie sake taken vp againe by Maister Foster and his men, not knowing what they were: all the Spaniards bosomes were stuf with paper, to defend them from the shot, and these foure hauing some wounds were drest by the surgion of the shippe. One of them was the Corrigidor himselfe, who is gouernour of a hundred Townes and Cities in Spaine, his liuing by his office being better then sixe hundred pound yerely. This skirmish happened in the euening about sixe of the clocke, after they had laden twentie Tunne of goods and better out of the sayd ship: which goods were deliuered by two of the same ship, whose names were Iohn Burrell, and Iohn Brodbanke, who being on shore were apprehended and stayed.

The Corrigidor
of Bilbao taken
and brought
to London.

After this valiant enterprise of eight and twentie English men against 97 Spaniardes, they saw it was in vaine for them to stay and therefore set vp sayles, and by Gods prouidence auoyded all danger, brought home the rest of their goods, and came thence with all expedition: and (God be thanked) arriued safely in England neere London on Wednesday being the 8 day of Iune 1585. In which their returne to England the Spaniards that they brought with them offered five hundred crownes to be set on shore in any place: which, seeing the Maister would not doe, they were content to be ruled by him and his companie, and craued mercie at their hands. And after Maister Foster demanded why they came in such sort to betray and destroy them, the Corrigidor answered, that it was not done onely of them-

The arrest in Spaine.

in the boate, with other the Spaniards enter the vnder the decke, some the Corrigidor hauing an aster of the ship: Yeeld to his men, We are bed in furious manner as doe any such act, for all Whereat the Maister was to be conueyed euen to ger of the Maister, and they were once landed e Maister, and generally t of the sea, rather then e in very bold and manly shot, which they had set ch was all the small shot xp at the Spaniards that : suddaine, as they could all shot to be of greater them, shewing themselves euery stroke two or three is men to cease and holde English Nation in defence therefore it lay not in him titie, some of them being easts, some cut in the head, d, so that they came not so d on both sides with their g into their boates, making ey came very thicke thither, n as yet how many of them whose name was John Tris-Spaniards lay swimming in ing hold of the shippe were t knowing what they were: from the shot, and these pe. One of them was the Cities in Spaine, his liuing This skirmish happened in entie Tunne of goods and o of the same ship, whose ore were apprehended and against 97 Spaniardes, they s, and by Gods providence d came thence with all exere London on Wednesday nd the Spaniards that they shore in any place: which, d by him and his companie, manded why they came in that it was not done onely of them-

The arrest in Spaine. TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

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themselves, but by the commandement of the king himselfe; and calling for his hose which were wet, did plucke forth the kings Commission, by which he was authorized to doe all that he did: The Copie wherof followeth, being translated out of Spanish.

The Spanish kings commission for the generall imbarment or arrest of the English, &c.

Licentiat de Escobar, my Corigidor of my Signorie of Biskay, I haue caused a great flette to be put in readinesse in the hauen of Lisbonne, and the riuer of Siuill. There is required for the Souldiers, armour, victuals, and munition, that are to bee employed in the same great store of shipping of all sortes against the time of seruice, and to the end there may be choise made of the best, vpon knowledge of their burden and goodnesse; I doe therefore require you, that presently vpon the arriall of this carrier, and with as much dissimulation as may be (that the matter may not be knowen vntill it be put in execution) you take order for the staying and arresting (with great foresight) of all the shipping that may be found vpon the coast, and in the portes of the sayd Signorie, excepting none of Holand, Zeland, Easterland, Germanie, England, and other Prouinces that are in rebellion against mee, sauing those of France which being litle, and of small burden and weake, are thought vnfit to serue the turne. And the stay being thus made, you shall haue a speciall care that such marchandize as the sayd shippes or hulkes haue brought, whether they be all or part vnladen, may bee taken out, and that the armour, munition, tackels, sayles, and victuals may be safely bestowed, as also that it may be well foreseene, that none of the shippes or men may escape away. Which things being thus executed, you shall aduertise me by an expresse messenger, of your proceeding therein: And send me a plaine and distinct declaration of the number of ships that you shall haue so stayed in that coast and partes, whence euery one of them is, which belong to my Rebels, what burthen & goods there are, and what number of men is in euery of them, and what quantitie they haue of armour, ordinance, munition, victuals, tacklings and other necessaries, to the end that vpon sight hereof, hauing made choise of such as shall be fit for the seruice, we may further direct you what ye shall do. In the meane time you shall presently see this my commandement put in execution, and if there come thither any more ships, you shall also cause them to be stayed and arrested after the same order, vsing therein such care and diligence, as may answere the trust that I repose in you, wherein you shall doe me great seruice. Dated at Barcelona the 29 of May, 1585.

And thus haue you heard the truth and manner thereof, wherein is to be noted the great courage of the maister, and the louing hearts of the seruants to saue their master from the danger of death: yea, and the care which the master had to saue so much of the owners goods as hee might, although by the same the greatest is his owne losse in that he may neuer trauell to those parts any more without the losse of his owne life, nor yet any of his seruantes: for if hereafter they should, being knowen they are like to taste of the sharpe torments which are there accustomed in their Holy-house. And as for their terming English shippes to be in rebellion against them, it is sufficiently knowen by themselves, and their owne consciences can not denie it, but that with loue, vnitie, and concord, our shippes haue euer bene fauourable vnto them, and as willing to pleasure their King, as his subiectes any way willing to pleasure English passengers.

The Letters patents or priuiledges granted by her Maiestie to certaine Noble men and Marchants of London, for a trade to Barbarie, in the yeere 1585.

Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to the Treasurer & Barons of our Exchequer, and to al Maiors, shirifs, constables, customers, collectors of our customes and subsidies, controllers, searchers, and keepers of our hauens and creekes, ports and passages, within this our realme of England and the dominions of the same, and to al our officers, ministers and subiects, and to all other whosoener to whom it shall or may appertaine, and to euery of them greeting. Whereas it is made euidently and apparantly knowen vnto vs, that of late yeeres our right trustie and right welbeloued

welbeloued councellers, Ambrose Erle of Warwike, and Robert Erle of Leicester, and also our louing and naturall subiects, Thomas Starkie of our cite of London Alderman, Ierard Gore the elder, and all his sonnes, Thomas Gore the eider, Arthur Atie gentleman, Alexander Auenon, Richard Staper, William Iennings, Arthur Dawbeney, William Sherington, Thomas Bramlie, Anthony Garrard, Robert How, Henry Colthirst, Edward Holmden, Iohn Swinnerton, Robert Walkaden, Simon Lawrence, Nicholas Stile, Oliuer Stile, William Bond, Henrie Farrington, Iohn Tedcastle, Walter Williams, William Brune, Iohn Suzan, Iohn Newton, Thomas Owen, Roger Afield, Robert Washborne, Reinold Guy, Thomas Hitechocke, George Lydiat, Iohn Cartwright, Henry Paiton, Iohn Boldroe, Robert Bowyer, Anthonie Dassell, Augustine Lane, Robert Lion, and Thomas Dod, all of London, Marchants now trading into the Countrey of Barbary, in the parts of Africa, vnder the gouernement of Muly Hammet Sheriffe, Emperor of Marocco, and king of Fesse and Sus, haue sustained great and grieuous losses, and are like to sustaine greater if it should not be preuented: In tender consideration whereof, and for that diuers Marchandize of the same Countreies are very necessary and conuenient for the vse and defence of this our Realme of England, and for diuers other causes vs specially mouing, minding the reliefe and benefite of our said subiects, and the quiet traffique and good gouernment to be had, and vsed among them in their said trade, of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion haue giuen and granted, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, doe giue and grant vnto the saide Earles of Warwike and Leiceser, Thomas Starkie, Ierard Gore the elder, Arthur Atie gentleman, Alexander Auenon, Richard Staper, William Iennings, Arthur Dawbenie, William Sherington, Thomas Bramlie, Anthonie Gerrard, Robert Howe, Henry Colthirst, Edward Holmden, Iohn Swinnerton, Robert Walkaden, Simon Lawrence, Nicholas Stile, Oliuer Stile, William Bond, Henry Farrington, Iohn Tedcastle, Walter Williams, William Brune, Iohn Suzan, Iohn Newton, Thomas Owen, Roger Aild, Robert Washborne, Peter Guie, Thomas Hitechocke, George Lidiate, Iohn Cartwright, Henry Payton, Iohn Boldroe, Robert Bowyer, Anthony Dassell, Augustine Lane, Robert Lion, and Thomas Dod, and to euery of them by themselves, or by their factors or seruants, and none others, shall and may, for, and during the space of 12. yeeres, haue and enjoy the whole freedome and libertie in the saide traffique or trade, vnto or from the said countrey of Barbary, or to or from any part thereof, for the buying and selling of all maner of wares and marchandizes whatsoever, that now or accustomedly heretofore haue bene brought or transported, fro, or to the said countrey of Barbary, or fro or to any of the cities, townes, places, ports, roades, hauens, harbors or creeks of the said countrey of Barbary, any law, statute, graunt, matter, customes or priuileges, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And for the better establishing, ordering and gouerning of the said Erles of Warwike and Leicester, Thomas Starkie, &c. abovesaid, their factors, seruants and assignes in the trade aforesaid, we for vs, our heires and successors, doe by these presents giue and graunt full licence to the saide Thomas Starkie, Ierard Gore the elder, and the rest aforesaid, and to euery of them from time to time, during the said terme of twelue yeeres, at their pleasures to assemble and meete together in any place or places conuenient within our cite of London, or elsewhere, to consult of, and for the said trade, and with the consent of the said Erle of Leicester, to make and establish good and necessary orders and ordinances, for, and touching the same, and al such orders and ordinances so made, to put in vre and execute, and them or any of them with the consent of the said Erle of Leicester, to alter, change and make voyde, and if need be, to make new, as at any time during the saide terme, they or the most part of them then liuing and trading, shall finde conuenient.

Provided alwayes, that the ordinances or any of them bee not contrary or repugnant to the lawes, statutes or customes of this our Realme of England. And to the intent that they onely to whom the said libertie of traffique is graunted by these our Letters patents, and none other our Subiects whatsoever, without their speciall consent and licence before had, should during the said terme haue trade or traffique for any maner of Marchandizes, to, or from the said countrey of Barbary, or to, or from any Cite, towne, place, port, harbor or creek

e of Leicester, and also
 London Alderman, Ierard
 gentleman, Alexander
 iam Sherington, Thomas
 Holmden, John Swinnerton,
 William Bond, Henric Far-
 zan, John Newton, Tho-
 mas Hitchcocke, George
 Bowyer, Anthonie Dassell,
 Merchants now trading into
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 and Muly Hammet
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 In tender consideration
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 Robert Bowyer, Anthonie
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 ents giue and graunt full li-
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creeke within the said countrey of Barbary, to, or out of our said Realmes and dominions, wee doe by these presents straightly charge, commaund, and prohibite all and euery our Subiects whatsoever, other then only the said Erles of Warwike and Leicester, Thomas Starkie, and the rest abovesaid, and euery of them by themselves, or by their Factors or seruants during the saide terme, to trade or traffique, for or with any marchandize, to, or from the saide Countrey of Barbary, or to, or from any the dominions of the same, as they tender our fauour, and will auoyde our high displeasure, and vpon paine of imprisonment of his and their bodies, at our will and pleasure, and of forfeiting all the marchandizes, or the full value thereof, wherewith they or any of them during the saide terme, shall trade or traffique to or from the said countrey of Barbary, or to, or from the dominions of the same, contrary to this our priuilege and prohibition, vnlesse it be by and with the expresse licence, consent, and agreement of the saide Erles of Warwike and Leicester, Thomas Starkie, Ierard Gore the elder, and all his sonnes, Thomas Gore the elder, Arthur Atie gentleman, Alexander Auenon, Richard Straper, William Tennings, Arthur Dawbnie, William Snerington, Thomas Bramlie, Anthonie Gerrard, Robert Howe, Henry Colthirst, Edward Holmden, John Swinnerton, Robert Walkaden, Simon Lawrence, Nicholas Stile, Oliuer Stile, William Bond, Henry Farington, John Tedcastle, Walter Williams, William Brune, John Suzan, John Newton, Thomas Owen, Roger Afield, Robert Washborne, Rainold Guy, Thomas Hitchcock, George Lidiate, &c. or by, and with the expresse licence and consent of the more part of them then liuing and trading, first had and obtained, so alwayes, that the sayd Earle of Leicester be one, if hee bee liuing.

And we further for vs, our heires and successors of our speciall grace, meere motion and certaine knowledge, do graunt to the said Erles of Warwike and Leicester, Thomas Starkie, and the rest abovesaid, and to euery of them, that nothing shall be done, to be of force or validitie touching the said trade or traffique, or the exercise thereof, without or against the consent of the saide Erles, Thomas Starkie, (and the others before named) during the time of these our Letters patents for 12. yeres as aforesaid.

And for that the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. and euery of them aforesaid should not be preuented or interrupted in this their said trade, we do by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, straightly prohibite and forbid all maner of person or persons, as well strangers of what nation or countrey soeuer, as our owne Subiects, other then onely the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. and euery of them as aforesaid, that they nor any of them from henceforth during the said terme of 12. yeres, do or shall bring, or cause to be brought into this our Realme of England, or to any the dominions thereof, any maner of marchandizes whatsoever growing, or being made within the said Countrey of Barbary, or within any the dominions thereof, vnlesse it be by and with the licence, consent and agreement of the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. or with the consent and licence of the more part of them then liuing, first had and obtained, so alwayes of the sayd Erle of Leicester (if hee be liuing) be one, vnder the paine that euery one that shall offend or doe against this our present prohibition here last aboue mentioned in these presents, shall forfeite and lose all and singular the said marchandizes to be landed in any our realmes and dominions, contrary to the tenor and true meaning of this our prohibition in that behalle provided: the one moitie of all and euery which said forfeitures whatsoever mentioned or specified in these our present Letters patents, shalbe to vs, our heires & successors: And the other moitie of all and euery the said forfeitures, we doe by these presents of our certaine knowledge and meere motion, clearely and wholly for vs, our heires and successors, giue and graunt vnto the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. And these our Letters patents, vpon the onely sight thereof, without any further warrant, shal bee sufficient authoritie to our Treasurer of England for the time being, to our Barons of the Exchequer, and to all other our officers that shall haue power in this behalfe, to make full allowance vnto the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. their deputies or assignes of the one moitie of all and singular the goods, marchandizes and things whatsoever mentioned in these our present Letters patents, to be forfeited at any time or times during the said terme of twelue yeres: which said allowance we doe straightly charge and commaund

from time to time to be made to the sayd Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. and to euery of them accordingly, without any maner of delay or deniall of any of our officers whatsoever, as they tender our fauour and the furtherance of our good pleasure. And wee doe straightly charge and command, and by these presents prohibite all and singular Customers and Collectors of our customes & subsidies, and comptrollers of the same, of and within our Citie and port of London, and all other portes, creekes, & places within this our Realme of England, and euery of them, that they ne any of them take or perceiue, or cause, or suffer to be taken, receiued, or perceiued for vs & in our name, or to our vse, or to f vses of our heires or successors of any person or persons, any sum or summes of money, or other things whatsoever during the said terme of 12. yeres, for, and in the name & lieu or place of any custome, subsidy & other thing or duties to vs, our heires or successors due or to be due for the customes & subsidies of any marchandizes whatsoever growing, being made or coming out of the said countrey of Barbary, or out of the dominions thereof, nor make, cause, nor suffer to be made any entrie into our or their books of customs & subsidies, nor make any agreement for the subsidies and customs, of, and for any the said marchants, sauing onely with, & in the name of the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. or the most part of them, as they and euery of them will answere at their vttermost perils to the contrary. And for the better and more sure obseruation of this our graunt, wee will, and grant for vs, our heires & successors by these presents, that the Treasurer & barons of our Exchequer for the time being, by force of this our graunt or enrolment thereof in the said court, at al & euery time & times during the said terme of 12. yeres, at & vpon request made vnto them by the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. or by the attorneis, factors, deputies or assignes of them, or the most part of them then liuing and trading, shall and may make & direct vnder the seale of the said Exchequer, one or moe sufficient writ or writs, close or patents, vnto euery or any of our said customers, collectors or cōtrollers of our heires and successors in all and euery, or to any port or ports, creeke, hauen, or other places within this our realme of England, as the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. or any the attorneis, factors, deputies or assignes of them or the most part of them then liuing and trading, shall at any time require, commanding and straightly charging them and euery of them, that they nor any of them at any time or times during the said terme of 12. yeeres, make any entrie of any wares or marchandizes whatsoever, growing, being made or coming out or from the said countrey of Barbary, or the dominions thereof, nor receiue or take any custome, subsidie or other entrie, or make any agreement for the same, other then with or in the name of the said Erles, Thomas Starkie, &c. the factor or factors, deputies or assignes of them or the most part of them then liuing and trading, according to this our graunt, and the true meaning thereof, and according to our saide will and pleasure before in these presents declared. In witness whereof we haue caused these our Letters to be made patents. Witnessse our selfe at Westminster the 5. day of Iuly in the 27. yere of our reigne.

The Ambassage of Master Henry Roberts, one of the sworne Esquires of her Maiesties person, from her highnesse to Mully Hamet Emperour of Marocco and the King of Fesse, and Sus, in the yeere 1585: who remained there as Liger for the space of 3. yeeres. Written briefly by himselfe.

Vpon an incorporation granted to the Company of Barbary Marchants resident in London, I Henry Roberts one of her Maiesties sworne Esquires of her person, was appointed her highnesse messenger, and Agent vnto the aforesaid Mully Hamet Emperour of Marocco, king of Fesse, and Sus. And after I had receiued my Commission, instructions, and her Maiesties letters, I departed from London the 14. of August in the yeere 1585. in a tall ship called the Ascension, in the company of the Minion and Hopewell, and we all arriued in safetie at Azafi a port of Barbary, the 14. of September next following. The Alcaide of the towne (being the kings officer there, and as it were Maior of the place) receiued mee with all humanitie and honour, according to the custome of the Countrey, lodging me in the chiefest house of the towne, from whence I dispatched a messenger (which in their language they call a Trottero)

c. and to every of them
 officers whatsoever, as they
 wee doe straightly charge
 Customers and Collectors
 within our Citie and port
 Realme of England, and
 e, or suffer to be taken,
 & vses of our heires or
 y, or other things whatso-
 view or place of any cus-
 sors due or to be due for
 g, being made or coming
 of, nor make, cause, nor
 subsidies, nor make any
 marchants, sailing only
 the most part of them, as
 the contrary. And for the
 grant for vs, our heires &
 Exchequer for the time be-
 court, at al & every time
 made vnto them by the said
 or assignes of them, or the
 direct vnder the seale of
 patents, vnto every or any
 successors in all and every
 our realme of England, as
 deputies or assignes of them
 time require, commanding
 any of them at any time or
 any wares or marchandizes
 said countrey of Barbary, or
 ie or other entrie, or make
 the said Erles, Thomas Star-
 the most part of them then
 meaning thereof, and accord-
 clared. In witness whereof
 our selfe at Westminster the

Esquires of her Maiesties
 Marocco and the King
 as Liger for the space

marchants resident in London,
 was appointed her high-
 Emperor of Marocco, king of
 structions, and her Maiesties
 1585. in a tall ship called the
 all arriued in safetie at Azafi
 Alcaide of the towne (being
 liued mee with all humanitie
 me in the chiefest house of
 their language they call a Trot-
 tero)

tero) to advertise the Emperour of my arriual: who immediatly gaue order, and sent certaine
 souldiers for my guard and conduct, and horses for my selfe, and mules for mine owne and my
 companies carriages. Thus being accompanied with M. Richard Euans, Edward Salcot, and
 other English Marchants resident there in the Countrey, with my traine of Moores and carri-
 ages, I came at length to the riuer of Tensist, which is within foure miles of Marocco: and
 there by the water side I pitched my tents vnder the Oliue trees: where I met with all the
 English Marchants by themselves, and the French and Flemish, and diuers other Christians,
 which attended my coming. And after we had dined, & spent out the heat of the day,
 about foure of the clocke in the afternoone we all set forward toward the Citie of Marocco,
 where we arriued the said day, being the 14. of September, and I was lodged by the Emper-
 ours appointment in a faire house in the Iudaria or Iuric, which is the place where the Iewes
 haue their abode, and is the fairest place, and quietest lodging in all the Citie.

After I had reposed my selfe 3. dayes, I had access to the kings presence, deliuered my mes-
 sage and her Maiesties letters, and was receiued with all humanitie, and had fauourable audi-
 ence from time to time for three yeeres: during which space I abode there in his Court, as
 her Maiesties Agent and Ligier: and whensoever I had occasion of businesse I was admitted
 either to his Maiestie himselfe, or to his vice Roy, whose name was Alcayde Breme Saphiana,
 a very wise and discreet person, and the chiefest about his Maiestie. The particulars of my
 seruice, for diuers good and reasonable causes, I forbear here to put downe in writing.

After leaue obtained, and an honourable reward bestowed by the Emperour vpon me, I de-
 parted from his Court at Marocco the 18. of Augst 1588. toward a garden of his, which is
 called Shersbonare, where he promised mee I should stay but one day for his letters: howbeit,
 vpon some occasion I was stayed vntil the 14. of September at the kings charges, with 40. or
 50. shot attending vpon me for my guard and safetie.

From thence at length I was conducted with all things necessary to the port of Santa Cruz,
 being sixe dayes iourney from Marocco, and the place where our shippes do commonly take
 in their lading, where I arriued the 21. of the same moneth. In this port I stayed 43. dayes,
 and at length the second of Nouember I embarqued my selfe, and one Marshok Reiz a Cap-
 taine and a Gentleman, which the Emperour sent with mee vpon an Ambassage to her Ma-
 iestie: and after much torment and foule weather at Sea, yet New-yeeres day I came on land
 at S. Iues in Cornwall, from whence passing by land both together vp towards London, we
 were met without the Citie with the chiefest marchants of the Barbary Company, well
 mounted all on horsebacke, to the number of 40. or 50. horse, and so the Ambassadour and
 my selfe being both in Coche, entred the citie by torchlight, on Sunday at night the 12. of
 Ianuary 1589.

Este es vn traslado bien y fielmente sacado da vna carta real del Rey Muley Hamet
 de Fes y Emperador de Marruecos, cuyo tenor es este, que Segue.

COñ el nombre de Dios piadoso y misericordioso, &c. El sieruo de Dios soberano, el
 conquistador per su causa, el successor ensalçado por Dios, Emperador de los Moros, hijo
 del Emperador de los Moros, Iariffe, Haceri, el que perpetue su honra, y ensalçe su estado.
 Se pone este nuestro real mandado en manos de los criados de nuestras altas puertas los
 mercedores Yngleses; para que por el sepan todos los que la presente vieren, como nuestro
 alto Consejo les anpara con el fauor de Dios de todo aquello, que les enpeciere y dannare en
 qualquiera manera, que fueren offendidos, y en qualquiera viaie, que fueren, ninguno les
 captinara en estos nuestros reynos, y puertos, y lugares, que a nos pertenescen: y que les
 cubre el anpore de nuestro poder de qualquiera fatiga; y ningun los impida commano de ene-
 mistad, ni se darà causa, de que se agrauien en qualquiera manera con el fauor de Dios y de sua
 comparo. Y mandamos à los Alcaydes de los nuestros puertos y fortalezas, y à los que en estos
 nuestros reynos tienen cargo, y à toda la gente comun, que no les alleguen en ninguna
 manera, con orden, de que sean offendidos en ninguna manera; y esto será necessariamente:
 Que es escrita en los medios dias de Rabel, segundo anno de nueue çientos, y nouenta y
 seys.

Concorda el dia d'esta carta con veynte dias de Março del anno de mil y quiniesto y ochenta y siete, lo qual yo Abdel Rahman el Catan, interprete per su Magestad saquè, y Romance de verbo ad verbum, como en el se contiene, y en Fee dello firmo de my nombre, fecho vt supra.

Abdel Rahman el Catan.

This is a copy well and truly translated of an edict of Muley Hamet king of Fez and Emperour of Marocco, whose tenor is as followeth: To wit, that no Englishmen should be molested or made slaues in any part of his Dominions, obtained by the aforesaid M. Henry Roberts.

The same in English.

IN the Name of the pitifull and the mercifull God, &c. The seruant of the supreme God, the conqueror in his cause, the successor aduanced by God, the Emperour of the Moores, the sonne of the Emperour of the Monres, the lariffe, the Hageny, whose honour God long increase and aduance his estate. This our princely commandement is deliuered into the hands of the English marchants, which remaine in the protection of our stately palaces: to the ende that all men which shall see this present writing, may vnderstand that our princely counsaile wil defend them by the fauor of God, from any thing that may impeach or hurt them in what sort soeuer they shalbe wronged: and that, which way soeuer they shall trauaile, no man shall take them captiues in these our kingdomes, ports, and places which belong vnto vs, which also may protect and defend them by our authoritie from any molestation whatsoever: and that no man shall hinder them by laying violent hand vpon them, and shall not giue occasion that they may be grieved in any sort by the fauor and assistance of God. And we charge and command our officers of our hauens and fortresses, and all such as beare any authoritie in these our dominions, and likewise all the common people, that in no wise they do molest them, in such sort that they be no way offended or wronged. And this our commandement shall remaine inuiolable, being registred in the midst of the moneth of Rabel in the yeere 996.

The date of this letter agreeth with the 20. of March 1587. which I Abdel Rahman el Catan, interpretour for his Maiestie, haue translated and turned out of the Arabian into Spanish word for word as is contained therein: and in witness thereof haue subscribed my name as aforesaid.

Abdel Rahman el Catan.

En nombre de Dios el piadoso piador.

Oracion de Dios sobre nuestro Sennor y Propheta Mahumet, y los allegados à el.

A letter of Muley Hamet to the Erie of Leicester.

EL sieruo de Dios, y muy guerrero, y ensalsado por la gracia de Dios, Myra Momany, hijo de Myra Momany, nieto de Myra Momany, el Jarif, el Hazeny, que Dios sustenga sus reynos, y enhalse sus mandados, para el Sennor muy affamado y muy illustre, muy estimado, el Conde de Leycester, despues de dar las loores deuidas à Dios, y las oraciones, y saludes deuidas à le Propheta Mahumet. Seruirà esta por os hazer saber que llegò a qui à nuestra real Corte vuestra carta, y entendimos lo que en ella se contiene. Y vuestro Ambaxador, que aqui està en nuestra corte me dio à entender la causa de la tardança de los rehenes hasta agora: el qual descuento recebimos, y nos damos por satisfechos. Y quanta à lo que à nos escriuieys por causa de Iuan Herman, y lo mesmo que nos ha dicho el Ambaxador sobre el, antes que llegasse vuestra carta por la quexa del ambaxador, que se auia quexada del, ya auiamos mandado prender lo, y assi que da aora preso, y quedera, hasta que se le haga la iusticia que mas se le ha de hazer. Y con tanto nuestro Sennor os tenga en su guardia. Hecha en nuestra corte real en Marruecos, que Dios sostenga, el 28. dias del mes de Remodan anno 996.

In the Name of the mercifull and pitifull God.

The blessing of God light vpon our lord and prophet Mahumet, and those that are obedient vnto him.

The seruant of God both mightie in warre and mightily exalted by the grace of God Myra Momany, the son of Myra Momany, the Jariff, the Hazeny, whose kingdoms God maintaine

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Rahman el Catan.

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maintaine and aduance his authority: Vnto the right famous, right noble, & right highly
esteemed Erle of Leicester, after due praises giuen vnto God, & due blessings and sa-
lutations rendred vnto the prophet Mahumet. These are to giue you to vnderstand, that
your letters arriued here in our royall Court, and we wel perceiue the contents thereof.
And your Ambassador which remaineth here in our Court told me the cause of the slownesse
of the gages or pledges vntil this time: which reckoning we accept of, and holde our selues
as satisfied. And as touching the matter wherof you write vnto vs concerning Iohn Herman,
and the selfe same complaint which your Ambassador hath made of him, before the
comming of your letter, we had already commaunded him to be taken vpon the complaint
which your Ambassadour had made of him, whereupon he stil remaineth in hold, and shal
so continue vntil further iustice be done vpon him according to his desert. And so our
Lord keepe you in his safegard. Written at our royall court in Marocco, which God
maintaine, the 20. day of the moneth Remodan, Anno ¶ 996.

¶ Which is with
vs 1587.

The Queenes Maiesties letters to the Emperour of Marocco.

MVy alto, y muy poderoso Sennor,

Auiendo entendido de parte de nuestro Agente la mucha aficion, y voluntad, que nos
teneys, y quanta honra, y fauor le hazeys por amor nuestro, para dar nos tanto mayor testimo-
nio de vuestra amistad, hemos recebido de lo vno y de le otro muy grande contento, y satisfac-
cion: y asy no podemos dexar de agradesceroslo, como mereceys. Vuestras cartas hemos
tambien recibido, y con ellas holgamos infinitamente, por venir de parte de vn Principe, à
quien tenemos tanta obligacion. Nuestro Agente nos ha escripto sobre ciertas cosas, que
desseays ser os embiadas de aqui: Y, aunque queriamos poder os en ello puntualmente cõ-
plazer, como pidiz, ha succedido, que las guerras, en que stamos al presente ocupadas, no
nos lo consienten del todo: Hemos però mandado, que se os satisfaga en parte, y conforme à
lo que por agora la necessidad nos permite, como mas particularmente os lo declararà nuestro
Agente: esperando, que lo recibirreys en buena parte y cõforme al animo, con que os lo cõ-
cedemos. Y porque nos ha sido referido, que auays prometido de proceder cõtra vn Iuan
Herman vassallo nuestro, (el qual nos ha grauemente offendido) de la manera, que os lo de-
mandaremos, auemos dado orden à nuestro dicho Agente de deziros mas parcularmente lo que
desseamos ser hecho a cargo deste negocio, rogando os, que lo mandeys assi cumplir: y que
seays seruido de fauorescer siempre al dicho Agente, y tener lo en buen credito, como hasta
agora auays hecho, sin permitir, que nadie os haga mudar de parecer a cerca de las calumnias,
que le podran leuantar, ny dudar, que no complamos muy por entero todo, lo que de nuestra
parte os prometiere. Nuestro Sennor guarde vostra muy alta y muy poderosa persona.
Hecha en nuestra Corte Real de Grenewich a 20. de Iulio 1587.

The Queenes
letters to the
Emperour.

The same in English.

Right high and mightie Prince, Having vnderstood from our Agent the great affection and
good wil which you beare vs, and how great honour and fauor you shew him for our sake, to
the end to giue vs more ample testimonie of your friendship, we haue received very great
contentment & satisfaction, as wel of the one as of the other: and withall we could not omit
to magnifie you, according to your desert. We haue also received your letters, and do not
a litle reioyce thereof, because they come from a prince vnto whom we are so much be-
holden. Our Agent hath written vnto vs concerning certaine things which you desire to be
sent vnto you from hence. And albeit we wish that we could particularly satisfie you, as you
desire, yet it is fallen out, that the warres, wherein at this present we be busied, wil not
suffer vs fully to doe the same: neuerthelesse, wee haue commaunded to satisfie you in part,
and according as the present necessitie doeth permit vs, as our Agent will declare vnto you
more particularly, hoping you will receiue it in good part, and according to the good wil
wherewith wee graunt the same. And because it hath bene signified vnto vs that you haue
promised to proceed in iustice against one Iohn Herman our subiect, which hath grieuously

Iohn Herman an
English rebel
offended

offended vs, in such sort as wee haue sent word vnto you, wee haue giuen order to our said Agent to informe you more particularly in that which we desire to be done in this busines, praying you also to command the same to be put in execution: and that it would please you alwayes to fauour our said Agent and to hold him in good credite, as you haue done hitherto, not suffering your selfe to be changed in your opinion, for all the false reports which they may raise against him, nor to doubt that wee will not accomplish at large all that he shall promise you on our behalfe. Our Lord keepe and preserue your right high and mightie person. Written in our royall Court at Greenwich the 20. of Iuly 1587.

A voyage to the Azores with two pinases, the one called the Serpent, and the other the Mary Sparke of Plimouth, both of them belonging to Sir Walter Raleigh, written by Iohn Euesham Gentleman, wherein were taken the gouernour, of the Isle of Sainet Michael, and Pedro Sarmiento gouernour of the Straits of Magalanes, in the yeere 1586.

The gouernour of S. Michael taken prisoner.

Pedro Sarmiento the gouernour of the Straights of Magelan taken prisoner.

A ship laden with fish taken and released againe.

One of the ships taken, and sent away with 2. persons.

The Caruel is taken.

The 10. of Iune 1586. we departed from Plimouth with two Pinases, the one named the Serpent, of the burden of 35. Tunnes and the other the Mary Sparke of Plimouth of the burthen of 50. Tuns, both of them belonging to sir Walter Raleigh knight; and directing our course towards the coast of Spaine, & from thence towards the Isles of the Azores, we tooke a small barke laden with Sumacke and other commodities, wherein was the gouernour of S. Michaels Island, being a Portugal, hauing other Portugals and Spaniards with him. And from thence we sailed to the Island of Graciosa to the Westward of the Island of Terceira, where we descried a saile, and bearing with her wee found her to be a Spaniard: But at the first not greatly respecting who we tooke, so that we might haue enriched ourselves, which was the cause of this our trauaile, and for that we would not bee knowne of what nation we were, wee displayed a white silke ensigne in our maine topp, which they seeing, made account that we had bene some of the king of Spaines Armadas, lying in wait for English men of war: but when we came within shot of her, we tooke downe our white flagge, and spread abroad the Crosse of S. George, which when they saw, it made them to flie as fast as they might, but all their haste was in vaine, for our shippes were swifter of saile then they, which they fearing, did presently cast their ordinance and small shot with many letters, and the draft of the Straights of Magelan into the Sea, and thereupon immediatly we tooke her, wherein wee also tooke a gentleman of Spaine, named Pedro Sarmiento, gouernour of the Straights of Magelan, which saide Pedro we brought into England with vs, and presented him to our soueraigne Lady the Queene.

After this, lying off and about the Islands, wee descried another saile, and bearing after her, we spent the maine maste of our Admirall, but yet in the night our Viceadmirall tooke her, being laden with fish from Cape Blanke, the which shippe wee let goe againe for want of men to bring her home. The next day we descried two other sailes, the one a shippe and the other a Caruel, to whom we gaue chase, which they seeing, with all speede made in vnder the Isle of Graciosa, to a certaine Fort there for their succour, where they came to an anker, and hauing the winde of vs we could not hurt them with our ships, but we hauing a small boate, which we called a light horseman, wherein my selfe was, being a Musqueter, and foure more with Calliurs, and foure that rowed, came neere vnto the shore against the winde, which when they saw vs come towards them they carried a great part of their marchandize on land, whither also the men of both vessels went and landed, and as soon as we came within Musquet shot, they began to shoote at vs with great ordinance and small shot, and we likewise at them, and in the ende we boarded one shippe wherein was no man left, so we cut her cables, hoysed her sailes, and sent her away with two of our men, and the other 7. of vs passed more neere vnto the shoare, and boarded the Caruel, which did ride within a stones cast from the shoare, and so neere the land that the people did cast stones at vs, but yet in despite of them all we tooke her, and one onely Negro therein; and cutting her cables in the hawse we hoysed her sailes and being becalmed vnder the land we were constrained to rowe her out with our boate, the Fort still shooting at vs, and the people on land with Musquets

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Musquets and calliers, to the number of 150. or thereabout: and we answered them with the small force wee had; in the time of which our shooting, the shot of my Musquet being a crossebarre-shot happened to strike the gunner of the fort to death, euen as he was giuing leuell to one of his great peeces, and thus we parted from them without any losse or hurt on our side. And now, hauing taken these fise sailes of shippes, we did as before, turne away the shippe with the fish, without hurting them, and from one of the other shippes wee tooke her maine Mast to serue our Admirals turne, and so sent her away putting into her all the Spaniards and Portugals, (sauiug that gentleman Pedro Sarmiento, with three other of the principal men and two Negroes) leauing them all within sight of land, with bread and water sufficient for 10. dayes if neede were.

Thus setting our course for England, being off the Islands in the height of 41. degrees, or there about, one of our men being in the toppe discried a saile, then 10. saile, then 15. whereupon it was concluded to sende home those prizes we had, and so left in both our Pinasses not about 60. men. Thus wee returned againe to the Fleete wee had discried, where wee found 24. saile of shippes, whereof two of them were Caracks, the one of 1200. and the other of a 1000. tunnes, and 10. Gallions, the rest were small shippes and Carauels all laden with Treasure, spices, and sugars with which 24. shippes we with two small Pinasses did fight, and kept company the space of 32. houres, continually fighting with them and they with vs, but the two Caracks kept still betwixt the Fleete and vs, that wee could not take any one of them, so wanting powder, wee were forced to giue them ouer against our willes, for that wee were all wholly bent to the gaining of some of them, but necessitie compelling vs, and that onely for want of powder, without losse of any of our men, (which was a thing to be wondered at considering the inequality of number) at length we gaue them ouer. Thus we againe set our course for England, and so came to Plymouth within 6. houres after our prizes, which we sent away 40. houres before vs, where wee were received with triumphant ioy, not onely with great Ordinance then shot off, but with the willing hearts of all the people of the Towne, and of the Countrey thereabout; and we not sparing our Ordinance (with the powder wee had left) to requite and answer them againe. And from thence wee brought our prizes to Southampton, where sir Walter Raleigh being our owner, rewarded vs with our shares.

Our prizes were laden with sugars, Elephants teeth, waxe, hides, rice, brasill, and Cuser, as by the testimonie of Iohn Euesham himselfe, Captaine Whiddon, Thomas Rainford, Benjamin Wood, William Cooper Master, William Cornish Master, Thomas Drake Corporall, Iohn Ladd gunner. William Warfield gunner, Richard Moore, Iohn Drew, Richard Cooper of Harwich, William Beares of Ratcliffe, Iohn Row of Saltash, and many others, may appeare.

A briefe relation of the notable seruice performed by Sir Francis Drake vpon the Spanish Fleete prepared in the Road of Cadiz: and of his destroying of 100. saile of barks; Passing from thence all along the coast to Cape Saere, where also hee tooke certaine Forts: and so to the mouth of the Riuer of Lisbon, and thence crossing ouer to the Isle of Sant Michael, surprized a mighty Carack called the Sant Philip comming out of the East India, which was the first of that kinde that euer was scene in England: Performed in the yeere 1587.

HER Maestie being informed of a mightie preparation by Sea begunne in Spaine for the inuasion of England, by good aduise of her graue and prudent Counsell thought it expedient to preuent the same. Whereupon she caused a Fleete of some 30. sailes to be rigged and furnished with all things necessary. Ouer that Fleete she appointed Generall sir Francis Drake (of whose manifold former good seruices she had sufficient proofe) to whom she caused 4. ships of her Nauie royall to be deliuered, to wit, The Bonauenture wherein himselfe went as General; the Lion vnder the conduct of Master William Borough Controller of the Nauie; the Dread-nought vnder the command of M. Thomas Venner; and the Raine-bow, captaine whereof was M. Henry Bellingham: vnto which 4 ships two of her pinasses were

The prizes
sent home.

Two Ca-
racks, 10. Gal-
lions, 12. small
ships.

The 2. pinasses
retorne for
England.

were appointed as hand-maids. There were also added vnto this Fleet certaine tall ships of the Citie of London, of whose especiall good seruice the Generall made particular mention in his priuate Letters directed to her Maiestic. This Fleete set saile from the sound of Plymouth in the moneth of April towards the coast of Spaine.

The 16. of the said moneth we mette in the latitude of 40. degrees with two ships of Middleborough, which came from Cadiz; by which we vnderstood that there was great store of warlike prouision at Cadiz & thereabout ready to come for Lisbon. Vpon this information our Generall with al speed possible, bending himselfe thither to cut off their said forces and prouisions, vpon the 19. of April entered with his Fleet into the Harbor of Cadiz: where at our first entring we were assailed ouer against the Towne by sixe Gallies, which notwithstanding in short time retired vnder their fortresse.

There were in the Road 60. ships and diuers other small vessels vnder the fortresse: there fled about 20. French ships to Port Real, and some small Spanish vessels that might passe the sholdes. At our first coming in we sunke with our shot a ship of Raguzza of a 1000. tunnes, furnished with 40. pieces of brasse and very richly laden. There came two Gallies more from S. Mary port, and two from Porto Reale, which shot freely at vs, but altogether in vaine: for they went away with the blowes well beaten for their paines.

Before night we had taken 30. of the said ships, & became Masters of the Road, in despite of the Gallies, which were glad to retire them vnder the Fort: in the number of which ships there was one new ship of an extraordinary hugeness in burthen about 1200. tunnes, belonging to the Marquesse of Santa Cruz being at that instant high Admiral of Spaine. Five of them were great ships of Biskay, whereof 4. we fired, as they were taking in the Kings prouision of victuals for the furnishing of his Fleet at Lisbon: the sif being a ship about 1000. tunnes in burthen, laden with Iron-spikes, nails, yron hoops, horse-shoes, and other like necessaries bound for the West Indies we fired in like maner. Also we tooke a ship of 250. tunnes laden with wines for the Kings prouision, which wee caried out to the Sea with vs, and there discharged the said wines for our owne store, and afterward set her on fire. Moreover we tooke 3. Flyboats of 300. tunnes a peece laden with biscuit, whereof one was halfe vnladen by vs in the Harborow, and there fired, and the other two we tooke in our company to the Sea. Likewise there were fired by vs ten other ships which were laden with wine, raisins, figs, oiles, wheat, & such like. To conclude, the whole number of ships and barks (as we suppose) then burnt, suncke, and brought away with vs, amounted to 30. at the least, being (in our iudgement) about 10000. tunnes of shipping.

There were in sight of vs at Porto Real about 40. ships, besides those that fled from Cadiz. We found little ease during our aboard there, by reason of their continuall shooting from the Gallies, the fortresses, and from the shoare: where continually at places conuenient they planted new ordinance to offend vs with: besides the inconuenience which wee suffered from their ships, which, when they could defend no longer, they set on fire to come among vs. Whereupon when the flood came wee were not a little troubled to defend vs from their terrible fire, which neuertheless was a pleasant sight for vs to beholde, because we were thereby eased of a great labour, which lay vpon vs day and night, in discharging the victuals, and other prouisions of the enemy. Thus by the assistance of the almightie, and the inuincible courage and industrie of our Generall, this strange and happy enterprize was achieved in one day and two nights, to the great astonishment of the King of Spaine, which bread such a corrosiue in the heart of the Marques of Santa Cruz high Admiral of Spaine, that he neuer enjoyed good day after, but within fewe moneths (as may iustly be supposed) died of extreame griefe and sorrow.

Thus hauing performed this notable seruice, we came out of the Road of Cadiz on the Friday morning the 21. of the said moneth of April, with very small losse not worth the mentioning.

After our departure ten of the Gallies that were in the Road came out, as it were in disdaine of vs, to make some pastime with their ordinance, at which time the wind skanted vpon vs, whereupon we cast about againe, and stood in with the shoare, & came to an anker within a league

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Ragizza of a 1000. tunnes,
ere came two Gallies more
ly at vs, but altogether in
vaines.

fasters of the Road, in det-
rt: in the number of which
written about 1200. tunnes,
gh Admiral of Spaine. Five
were taking in the Kings
the fift being a ship about
hoopes, horse-shoos, and
e maner. Also we tooke a
which wee carried out to the
re, and afterward set her on
n with biscuit, whereof one
e other two we tooke in our
hips which were laden with
whole number of ships and
with vs, amounted to 30. at
ipping.

those that fled from Cadiz
ir continuall shooting from
ly at places conuenient they
enience which wee suffered
y set on fire to come among
bled to defend vs from their
o beholde, because we were
in discharging the victuals,
f the almightie, and the in-
nd happy enterprize was at-
f the King of Spaine, which
uz high Admiral of Spaine,
(as may iustly be supposed)

f the Road of Cadiz on the
y small losse not worth the

ame out, as it were in disdain
ne the wind skanted vpon vs,
& came to an anker within a
league

league of the towne: where the said Gallies, for all their former bragging, at length suffred vs to ride quietly.

We now haue had experience of Gally-fight: wherein I can assure you, that onely these 4. of her Maiesties ships will make no account of 20. Gallies, if they may be alone, and not busied to guard others. There were neuer Gallies that had better place and fitter opportunitie for their aduantage to fight with ships: but they were still forced to retire, wee riding in a narrow gut, the place yeelding no better, and driuen to maintaine the same, vntill wee had discharged and fired the shippes, which could not conueniently be done but vpon the flood, at which time they might driue cleare off vs. Thus being victualed with bread and wine at the enemies cost for diuers moneths (besides the prouisions that we brought from home) our Generall dispatched Captaine Crosse into England with his letters, giuing him further in charge to declare vnto her Maiestie all the particularities of this our first enterprize.

After whose departure wee shaped our course toward Cape Saere, and in the way thither wee tooke at severall times of ships, barkes, and Carauels well neere an hundred, laden with hoopes, gally-ores, pipe-stanes, & other prouisions of the king of Spaine, for the furnishing of his forces intended against England, al which we burned, hauing delt fauourably with the men and sent them on shoare. We also spoiled and consumed all the fisher-boats and nets thereabouts, to their great hinderance: and (as we suppose) to the vtter ouerthrow of the rich fishing of their Tunies for the same yere. At length we came to the aforesaid Cape Saere, where we went on land; and the better to enioy the benefite of the place, and to ride in harborow at our pleasure, we assailed the same castle, and three other strong holds, which we tooke some by force and some by surrender.

Thence we came before the hauen of Lisbon ankering nere vnto Cascais, where the Marques of Santa Cruz was with his Gallies, who seeing vs chase his ships a shoare, & take and cary away his barks and Carauels, was content to suffer vs there quietly to tary, and likewise to depart, and neuer charged vs with one canon-shot. And when our Generall sent him worde that hee was there ready to exchange certaine bullets with him, the marques refused his challenge, sending him word, that he was not then ready for him, nor had any such Commission from his King.

Our Generall thus refused by the Marques, and seeing no more good to be done in this place, thought it conuenient to spend no longer time vpon this coast: and therefore with consent of the chiefe of his Company he shaped his course toward the Isles of the Acores, and passing towards the Isle of Saint Michael, within 20. or 30. leagues thereof, it was his good fortune to meeete with a Portugale Carak called Sant Philip, being the same shippe which in the voyage outward had caried the 3. Princes of Iapan, that were in Europe, into the Indies. This Carak without any great resistance he tooke, bestowing the people thereof in certaine vessels well furnished with victuals, and sending them courteously home into their Countrey: and this was the first Carak that euer was taken comming forth of the East Indies; which the Portugals tooke for an euil signe, because the ship bare the Kings owne name.

The Carak
called the Sanct
Philip taken.

The riches of this prize seemed so great vnto the whole Company (as in truth it was) that they assured themselves euery man to haue a sufficient reward for his trauel: and thereupon they all resolued to returne home for England: which they happily did, and arrived in Plimouth the same Sommer with their whole Fleete and this rich booty, to their owne profite and due commendation, and to the great admiration of the whole kingdome.

And here by the way it is to be noted, that the taking of this Carak wrought two extraordinary effects in England: first, that it taught others, that Caracks were no such bugs but that they might be taken (as since indeed it hath fallen out in the taking of the Madre de Dios, and fyrcing and sinking of others) and secondly in acquainting the English Nation more generally with the particularities of the exceeding riches and wealth of the East Indies: whereby themselves and their neighbours of Holland haue bene encouraged, being men as skillful in Navigation and of no lesse courage then the Portugals to share with them

in the East Indies: where their strength is nothing so great as heretofore hath bene supposed.

A Patent granted to certaine Marchants of Exeter, and others of the West parts, and of London, for a trade to the Riuer of Senega and Gamba in Guinea, 1588.

Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To our Treasurer and Admirall of England, our Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer, and all and euery our Officers, ministers and subiects whatsoever, greeting Whereas our welbeloued subiects William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicolas Spicer, and John Doricot of our City of Exeter marchants, John Yong of Coliton in our county of Deuon marchant, Richard Doderige of Barnestable in our saide Countie of Deuon Marchant, Anthonie Dassell, and Nicolas Turner of our Citie of London Marchants, haue bene perswaded and earnestly moued by certaine Portugals resident within our Dominions, to vndertake and set forward a voyage to certaine places on the coast of Guinea: Videlicet, from the Northernmost part of the Riuer commonly called by the name of the Riuer of Senega, and from and within that Riuer all along that coast vnto the Southernmost part of another Riuer commonly called by the name of Gamba, and within that Riuer: which, as we are informed, they haue already once performed accordingly: And for that we are credibly giuen to vnderstand that the further prosecuting of the same voyage, and the due and orderly establishing of an orderly traffique and trade of marchandize into those Countries, wil not only in time be very beneficial to these our Realmes and dominions, but also be a great succour and reliefe vnto the present distressed estate of those Portugals, who by our princely fauour liue and continue here vnder our protection: And cōsidering that the aduenturing and enterprising of a newe trade cannot be a matter of small charge and hazard to the aduenturers in the beginning: we haue therefore thought it conuenient, that our said louing subiects William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, John Doricot, John Young, Richard Doderige, Anthonie Dassell, and Nicholas Turner, for the better encouragement to procede in their saide aduenteure and trade in the said Countreys, shal haue the sole vse and exercise thereof for a certaine time. In consideration whereof, and for other waightie reasons and considerations vs specially mouing, of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, we haue giuen and graunted, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successors doe giue and graunt vnto the said William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, John Doricot, John Young, Richard Doderige, Anthonie Dassell and Nicholas Turner, and to euery of them, and to such other our Subiects as they or the most part of them shall thinke conuenient to receiue into their Company and society, to be the traders with them into the said Countreys, that they and euery of them by themselves or by their seruants or Factors and none others, shall and may for and during the full space and terme of tenne yeeres next ensuing the date of these presents, haue and enjoy the free and whole traffique, trade and feat of marchandize, to and from the said Northernmost part of the said Riuer, commonly called by the name of the Riuer of Senega: and from and within that riuer all along the coast of Guinea, vnto the Southernmost part of the said Riuer, commonly called by the name of the Riuer of Gamba, and within that Riuer also. And that they the said William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, John Doricot, John Yong, Richard Doderige, Anthonie Dassell and Nicholas Turner, & euery of them, by themselves or by their seruants or Factors, & such as they or the most part of them shall receiue into their Company and societie, to be traders with them into the said Countreys (as is aforesaid) and none others, shall and may, for, and during the said space and terme of 10. yeeres, haue and enioy the sole & whole traffique or trade of marchandize into and from the said places afore limitted and described, for the buying & selling, bartering and changing of and with any goods, wares, and marchandizes whatsoever, to be vented had or found, at or within any the cities, townes, or places situated or being in the countreys, partes & coastes of Guinea before limitted, any law, statute, or graunt, matter custome or priuileges to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And for the better ordering, establishing,

A former voyage to Gamba.

Therefore hath bene sup-

of the West parts,
Gambra in Guinea,

Ireland, defender of the
r and Barons of our Ex-
neuer, greeting Where-
Spicer, and John Dori-
county of Devon mar-
uon Marchant, Anthonie
aue bene perswaded and
us, to vndertake and set
et, from the Northernmost
nega, and from and with-
another Riuer commonly
we are informed, they
dibly giuen to vnderstand
orderly establishing of an
not only in time be very
accour and reliefe vnto the
fauour liue and continue
and enterprising of a newe
turers in the beginning:
ects William Brayley, Gil-
Doderige, Anthonie Dasse-
le in their saide adventure
ise thereof for a certaine
nd considerations vs speci-
re motion, we haue giuen
ors doe giue and graunt
ohn Doricot, Iohn Young,
euery of them, and to such
enient to receiue into their
d Countreis, that they and
one others, shall and may
aining the date of these pre-
f merchandise, to and from
the name of the Riuer of
inea, vnto the Southernmost
ier of Gambra, and within
ert Smith, Nicholas Spicer,
d Nicholas Turner, & euery
as they or the most part of
s with them into the sayd
d during the said space and
trade of marchandize into
uying & selling, bartering
hatsoever, to be vented had
or being in the countreis,
graunt, matter custome or
the better ordering, esta-
blishing,

blishing, & governing of the said societie and Company in the said trade and traffique of mar-
chandizes, & the quiet, orderly & lawfull exercise of the same, We for vs, our heires, and
successors, do by these presents giue and graunt full license and authoritie vnto the said
William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, Iohn Doricot, Iohn Young, Richard Do-
derige, Anthonie Dassel, and Nicholas Turner, and to such others as they shall receiue into
their saide societie and company to be traders into the said countreis, as is aforesaid, and to
euery of them, that they or the most part of them shall and may at all conuenient times at
their pleasures, assemble and meete together in any place or places conuenient, aswell with-
in our cite of Exeter, as elsewhere within this our Realme of England, or other our domi-
nions, during the said terme of ten yeeres, to consult of, for, and concerning the saide trade
and traffique of marchandize, and from tyme to tyme to make, ordaine, and establish good,
necessary, and reasonable orders, constitutions, and ordinances, for, and touching the same
trade. And al such orders, constitutions, and ordinances so to be made, to put in vre
and execute, and them, or any of them, to alter, change, and make voyd, and, if neede
be, to make newe, as at any tyme, during the said terme of ten yeeres, to them, or the most
part of them, then trading, as is aforesaid, shall be thought necessary and conuenient.
Vnto all and euery which said orders, constitutions, and ordinances, they, and euery of them,
and all other persons which shall hereafter be receiued into the saide societie and Company,
shall submit themselves, and shall well and duly obserue, performe, and obey the same, so
long as they shall stand in force, or else shall pay and incurre such forfeitures, paines, and
penalties, for the breach thereof, and in such maner and forme, and to such vses & intents,
as by the saide orders, constitutions, and ordinances shall be assessed, limited and appointed.
So alwayes, as the saide orders, constitutions and ordinances be not repugnant or contrary to the
lawes, statutes, and customes of this Realme of England, nor any penaltie to exceede the
reasonable forme of other penalties, assessed by the Company of our Marchants, named Ad-
uenturers. And to the intent that they maye, to whom the said power and libertie of traffique
and trade of marchandize is graunted by these our letters patentes aforesaid, and none others
whatsoever, without their speciall consent and license before had, shall, during the said terme
of ten yeeres, vse, or haue trade or traffique, with or for any maner of goods or marchan-
dizes, to and from the saide coastes or parts of Guinea afore limited: Wee doe by these pre-
sents, by our royall and supreme authoritie, straitly charge and commaund, that no person or
persons whatsoever, by themselves, or by their factors, or seruants, during the said terme of 10.
yeres, shall in any wise trade or traffique, for or with any goods or marchandizes, to or from
the said coastes and parts of Guinea afore limited, other then the said William Brayley, Gilbert
Smith, Nicholas Spicer, Iohn Doricot, Iohn Young, Richard Doderige, Anthony Dassel, and
Nicholas Turner, and such as from tyme to tyme, they, or the most part of them, shall receiue
into their societie or company, to be traders with them, as is aforesaid, as they tender our
fauour, and will auoyde our high displeasure, and vpon paine of imprisonment of his or their
bodies, at our will and pleasure, and to lose and forfeit the ship or shippes, and all the goods,
wares, and marchandizes, wherewith they, or any of them shall, during the said terme of
10. yeres, trade, or traffique to or from the said Countreies, or any part thereof, according to
the limitation aboue mentioned, contrary to our expresse prohibition and restraint, in that
behaffe. And further, we do by these presents giue and graunt full power and authoritie to
the said William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, Iohn Doricot, Iohn Yong, Richard
Doderige, Anthony Dassel, and Nicholas Turner, and to such other persons, as they shal
receiue into their societie and company, to be traders with them, as is aforesaid, and the most
part of them, for the time being: that they, and euery of them, by themselves, their fac-
tors, deputies, or assignes, shall and may, from tyme to tyme, during the said terme of 10.
yeres, attach, arrest, take, and sease all, and all maner of ship, and ships, goods, wares,
and marchandizes whatsoever, which shall be brought from, or caried to the said coastes and
parts of Guinea afore limited, contrary to our will and pleasure, and the true meaning of
the same, declared and expressed in these our letters patents. Of all and euery which said
forfeitures whatsoever, the one third part shall be vnto vs, our heires, and successors, and
another

another thirde part thereof we giue and graunt by these presents, for and towards the reliefe of the saide Portugals continuing here vnder our protection, as is aforesaid. And the other third part of al the same forfeitures, we do by these presents, of our certaine knowledge and meere motion, for vs, our heires and successors, giue and grant cleerly and wholly vnto the said William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, Iohn Doricot, Iohn Yong, Richard Doderige, Anthony Dassel, and Nicholas Turner, and such other persons, as they shall receiue into their societie, and company, as is aforesaid. And these our letters patents, or the inrolment or exemplification of the same, without any further or other warrant, shall from time to time, during the said tenne yeeres, be a sufficient warrant and authoritie to our Treasurer of England, for the time being, and to the barons of our Exchequer, and to all other our officers and ministers whatsoever, to whom it shall or may appertaine, to allow, deliuer, and pay one thirde part of all the said forfeitures, to the vse of the said Portugals, and one other thirde part of the same forfeitures, to the saide William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, Iohn Doricot, Iohn Yong, Richard Doderige, Anthony Dassel, and Nicholas Turner, and such other persons, as they shall receiue into their societie and Company, to be traders with them, as aforesaide, to their owne proper vse and behoefe: which said allowances and paiments thereof, our will and pleasure is, and we do straightly charge and commaund, to bee from time to time duely made and performed accordingly, without any delay or denial of any our officers aforesaid, or any other our officers or ministers whatsoever. And we do straightly charge and command, and by these presents prohibite all and singular our customers, collectors, and farmers of our Customes and subsidies, and controulers of the same, of and within our ports of the citie of London, and the Citie of Exeter, and all other ports, creekes, and places, within this our Realme of England, and euery of them, and all other our officers and ministers whatsoever, which haue or shall haue any dealing or intermeddling, touching our said Customes and subsidies, that they, ne any of them by themselves, their clerks, deputies, or substitutes, or any of them take or receiue, or in any wise cause or suffer to be taken or receiued for vs, or in our name, or to our vse, or for, or in the names or to the uses of our heires or successors, of any person, or persons, any summe or summes of money, or other things whatsoever, during the said terme of ten yeeres, for, or in the name, lieu, or place of any Custome, subsidie, or other thing or dutie, to vs, our heires, or successors, due, or to be due, for the Customes or subsidies of any such goods, wares, or marchandizes, to be transported, caried, or brought to or from the priuiledged places, before in these presents mentioned, or any of them: nor make, nor cause to be made any entry into, or of the hookes of subsidies or customes, nor make any agreement for the Customes or subsidies, of, or for any goods, wares, or marchandizes, to bee sent to, or returned from any the priuiledged places, before in these presents mentioned, sauing onely with, and in the name, and by the consent of the saide William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, Iohn Doricot, Iohn Yong, Richard Doderige, Anthony Dassel, and Nicholas Turner, or of some of them, or of such as they or the most part of them shall receiue into their societie and Company, as aforesaid. Prouided alwaies, that if at any time hereafter, we our selues, by our writing signed with our proper hand, or any sixe or more of our priue Counsell, for the time being, shall, by our direction, and by writing signed and subscribed with their hands, signifie and notifie to the said William Brayley, Gilbert Smith, Nicholas Spicer, Iohn Doricot, Iohn Yong, Richard Doderige, Anthony Dassel, and Nicholas Turner, or to any of them, or to any other, whom they, or the most part of them shal receiue into their Company and societie, as is aforesaid, or otherwise to our officers in our ports of Exeter, or Plimouth, by them to be notified to such as shall haue interest in this speciall priuilege, that our will and pleasure is, that the said trade and trafique shal cease, and be no longer continued into the saide coastes and partes of Guinea before limited: then immediatly from and after the ende of sixe moneths next insuing, after such signification & notification so to be giuen to any of the said Company and societie, as is aforesaid, or otherwise to our Officers in our ports of Exeter or Plimouth, by them to be notified to such as shall haue interest in this speciall priuilege, these our present letters Patents, and our graunt therein contained shall be utterly voyde,

or and towards the reliefe
 foresaid. And the other
 or certain knowledge and
 erely and wholly vnto the
 cot, John Yong, Richard
 persons, as they shall re-
 our letters patents, or the
 other warrant, shall from
 nd authoritie to our Treas-
 chequer, and to all other
 certaine, to allow, deliuer,
 e said Portugals, and one
 yley, Gilbert Smith, Ni-
 ny Dassell, and Nicholas
 etic and Company, to be
 fe: which said allowances
 charge and commaund, to
 out any delay or denial of
 whatsoever. And we do
 l and singular our custom-
 ontrollers of the same, of
 eter, and all other ports,
 of them, and all other our
 dealing or intermeddling,
 them by themselves, their
 or in any wise cause or
 e, or for, or in the names
 ons, any summe or summes
 ten yeeres, for, or in the
 r ductie, to vs, our heires,
 any such goods, wares, or
 e priuiledged places, before
 use to be made any entry
 greement for the Customes
 e sent to, or returned from
 sauing onely with, and in
 ert Smith, Nicholas Spicer,
 and Nicholas Turner, or of
 receiue into their societie
 e hereafter, we our selues,
 of our priuie Counsell, for
 subscribed with their hands,
 icholas Spicer, John Dori-
 Turner, or to any of them,
 e into their Companie and
 of Exeter, or Plimouth, by
 priuilege, that our will and
 longer continued into the
 tly from and after the ende
 ion so to be giuen to any of
 ur Officers in our ports of
 interest in this speciall pri-
 contained shall be vnto
 voyde,

voide, and of none effect, ne validitie in the lawe, to all intents and purposes: any thing before mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Witnesse our selfe at Westminster, the thirde day of May, in the thirtieth yere of our Reigne 1588.

A voyage to Benin beyond the Countrey of Guinea, set fourth by Master Bird and Master Newton Marchants of London, with a shippe called the Richard of Arundell, and a Pinesse; Written by James Welsh, who was chiefe Master of the said voyage, begunne in the yeere 1588.

Vpon the twelfth of October wee wayed our ankers at Ratcliffe and went to Blackwall. And the next day sayling from thence, by reason of contrary winde and weather, wee made it the 25. of October before wee were able to reach Plimouth, and there we stayed (to our great expense of victuals) for lacke of winde and weather vnto the 14. of December.

On Saturday the said 14. of December we put from thence, and about midnight were thwart of the Lizart.

Thursday the second of Ianuary wee had sight of the land neere Rio del oro, God be thanked, and there had 22 degrees of latitude, and 47. minutes.

Rio del oro is in
 21. degrees, and
 47. min.
 Cauo de la
 Barbas.

The thirde of Ianuary wee had sight of Cauo de las Barbas, and it bare Southeast fve leagues off.

Crosiers.
 Cauo Verde, in
 14. deg. 43. m.

The 4 we had sight of the Crosiers in the morning.

Tuesday the 7. day we had sight of Cauo verde, and I finde this place to be in latitude 14. degrees, and 43. minutes, being 4. leagues from the shoare.

Cauo de Monte.

Friday the 17. Cauo de Monte bare off vs North Northeast, we sounded and had 50. fathom blacke ease, and at 2. of the clocke it bare North Northwest 8. leagues off. And Cauo Mensurado bare of vs East and by South, and wee went Northeast with the maine: here the currant setteth to the East Southeast alongst the shoare, and at midnight wee sounded and had 26. fathome blacke ease.

Cauo Mensu-
 rado.

The 18. in the morning we were thwart of a land much like Cauo verde, and it is as I iudge 9. leagues from Cauo Mensurado; it is a hill saddlebacked, and there are 4. or 5. one after another: and 7. leagues to the Southward of that, we saw a row of hills saddlebacked also, and from Cauo Mensurado are many mountaines.

The 19. we were thwart Rio de Sestos, and the 20. Cauo dos Baixos was North & by West 4. leagues off the shoare, and at afternoone there came a boate from the shoare with 3. Negroes, from a place (as they say) called Tabano. And towards euening we were thwart of an Island, and a great many of small Islands or rockes to the Southward, and the currant came out of the Souther-boord: we sounded and had 35. fathomes.

Rio de Sestos.
 Cauo dos Baixos.
 Tabano.

The 21. wee had a flat hill that bare North Northeast off vs, and wee were from the shoare 4. leagues, and at 2. a clocke in the afternoone we spake with a Frenchman riding neere a place called Ratire, and another place hard by called Crua. This Frenchman caried a letter from vs to M. Newton: wee layd it on hull while wee were writing of our letter; and the current set vs to the Southward a good pase alongst the shore South Southeast.

A French ship at
 Ratire.
 Crua.
 A currant to
 the Southeast-
 ward.

The 25. we were in the bight of the bay that is to the Westward of Capo de Tres puntas: the currant did set East Northeast.

The 28. we lay sixe glasses a hull tarying for the pinesse.

The last of Ianuary the middle part of Cape de tres puntas was thwart of vs three leagues at seuen of the clocke in the morning: and at eight the pinesse came to an anker: and wee proued that the current setteth to the Eastward: and at sixe at night the vtermost lande bare East and by South 5. leagues, and we went Southwest, and Southwest and by South.

Cauo de tres
 puntas.

Saturday the first of February 1588. we were thwart of a Round foreland, which I take to be the Eastermost part of Capo de tres puntas: and within the said Round foreland was a great bay with an Island in the said bay.

The second of February wee were thwart of the Castle of Mina, and when the thirde glasse of our Looke-out was spent, we spied vnder our Larbord-quarter one of their Boates with certaine Negroes, and one Portugale in the Boate, wee would haue had him to come aboard,

The Castle of
 Mina.

aboard, but he would not. And ouer the castle vpon the hie rockes we did see as it might be two watch-houses, and they did shew very white: and we went eastnortheast.

Two white
watch-houses.

The 4 in the morning we were thwart a great high hill, and vp into the lande were more high ragged hilles, and those I reckoned to be but little short of Monte Redondo. Then I reckoned that we were 20 leagues Southeast-ward from the Mina, and at 11 of the clocke I sawe two hilles within the land, these hils I take to be 7 leagues from the first hils. And to sea-ward of these hilles is a bay, and at the east end of the bay another hill, and from the hils the landes lie verie low. We went Eastnortheast, and East and by North 22 leagues, and then East along the shore.

Monte Redondo.

The 6 we were short of Villa longa, and there we met with a Portugall Carauell.

Villa longa.

The 7 a faire temperate day, and all this day we road before Villa longa.

The 8 at noone we set saile from Villa longa, and ten leagues from thence we ankered againe and stayed all that night in ten fadom water.

Rio de Logoa.

The 9 we set saile, and all amongst the shore were very thicke woodes, and in the afternoon we were thwart a riuier, & to the Eastward of the riuier a litle way off was a great high bush-tree as though it had no leaues, and at night we ankered with faire and temperate weather.

The 10 we set sayle and went East, and East and by South 14 leagues along the shoare, which was so full of thicke woods, that in my iudgement a man should haue much to doe to passe through them, and towards night we ankered in 7 fadome with faire weather.

The 11 we sayled East and by South, and three leagues from the shore we had but 5 fadome water, and all the wood vpon the land was as euen as if it had bene cut with a paire of gardeners sheeres, and in running of two leagues we descerned a high tuft of trees vpon the brow of a land, which shewed like a Porpose head, and when wee came at it, it was but part of the lande, and a league further we saw a head-land very low and full of trees, and a great way from the land we had very shallow water, then we lay South into the sea, because of the sands for to get into the deepe water, and when we found it deepe, we ankered in fise fadom thwart the riuier of Iaya, in the riuers mouth.

Very shallow
water.

The 12 in the morning we road still in the riuers mouth. This day we sent the pinnesse and the boat on land with the marchants, but they came not againe vntill the next morning. The shallowest part of this riuier is toward the West, where there is but 4 fadom and a halfe, and it is very broad. The next morning came the boate aboard, and they also said it was Rio de Iaya. Here the currant setteth Westward, and the Eastermost land is higher then the Westermost.

Rio de Iaya.

Thursday the 13 we set saile, and lay South Southeast along the shore, where the trees are wonderfull euen, and the East shore is higher then the West shore, and when wee had sayled 18 leagues we had sight of a great riuier, then we ankered in three fadom and a halfe, and the currant went Westward. This riuier is the riuier of Benin, and two leagues from the maine it is very shallowe.

Rio Benin.

The 15 we sent the boat and pinnesse into the riuier with the marchants, and after that we set saile, because we road in shallow water, and went Southsoutheast, and the starbord tacke aboard vntill we came to fise fathom water, where we road with the currant to the Westward: then came our boat out of the harbour and went aboard the pinnesse. The West part of the land was high browed much like the head of a Gurnard, and the Eastermost land was lower, and had on it three tufts of trees like stackes of wheate or corne, and the next day in the morning we sawe but two of those trees, by reason that we went more to the Eastward. And here we road still from the 14 of Februarie vntill the 14 of Aprill, with the winde at Southwest.

A currant
Westward.

The 16 of Februarie we rode still in 5 fadome, and the currant ranne still to the Westward, the winde at Southwest, and the boat and pinnesse came to vs againe out of the riuier, and told vs that there was but ten foote water vpon the barre. All that night was drowisic, and yet reasonable temperate.

Ten foote wa-
ter vpon the
barre of Rio
de Deuin.

we did see as it might
eastnortheast.

into the lande were more
fonte Redondo. Then I
and at 11 of the clocke I
om the first hills. And to
mother hill, and from the
by North 22 leagues, and

tugall Carauell.

longa.

from thence we ankered

woodes, and in the after-
litle way off was a great
with faire and temperate

leagues along the shoare,
ould haue much to doe to
h faire weather.

shore we had but 5 fadome
ne cut with a paire of gar-
gah tuft of trees vpon the
came at it, it was but part
full of trees, and a great
into the sea, because of the
we ankered in fiue fadom

day we sent the pinnesse
e vntill the next morning.
s but 4 fadom and a halfe,
, and they also said it was
ost land is higher then the

shore, where the trees are
and when wee had sayled
e fadom and a halfe, and
wo leagues from the maine

urchants, and after that we
ast, and the starbord tacke
e currant to the Westward:
pinnesse. The West part of
t the Eastermost land was
e corne, and the next day
ve went more to the East-
the 14 of Aprill, with the

anne still to the Westward,
aine out of the riuer, and
that night was drowsie, and

The

The 17 a close day the winde at Southwest. Our marchants wayed their goods and put them aboard the pinnesse to goe into the riuer, and there came a great currant out of the riuer and set to the Westward.

The 18 the marchants went with the boat and pinnesse into the riuer with their commo-
dities. This day was close and drowsie, with thunder, raine and lightning.

The 24 a close morning and temperate, and in the afternoone the boat came to vs out of the riuer from our marchants.

Tuesday the 4 of March, a close soultry hot morning, the currant went to the Westward, and much troubled water came out of the riuer.

The 16 our pinnesse came a boord and Anthonie Ingram in her, & she brought in her 94
bags of pepper, and 28 Elephants teeth, and the Master of her and all his company were
sicke. This was a temperate day and the winde at Southwest.

Sickness
among our men.

The 17. 18. and 19 were faire temperate weather and the winde at Southwest. This day
the pinnesse went into the riuer againe, and carried the Purser and the Surgion.

The 25 of the said moneth 1589 we sent the boate into the riuer.

The 30 our pinnesse came from Benin, and brought sorowfull newes, that Thomas Hem-
stead was dead and our Captaine also, and she brought with her 159 Cerons or sakes of pep-
per and Elephants teeth.

The death of
the Captaine,
Pepper & Ele-
phants teeth.
A good note.

Note that in all the time of our abiding here, in the mouth of the riuer of Benin, and in
all the coast hereabout it is faire temperate weather, when the winde is at Southwest. And
when the winde is at Northeast and Northerly, then it raineth, with lightning and thunder,
and is very intemperate weather.

The 13 of Aprill 1589 we set saile homewards in the name of Iesus. In the morning we
sayled with the winde at Southwest, and lay West and by North, but it proued calme all
that night, and the currant Southeast.

The 14 the riuer of Benin was Northeast 7 leagues from the shore, and there was litle winde
and towards night calme.

The 17 a faire temperate day the winde variable, and we had of latitude foure degrees and
20 minutes.

The 25 a faire temperate day the winde variable, and here we had three degrees & 29
minuts of latitude.

The 8 of May we had sight of the shore, which was part of Cauo de Monte, but we did
not thinke we had beene so farre, but it came so to passe by reason of the currant. In this
place M. Towrson was in like maner deceiued with the currant.

A deceitfull
currant.

The 9 we had sight of Cauo de monte.

The 17 a darke drowsie day, this was the first night that I tooke the North starre.

The 26 a temperate day with litle winde, and we were in 12 degrees and 13 minutes of la-
titude.

The 30 we met a great sea out of the Northwest.

The 6 of Iune we found it as temperate as if we had beene in England, & yet we were
within the height of the sunne, for it was declined 23 degrees, and 26 minuts to the North-
ward, and we had 15 degrees of latitude.

The 8 faire and temperate as in England, here we met with a counter sea, out of the South-
borde.

The 15 a faire temperate day, the winde variable, here we had 18 degrees and fiftie nine
minutes.

The 12 of Iuly in 30 degrees of latitude we met with great store of rockweed, which did
stick together like clusters of grapes, and this continued with vs vntill the 17 of the said
moneth, and then we saw no more, at which 17 day we were in two and thirtie degrees sixe
and fortie minutes of latitude.

Rockweed or
Sargasso all
along the sea.

The 25 at sixe of the clocke in the morning, we had sight of the Isle of Pike, it bare North
and by East from vs, we being 15 leagues off.

The 27 we spake with the poste of London and she told vs good newes of England.

The

The nine and twentieth we had sight of the Island of Cueruo, and the 30 we saw the Island of Flores.

The 27 of August in 41 degrees of latitude we saw 9 saile of Britons, and three of them followed vs vntill noone, and then gaue vs ouer.

The 30 we had sight of Cape Finisterre.

The eight of September at night wee put into Plimouth sound, and road in Causon bay all night.

The 9 we put into Catwater and there stayed vntill the 28 of September, by reason of want of men and sickness.

The nine and twentieth we set sayle from Plimouth, and arriued at London the second of October 1589.

The commodities that we caried in this voyage were cloth both linnen & woollen, yron worke of sundry sorts, Manillios or bracelets of copper, glasse beades, and corral.

The commodities that we brought home were pepper and Elephants teeth, oyle of palme, cloth made of Cotton wooll very curiously wouen, and cloth made of the barke of palme trees. Their monie is pretie white shels, for golde and siluer we saw none. They haue also great store of cotton growing: their bread is a kind of roots, they call it Inamia, and when it is well sodden I would leaue our bread to eat of it, it is pleasant in eating, and light of digestion, the roote thereof is as bigge as a mans arme. Our men vpon fish-dayes had rather cate the rootes with oyle and vineger, then to cate good stockfish. There are great store of palme trees, out of the which they gather great store of wine, which wine is white and very pleasant, & we should buy two gallons of it for 20 shels. They haue good store of sope, and it smelleth like beaten violets. Also many pretie fine mats and baskets that they make, and spoones of Elephants teeth very curiously wrought with diuers proportions of foules and beasts made vpon them. There is vpon the coast wonderfull great lightning and thunder, in so much as I neuer had the like in no Countrey, for it would make the decke or hatches tremble vnder our feete, and before we were well acquainted with it, we were fearefull, but God be thanked we had no harme. The people are very gentle and louing, and they goe naked both men and women vntill they be married, and then they goe couered from the middle downe to the knees. They would bring our men earthen pottes of the quantitie of two gallons, full of hony and hony combes for 100 shelles. They would also bring great store of Oranges and Plantans which is a fruit that groweth vpon a tree, and is very like vnto a Cucumber but very pleasant in eating. It hath pleased God of his mercefull goodnesse to giue me the knowledge how to preserue fresh water with little cost, which did serue vs sixe moneths at the sea, & when we came into Plimouth it was much wondered at, of the principal men of the towne, who said that there was not sweeter water in any spring in Plimouth. Thus doth God prouide for his creatures, vnto whom be praise now and for euermore, Amen.

The voyage set forth by M. Iohn Newton, and M. Iohn Bird marchants of London to the Kingdome and Citie of Benin in Africa, with a ship called the Richard of Arundell, and a pinnesse, in the yere 1588, briefly set downe in this letter following, written by the chiefe Factor in the voyage to the foresaid Marchants at the time of the ships first arriual at Plimouth.

Worshipful Sirs, the discourse of our whole proceeding in this voyage wil aske more time and a person in better health then I am at this present, so that I trust you will pardon me, till my coming vp to you: in the meane time let this suffice. Whereas we departed in the moneth of December from the coast of England with your good ship the Richard of Arundell and the pinnesse, we held our direct course towards our appointed port, and the 14 day of Februarie following we arriued in the haue of Benin, where we found not water enough to carry the ship ouer the barre, so that we left her without in the road, and with the pinnesse & ship boat, into which we had put the chiefest of our marchandise, we went vp the riuer to a place called Goto, where we arriued the 20 of February, the foresaid Goto being the

Inamia, a kind
of bread in
Benin.

Wine of palm
trees.

Abundance
of hony.

This preserua-
tive is wrought
by casting into
a hoghead of
water an hand-
full of hys-tale,
as the author
said me.

Goto in Benin.

Antonie Ingram.

the 30 we saw the Island
itions, and three of them
nd road in Causon bay all
ember, by reason of want
at London the second of

linnen & woollen, yron
des, and corral.
ants teeth, oyle of palme,
le of the barke of palme
aw none. They haue also
y call it Inamia, and when
ant in eating, and light of
vpon fish-dayes had rather
There are great store of
ich wine is white and very
haue good store of sope,
d baskets that they make,
d proportions of foules and
eat lightning and thunder,
make the decke or hatches
o it, we were fearefull, but
and louing, and they goe
they goe couered from the
pottes of the quantitie of
ey would also bring great
tree, and is very like unto
his merciefull goodnesse
le cost, which did serue vs
much wondered at, of the
water in any spring in Plie
e praise now and for euer-

Marchants of London to
called the Richard of
owne in this letter folle
e foresaid Marchants at

a voyage wil aske more time
trust you will pardon me,
Whereas we departed in the
ship the Richard of Arundell
ointed port, and the 14 day
we found not water enough
the road, and with the pin-
narchadise, we went vp the
ry, the foresaid Goto being
the

Antonie Ingram.

TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOUERIES.

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the neerest place that we could come to by water, to go for Benin. From thence we presently sent Negroes to the king, to certifie him of our arriual, and of the cause of our coming thither: who returned to vs againe the 22 day with a noble man in their company to bring vs vp to the Citie, and with 200 Negroes to carrie our commodities: hereupon the 23 day we deliuered our merchandize to the kings Factor, & the 25 day we came to the great Citie of Benin, where we were well intertained: The sixe & twenty day we went to the Court to haue spoken with the king, which (by reason of a solemne feast then kept amongst them) we could not doe: but yet we spake with his Veadore, or chiefe man, that hath the dealing with the Christians: and we conferred with him concerning our trading, who answered vs, that we should haue all things to our desire, both in pepper and Elephants teeth.

The great side of Benin.

The first of March, we were admitted to the kings presence, and he made vs the like courteous answer for our traffike: the next day we went againe to the Court, where the foresaid Veadore shewed vs one basket of greene pepper, and another of dry in the stalkes: wee desired to haue it plucked from the stalks and made cleane, who answered, that it would aske time, but yet it should be done: and that against another yeere it should be in better readines, & the reason why we found it so vnprepared was, because in this kings time no Christians had euer resorted thither, to lade pepper. The next day there were sent vs 12 baskets, and so a litle euery day vntill the 9 of March at which time we had made vpon 64 serons of pepper, and 28 Elephants teeth. In this time of our being at Benin (our natures at this first time not so well acquainted with that climate) we fell all of vs into the disease of the feuer, whereupon the Capitaine sent me downe with those goods which we alreadie had receiued, to the rest of our men at Goto: where being arriued, I found all the men of our pinnesse sicke also, and by reason of their weaknes not able to conuey the pinnesse and goods downe to the place where our ship road: but by good hap within two houres after my coming to Goto, the boate came vp from the ship, to see how all things stood with vs, so that I put the goods into the boat, and went downe towards the ship: but by that time I was come aboard, many of our men died: namely, Master Benson, the Cooper, the Carpenter,

& 3or 4 more, & my selfe was also in such a weake state that I was not able to returne againe to Benin. Whereupon I sent vp Samuel Dunne, and the Chirurgeon with him to our men, that were about to let them blood, if it were thought needfull: who at their coming to Benin, found the Capitaine and your sonne William Bird dead, and Thomas Hempsteede very weake, who also died within two dayes after their coming thither. This sorrowfull accident caused them with such pepper and teeth, as they could then find, speedily to returne to the ship, as by the Cargason will appeare: at their coming away the Veadore tolde them, that if they could or would stay any longer time, he would vse all possible expedition to bring in more commodities: but the common sicknesse so increased and continued amongst vs all, that by the time our men which remained were come aboard, we had so many sicke and dead of our companie, that we looked all for the same happe, and so thought to loose both our ship, life, countrey and all. Very hardly and with much adoe ceuld we get vp our ankers, but yet at the last by the mercie of God hauing gotten them vp, but leauing our pinnesse behinde vs, we got to sea, and set saile, which was vpon the 13 of April. After which by little and little our men beganne to gather vp their crums and to recouer some better strength: and so sailing betwixt the Ilands of Cape Verde, and the maine we came to the Islands of the Azores vpon the 25 of Iuly, where our men beganne a fresh to grow ill, and diuers died, among whom Samuel Dun was one, and as many as remained liuing were in a hard case: but in the midst of our distresse, it fell so wel out, by Gods good prouidence, that we met with your ship the Barke Burre, on this side the North cape, which did not only keepe vs good copanie, but also sent vs sixe fresh men aboard, without whose helpe, we should surely haue tasted of many inconueniencies. But by this good meanes we are now at the last arriued in Plimouth, this 9 day of September: and for want of better health at this time, I referred the further knowledge of more particularities, till my coming to London.

Yours to command
Anthony Ingram.

The

The second voyage to Benin, set fourth by Master Iohn Newton, and Master Iohn Bird Marchants of London in the yeere 1590 with a ship called the Richard of Arundell of the burthen of one hundreth tunnes, and a small pinnesse, in which voyage Master James Welsh was chiefe Maister.

The third of September 1590 we set saile from Ratcliffe, and the 18 of the said moneth we came into Plimouth sound, and the two and twentieth we put to sea againe, and at midnight we were off the Lisart, and so passed on our voyage vntill the 14 of October, on which day we had sight of Forteventura one of the Canarie Islands, which appeared very ragged as we sailed by it.

The 16 of October, in the latitude of 24 degrees and nine minutes we met with a great hollow sea, the like whereof I neuer saw on this coast, and this day there came to the ships side a monstrous great fish (I thinke it was a Gobarto) which put vp his head to the steepe tubs where \bar{y} cooke was in shifting the victuals, who I thought the fish would haue caried away.

The 21 in this latitude of 18 degrees we met with a countersea out of the North board, and the last voyage in this very place we had the countersea out of the South, being very calme weather as now it is also.

The 24 we had sight of Cauo Verde, and the 25 we met with a great hollow sea out of the North, which is a common signe that the winde will be Northerly, and so it proued.

The 15 of Nouember we met with three currants out of the West and Northwest, one after another, with an houres time betweene each currant. This was in the latitude of 6 degrees and 42 minutes.

The 18 day we met with two other great currants out of the Southwest, and the 20 we saw another current out of the Northeast, and the 24 we had a great current out of the Southsouthwest, and at 6 of the clocke towards night we had 3 currents more.

The 27 we thought that we had gone at the least 2 leagues and a halfe euery watch, and it fell out that we sailed but one league euery watch for the space of 24 hours, by meanes of a great billow and current that came still out of the South.

The 5 of December in setting the watch we cast about and lay East Northeast, and North-east, and here in 5 degrees and a halfe our pinnesse lost vs wilfully.

The 7 at the going downe of the Sunne we saw a great blacke spot in the Sunne, and the 8. day both at rising and setting we saw the like, which spot to our seeming was about the bignesse of a shilling, being in 5 degrees of latitude, and still there came a great billow out of the southerboord.

The 14 we sounded and had 15 fadom water and grosse red sand, and 2 leagues from the shore the currant set Southeast along the shore with a billow still out of the southerboord.

The 15 we were thwart a rocke somewhat like the Mewstone in England, it was 2 leagues from vs, here we sounded and had 27 fadom, but the rocke is not aboue a mile from the shore, and a mile farther we saw another rocke, and betweene them both broken ground; here we sounded and had but 20 fadome and blacke sand, and we might see plaine that the rockes went not along the shore, but from the land to the seaward, and about 5 leagues to the Southward we sawe a great bay, here we had 4 degrees and 27 minuts.

The 16 we met with a French ship of Huuflour, who robbed our pinnesse, we sent a letter by him, and this night we saw another spot in the sunne at his going downe. And towards euening we were thwart of a riuer, and right ouer the riuer was a high tuft of trees.

The 17 we ankered in the riuers mouth, and then we found the land to be Cauo de las Palmas, and betweene vs & the cape was a great ledge of rockes, one league and a halfe into the sea, and they bare to the West of the Cape, we saw also an Island off the point of the foreland, thus it waxed night that we could perceiue no more of the lande, but onely that it treaded in like a bay, where there runneth a streame as if it were in the riuer of Thames, and this was the change day of the Moone.

The 19 a faire temperate day, and the wind South, we went East, and the lande a sterne of

A token of a
Northerly
winde.

Great currants.

Two rocke.

A French ship
of Huuflour.

Cauo de las
Palmas.

and Master Iohn Bird
and Richard of Aru-
pinnesse, in which

8 of the said moneth we
again, and at midnight
October, on which day
fished very ragged as we

ates we met with a great
y there came to the ships
p his head to the steepe
fish would haue caried

out of the North boord,
of the South, being very

great hollow sea out of the
and so it proued.
and Northwest, one after
the latitude of 6 degrees

hwest, and the 20 we saw
ent out of the Southsouth-

a halfe enery watch, and it
24 hours, by meanes of a

East Northeast, and North-

spot in the Sunne, and the
our seeming was about the
ere came a great billow out

4, and 2 leagues from the
out of the southerboord.

England, it was 2 leagues
about a mile from the shore,
broken ground; here we
see plaine that the rockes
out 5 leagues to the South-

ar pinnesse, we sent a let-
ter going downe. And to-
was a high tuft of trees.

the land to be Cauo de las
es, one league and a halfe
Island off the point of the
the lande, but onely that
ere in the riuer of Thames,

ast, and the lande a sterne
of

of vs West, and it shewed low by the water side like Islands, this was the East of Cauo de las Palmas, and it trended in with a great sound, and we went East all night, and in the morning wee were but 3 or 4 leagues from the shore.

The 20 we were thwart of a riuer called Rio de los Barbos.

Rio de los Bar-
bos.

The 21 we went along the shore East, & 3 or 4 leagues to the West of Cauo de tres puntas, I find the bay to be set deeper then it is by 4 leagues, and at 4 of the clocke the land began to shewe high, and the first part of it full of Palme trees.

The 24 still going by the shore, the land was very low and full of trees by the water side, and at 12 of the clocke we ankered thwart of the riuer called, Rio de Boilas. Here we sent our boate a shore with the marchants, but they durst not put into the riuer because of a great billow that continually brake at the entrance vpon the barre.

Rio de Boilas.

The 28 we sailed alongst the shore, and ankered at night in seuen fadom because a great current would haue put vs backe, which came from the East Southeast from Papuas.

Papuas.

The 29 at noone we were thwart of Arda, and there we tooke a Carauel but the men were fled on land, then we went aboard her, but she had nothing in her but only a litle oyle of Palme trees, and a few roots. The next morning our Captaine and marchants went to meete Portugals, that came in a boate to speake with vs, where they communed about the buying of the Carauell of our men againe, and the Portugals promised that we should haue for the Carauell, certaine bullocks and Elephants teeth, and they gaue vs one tooth and one bullocke presently, and sayd they would bring vs the rest the next day.

Arda.

The first of Iannarie our Captaine went on land to speake with the Portugales, but when he saw they did dissemble, he came aboard againe, and presently we vnrigged the Carauell, and set her on fire before the towne. Then we set saile and went along the coast, where we saw a Date tree, the like whereof is not in all that coast vpon the water side, also we fell on ground a litle in one place: Thus we went to Villa longa, and there ankered.

Iannarie.

Villa longa.

The third we were as far shot as Rio de Lagoa, where our marchants went a shore and vpon the barre they found 3 fadom flat, but they went not in because it was late. There is also to the Eastward of this riuer a Date tree higher than all the rest of the other trees thereabout. Thus we went along the coast, and enery night ankered, & al the shore as we went was full of trees and thicke woods.

Rio de Lagoa.

The 6 day in the morning it was very foggy, so that we could not see the land, and at three of the clocke in the afternoone it cleared vp, & then we found our selues thwart of the riuer of Iaya, and when we found the shallow water, we bare into the sea South, as we did the voyage before, and came to an ancre in fine fadom water. The next day we set saile againe, and towards noone we were thwart of the riuer of Benin in foure fadom water.

The riuer of
Iaya.

The riuer of
Benin.

The 10 day our Captaine went on land with the shallop at 2 a clocke in the afternoone. All this weeke it was very foggy enery day vntill ten a clocke, and all this time hitherto hath beene as temperate as our summer in England. This day we went into the road and ankered, & the west point of the road bare East northeast off vs, wee riding in foure fadome water.

The 21 a faire temperate day, this day M. Hassald went to the towne of Goto, to heare newes of the Captaine.

Goto.

The 23 came the Carauell, and Samuell in her, and she brought 63 Elephants teeth, and three bullocks.

The Carauell
bringeth teek
aboard.

The 28 a faire temperate day, and towards night there fell much raine, lightning, and thunder, this day our boate came aboard from Goto.

The 24 of Februarie, we tooke in 298 Cerons or sakes of pepper, and 4 Elephants teeth, and the winde was at Southeast. And the 26 we put the rest of our goods into the Carauell, and M. Hassald went with her to Goto.

298. sakes of
pepper.

The 5 of March 3 Carauel came againe & brought 21 Cerons of pepper, & 4 Elephants teeth

The 9 of Aprill our Carauell came aboard with water for our prouision for the sea, and this day also we lost our shallope.

Three spouts.

The 17 a drowsie rainie day, and in the afternoone we saw 3 great spoutes of raine, two on our larbord side, and one right with the ships head, but God be thanked, they came not at vs, and this day we tooke in the last of our water for the sea, and the 26 we victualed our Carauell to go with vs to the sea.

They returned homeward.

The 27 we set saile to goe homewarde with the winde at Southwest, and at two a clocke in the afternoone, the riuer of Benin was Northeast 8 leagues from vs.

The 3 of May we had such a terrible gust with raine, lightning & thunder, that it tore and split our fore saile, and also the Carauels fore-sayle and maine-sayle, with the wind at Southeast.

The 12 a faire temperate day, much like our sommer mornings in England, being but one degree & a halfe from the line, but at midnight we had a cruell gust of raine, & the wind at northeast.

The 24 we were South from Cauo de las Palmas 37 leagues.

Braua.

The first of Iuly we had sight of the Iland of Braua, and it bare East 7 leagues off, and this Island is one of the Islands of Cauo Verde.

The 13 of August we spake with the Queenes ships, the Lord Thomas Howard being Admirall, and sir Richard Greeneuill Viceadmirall. They kept vs in their company vntill the 15 day at night, themselues lying a hull, in waight for purchase 30 leagues to the Southwest of the Island of Flores.

We departed in company of a priue.

The 15 we had leaue to depart with a fly-boat laden with sugar that came from Sant Thome, which was taken by the Queenes ships, whereof my Lord Admirall gaue me great charge, not to leaue her vntill she were harbored in England.

Coruo.

The three and twentieth the Northeast part of the Island of Coruo bare off vs East and by South sixe leagues off.

The 17 of September we met with a ship of Plimouth that came out of the West Indies, but she could tell vs no newes. The next day we had sight of another sayle, this day also one of our company named M. Wood died.

The 23 we spake with the Dragon of my Lord of Cumberland, whereof Master Iuie was Maister.

The second of October we met with a ship of New-castle which came from Newfoundland, and out of her we had 300 couple of Newland fish.

The 6 we had sight of Sillie, and with raine and winde we were forced to put into S. Maries sound, where we staid all night, and 4 dayes after.

The 11 we set saile againe, and coming out had three fadom vpon the barre at a high water, then we lay out Southeast, through Crow-sand, and shortly after we had sight of the lands end, and at ten of the clocke we were thwart of the Lysart.

The 13 we were put into Dartmouth, and there we staid vntill the 12 of December. From thence we put out with the winde at West, and the 18 of December, God be praised, we anchored at Limehouse in the Thames, where we discharged 589 sacks of Pepper, 150 Elephants teeth, and 32 barreles of oile of Palme trees.

The commodities that we caried out this second voyage were Broad cloth, Kersies, Bayes, Linnen cloth, Yron vnwrought, Bracelets of Copper, Corall, Hawks belles, Horsetailes, Hats, and such like.

This voyage was more comfortable vnto vs then the first, because we had good store of fresh water, and that very sweet: for as yet we haue very good water in the shippe which we brought out of the riuer of Benin the first day of Aprill 1591. and it is at this day (being the 7 of Iune 1592.) to be seen aboard the ship as cleare and as sweet as any fountaine canyeeld.

It is more temperate vnder the equinoctiall, then on the coast of Guinie & Benin.

In this voyage we sailed 350 leagues within halfe a degree of the equinoctiall line, and there we found it more temperate, than where we rode. And vnder the line wee did kill great store of small Dolphines, and many other good fishes, and so did we all the way, which

was

M. James Welsh.

The state of Angola.

TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

621

was a very great refreshing vnto vs, and the fish neuer forsonke vs, vntil we were to the Northwards of the Ilands of Azores, and then we could see no more fish, but God be thanked wee met with good company of our country ships which were great comfort vnto vs, being siuec moneths before at Sea without any companie.

By me Iames Welsh master of the Richard of Arundell, in both these voyages to the riuer of Benin.

An Aduertisement sent to Philip the second king of Spaine from Angola by one Baltazar Almeida de Sousa, touching the state of the foresayd country, written the 21 of May, 1591.

THE 26 of Iuly I certified your maiestie by Iohn Frere de Bendaña your maiesties pay-master and commissioner, with the gouernour Paulo Dias, which is lately deceased, of all things that happened the 28 of December in the yere last past 1590. Now I thought it conuenient to aduertise your maiestie what hath fallen out since that time, which is as foloweth. The gouernour Luis Serrano encamped himselfe eight leagues from Cabasa, where the Negro king dwelleth with 380 Portugal souldiers: & afterward being there encamped, it hapned that the king of Matamba sent a strong and mightie army, & in warlike maner, with strange inuentions for the sayd purpose. So the king of Angola gaue this other king battell, and the gouernour sent 114 souldiers Portugals to helpe the said king of Angola: in which battell it was the will of God that our army was ouerthrowen and all slaine, as well our Portugals as the Moores which tooke part with them. So with this ouerthrow it happened that this realme the second time hath rebelled against your maiestie. Herenpon the Gouernour assembling the rest of his Portugall souldiers, to the number of 250 altogether, went to Amasanguano, which is now his place of abode. Moreouer, besides the manifold losses which haue befallen the Portugals in this realme, your maiestie hath sustained other great misfortunes both in your lands and goods. And because I cannot personally come to certifie your maiestie thereof, I thought it good to write some part of the same whereby your maiestie may vnderstand the estate of this country. This realme, for the most part thereof hath twice bene wonne, and twice lost for want of good government. For here haue bene many gouernours which haue pretended to do iustice, but haue pitifully neglected the same, and practised the cleane contrary. And this I know to be most true. But the onely way to recouer this realme, and to augment your maiesties lands, goods and treasure, must be by sending some noble and mighty man to rule here, which must bring authoritie frō your maiestie, and by taking streight order that euery captaine which doeth conuere here may be rewarded according to his deserts. Likewise your maiestie must send hither 2000 good souldiers, with munition and sufficient store of prouision for them. And by this means your highnesse shall know what yeerely reuenue Angola will yeeld vnto your coffers, and what profit will grow thereof. Otherwise your maiestie shall reape but litle benefit here. If with my presence I may doe your maiestie any seruice in giuing information of the state of this realme, as one which haue had experience thereof, and haue seene the order of it, vpon the vnderstanding of your maiesties pleasure herein, I will doe my best indenuour. And the cause wherefore I haue not done this heretofore hath bene, by reason that the Gouernours of this realme would suffer none of the captaines which haue conquered this country to informe your maiestie of that which is needfull for your seruice, and the augmenting of this conquest. Our lord preserue your catholique person with increase of many kingdomes, and the augmentation of youre crowne. Written in the conquest of the realme of Angola the 21 of May 1591.

Paulo Dias
Gouernour of
Angola.

The king of
Matamba.
114 Portugals
slaine in Angola.

Amasanguano
the Portugals
abode in Angola.

The only way
to reduce a re-
bellious king-
dom vnto obe-
dience.

As vsuall trike
of lewd gover-
nours.

Your maiesties most loiall subiect,

Baltazar Almeida de Souza.

A true

A true discourse written (as is thought) by Colonel Antonie Winkfield employed in the voyage to Spaine and Portugall, 1589. sent to his particular friend, & by him published for the better satisfaction of all such as hauing bene seduced by particular report, haue entred into conceits tending to the discredit of the enterprise and Actors of the same.

Although the desire of aduancing my reputation caused me to withstand the many perswasions you vsed to hold me at home, & the pursuite of honorable actions drew me (contrary to your expectation) to neglect that aduise, which in loue I know you gaue me: yet in respect of the many assurances you haue yeilded mee of your kindest friendship, I cannot suspect that you will either loue or esteeme me the lesse, at this my returne: and therefore I will not omit any occasion which may make me appeare thankfull, or discharge any part of that duetie I owe you; which now is none other then to offer you a true discourse how these warres of Spaine and Portugall haue passed since our going out of England the 18 of April, till our returne which was the first of Iuly. Wherein I wil (vnder your fauourable pardon) for your further satisfaction, as well make relation of those reasons which confirmed me in my purpose of going abroad, as of these accidents which haue happened during our aboad there; thereby hoping to perswade you that no light fantasie did drawe me from the fruition of your dearest friendship, but an earnest desire by following the warres to make my selfe more woorthy of the same.

Hauing therefore determinately purposed to put on this habite of a souldier, I grew doubtfull whether to employ my time in wars of the low Countries, which are in auxiliarie maner maintained by her maiestie, or to folow the fortune of this voyage, which was an aduerture of her and many honorable personages, in reuenge of vnsupportable wrongs offered vnto the estate of our country by the Castilian king: in arguing whereof, I find that by how much the chalenger is reputed before the defendant, by so much is the iourney to be preferred before those defensiuie wars. For had the duke of Parma his turne hene to defend, as it was his good fortune to inuade: from whence could haue proceeded that glorious honor which these late warres haue laid vpon him, or what could haue bene said more of him, then of a Respondent (though neuer so valiant) in a priuate Duell: Euen, that he hath done no more then by his honor he was tied vnto. For the gaine of one towne or any small defeat giueth more renoume to the Assailant, then the defence of a country, or the withstanding of twentie encounters can yeeld any man who is bound by his place to guard the same: whereof as well the particulars of our age, especially in the Spaniard, as the reports of former histories may assure vs, which haue still laied the fame of all warres vpon the Inuader. And do not ours in these dayes liue obscured in Flanders, either not hauing wherewithall to manage any warre, or not putting on armes, but to defend theselues when the enimie shall procure them? Whereas in this short time of our Aduerture, we haue won a towne by escalade, battered & assaulted another, ouerthrowen a mightie princes power in the field, landed our armie in 3 seueral places of his kingdom, marched 7 dayes in the heart of his country, lien three nights in the suburbs of his principall citie, beaten his forces into the gates thereof, and possessed two of his frontier forts, as shall in discourse thereof more particularly appeare: whereby I conclude, that going with an Inuader, and in such an action as euery day giueth new experience, I haue much to vaunt of; that my fortune did rather cary me thither then into the wars of Flanders. Notwithstanding the vehement perswasions you vsed with me to the contrary, the grounds whereof sithence you receiued them from others, you must giue me leaue to acquaint you with the error you were led into by thē, who labouring to bring the world into an opinion that it stood more with the safetie of our estate to bend all our forces against the prince of Parma, then to folow this action by looking into the true effects of this iourney, will iudicially conuince them-selues of mistaking the matter. For, may the conquest of these countries against the prince of Parma be thought more easie for vs alone now, then the defence of them was 11 yeeres ago, with the men and money of the Queene
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of England? the power of the Monsieur of France? the assistance of the principal states of Germanie? and the nobilitie of their owne country? Could not an armie of more then 20000 horse, & almost 30000 foot, beat Don Iohn de Austria out of the country, who was possessed of a very few frontier townes? & shall it now be laid vpon her maiesties shoulders to remoue so mightie an enemy, who hath left vs but 3 whole parts of 17 vnconquered? It is not a iourney of a few moneths, nor an auxiliarie warre of few yeeres that can damnifie the king of Spaine in those places where we shall meet at euery 8 or 10 miles end with a towne, which will cost more the winning then will yeerely pay 4 or 5 thousand mens wages, where all the country is quartered by riuers which haue no passage vnfortified, and where most of the best souldiers of Christendom that be on our aduerse party be in pension. But our armie, which hath not cost her maiestie much about the third part of one yeeres expenses in the Low countries, hath already spoiled a great part of the provision he had made at the Groine of all sortes, for a new voyage into England; burnt 3 of his ships, whereof one was the second in the last yeeres expedition called S. Iuan de Colorado, taken from him about 150 pieces of good artilerie; cut off more then 60 hulks and 20 French ships well maned fit and readie to serue him for men of war against vs, laden for his store with corne, victuals, masts, cables and other marchandizes; slaine and taken the principal men of war he had in Galicia; made Don Pedro Enriques de Gusman, Conde de Fuentes, General of his forces in Portugall, shamefully run at Peniche; laid along of his best Commanders in Lisbon; and by these few aduertes discovered how easily her maiestie may without any great aduerture in short time pull the Tirant of the world vpon his knees, as wel by the disquieting his vsurpation of Portugall as without difficultie in keeping the commoditie of his Indies from him, by sending an army so accomplished, as may not be subject to those extremities which we haue endured: except he draw, for those defences, his forces out of the Low countries and disfirmish his garisons of Naples & Milan, which with safetie of those places he may not do. And yet by this meane he shall rather be enforced thereunto, the by any force that can be used there against him: wherefore I directly conclude that this proceeding is the most safe and necessary way to be held against him, and therefore more importing then the war in the Low countries. Yet hath the iourney (I know) bene much misliked by some, who either thinking too worthily of the Spaniards valure, too indifferently of his purposes against vs, or too vnworthily of them that vndertooke this iourney against him, did thinke it a thing dangerous to encounter the Spaniard at his owne home, a thing needlesse to proceed by intusion against him, a thing of too great moment for two subjects of their qualitie to vndertake: And therefore did not so aduance the beginnings as though they hoped for any good successe therof.

The chances of wars be things most vncertaine: for what people soeuer vndertake them, they are in deed as chastisements appointed by God for the one side or the other. For which purpose it hath pleased him to giue some victories to the Spaniards of late yeeres against some whom he had in purpose to ruine. But if we consider what wars they be that haue made their name so terrible, we shall find them to haue bin none other then against the barbarous Moores, the naked Indians, and the vnarmed Netherlanders, whose yeelding rather to the name then the act of the Spaniards, hath put them into such a conceit of their mightines, as they haue considerably vndertaken the conquest of our monarchie, consisting of a people vnited & always held sufficiently warlike: against whom what successe their inuincible army had the last yeere, as our very children can witness, so I doubt not but this voiage hath sufficiently made known what they are euen vpon their owne dunghill, which, had it bene set out in such sort as it was agreed vpon by their first demaund, it might haue made our nation the most glorious people of the world. For hath not the want of 8 of the 12 pieces of artilerie, which were promised vnto the Aduerture, lost her maiestie the possession of the Groine and many other places, as hereafter shall appeare, whose defensible rampires were greater then our batterie (such as it was) could force: and therefore were left vnattempted?

It was also resolu'd to haue sent 600 English horses of the Low countries, whereof we had

had not one, notwithstanding the great charges expended in their transportation hither: and that may the army assembled at Fuente de Burgos thanke God of, as well as the forces of Portugall, who foreran vs 6 daies together: Did we not want 7 of the 13 old Companies, which we should haue had frō thence; foure of the 10 Dutch Companies; & 6 of their men of war for the sea, from the Hollanders: which I may iustly say we wanted, in that we might haue had so many good souldiers, so many good ships, and so many able bodles more then we had?

Did there not vps the first thinking of the journey diuers gallant Courtiers put in their names for aduenturers to the summe of 10000 li. who seeing it went forward in good earnest, aduised themselves better, and laid the want of so much money vpon the iourney?

Was there not moreover a round summe of the aduerture spent in leuying, furnishing, and maintaining 3 moneths 1500 men for the seruice of Berghen, with which Companies the Mutinies of Ostend were suppressed, a seruice of no smal moment?

What misery the detracting of the time of our setting out, which should haue bene the 1 of February, did lay vpon vs, too many can witnes: and what extremitie the want of that moneths victuals which we did eat, during the moneth we lay at Plimmouth for a wind, might haue driuen vs vnto, no man can doubt of, that knoweth what men do liue by, had not God giuen vs in the ende a more prosperous wind and shorter passage into Galitia then hath bene often seen, where our owne force & fortune reuicualled vs largely: of which crosse windes, that held vs two dayes after our going out, the Generals being wearie, thrust to Sea in the same, wisely chusing rather to attend the change thereof there, then by being in harborough to lose any part of the better, when it should come by hauing their men on shore: in which two dayes 25 of our companies shipped in part of the fleet were scattered from vs, either not being able or willing to double Vshant.

These burdens layed vpon our Generals before their going out, they haue patiently endured, and I thinke they haue thereby much enlarged their honour: for hauing done thus much with the want of our artillery, 600 horse, 3000 foot, 20000 li. of their aduerture, and one moneths victuals of their proportion, what may be coniectured they would haue done with their full complement?

For the losse of our men at sea, since we can lay it on none but the will of God, what can be said more, then that it is his pleasure to turne all those impediments to the honor of them against whom they were intended: and he will still shew himselfe the Lord of hosts in doing great things by thē, whom many haue sought to obscure: who if they had let the action fall at the height thereof in respect of those defects, which were such especially for the seruice at land, as would haue made a mighty subject stoope vnder thē, I do not see how any man could iustly haue layd any reproch vpon him who commanded the same, but rather haue lamented the iniquity of this time, wherein men whom forren countries haue for their conduct in seruice worthily esteemed of, should not only in their owne country not be seconded in their honorable endeuors, but mightily hindred, euen to § impairing of their owne estates, which most willingly they haue aduertured for the good of their countries: whose worth I will not value by my report, lest I should seeme guiltie of flattery (which my soule abhorreth) & yet come short in the true measure of their praise. Onely for your instructiō against them who had almost seduced you from the true opinion you hold of such men, you shall vnderstand that Generall Norris frō his booke was trained vp in the wars of the Admirall of France, and in very yong yeeres had charge of men vnder the erle of Essex in Ireland: which with what commendations he then discharged, I leaue to the report of them who obserued those seruices. Vpon the breach betwixt Don Iohn & the States, he was made Colonell general of all § English forces there present, or to come, which he continued 2 yeeres: he was then made Marshall of the field vnder Conte Hohenlo: and after that, General of the army in Frisland: at his coming home in the time of Monsieurs government in Flanders, he was made lord President of Munster in Ireland, which he yet holdeth, from whence within one yere he was sent for, & sent General of the English forces which her maiestic thē lent to the Low countries, which he held til the erle of Leicesters going ouer. And

he was made Marshall of the field in England, the enemy being vpon our coast, and when it was expected the crowne of England should haue bene tried by battel. Al which places of commandement which neuer any Englishman successiuey attained vnto in forren wars, and the high places her maiestie had thought him woorthy of, may suffice to perwade you, that he was not altogether vnlikely to discharge that which he vnderooke.

What fame general Drake hath gotten by his Iourney about the world, by his aduentures to the west Indies, & the scourges he hath laid vpon the Spanish nation, I leaue to the Southerne parts to speake of, & refer you to The Booke extant in our own language treating of y same, & beseech you considering the waighy matters they haue in all the course of their liues with wonderfull reputation managed, that you wil esteeme them not wel informed of their proceedings, that thinke them insufficient to passe through that which they vnderooke, especially hauing gone thus far in the view of the world, through so many incombrances, & disappointed of those agreements which led them y rather to vndertake the seruice. But it may be you wil thinke me herein either to much opinionated of the voiage, or concealed of the Commanders, y labouring thus earnestly to aduance the opinion of them both, haue not so much as touched any part of the misorders, weaknes & wants that haue bene amongst vs, whereof they that returned did plentifully report. True it is, I haue conceiued a great opinion of the Iourney, & do thinke honorably of the Commanders: for we find in greatest antiquities, that many Commanders haue bene received home with triumph for lesse merite, & that our owne country hath honored men heretofore with admiration for aduentures vnequal to this: it might therefore in those daies haue seemed superfluous to extend any mans commendations by particular remembrances, for that then all men were ready to giue every man his due. But I hold it most necessary in these daies, sithence euery vertue findeth her direct opposite, & actions woorthy of all memory are in danger to be enuiously obscured, to denounce the prayes of the action, and actors to the ful, but yet no further then with sinceritie of truth, & not without grieuing at the injury of this time, wherein is enforced a necessitie of Apologies for those men & matters, which all former times were accustomed to entertaine with the greatest applause that might be. But to answere the reports which haue bene giuen out in reproach of the actors and action by such as were in the same: let no man thinke otherwise, but that they, who fearing the casuall accidents of war had any purpose of returning, did first aduise of some occasion that should moue them thereunto: and hauing found any whatsoener did thinke it sufficiently iust, in respect of the earnest desire they had to seeke out matter that might colour their coming home.

Of these there were some, who hauing noted the late Flemish warres did finde that many yong men haue gone ouer and safely returned souldiers within fewe moneths, in hauing learned some wordes of Arte vsed in the warres, and thought after that good example to spend like time amongst vs: which being expired they beganne to quarrell at the great mortalitie that was amongst vs.

The neglect of discipline in the Armie, for that men were suffered to be drunke with the plentie of wines.

The scarcitie of Surgions.

The want of carriages for the hurt and sicke: and the penurie of victuals in the Campe:

Thereupon diuining that there would be no good done: And that therefore they could be content to lose their time, and aduenture to returne home againe.

These men haue either conceiued well of their owne wits (who by obseruing the passages of the warre were become sufficiēt souldiers in these fewe weeks, & did long to be at home, where their discourses might be woudred at) or missing of their Portugues and Milraves which they dreined on in Portugall, would rather returne to their former maner of life, then attend the ende of the Iourney. For seeing that one hazard brought another; and that though one escaped the bullet this day it might light vpon him to morow, the next day, or any day; and that the warre was not confined to any one place, but y every place brought forth new enemies, they were glad to see some of the poore souldiers fal sicke, y fearing to be infected by them they might iustly desire to go home.

vol. II.

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Answer to the
first.

The sicknesse I confesse was great, because any is too much. But hath it bene greater then is ordinary amongst Englishmen at their first entrance into the warres, whithersoever they goe to want the fulnesse of their flesh pots? Haue not ours decayed at all times in France, with eating yong fruits and drinking newe wines? haue they not abundantly perished in the Low countreys with cold, and rawnesse of the aire, euen in their garrisons? Haue there not more died in London in sixe moneths of the plague, then double our Armie being at the strongest? And could the Spanish armie the last yeere (who had all prouisions that could be thought on for an Armie, and tooke the fittest season in the yeere for our Climate) auoyd sicknes amongst their souldiers? May it then be thought that ours could escape there, where they found inordinate heat of weather, and hot wines to distemper them withall?

But can it be, that wee haue lost so many as the common sort perswade themselues wee haue? It hath bene proued by strickt examinations of our masters, that we were neuer in our fulnesse before our going from Plimouth 11000. souldiers, nor about 2500. Marriners. It is also euident that there returned aboue 6000. of all sorts, as appeareth by the severall payments made to them since our comming home. And I hauely truely shewed you that of these numbers very neere 3000. forsooke the Armie at the Sea, whereof some passed into France and the rest returned home. So as we neuer being 13000. in all, and hauing brought home aboue 6000. with vs, you may see how the world hath bene seduced, in believing that we haue lost 16000. men by sicknes.

Answer to the
second.

To them that haue made question of the government of the warres (little knowing what appertaineth thereunto in that there were so many drunkards amongst vs) I answer that in their government of shires and parishes, yea in their very householdes, themselues can hardly bridle their vassals from that vice. For we see it is a thing almost impossible, at any your Faires or publike assemblies to finde any quarter thereof sober, or in your Townes any Ale-poles vnfrequented: And we obserue that though any man hauing any disordered persons in their houses, do locke vp their drinke and set Butlers vpon it, that they will yet either by indirect meanes steale themselues drunke from their Masters tables, or runne abroad to seeke it. If then at home in the eyes of your Iustices, Maiors, Preachers, and Masters, and where they pay for euery pot they take, they cannot be kept from their liquor: doe they thinke that those base disordered persons whom themselues sent vnto vs, as liuing at home without rule, who hearing of wine doe long for it as a daintie that their purses could neuer reach to in England, and hauing it there without mony euē in their houses where they lie & hold their guard, can be kept from being drunk; and once drunke, held in any order or tune, except we had for euery drunkard an officer to attend him? But who be they that haue runne into these disorders? Euen our newest men, our yongest men, and our idelest men, and for the most part our slouently prest men, whom the Iustices, (who haue alwayes thought vnwoorthily of any warre) haue sent out as the scumme and dregs of their countrey. And those were they, who distemperring themselues with these hote wines, haue brought in that sicknesse, which hath infected honest men then themselues. But I hope, as in other places the recouerie of their diseases doeth acquaint their bodies with the aire of the countries where they be, so the remainder of these which haue either recouered, or past without sicknesse will prouee most fit for Martiall seruices.

Answer to the
third.

If we haue wanted Surgeons, may not this rather be laid vpon the captaines (who are to prouide for their severall Companies) then vpon the Generals, whose care hath bene more generall. And how may it be thought that euery captaine, vpon whom most of the charges of raising their Companies was laid as an aduerture, could prouide themselues of all things expedient for a war, which was alwaies wont to be maintained by the purse of the prince. But admit euery Captaine had his Surgeon: yet were the want of curing neuer the lesse: for our English Surgeons (for the most part) be vnexperienced in Iurts that come by shot; because England hath not knowne wars but of late, from whose ignorance proceeded this discomfort, which I hope will warne those y hereafter go to the wars to make preparation of such as may better preserue mens liues by their skill.

Answer to the
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elest men, and for the most
es thought vnworthily of
ey. And those were they,
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a the captaines (who are to
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ring neuer the lesse: for our
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ture in $\frac{1}{2}$ we marched through
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a country neither plentifull of such prouisions, nor willing to part from any thing: yet this I can assure you, that no mā of worth was left either hurt or sicke in any place vnprouided for. And that the General commanded all the mules & asses that were laden with any baggage to be vnburdened and taken to that vse: and the earle of Essex and he for money hired men to cary mē vpon pikes. And the earle (whose true vertue and nobilitie, as it doeth in all other his actions appeare, so did it very much in this) threw down his own stuffe, I meane apparel & necessaries which he had there, from his owne carriages, and let them be left by the way, to put hurt and sicke men vpon them. Of whose honourable deseruings I shall not need here to make any particular discourse, for that many of his actions do hereafter giue me occasion to obserue the same.

And the great complaint that these men make for the want of victuals may well proceed ^{Answers to the} from their not knowing the wants of the war; for if to feed vpon good bieues, muttens & ^{fift.} goats, be to want, they haue endured great scarcitie at land, wherunto they neuer wanted, two daies together, wine to mixe with their water, nor bread to eat with their meat (in some quantitie) except it were such as had vowed rather to starue then to stir out of their places for food: of whom we had too many, who if their time had serued for it, might haue seen in many campes in the most plentifull countries of the world for victuals, men daily die with want of bread and drinke in not hauing money to buy, nor the country yeelding any good or healthful water in any place; whereas both Spaine and Portugall do in euery place afford the best water that may be, and much more healthful then any wine for our drinking.

And although some haue most inuiously exclaimed against the smal prouisions of victuals for the sea, rather grounding the same vpon an euill that might haue fallen, then any that did light vpon vs: yet know you this, that there is no man so forgetfull, that will say they wanted before they came to the Groine, that whosoever made not very large prouisions for himselfe & his company at the Groine, was very improuident, where was plentiful store of wine, biefe and fish, & no man of place prohibited to lay in the same into their ships, wherewith some did so furnish themselves, as they did not onely in the journey supplie the wants of such as were lesse prouident then they, but in their returne home made a round commoditie of the remainder thereof. And that at Cascais there came in such store of prouisions into the Fleet out of England, as no man that would haue vsed his diligence could haue wanted his due proportiō thereof, as might appeare by the remainder that was returned to Plimmonth, and the plentifull sale thereof made out of the marchants ships alter their comming into the Thames.

But least I should seeme vnto you too studious in confuting idle opinions, or answering fruituous questions, I wil adresse me to the true report of those actiōs that haue passed therein: wherin I protest, I will neither hide any thing that hath hapned against vs, nor attribute more to any man or matter, then the iust occasions thereof lead me vnto: wherin it shall appeare that there hath bene nothing left vndone by the Generals which was before our going out vnderaken by them, but that there hath bene much more done then was at the first required by Don Antonio, who should haue reaped the fruit of our aduenture.

After 6 daies sailing from the coast of England, & the 5 after we had the wind good being ^{Our men land within a mile of the Groine the 20 of April.} the 20 of April in the euening, we landed in a baie more then an English mile from the Groine, in our long boats and pinnasses without any impeachment: from whence we presently marched toward the towne, within one halfe mile we were encountered by the enemy who being charged by ours, retired into their gates. For that night our armie lay in the villages, houses & mils next adioining, and very neere round about the towne, into the which the Galeon named S. Iohn (which was the second of the last yeeres Fleet agaynst England) one hulke, two smaller ships and two Gallies which were found in the road, did beate vpon vs and vpon our Companies as they passed too and fro that night and the next morning. Generall Norris hauing that morning before day viewed the Towne, found the same defended on the land side (for it standeth vpon the necke of an Iland) with a wall vpon a dry ditch: whereupon he resolved to trie in two places what might bee done against it by escalade, and in the meane time aduised for the landing of some artillery to beate vpon the ships and gallies, that they

they might not annoy vs: which being put in execution, vpon the planting of the first piece the gallies abandoned the road, and betooke them to Feroll, not farre from thence: and the Armada being beaten with the artillery and musketers that were placed vpon the next shore, left her playing vpon vs. The rest of the day was spent in preparing the companies, and other prouisions ready for the surprize of the base towne which was effected in this sort.

There were appointed to be landed 1200 men vnder the conduct of Colonell Huntley, and Captaine Fenner the Viceadmirall, on that side next fronting vs by water in long boats and pinnesses, wherein were placed many pieces of artillery to beat vpon the towne in their approach: at the corner of the wall which defended the other water side, were appointed Captaine Richard Wingfield Lieutenant Colonell to Generall Norris, and Captaine Sampson Lieutenant Colonell to Generall Drake to enter at low water with 500 men if they found it passable, but if not, to betake them to the escalade, for they had also ladders with them: at the other corner of the wall which ioyned to that side that was attempted by water, were appointed Colonell Vmpton, and Colonell Bret with 300 men to enter by escalade. All the companies which should enter by boat being imbarked before the low water, and hauing giuen the alarme, Captaine Wingfield and Captaine Sampson betooke them to the escalade, for they had in commandement to charge all at one instant. The boats landed without any great difficulty: yet had they some men hurt in the landing. Colonell Bret and Colonell Vmpton entred their quarter without encounter, not finding any defence made against them: for Captaine Hinder being one of them that entred by water, at his first entry, with some of his owne company whom he trusted well, betooke himselfe to that part of the wall, which he cleared before that they offered to enter, and so still scoured the wall till hee came on the backe of them who maintained the fight against Captaine Wingfield and Captaine Sampson; who were twice beaten from their ladders, and found very good resistance, till the enemies perceiuing ours entred in two places at their backs, were driuen to abandon the same. The reason why that place was longer defended then the other, is (as Don Iuan de Luna who commanded the same affirmeth) that the enemy that day had resolu'd in counsell how to make their defences, if they were approached: and therein concluded, that, if we attempted it by water, it was not able to be held, and therefore vpon the discouery of our boats, they of the high towne should make a signall by fire from thence, that all the low towne might make their retreat thither: but they (whether troubled with the sudden terror we brought vpon them, or forgetting their decree) omitted the fire, which made them guard that place til we were entred on eury side.

Then the towne being entred in three seueral places with an huge cry, the inhabitants betooke them to the high towne: which they might with lesse perill doe, for that ours being strangers there, knew not the way to cut them off. The rest that were not put to the sword in fury, fled, to the rocks in the lland, and others hid themselues in chambers and sellers, which were eury day found out in great numbers.

Amongst those Don Iuan de Luna, a man of very good commandement, hauing hidden himselfe in a house, did the next morning yeeld himselfe.

There was also taken that night a commissary of victuals called Iuan de Vera, who confessed that there were in the Groine at our entry 500 souldiours being in seuen copanies which returned very weake (as appeareth by the small numbers of them) from the iourney of England, namely:

Vnder Don Iuan de Luna.	}	Don Diego Barran, a bastard sonne of the Marques of Santa Cruz; his company was that night in the Galeon.
		Don Antonio de Herrera then at Madrid.
		Don Pedro de Manriques brother to the Earle of Paxides.
		Don Ieronimo de Mourray of the Order of S. Iuan, with some of the towne were in the fort.
		Don Gomez de Caramasal then at Madrid.
		Captaine Manço Caucasos de Socas.

Also

The Portugall voyage. TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

Also there came in that day of our landing from Retanzas the companies of Don Iuan de Mosalle, and Don Pedro Poure de Leon.

Also he saith that there was order giuen for baking of 300000 of biscuit, some in Batansas, some in Ribadeo, and the rest there.

There were then in the towne 2000 pipes of wine, and 150 in the ships.

That there were lately come vnto the Marques of Seralba 300000 ducats.

That there were 1000 iarres of oile.

A great quantity of beanes, peaze, wheat, and fish.

That there were 3000 quintals of beefe.

And that not twenty dayes before, there came in three barks laden with match & harquebuzes.

Some others also found fauour to be taken prisoners, but the rest falling into the hands of the common souldiers, had their throats cut, to the number of 500, as I coniecture, first and last, after we had entred the towne; and in the entry thereof there was found euery celler full of wine, whereon our men, by inordinate drinking, both grew themselues for the present senselesse of the danger of the shot of the towne, which hurt many of them being drunke, & tooke the first ground of their sicknesse; for of such was our first and chiefest mortality. There was also abundant store of victuals, salt, and all kinde of prouision for shipping and the warre: which was confessed by the sayd Commissary of victuals taken there, to be the beginning of a magasin of all sorts of prouision for a new voyage into England: whereby you may coniecture what the spoile thereof hath aduantaged vs, and preiudiced the king of Spaine.

The next morning about eight of the clocke the enemies abandoned their ships. And hauing ouercharged the artillery of $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, left her on fire, which burnt in terrible sort two dayes together, the fire and ouercharging of the pieces being so great, as of fifty that were in her, there were not aboute sixteene taken out whole; the rest with ouercharge of the powder being broken, and molten with heat of the fire, were taken out in broken pieces into diuers shippes. The same day was the cloister on the South side of the towne entred by vs, which ioyned very neere to the wall of the towne, out of the chambers and other places whereof we beat into the same with our musquetiers.

The next day in the afternoone there came downe some 2000 men, gathered together out of the country, euen to the gates of the towne, as resolutely (ledde by what spirit I know not) as though they would haue entred the same: but at the first defence made by ours that had the guard there, wherein were slaine aboute eighteene of theirs, they tooke them to their heeles in the same disorder they made their approach, and with greater speed then ours were able to follow: notwithstanding we followed after them more then a mile. The second day Colonell Huntley was sent into the country with three or foure hundred men, who brought home very great store of kine and sheepe for our reliefe.

The third day in the night the Generall had in purpose to take a long munition-house builded vpon their wall, opening towards vs, which would haue giuen vs great aduantage against them; but they knowing the commodity thereof for vs, burnt it in the beginning of the euening; which put him to a new counsell: for he had likewise brought some artillery to that side of the towne. During this time there happened a very great fire in the lower end of the towne; which, had it not bene by the care of the Generals heedily scene vnto, and the fury thereof preuented by pulling downe many houses which were most in danger, as next vnto them, had burnt all the prouisions we found there, to our woonderfull hinderance.

The fourth day were planted vnder the gard of the cloister two demy-canons, and two coluerings against the towne, defended or gabbioned with a crosse wall, thorow the which our battery lay; the first and second tire whereof shooke all the wall downe, so as all the ordinance lay open to the enemy, by reason whereof some of the Canoniers were shot and some slaine. The Lieutenant also of the ordinance, M. Spencer, was slaine fast by Sir Edward Norris, Master thereof: whose valour being accompanied with an honourable care of defending

Also

defendir; that trust committed vnto him, neuer left that place, till he receiued direction from the Generall his brother to cease the battery, which he presently did, leauing a guard vpon the same for that day; and in the night following made so good defence for the place of the battery, as after there were very few or none annoyed therein. That day Captaine Goodwin had in comandement from the Generall, that when the assault should be giuen to the towne, he should make a proffer of an escalade on the other side, where he held his guard: but he (mistaking the signall that should haue bene giuen) attempted the same long before the assault, and was shot in the mouth. The same day the Generall hauing planted his ordinance ready to batter, caused the towne to be summoned; in which summons they of the towne shot at our Drum: immediatly after that there was one hanged ouer the wall, and a parle desired; wherein they gaue vs to vnderstand, that the man hanged was he that shot at the Drum before: wherein also they intreated to haue faire warres, with promise of the same on their parts. The rest of the parle was spent in talking of Don Iuan de Luna, and some other prisoners, and somewhat of the rendring of the towne, but not much, for they listened not greatly thereunto.

Generall Norris hauing by his skilfull view of the towne (which is almost all seated vpon a rocke) found one place thereof mineable, did presently set workemen in hand withall; who after three dayes labour (and the seuenth after we were entred the base towne) had bedded their powder, but indeede not farre enough into the wall. Against which time the breach made by the canon being thought assaultable, and companies appointed as well to enter the same, as that which was expected should be blown vp by the mine: namely, to that of the canon, Captaine Richard Wingfield, and Captaine Philpot, who lead the Generals foot-company, with whom also Captaine Yorke went, whose principall commandment was ouer the horsemen. And to that of the Myne, Captaine Iohn Sampson, and Captaine Anthonie Wingfield Lieutenant Colonell to the Master of the Ordinance, with certaine selected out of diuers Regiments. All these companies being in armes, and the assault intended to be giuen in al places at an instant, fire was put to the traine of the mine; but by reason the powder brake out backwards in a place where the caue was made too high, there could be nothing done in either place for that day. During this time Captaine Hinder was sent with some chosen out of euery company into the cuntry for prouisions, whereof he brought in good store, and returned without losse.

The next day Captaine Anthony Sampson was sent out with some 500 to fetch in prouisions for the army, who was encountred by them of the cuntry, but he put them to flight, and returned with good spoile. The same night the miners were set to worke againe, who by the second day after had wrought very well into the foundation of the wall. Against which time the companies aforesayd being in readinesse for both places (Generall Drake on the other side, with two or three hundred men in pinnesses, making proffer to attempt a strong fort vpon an Iland before the towne, where he left more then thirty men) fire was giuen to the traine of the mine, which blew vp halfe the tower vnder which the powder was planted. The assailants hauing in charge vpon the effecting of the mine presently to giue the assault, performed it accordingly; but too soone: for hauing entred the top of the breach, the other halfe of the tower, which with the first force of the powder was onely shaken and made loose, fell vpon our men: vnder which were buried about twenty or thirty, then being vnder that part of the tower. This so amazed our men that stood in the breach, not knowing from whence that terror came, as they forsooke their Commanders, and left them among the ruines of the mine. The two Ensignes of Generall Drake and Captaine Anthonie Wingfield were shot in the breach, but their colours were rescued: the Generals by Captaine Sampsons Lieutenant, and Captaine Wingfields by himselfe. Amongst them that the wall fell vpon, was Captaine Sydenham pitifully lost; who hauing three or foure great stones vpon his lower parts, was held so fast, as neither himselfe could stirre, nor any reasonable company recouer him. Notwithstanding the next day being found to be aliuie, there was ten or twelue left in attempting to relieue him.

The breach made by the canon was woonderfully well assaulted by them that had the charge thereof,

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thereof, who brought their men to the push of the pike at the top of the breach. And being ready to enter, the loose earth (which was indeed but the rubbish of the outside of the wall) with the weight of them that were thereon slipped outward from vnder their feet. Whereby did appeare halfe the wall vn battered. For let no man thinke that culuerin or demy-canon can sufficiently batter a defensible rampire: and of those pieces which we had; the better of the demy-canons at the second shot brake in her carriages, so as the battery was of lease force, being but of three pieces.

In our retreat (which was from both breaches thorow a narrow lane) were many of our men hurt: and Captaine Dolphin, who serued very well that day, was hurt in the very breach. The failing of this attempt, in the opinion of all the beholders, and of such as were of best iudgement, was the fall of the mine; which had doubtlesse succeeded, the rather, because the approach was vnlooked for by the enemy in that place, and therefore not so much defence made there as in the other; which made the Generall grow to a new resolution: for finding that two dayes battery had so little beaten their wall, and that he had no better preparation to batter withall: he knew in his experience, there was no good to be done that way; which I thinke he first put in prooffe, to trie if by that terror he could get the vpper towne, hauing no other way to put it in hazzard so speedily, and which in my conscience had obtained the towne, had not the defendants bene in as great perill of their liues by the displeasure of their king in giuing it vp, as by the bullet or sword in defending the same. For that day before the assault, in the view of our army, they burnt a cloister within the towne, and many other houses adioyning to the castle, to make it more defensible: whereby it appeared how little opinion themselues had of holding it against vs, had not God (who would not haue vs suddenly made proud) layed that misfortune vpon vs.

Hereby it may appeare, that the foure canons, and other pieces of battery promised to the journey, and not performed, might haue made her Maiesty mistresse of the Groine: for though the mine were infortunate, yet if the other breach had bene such as the earth would haue held our men thereon, I doe not thinke but they had entred it thorowly at the first assault giuen: which had bene more then I haue heard of in our age. And being as it was, is no more then the Prince of Parma hath in winning of all his townes endured, who neuer entred any place at the first assault, nor aboute three by assault.

The next day the Generall hearing by a prisoner that was brought in, that the Conde de Andrada had assembled an armie of eight thousand at Prente de Burgos, sixe miles from thence in the way to Petance, which was but the beginning of an armie: in that there was a greater leaue readie to come thither vnder the Conde de Altemira, either in purpose to relieue the Groine, or to encampe themselues neere the place of our embarking, there to hinder the same; for to that purpose had the marquesse of Seralba written to them both the first night of our landing, as the Commissarie taken then confessed, or at the least to stop our further entrance into the countrey, (for during this time, there were many incursions made of three or foure hundred at a time, who burnt, spoyled, and brought in victuals plentifully) the General, I say, hearing of this armie, had in purpose the next day following to visite them, agaynst whom hee carried but nine Regiments: in the vanguard were the Regiment of Sir Roger Williams, Sir Edward Norris, and Colonell Sidney: in the Bataille, that of the Generall, of Colonell Lane, and Colonel Medkerk: and in the Rereward, Sir Henrie Norris, Colonell Huntley, and Colonell Breis Regiments; leauing the other foue Regiments with Generall Drake, for the guard of the Cloister and Artillerie. About ten of the clocke the next day, being the sixt of May, halfe a mile from the campe, we discouering the enemy, Sir Edward Norris, who commanded the vanguard in chiefe, appointed his Lieutenant Colonell Captaine Anthonie Wingfield to command the shot of the same, who diuided them into three troupes; the one he appointed to Captaine Middleton to be conducted in a way on the left hand: another to Captaine Erington to take the way on the right hand, and the body of them (which were Musquetiers) Captaine Wingfield tooke himselfe, keeping the direct way of the march. But the way taken by Captaine Middleton met a little before with the way held by Captaine Wingfield, so as he giuing the first charge vpon the enemy, was in the instant second

conded by Captaine Wingfield, who beat them from place to place (they hauing very good places of defence, and grosse walles which they might haue held long) till they betooke them to their bridge, which is ouer a creeke comming out of the Sea, builded of stone vpon arches. On the foot of the further side whereof, lay the Campe of the enemy very strongly entrenched, who with our shot beaten to the further end of the bridge, Sir Edward Norris marching in the point of the pikes, without stay passed to the bridge, accompanied with Colonell Sidney, Captaine Hinder, Captaine Fulford, and diuers others, who found the way cleare ouer the same, but through an incredible volley of shot; for that the shot of their army flanked vpon both sides of the bridge, the further end whereof was barricaded with barrels: but they who should haue guarded the same, seeing the proud approach we made, forsooke the defence of the barricade, where Sir Edward entred, and charging the first defendant with his pike, with very earnestnesse in ouerthrusting, fell, and was grieuously hurt at the sword in the head, but was most honourably rescued by the Generall his brother, accompanied with Colonell Sidney, and some other gentlemen: Captaine Hinder also hauing his Caske shot off, had fiue wounds in the head and face at the sword: and Captaine Fulford was shot into the left arme at the same encounter: yet were they so thorowly seconded by the Generall, who thrust himselfe so neere to giue encouragement to the attempt (which was of woonderfull difficulty) as their brauest men that defended that place being ouerthrowen, their whole army fell presently into rout, of whom our men had the chase three miles in foure sundry wayes, which they betooke themselues vnto. There was taken the Standerd with the Kings armes, and borne before the Generall. How many two thousand men (for of so many consisted our vanguard) might kill in pursuit of foure sundry parties, so many you may imagine fell before vs that day. And to make the number more great, our men hauing giuen ouer the execution, and returning to their standes, found many hidden in the Vineyards and hedges, which they dispatched. Also Colonell Medkerk was sent with his regiment three miles further to a Cloister, which he burnt and spoiled, wherein he found two hundred more, & put them to the sword. There were slaine in this fight on our side onely Captaine Cooper, and one priuate souldier; Captaine Barton was also hurt vpon the bridge in the eye. But had you seene the strong barricades they had made on either side of the bridge, and how strongly they lay encamped thereabouts, you would haue thought it a rare resolution of ours to giue so braue a charge vpon an army so strongly lodged. After the furie of the execution, the Generall sent the vanguard one way, and the battell another, to burne and spoile; so as you might haue seene the country more then three miles compasse on fire. There was found very good store of munition and victuals in the Campe, some plate and rich apparell, which the better sort left behinde, they were so hotly pursued. Our sailers also landed in a lland next adioyning to our ships, where they burnt and spoiled all they found. Thus we returned to the Groine, bringing small comfort to the enemy within the same, who shot many times at vs as we marched out; but not once in our comming backe againe.

The next day was spent in shipping our artillery landed for the battery, and of the rest taken at the Groine, which had it bene such as might haue giuen vs any assurance of a better battery, or had there bene no other purpose of our iourney but that, I thinke the Generall would haue spent some more time in the siege of the place.

The two last nights, there were that vndertooke to fire the higher towne in one place, where the houses were builded vpon the wall by the water side; but they within suspecting as much, made so good defence against vs, as they prevented the same. In our departure there was fire put into euery house of the low towne, insomuch as I may iustly say, there was not one house left standing in the base towne, or the cloister.

The next day being the eight of May, we embarked our army without losse of a man, which (had we not beaten the enemy at Puente de Burgos) had bene impossible to haue done; for that without doubt they would haue attempted something against vs in our imbarcking: as appeared by the report of the Commissary afore-sayd, who confessed, that the first night of our landing the Marques of Seralba writ to the Conde de Altemira, the Conde de Andrada, and to Terceis de Santisso, to bring all the forces against vs that they could possible

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possible raise, thinking no way so good to assure that place, as to bring an army thither, where withall they might either besiege vs in their base towne, if we should get it, or to lie betwene vs and our place of imbarcking, to fight with vs vpon the aduantage; for they had about 15000 souldiers vnder their commandements.

After we had put from thence, we had the winde so contrary, as we could not vnder nine dayes recouer the Burlings: in which passage on the thirteenth day the Earle of Essex, and with him M. Walter Deuereux his brother (a Gentleman of woonderfull great hope) Sir Roger Williams Colonell generall of the footmen, Sir Phillip Butler, who hath alwayes bene most inward with him, and Sir Edward Wingfield, came into the fleet. The Earle hauing put himselfe into the journey against the opinion of the world, and as it seemed to the hazard of his great fortune, though to the great aduancement of his reputation, (for as the honourable cariage of himselfe towards all men doth make him highly esteemed at home; so did his exceeding forwardnesse in all seruices make him to be woondered at amongst vs) who, I say, put off in the same winde from Falmouth, that we left Plimmoth in, where he lay, because he would auoid the importunity of messengers that were dayly sent for his returne, and some other causes more secret to himselfe, not knowing (as it seemed) what place the Generalls purposed to land in, had bene as farre as Cadiz in Andalusia, and lay vp and downe about the South Cape, where he tooke some ships laden with corne, and brought them vnto the fleet. Also in his returne from thence to meet with our fleet, he fell with the llands of Bayon; and on that side of the riuer which Cannas standeth vpon, he, with Sir Roger Williams, and those Gentlemen that were with him went on shore, with some men out of the ship he was in, whom the enemy, that held guard vpon that coast, would not abide, but fled vp into the countrey.

The 16 day we landed at Peniche in Portugall, vnder the shot of the castle, and about the waste in water, more then a mile from the towne, wherein many were in perill of drowning, by reason the winde was great, and the sea went high, which ouerthrew one boat, wherein siue and twenty of Captaine Dolphins men perished. The enemy being siue companies of Spaniards vnder the commandement of the Conde de Fuentes, sallied out of the towne against vs, and in our landing made their approach close by the water side. But the Earle of Essex with Sir Roger Williams, and his brother, hauing landed sufficient number to make two troups, left one to holde the way by the water side, and led the other ouer the Sandhills; which the enemy seeing, drew theirs likewise further into the land; not, as we coniectured, to encounter vs, but indeed to make their speedy passage away: notwithstanding, they did it in such sort, as being charged by ours which were sent out by the Colonell generall vnder Captaine Iackson, they stood the same euen to the push of the pike: in which charge and at the push, Captaine Robert Piew was slaine. The enemy being fled further then we had reason to follow them, all our companies were drawn to the towne; which being vnfortified in any place, we found vndefended by any man against vs. And therefore the Generall caused the castle to be summoned that night; which being abandoned by him that commanded it, a Portugall named Antonio de Aurid, being possessed thereof, desired but to be assured that Don Antonio was landed, whereupon he would deliuer the same; which he honestly performed. There was taken out of the castle some hundred shot Peniche taken. and pikes, which Don Emanuel furnished his Portugals withall, and twenty barrels of powder: so as possessing both the towne and the castle, we rested there one day: wherein some Friers and other poore men came vnto their new king, promising in the name of their countrey next adioyning, that within two dayes he should haue a good supply of horse and foote for his assistance. That day we remained there, the Generalls company of horses were vnshipped.

The Generalls there fully resolved, that the Armie should march ouer land to Lisbonne vnder the conduct of Generall Norris; and that Generall Drake should meeete him in the riuer therof with the Fleete; that there should be one Company of foote left in garde of the Castle, and siue in the ships: also that the sicke & hurt should remaine there with proui-

sions for their cures. The Generall, to trie the euent of the matter by expedition, the next day began to march in this sort: his owne Regiment, and the Regiment of Sir Roger Williams, Sir Henric Norris, Colonell Lane, and Colonell Medkerk, In the vantgard: Generall Drake, Colonell Deuereux, Sir Edward Norris, and Colonell Sidneis in the battel: Sir James Hales, Sir Edward Wingfield, Colonell Vmptons, Colonell Huntlies, and Colonell Brets in the arreweward. By that time our army was thus marshalled, Generall Drake, although hee were to passe by Sea, yet to make knowne the honourable desire he had of taking equall part of all fortunes with vs, stood vpon the ascent of an hill, by the which our battalions must of necessity march, and with a pleasing kindnesse tooke his leaue seuerally of the Commanders of euery regiment, wishing vs all most happy successe in our iourney ouer the land, with a constant promise that he would, if the iniury of the weather did not hinder him, meet vs in the riuer of Lisbon with our fleet. The want of cariages the first day was such, as they were enforced to cary their munitiion vpon mens backs, which was the next day remedied.

In this march Capitaine Crispe the Prouost Marshall caused one who (contrary to the Proclamation published at our arriual in Portugall) had broken vp an house for pillage, to be hanged, with the cause of his death vpon his breast, in the place where the act was committed: which good example prouidently giuen in the beginning of our march, caused the commandement to be more respectiely regarded all the iourney after, by them whom feare of punishment doeth onely holde within compasse. The campe lodged that night at Lorinha: the next day we had intelligence all the way, that the enemy had made head of horse and foot against vs at Torres Vedras, which we thought they would haue held: but coming thither the second day of our march, not two houres before our vantgard came in, they left the towne and the castle to the possession of Don Antonio.

There began the greatest want we had of victuals, especially of bread, vpon a commandement giuen from the Generall, that no man should spoile the countrey, or take any thing from any Portugall: which was more respectiely obserued, then I thinke would haue bene in our owne countrey, amongst our owne friends and kindred: but the countrey (contrary to promise) wholly neglected the prouision of victuals for vs, whereby we were driuen for that time into a great scarcity. Which moued the Colonell generall to call all the Colonels together, and with them to aduise for some better course for our people: who thought it best, first to aduertise the king what necessity we were in, before we should of our selues alter the first institution of abstinence. The Colonell generall hauing acquainted the Generall herewith, with his very good allowance thereof, went to the king: who after some expostulations vsed, tooke the more carefull order for our men, and after that our army was more plentifully relieved.

The third day we lodged our army in three sundry villages, the one battalion lying in Exarama de los Caualleros, another in Exarama do Obispo, and the third in San Sebastian.

Captaine Yorke who commanded the Generals horse company, in this march made trial of the valour of the horsemen of the enemy; who by one of his Corporals charged with eight horses thorow 40 of them, & himselfe thorow more then 200 with some forty horses: who would abide him no longer then they could make way from him.

The next day we marched to Lores, and had diuers intelligences that the enemy would iary vs there: for the Cardinall had made publique promise to them of Lisbon, that he would fight with vs in that place, which he might haue done aduantageously; for we had a bridge to passe ouer in the same place: but before our coming he dislodged, notwithstanding it appeared vnto vs that he had in purpose to encampe there; for we found the ground staked out where their trenches should haue bene made: and their horsemen with some few shot shewed themselves vpon an hill at our coming into that village; whom Sir Henry Norris (whose regiment had the point of the vantgard) thought to draw vnto some fight, and therefore marched without sound of drumme, and somewhat faster then ordinary,

thereby

thereby to get neere them before he were discovered, for he was shadowed from them by an hill that was betweene him and them: but before he could draw his companies any thing neere, they retired.

General Drakes regiment that night, for the commodity of good lodging, drew themselves into a village, more then one English mile from thence, and neere the enemy: who not daring to do any thing against vs in foure dayes before, tooke that occasion, and in the next morning fell downe vpon that regiment, crying, *Viva el Rey Don Antonio*, which was a generall salutation thorow all the Countrey as they came: whom our yong Souldiers (though it were vpon their guard, and before the watch were discharged) began to entertaine kindly, but hauing got within their guard, they fell to cut their throats: but the alarme being taken inwards, the officers of the two next Companies, whose Capitaines (Captaine Sydnam and Captaine Young) were lately dead at the Groine, brought downe their colours and pikes vpon them in so resolute maner, as they presently draue them to retire with losse: they killed of ours at their first entrance fourteene, and hurt sixe or seuen.

The next day we lodged at Aluelana within three miles of Lisbon, where many of our souldiers drinking in two places of standing waters by the way were poisoned, and thereon presently died. Some do thinke it came rather by eating of hony, which they found in the houses plentifully. But whether it were by water or by hony, the poore men were poisoned.

That night the Earle of Essex, and Sir Roger Williams went out about eleuen of the clocke with 1000 men to lie in ambuscade neere the towne, and hauing layed the same very neere, sent some to giue the alarme vnto the enemy: which was well performed by them that had the charge thereof, but the enemy refused to issue after them, so as the Earle returned assonne as it was light without doing any thing, though he had in purpose, and was ready to haue giuen an honourable charge on them.

The 25 of May in the euening we came to the suburbs of Lisbon: at the very entrance whereof Sir Roger Williams calling Captaine Anthony Wingfield with him, tooke thirty shot or thereabouts, and first scowred all the streets till they came very neere the towne; where they found none but olde folks and beggers, crying, *Viva el Rey Don Antonio*, and the houses shut vp: for they had caried much of their wealth into the towne, and had fired some houses by the water side, full of corne and other prouisions of victuals, least we should be benefited thereby, but yet left behinde them great riches in many houses.

The foure regiments that had the vanguard that day, which were Colonell Deuereux, Sir Edward Norris, Colonell Sidneys, and Generall Drakes (whom I name as they marched) the Colonell generall caused to holde guard in the neerest streets of the Suburbs: the battell and the arrearward stood in armes all the night in the field neere to Alcantara. Before morning Captaine Wingfield, by direction from the Colonell generall Sir Roger Williams, held guard with Sir Edward Norris his regiment in three places very neere the towne wall, and so held the same till the other regiments came in the morning. About midnight they within the towne burnt all their houses that stood vpon their wall either within or without, least we possessing them, might thereby greatly haue annoyed the towne.

The next morning Sir Roger Williams attempted (but not without peril) to take a Church called S. Antonio, which ioyned to the wall of the towne, and would haue hene a very euill neighbor to the towne: but the enemy hauing more easie entry into it then we gained it before vs. The rest of that morning was spent in quartering the battell and arrearward in the Suburbs called Bona Vista, and in placing Musquetiers in houses, to front their shot vpon the wall, who from the same scowred the great streets very dangerously.

By this time our men being thorowly weary with our sixe dayes march, and the last nights watch, were desirous of rest; whereof the enemy being aduertised, about one or two of the clocke sallied out of the towne, and made their approch in three seuerall streets vpon vs, but chiefly in Colonell Brets quarter: who (as most of the army was) being at rest, with as much speed as he could, drew his men into armes, and made head against them so thorowly, as

himself was slaine in the place, Captaine Carsey shot thorow the thigh, of which hurt he died within foure dayes after, Captaine Carre slaine presently, and Captaine Cause hurt (but not mortally) who were all of his regiment.

This resistance made aswell here, as in other quarters where Colone! Lane and Colonell Medkerk commanded, put them to a sudden foule retreat; insomuch, as the Earle of Essex had the chase of them euen to the gates of the high towne, wherein they left behinde them many of their best Commanders: their troupe of horsemen also came out, but being charged by Captaine Yorke, withdrew themselues againe. Many of them also left the streets, and betooke them to houses which they found open: for the Sergeant maior Captaine Wilson slew in one house with his owne hands three or foure, and caused them that were with him to kill many others. Their losse I can assure you did triple ours, as well in quality as in quantity.

During our march to this place, Generall Drake with the whole fleet was come into Cascais, and possessed the towne without any resistance: many of the inhabitants at their discouery of our nauy, fledde with their baggage into the mountaines, and left the towne for any man that would possesse it, till Generall Drake sent vnto them by a Portugall Pilot which he had on board, to offer them all peaceable kindnesse, so farre forth as they would accept of their King, and minister necessaries to the army he had brought; which offer they joyfully imbraced, and presently sent two chiefe men of their towne, to signifie their loyalty to Don Antonio, and their honest affections to our people. Whereupon the Generall landed his companies not farre from the Cluister called San Domingo, but not without perill of the shot of the castle, which being guarded with 65 Spaniards, held still against him.

As our fleet were casting acre when they came first into that road, there was a small ship of Brasil that came from thence, which bare with them, and seemed by striking her sailes, as though she would also haue anered: but taking her fittest occasion hoised againe, and would haue passed vp the riuer, but the Generall presently discerning her purpose, sent out a pinnesse or two after her, which forced her in such sort, as she ran herselfe vpon the Rocks: all the men escaped out of her, and the lading (being many chests of sugar) was made nothing woorth, by the salt water. In his going thither also, he tooke ships of the port of Portugall, which were sent from thence, with fiftene other from Pedro Vermendes Xantes Sergeant maior of the same place, laden with men and victuals to Lisbon: the rest that escaped put into Setuuel.

The next day it pleased Generall Norris to call all the Colonels together, and to aduise with them, whether it were more expedient to tary there to attend the forces of the Portugall-horse and foot, whereof the King had made promise, and to march some conuenient number to Cascais to fetch our artillery and munition, which was all at our ships, sauing that which for the necessity of the seruice was brought along with vs: whereunto, some caried away with the vaine hope of Don Antonio, that most part of the towne stood for vs, held it best to make our abode there, and to send some 3000 for our artillery: promising to themselves, that the enemy being wel beaten the day before, would make no more sallies: some others (whose vnbeliefe was very strong of any hope from the Portugall) perswaded rather to march wholly away, then to be any longer carried away with the opinion of things, whereof there was so little appearance. The Generall not willing to leaue any occasion of blotte to be layed vpon him for his speedy going from thence, nor to lose any more time by attending the hopes of Don Antonio; tokle them, that though the expedition of Portugall were not the onely purpose of their iourney, but an aduerture therein (which if it succeeded prosperously, might make them sufficiently rich, and wonderfull honourable) and that they had done so much already in triall thereof, as what end soeuer happened, could nothing impair their credits: yet in regard of the Kings last promise, that he should haue that night 3000 men armed of his owne Country, he would not for that night dislodge. And if they came thereby to make him so strong, that he might send the like number for his munition, he would resolute to trie his fortune for the towne. But if they came not, he found

found it not convenient to divide his forces, by sending any to Cascais, and keeping a remainder behinde, since he saw them the day before so boldly sally upon his whole army, and knew that they were stronger of Souldiours armed within the towne, then he was with-out: and that before our returne could be from Cascais, they expected more supplies from all places, of Souldiours: for the Duke of Bragança, and Don Francisco de Toledo were looked for with great reliefe. Whereupon his conclusion was, that if the 3000 promised came not that night, to march wholly away the next morning.

It may be here demanded, why a matter of so great moment should be so slenderly regarded, as that the Generall should march with such an army against such an enemy, before he knew either the fulnesse of his owne strength, or certaine meanes how he should abide the place when he should come to it. Wherein I pray you remember the Decrees made in the Councill at Peniche, and confirmed by publique protestation the first day of our march, that our navy should meet vs in the riuer of Lisbon, in the which was the store of all our provisions, and so the meane of our tariance in that place, which came not, though we continued till we had no munition left to entertaine a very small fight. We are also to consider, that the King of Portugall (whether carried away with imagination by the aduertisements he received from the Portugals, or willing by any promise to bring such an army into his Countrey, thereby to put his fortune once more in triall) assured the Generall, that upon his first landing, there would be a reuolt of his subjects: whereof there was some hope giuen at our first entry to Peniche, by the maner of the yeelding of that towne and fort, which made the Generall thinke it most conuenient speedily to march to the principall place, thereby to giue courage to the rest of the Countrey. The Friers also and the poore people that came vnto him, promised, that within two dayes the gentlemen and others of the Countrey would come plentifully in: within which two dayes came many more Priests, and some very few gentlemen on horsebacke; but not till we came to Torres Vedras: where they that noted the course of things how they passed, might somewhat discover the weaknesse of that people. There they tooke two dayes more: and at the end thereof referred him till our coming to Lisbon, with assurance, that so soone as our army should be seene there, all the inhabitants would be for the King and fall vpon the Spaniards.

After two nights tariance at Lisbon, the King, as you haue heard, promised a supply of 3000 foot, and some horse: but all his appointments being expired, euen to the last of a night, all his horse could not make a cornet of 40, nor his foot furnish two ensignes fully, although they caried three or foure colours: and these were altogether such as thought to enrich themselues by the ruine of their neighbours: for they committed more disorders in euery place where we came by spoile, then any of our owne.

The Generall, as you see, hauing done more then before his coming out of England was required by the King, and giuen credit to his many promises, euen to the breach of the last, he desisted not to perswade him to stay yet nine dayes longer: in which time he might haue engaged himselfe further, then with any honour he could come out of againe, by attempting a towne fortified, wherein were more men armed against vs, then we had to oppugne them withall, our artillery and munition being fifteene miles from vs, and our men then declining; for there was the first shew of any great sicknesse amongst them. Whereby it seemeth, that either his prelacy did much abuse him in perswading him to hopes, whereof after two or three dayes he saw no semblance: or he like a silly louer, who promiseth himselfe fauor by importuning a coy mistresse, thought by our long being before his towne, that in the end taking pity on him, they would let him in.

What end the Friers had by following him with such deuotion, I know not, but sure I am, the Laity did requite their homage till they might see which way the victory would sway; fearing to shew themselues apparantly vnto him, least the Spaniard should after our departure (if we preuailed not) call them to account: yet sent they vnder hand messages to him of obedience, thereby to saue their owne, if he became King; but indeed very well contented to see the Spaniards and vs try by blowes, who should carry away the crowne. For they be of so base a mould, as they can very well subiect themselves to any government, where they may



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may live free from blowes, and have liberty to become rich, being loth to endure hazzard either of life or goods. For durst they haue put on any minds thorowly to reuolt, they had three woonderfull good occasions offered them during our being there.

Themselues did in generall confesse, that there were not about 5000 Spaniards in that part of the Countrey, of which number the halfe were out of the towne till the last day of our march: during which time, how easily they might haue preuailed against the rest, any man may conceiue. But vpon our approach they tooke them all in, and combined themselues in generall to the Cardinall.

The next day after our comming thither, when the sally was made vpon vs by their most resolute Spaniards, how easily might they haue kept them out, or haue giuen vs the gate which was held for their retreat, if they had had any thought thereof?

And two dayes after our comming to Cascais, when 6000 Spaniards and Portugals came against vs as farre as S. Iulians by land, as you shal presently heare (all which time I thinke there were not many Spaniards left in the towne) they had a more fit occasion to shew their deuotion to the King, then any could be offered by our tarying there. And they could not doubt, that if they had shut them out, but that we would haue fought with them vpon that aduantage, hauing sought them in Galitia vpon disaduantage to beat them: and hauing taken so much paines to seeke them at their owne houses, whereof we gaue sufficient testimony in the same accident. But I thinke the feare of the Spaniard had taken so deepe impression within them, as they durst not attempt any thing against them vpon any hazzard.

For, what ciuill countrey hath euer suffered themselues to be conquered by so few men as they were; to be deprived of their naturall King, and to be tyrannized ouer thus long, but they? And what countrey, liuing in slavery vnder a stranger whom they naturally hate, hauing an army in the field to fight for them and their liberty, would lie still with the yoke vpon their necks, attending if any strangers would vnburthen them, without so much as rousing themselues vnder it, but they? They will promise much in speeches, for they be great talkers, whom the Generall had no reason to distrust without triall, and therefore marched on into their countrey: but they performed little in action, whereof we could haue had no prooffe without this thorow triall. Wherein he hath discovered their weaknesse, and honorably performed more then could be in reason expected of him: which had he not done, would not these maligners, who seeke occasions of slander, haue reported him to be suspicious of a people, of whose infidelity he had no testimony: and to be fearefull without cause, if he had refused to giue credit to their promises without any aduenture? Let no friuolous questionist therefore further enquire why he marched so many dayes to Lisbon, and taried there so small a while.

The next morning, seeing no performance of promise kept, he gaue order for our marching away; himselfe, the Earle of Essex, and Sir Roger Williains remaining with the stand that was made in the high street, till the whole army was drawn into the field, and so marched out of the towne, appointing Captaine Richard Wingfield, and Captaine Anthony Wingfield in the arrearward of them with the shot; thinking that the enemy (as it was most likely) would haue issued out vpon our rising; but they were otherwise aduised. When we were come into the field, euery battalion fell into that order which by course appertained vnto them, and so marched that night vnto Cascais. Had we marched thorow his Countrey as enemies, our Souldiours had bene well supplied in all their wants: but had we made enemies of the Suburbs of Lisbon, we had bene the richest army that euer went out of England: for besides the particular wealth of euery house, there were many Warehouses by the water side full of all sorts of rich marchandizes.

In our march that day the gallies which had somewhat, but not much, annoyed vs at Lisbon, (for that our way lay along the riuer) attended vs till we were past S. Iulians, bestowing many shot amongst vs, but did no harme at all, sauing that they strooke off a gentlemans leg, & killed the Sergeant maiors moile vnder him. The horsemen also followed vs afarre off, and cut off as many sicke men as were not able to holde in march, nor we had carriage for.

After

After we had bene two dayes at Cascais, we had intelligence by a Frier, that the enemy was marching strongly towards vs; and then came as farre as S. Iulian: which newes was so welcome to the Earle of Essex and the Generalls, as they offered euery one of them to giue the messenger an hundred crownes if they found them in the place; for the Generall desiring nothing more then to fight with them in field roome, dispatched that night a messenger with a trumpet, by whom he writ a cartell to the Generall of their army, wherein he gaue them the lie, in that it was by them reported that we dislodged from Lisbon in disorder and feare of them (which indeed was most false) for that it was five of the clocke in the morning before we fell into armes, and then went in such sort, as they had no courage to follow out vpon vs. Also he challenged him therein, to meet him the next morning with his whole army, if he durst attend his coming, and there to try out the iustnesse of their quarrel by battell: by whom also the Earle of Essex (who preferring the honor of the cause, which was his countreys, before his owne safety) sent a particular cartel, offering himselfe againat any of theirs, if they had any of his quality; or if they would not admit of that; sixe, eight, or tenne, or as many as they would appoint, should meet so many of theirs in the head of our battell to trie their fortunes with them; and that they should haue assurance of their returne and honourable intreaty.

The Generall accordingly made all his army ready by three of the clocke in the morning and marched euen to the place where they had encamped, but they were dislodged in the night in great disorder, being taken with a sudden feare that we had bene come vpon them, as the Generall was the next day certainly informed: so as the Trumpet followed them to Lisbon, but could not get other answer to either of his letters, but threatening to be hanged, for daring to bring such a message. Howbeit the Generall had caused to be written vpon the backside of their passport, that if they did offer any violence vnto the messengers, he would hang the best prisoners he had of theirs: which made them to aduise better of the matter, and to returne them home; but without answer.

After our army came to Cascais, and the castle summoned, the Castellan thereof granted, that vpon five or sixe shot of the canon he would deliuer the same, but not without sight thereof. The Generall thinking that his distresse within had bene such for want of men or victuals as he could not holde it many dayes, because he saw it otherwise defensible enough, determined rather to make him yeeld to that necessity then to bring the cannon, and therefore onely set a guard vpon the same, least any supply of those things which he wanted should be brought vnto them. But he still standing vpon those conditions, the Generall about two dayes before he determined to goe to Sea, brought three or foure pieces of battery against it: vpon the first tire whereof he surrendered, and compounded to go away with his baggage and armes; he had one canon, two culuerings, one basiliske, and three or foure other field pieces, threescore and five Souldiours, very good store of munition and victualles enough in the Castle: insonuch as he might haue held the same longer then the Generall had in purpose to tarry there. One company of footmen was put into the guard thereof, till the artillery was taken out, and our army embarked; which without hauing that fort, we could not without great perill haue done. When we were ready to set saile (one halfe of the fort being by order from the Generall blown vp by mine) the company was drawne away.

During the time we lay in the road, our fleet began the second of Iune, and so continued sixe dayes after to fetch in some hulks to the number of threescore, of Dansik, Stetin, Rostock, Lubeck & Hanburgh, laden with Spanish goods, and as it seemed for the kings prouision, and going for Lisbon: their principall lading was Corne, Masts, Cables, Copper, and waxe: amongst which were some of great burthen woonderful well buildd for sailing, which had no great lading in them, and therefore it was thought that they were brought for the kings prouision, to reinforce his decayed nauy: whereof there was the greater likelihood, in that the owner of the greatest of them which caried two misnes, was knowne to be very inward with the Cardinall, who rather then he would be taken with his ships, committed himself vnto his small boat, wherein he recouered S. Sebastians: into the which our men, that before were in flieboats, were shipped, and the flieboats sent home with an offer of corne, to the value of their hire. But the winde being good for them for Rochel, they chose

After

chose rather to lose their corne then the winde, and so departed. The Generall also sent his horses with them, and from thence shipped them into England.

The third of Iune, Colonell Deuereux and Colonell Sidney, being both very sicke, departed for England, who in the whole journey had shewed themselves very forward to all seruices, and in their departure very vnwilling to leaue vs: that day we embarked all our army, but lay in the road vntill the eight thereof.

The sixth day the Earle of Essex, vpon receipt of letters from her Maiesty, by them that brought in the victuals, presently departed towards England, with whom Sir Roger Williams was very desirous to go, but found the Generals very vnwilling he should do so, in that he bare the next place vnto them, and if they should miscarry, was to command the army. And the same day there came vnto vs two small barks that brought tidings of some other shippes come out of England with victuals, which were passed upwards to the Cape: for meeting with whom, the second day after we set saile for that place, in purpose after our meeting with them to go with the Iles of Açores, the second day, which was the ninth, we met with them comming backe againe towards vs, whose prouision little answered our expectation. Notwithstanding we resoluod to continue our course for the Ilands.

About this time was the Marchant Royall, with three or foure other ships, sent to Peniche, to fetch away the companies that were left there; but Captaine Barton hauing receiued letters from the Generals that were sent ouerland, was departed before, not being able by reason of the enemies speedy marching thither, either to bring away the artillery, or all his men, according to the direction those letters gaue him; for he was no sooner gone, then the enemy possessed the town and castle, and shot at our ships as they came into the road.

At this time also was the Ambassador from the Emperor of Marocco, called Reys Hamet Bencasamp, returned, and with him M. Ciprian, a Gentleman of good place and desert, was sent from Don Antonio, and Captaine Ousley from the Generals to the Emperor.

The next morning the nine gallees which were sent not sine dayes before out of Andaluizia for the strengthening of the riuier of Lisbon (which being ioyned with the other twelue that were there before, though we lay hard by them at S. Iulians, durst neuer make any attempt against vs) vpon our departure from thence were returning home, and in the morning being a very dead calme, in the dawning thereof, fell in the winde of our fleet, in the vttermost part whereof they assailed one stragling barke of Plimmouth, of the which Captaine Cauerly being Captaine of the land company, with his Lieutenant, the Master and some of the Mariners abandoned the ship, and betooke them to the ship-boats, whereof one, in which the Master and the Captaine were, was ouerrunne with the gallees, and they drowned. There were also two hulks straggled farre from the strength of the other ships, which were so calmed, as neither they could get to vs, nor we to them, though all the great shippes towed with their boats to haue relieued them, but could not be recouered; in one of which was Captaine Minshaw with his company, who fought with them to the last, yea after his ship was on fire, which whether it was fired by himselfe or by them we could not wel discern, but might easily iudge by his long and good fight, that the enemy could not but sustaine much losse: who setting also vpon one other hulke wherein was but a Licutenant, and he very sicke, were by the valour of the Licutenant put off, although they had first beaten her with their artillery, and attempted to boord her. And seeing also one other hulke a league off, a sterne off vs, they made towards her; but finding that she made ready to fight with them, they durst not further attempt her: whereby it seemed, their losse being great in the other fights, they were loth to proceed any further.

From that day till the 19 of Iune, our direction from the Generall was, that if the wind were Northerly, we should plie for the Açores; but if Southerly, for the Iles of Bayon. We lay with contrary windes about that place and the Rocke, till the Southerly winde preuailling carried vs to Bayon: part of our ships to the number of 25, in a great winde which was two dayes before, hauing lost the Admirals and fleet, according to their direction, fell in the morning of that day with Bayon, among whom was Sir Henry Norris in the Ayde; who had in purpose (if the Admirals had not come in) with some 500 men out of them all to haue landed,
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and attempted the taking of Vigo. The rest of the fleet held with Generall Drake, who though he were two dayes before put vpon those Ilands, cast off againe to sea for the Açores: but remembreing how vnprovided he was for that iourney and seeing that he had lost company of his great ships, returned for Bayon, and came in there that night in the euening where he passed vpon the riuer more then a mile aboue Vigo.

The next morning we landed as many as were able to fight, which were not in the whole about 2000 men (for in the 17 dayes we continued on board we had cast many of our men ouerboard) with which number the Colonell generall marched to the towne of Vigo, neere the which when he approached, he sent Captaine Anthony Wingfield with a troupe of shot to enter one side of the same, who found vpon euery streets end a strong barricade, but altogether abandoned; for hauing entered the towne, he found but one man therein, but might see them making way before him to Bayon. On the other side of the towne entred Generall Drake with Captaine Richard Wingfield, whose approach on that side (I thinke) made them leaue the places they had so artificially made for defence: there were also certaine shippes sent with the Vice-admirall to lie close before the towne to beat vpon the same with their artillery.

Vigo taken.

In the afternoone were sent 300 vnder the conduct of Captaine Petuin and Captaine Henry Poure, to burne another village betwixt that and Bayon, called Borsis, and as much of the country as the day would giue them leaue to do; which was a very pleasant rich valley: but they burnt it all, houses and corne, as did others on the other side of the towne, both that and the next day, so as the country was spoiled seuen or eight miles in length. There was found great store of wine in the towne, but not any thing els: for the other dayes warning of the shippes that came first in, gaue them a respite to cary all away.

The next morning by breake of the day the Colonell generall (who in the absence of the Generalls that were on board their ships, commanded that night on shore) caused all our companies to be drawn out of the towne, and sent in two troupes to put fire in euery house of the same: which done, we imbarked againe.

Vigo burned.

This day there were certaine Mariners which (without any direction) put themselves on shore, on the contrary side of the riuer from vs for pillage; who were beaten by the enemy from their boats, and punished by the Generalls for their offer, in going without allowance.

The reasons why we attempted nothing against Bayon were before shewed to be want of artillery, and may now be alledged to be the small number of our men: who should haue gone against so strong a place, manned with very good souldiers, as was shewed by Iuan de Vera taken at the Groine, who confessed that there were sixe hundred olde Souldiers in garrison there of Flanders, and the Tercios of Naples, lately also returned out of the iourney of England,

Vnder the leading of {
Capitan Puebla,
Christofero Vasques de Viralta a souldier of Flanders.
Don Pedro Camascho, del tercio de Napoles.
Don Francisco de Cespedes.
Cap. Iuan de Solo, del tercio de Naples.
Don Diego de Cassaua.
Cap. Sauban.

Also he sayth there be 18 pieces of brasse, and foure of yron, lately layed vpon the walles of the towne, besides them that were there before.

The same day the Generalls seeing what weake estate our army was drawn into by sickness, determined to man and victuall twenty of the best ships for the Ilands of Açores with Generall Drake, to see if he could meet with the Indian fleet, and Generall Norris to returne home with the rest: And for the shifting of men and victualles accordingly, purposed the next morning to fall downe to the Ilands of Bayon againe, and to remaine there that day. But Generall Drake, according to their appointment, being vnder saile neuer strooke at the Ilands, but put straight to sea; whom all the fleet followed sauling three and thirty, which being in the riuer further then he, and at the entrance out of the same, finding the winde and

tide too hard against them, were enforced to cast ancre there for that night; amongst whom, by good fortune, was the Foresight, and in her sir Edward Norris. And the night following, Generall Norris being driuen from the rest of the Fleet by a great storme, (for all that day was the greatest storme we had all the time we were out) came againe into the Ilands, but not without great perill, he being forced to trust to a Spanish Fisher-man (who was taken two dayes before at sea) to bring him in.

The next morning he called a council of as many as he found there, holding the purpose he had concluded with sir Francis Drake the day before, and directed all their courses for England, tarrying there all that day to water and helpe such with victuall, as were left in wonderfull distresse by hauing the victuals that came last, caried away the day before to sea.

Their returne to
Plymouth.

The next day he set saile, and the 10 day after, which was the 2 of Iuly came into Plym-mouth, where he found sir Francis Drake and all the Queens ships, with many of the others but not all: for the Fleet was dispersed into other harbors, some led by a desire of returning frō whence they came, and some being possessed of the hulks, sought other Ports from their Generals eie, where they might make their priuate commoditie of them, as they haue done to their great aduantage.

Presently vpon their arriual there, the Generals dissolved all the armie sauing 8 companies which are yet held together, giuing euery souldier siue shilling^s in money, and the armies hee bare to make money of, which was more then could by any means be due vnto them: for they were not in seruice three moneths, in which time they had their victuals, which no man would value at lesse then halfe their pay, for such is the allowance in her maiesties ships to her mariners, so as there remained but 10 shillings a moneth more to be paid, for which there was not any priuate man but had apparel and furniture to his owne vse, so as euery common souldier discharged, receiued more in money, victuals, apparel and furniture, then his pay did amount vnto.

Notwithstanding, there be euen in the same place where those things haue passed, that either do not or will not conceiue the souldiers estate, by comparing their pouertie and the shortnesse of the time together, but lay some iniuries vpō the Generals and the action. Where, and by the way, but especially here in London, I find there haue bene some false prophets gone before vs, telling strange tales. For as our countrey doeth bring forth many gallant men, who desirous of honour doe put themselues into the actions thereof, so doeth it many more dull spirited, who though their thoughts reach not so high as others, yet doe they listen how other mens acts doe passe, and either beleeuing what any man will report vnto them, are willingly caried away into errors, or tied to some greater mans faith, become secretaries against a noted trueth. The one sort of these doe take their opinions from the high way side, or at the furthest goe no further thē Pauls to enquire what hath bene done in this voyage: where, if they meet with any, whose capacitie before their going out could not make them liue, nor their valour maintaine their reputation, and who went onely for spoile, complaining on the hardnesse and misery thereof, they thinke they are bound to giue credite to these honest men who were parties therein, and in very charitie become of their opinions. The others to make good the faction they are entred into, if they see any of those malecontents (as euery journey yeeldeth some) doe runne vnto them like tempting spirits to confirme them in their humour, with assurance that they foresaw before our going out what would become thereof.

Be ye not therefore too credulous in beleeuing euery report: for you see there haue bene many more beholders of these things that haue passed, then actors in the same; who by their experience, not hauing the knowledge of the ordinary wants of the warre, haue thought, that to lie hard, not to haue their meat well dressed, to drinke sometimes water, to watch much, or to see men die and be slaine, was a miserable thing; and not hauing so giuen their mindes to the seruice, as they are any thing instructed thereby, doe for want of better matter discourse ordinarily of these things: whereas the journey (if they had with that iudgement seene into it, which their places required) hath giuen them far more honorable purpose and argument of discourse.

These

night; amongst whom, And the night following, storme. (for all that day nine into the Ilands, but mer-man (who was taken

ere, holding the purpose cted all their courses for victuall, as were left in y the day before to sea. of Iuly came into Plim- with many of the others by a desire of returning ght other Ports from their them, as they haue done

the armie sauing 8 com- ings in money, and the ar- means be due vnto them: d their victuals, which no- ance in her maiesties ships ore to be paid, for which his owne vse, so as euery pparel and furniture, then

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These mens discontentments and mislikings before our comming home haue made mee labour thus much to instruct you in the certaintie of euery thing, because I would not willingly haue you miscaried in the iudgements of them, wherein you shall giue me leaue somewhat to dilate vpon a question, which I onely touched in the beginning of my letter, namely, whether it bee more expedient for our estate to maintain an offensiu war against the king of Spaine in the Low countries, or as in this journey, to offend him in his neerer territories, seeing the grounds of arguing thereof are taken from the experience which the actions of this journey haue giuen vs.

A worthy question dilated.

There is no good subject that will make questiō, whether it be behoofeful for vs to hold friendship with these neighbours of ours or no, as well in respect of the infinite proportion of their shipping, which must stand either with vs or against vs; as of the commoditie of their harbors, especially that of Vlissing, by the fauour whereof our Nauie may continually keepe the Narrow seas, and which would harbour a greater Fleete agaynst vs, then the Spaniard shall need to annoy vs withall, who being now distressed by our common enemy, I thinke it most expedient for our safetie to defend them, and if it may be, to giue them a reentrie into that they haue of late yeeres lost vnto him. The one without doubt her maiestie may do without difficultie, and in so honorable sort as he shal neuer be able to dispossesse her or them of any the townes they now hold. But if any man thinke that the Spaniard may be expelled from thence more speedily or conueniently by keeping an armie there, then by sending one against him into his owne country: let him foresee of how many men and continuall supplies that armie must consist, and what intollerable expenses it requireth. And let him thinke by the example of the duke of Alua, when the prince of Orenge had his great armie agaynst him; and of Don Iuan, when the States had their mightie assembly against him; how this wise enemy, with whom we are to deale, may but by prolonging to fight with vs, leaue vs occasions enough for our armie within few moneths to mutine and breake; or by keeping him in his townes leaue vs a spoyled field: where though our prouision may bee such of our owne as we starue not, yet is our weakness in any strange country such, as with sicknes and miserie we shall be dissolved. And let him not forget what a continual burthen we hereby lay vpon vs, in that to repossesse those countreys which haue been lately lost, will be a warre of longer continuance then we shall be able to endure.

In the very action whereof, what should hinder the king of Spaine to bring his forces home vnto vs? For it is certaine he hath long since set downe in councill, that there is no way for him wholly to recouer those Low countries, but by bringing the warre vpon England it selfe, which hath alwayes assisted them against him: and that being determined, and whereunto he hath bene vehemently urged by the last yeeres losse he sustained vpon our coasts, and the great dishonor this journey hath laid vpon him; no doubt if we shall giue him respite to doe it, but he will mightily advance his purpose, for he is richly able thereunto, and wonderfull desirous of reuenge.

To encounter wherewith, I wish euen in true and honest zeale to my Country, that we were all perswaded that there is no such assured meanes for the safetie of our estate, as to busy him with a well furnished armie in Spaine, which hath so many goodly Bayes open, as we may land without impeachment as many men as shall be needfull for such an inuasion. And hauing an armie of 20000 roially furnished there, we shall not need to take much care for their payment: for shal not Lisbon be thought able to make so few men rich, when the Suburbs thereof were found so abounding in riches, as had we made enemy of them, they had largely enriched vs all? Which with what small losse it may be won, is not here to shew; but why it was not won by vs, I haue herein shewed you. Or is not the spoyle of Siuil sufficient to pay more then shall bee needful to bee sent against it, whose defence (as that of Lisbon) is onely force of men, of whom how many may for the present be raised, is not to be esteemed, because we haue discovered what kind of men they be, euen such as will neuer abide ours in field, nor dare withstand any resolute attempt of ours agaynst them: for during the time we were in many places of their country, they cannot say that euer they made 20 of

our men turne their faces from them. And be there not many other places of lesse difficultie to spoyle, able to satisfie our forces?

But admit, that if vpon this alarme that we haue giuen him, he tendering his naturall and nearest soile before his further remooued off governments, do draw his forces of old souldiers out of the Low countreys for his owne defence, is not the victory then won by drawing and holding them from thence, for the which we should haue kept an armie there at a charge by many partes greater then this, and not stirred them?

Admit further our armie be impeached from landing there, yet by keeping the Sea and possessing his principall roades, are we not in possibilitie to meet with his Indian marchants, and very like to present him of his prouisions comming out of the East countreys; without the which, neither the subiect of Lisbon is long able to liue, nor the king able to maintaine his Nauie? For though the countrey of Portugall doe some yeeres find themselues come, yet are they neuer able to victuall the least part of that Citie. And albeit the king of Spaine be the richest prince in Christendome, yet can he neither draw cables, hewe mastes, nor make powder out of his mettals, but is to be supplied of them all from thence. Of whom (some will hold opinion) it is no reason to make prize, because they bee not our enemies; and that our disagreeance with them will impeach the trade of our marchants, and so impoverish our countrey, of whose mind I can hardly be drawn to be: For if my enemy fighting with me doe breake his sword, so as I thereby haue the aduantage against him; what shall I thinke of him that putteth a new sword into his hand to kill me withall? And may it not bee thought more fitting for vs in these times to loose our trades of Cloth, then by suffering these mischiefes, to put in hazard whether we shall haue a countrey left to make cloth in or no? And yet though neither Hamburgh, Embden, nor Stode doe receiue our cloth, the necessary vse thereof in all places is such, as they will find means to take it from vs with our sufficient commoditie.

And admit (which were impossible) that we damnifie him neither at sea nor land (for vnlesse it be with a much more mightie armie then ours, he shall neuer be able to withstand vs) yet shall we by holding him at his home, free our selues from the warre at our owne wals: the benefit whereof let them consider that best can iudge, and haue obserued the difference of inuading, and being inuaded; the one giuing courage to the souldier, in that it doeth set before him commoditie and reputation; the other a fearefull terror to the countrey-man, who if by chance he play the man yet is he neuer the richer: and who knowing many holes to hide himselfe in, will trie them all before he put his life in perill by fighting: whereas the Inuader casteth vp his account before hee goeth out, and being abroad must fight to make himselfe way, as not knowing what place or strength to trust vnto. I will not say what I obserued in our countrey-men when the enemy offred to assaile vs here: but I wish that all England knew what terror we gaue to the same people that frighted vs, by visiting them at their owne houses.

Were not Alexanders fortunes great against the mightie Darius, onely in that his Macedonians thirsted after the wealth of Persia, and were bound to fight it out to the last man, because the last man knew no safer way to saue himselfe then by fighting? Whereas the Persians either trusting to continue stil masters of their wealth by yeelding to the Inuader, began to practise against their owne king: or hauing more inward hopes, did hide themselues euen to the last, to see what course the Conquerour would take in his Conquest. And did not the aduise of Scipio, though mightily impugned at the first, prouee very sound and honourable to his countrey? Who seeing the Romans wonderfully amazed at the neerenesse of their enemies Forces, and the losses they daily sustained by them, gaue counsell rather by way of diuersion to cary an army into Afrike, and there to assaile, then by a defensiu warre at home to remaine subiect to the common spoiles of an assailing enemy. Which being put in execution drew the enemy from the gates of Rome, and Scipio returned home with triumph: albeit his beginnings at the first were not so fortunate against them, as ours haue bene in this smal time against the Spaniard. The good successse whereof may encourage vs to take armes resolutely against him. And I beseech God it may stirre vp all men that are particularly interested

places of lesse difficultie

ndering his naturall and his forces of old soulerie then won by drawing in armie there at a charge

by keeping the Sea and with his Indian marchants, East countreys; without the king able to maintaine and find themselves corne, albeit the king of Spaine is able, hewe mastes, nor from thence. Of whom they bee not our enemies: marchants, and so impossible for if my enemy fighting against him; what shall I thinke? And may it not be thought, then by suffering themselves to be made cloth in or not to our cloth, the necessary from vs with our sufficient

er at sea nor land (for vnder be able to withstand vs) the warre at our owne wals: we observed the difference souldier, in that it doeth error to the countrey-man, who knowing many holes and by fighting: whereas the abroad must fight to make us. I will not say what I observe: but I wish that all Enemies, by visiting them at their

only in that his Macedonian out to the last man, beating? Whereas the Persians against the Invader, began to did hide themselves euen Conquest. And did not the very sound and honourable to the neerenesse of their enemies sell rather by way of diuine a defensiu warre at home

Which being put in execution home with triumph: altho, as ours haue bene in this encourage vs to take armes: men that are particularly interested

interested therein, to bethinke themselves how small a matter will assure them of their safetie, by holding the Spaniard at a Baie, so farre off: whereas, if we giue him leaue quietly to hatch and bring forth his preparations, it will be with danger to vs all.

He taketh not armes against vs by any pretense of title to the crowne of this realme, nor led altogether with an ambitious desire to command our countrey, but with hatred towards our whole Nation and religion. Her maiesties Scepter is already giuen by Bull to another, the honours of our Nobilitie are bestowed for rewards vpon his attendants, our Clergie, our Gentlemen, our Lawyers, yea all men of what condition soeuer are offered for spoyle vnto the common souldier. Let euery man therefore, in defence of the libertie and plentie he hath of long enjoyed, offer a voluntarie contribution of the smallest part of their store for the assurance of the rest. It were not much for euery Iustice of peace, who by his blew coat protecteth the properest and most seruiceable men at euery muster from the warres, to contribute the charge that one of these idle men doe put him to for one yeere: nor for the Lawyer, who riseth by the disension of his neighbours, to take but one yeeres gifts (which they call Fees) out of his coffers. What would it hinder euery officer of the Exchequer, and other of her Maiesties courts, who without checke doe suddenly grow to great wealth, honestly to bring forth the mysticall commoditie of one yeeres profts? Or the Clergie, who looke precisely for the Tenth of euery mans increase, simply to bring forth the Tenth of one yeeres gathering, and in thankfulness to her Maiestie (who hath continued for all our safeties a most chargeable warre both at land & sea) bestow the same for her honor & their owne assurance, vpon an army which may make this bloody enemy so to know himselfe and her Maiesties power, as he shall bethinke him what it is to moue a stirring people? Who, though they haue receiued some small checke by the sickness of this last iourney, yet doubt I not, but if it were made known, that the like voyage were to be supported by a generalitie, (that might and would beare the charge of a more ample prouision) but there would of all sortes most willingly put themselves into the same: some caried with an honourable desire to be in action, and some in loue of such would affectionately folow their fortunes; some in thirsting to reuenge the death and hurts of their brethren, kinred, and friends: and some in hope of the plentifull spoyles to be found in those countreys, hauing bene there already and returned poore, would desire to goe againe, with an expectation to make amends for the last: and all, in hatred of that cowardly proud Nation, and in contemplation of the true honour of our owne, would with courage take armes to hazard their liues agaynst them, whom euery good Englishman is in nature bound to hate as an implacable enemy to England, thirsting after our blood, and labouring to ruine our land, with hope to bring vs vnder the yoke of perpetuall slauerie.

Against them is true honour to be gotten, for that we shall no sooner set foot in their land, but that euery step we tread will yeeld vs new occasion of action, which I wish the gallantrie of our Countrey rather to regard then to folow those soft vnprofitable pleasures wherein they now consume their time and patrimonie. And in two or three townes of Spaine is the wealth of all Europe gathered together, which are the Magasins of the fruits and profits of the East and West Indies, whereunto I wish our yong able men, who (against the libertie they are borne vnto) terme themselves seruing men, rather to bend their desires and affectiōns, then to attend their double liuerie and 40 shillings by the yeere wages, and the reuersion of the old Copy-hold, for carying a dish to their masters table. But let me here reprehend my selfe and craue pardō for entring into a matter of such state and consequence, the care whereof is already laid vpon a most graue and honorable counsell, who wil in their wisdoms foresee the dangers that may be threatned agaynst vs. And why do I labour to disquiet the securitie of these happy gentlemen, & the trade of those honest seruing men, by perswading them to the warres when I see the profession thereof so slenderly esteemed? For though all our hope of peace be frustrate, and our quarels determinable by the sword: though our enemy hath by his owne forces, and his pensionaries industry, cōfined the vnitd Provinces into a narrow roume, & almost disunited the same: if he be now in a good way to harbor himselfe in the principall hauens of France, from whence he may front vs at pleasure: yea though we are to hope for nothing but a bloodie warre, nor can trust to any helpe but

Armes;

Armes; yet how far the common sort are from reuerencing or regarding any persons of conduction, was too apparant in the returne of this our Iourney, wherein the base and common souldier hath bene tollerated to speake against the Captaine, and the souldier and Captaine against the Generals, and wherein mechanicall and men of base condicon doe dare to censure the doings of them, of whose acts they be not woorthy to talke.

The ancient graue degree of the Prelacie is vpheld, though Martin raile neuer so much, & the Lawyer is after the old maner worshipped, whosoener inueigh against him. But the ancient English honour is taken from our men of war, & their profession in disgrace, though neuer so necessary. Either we commit idolatry to Neptune, and will put him alone stil to fight for vs as he did the last yeere, or we be enchanted with some diuelish opinions, that trauell nothing more then to diminish the reputation of them, vpon whose shoulders the burden of our defence against the enimie must lie when occasion shall be offred. For when-soeuer he shall set foote vpon our land, it is neither the preaching of the Clergie that can turne him out againe, nor the pleading of any Lawyers that can remoue him out of possession: no, then they will honour them whom now they thinke not on, and then must those men stand betweene them and their perils, who are now thought vnwoorthy of any estimation.

May the burning of one towne (which cost the king then being six times as much as this hath done her maiestie, wherein were lost seuen times as many men as in any one seruice of this Iourney, and taried not the tenth part of our time in the enemies Country) be by our elders so highly reputed and sounded out by the historie of the Realme: and can our voyage be so meanly esteemed, wherein we burned both townes and Countreys without the losse of fortie men in any such attempt?

Did our kings in former times reward some with the greatest titles of honour for ouerthrowing a number of poore Scots, who, after one battell lost, were neuer able to reenforce themselves against him; and shall they in this time who haue ouerthrown our mightie enimie in battell, and taken his roiall Stander in the field, besieged the marquesse of Saraliba 15 dayes together, that should haue bene the Generall of the Armie against vs, brought away so much of his artillarie (as I haue before declared) be vnwoorthily esteemed of?

Is it possible that some in some times should receive their reward for looking vpon an enimie, and ours in this time not receiue so much as thanks for hauing beaten an enimie at handie strokes?

But it is true that no man shall see a prophet in his Country: and for my owne part I will lay aside my Armes till that profession shal haue more reputation, and liue with my friends in the country, attending either some more fortunate time to vse them, or some other good occasion to make me forget them.

But what? shall the blind opinion of this monster, a beast of many heads, (for so hath the generalitie of old bene termed) cause me to neglect the profession from whence I challenge some reputation, or diminish my loue to my country, which hitherto hath nourished me? No, it was for her sake I first tooke armes, and for her sake I will handle them so long as I shall be able to vse them: not regarding how some men in priuate conuenticles do measure mens estimations by their owne humors; nor how euery popular person doeth giue sentence on euery mans actions by the worst accidents. But attending the gracious aspect of our dread Soueraigne, who neuer yet left vertue vnrewarded: and depending vpon the iustice of her most rare and graue aduisors, who by their heddie looking into euery mans worth, do giue encouragement to the vertuous to exceed others in vertue: and assuring you that there shall neuer any thing happen more pleasing vnto me, then that I may once againe see a partie in some honorable Iourney against the Spaniard in his owne country, I will cease my complaint: and with them that deserue beyond me, patiently endure the vnaduised censure of our malicious reprooters.

If I haue seemed in the beginning hereof troublesome vnto you, in the discovering of those impediments, and answering the slanders which by the vulgar malicious and mutinous sort are laid as blemishes vpon the Iourney, and reproches vpon the Generals (hauing indeed proceeded from other heads:) let the necessitie of conseruing the reputation of the action

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in generall, & the honours of our Generals in particular, bee my sufficient excuse: the one
 hauing by the vertue of the other made our country more dreaded & renowned, then any
 act that euer England vnderooke before. Or if you haue thought my perswasible discourse
 long in the latter end; let the affectionate desire of my countreys good be therein answer-
 able for me. And such as it is I pray you accept it, as only recommended to your selfe, and
 not to be deliuered to the publique view of the world, least any man take offence thereat:
 which some particular men may seeme iustly to do, in that hauing deserved very well, I
 should not herein giue them their due commendations: whereas my purpose in this priuate
 discourse hath bene onely to gratifie you with a touch of those principall matters that haue
 passed, wherein I haue onely taken notes of those men who either commaunded euery ser-
 uice, or were of chiefest marke: if therefore you shall impart the same to one, and he to
 another, and so it passe through my hands, I know not what constructions would be made
 thereof to my preiudice; for that the Hares eares may happily be taken for hornes. How-
 beit I hold it very necessary (I must confesse) that there should be some true manifestation
 made of these things: but he it far from me to be the author thereof, as very vnfit to deliuer
 my censure of any matter in publique, & most vnwilling to haue my weaknesse discovered
 in priuate. And so I doe leave you to the happy success of your accustomed good exer-
 cises, earnestly wishing that there may be some better acceptance made of the fruits of your
 studies, then there hath bene of our hazards in the wars. From London the 30 of August
 1589.

The voiage of the right honorable George Erle of Cumberland to the Azores, &c.
 Written by the excellent Mathematician and Enginier master Edward Wright.

The right honorable the Erle of Cumberland hauing at his owne charges prepared his
 small Fleet of foure Sailes onely, viz. The Victorie one of the Queenes ships royall; the
 Meg and Margaret small ships, (one of which also he was forced soone after to send home
 againe, finding her not able to endure the Sea) and a small Carauell, and hauing assembled
 together about 400 men (or fewer) of gentlemen, souldiers, and saylers, embarked himself
 and them, and set saile from the Sound of Plimmouth in Deuonshire, the 18 day of Iune
 1589. being accompanied with these captaines and gentlemen which hereafter folow.

Capitaine Christopher Lister a man of great resolution, capitaine Edward Carelesse, aliàs
 Wright, who in sir Francis Drakes West Indian voyage to S. Domingo and Carthagera, was
 capitaine of the Hope. Capitaine Boswell, M. Meruin, M. Henry Long, M. Partridge, M.
 Norton, M. William Mounson capitaine of the Meg, and his viceadmirall, now sir William
 Mounson, M. Pigeon capitaine of the Carauell.

About 3 dayes after our departure from Plimmouth we met with 3 French ships, whereof
 one was of Newhauen, another of S. Malos, and so finding them to be Leaguers & lawful
 Prises, we tooke them and sent two of them for England with all their loding, which was
 fish for the most part from New-found-land, sauing that there was part thereof distributed
 amongst our small Fleet, as we could find Stowage for the same: and in the third, all their
 men were sent home into France. The same day & the day folowing we met with some
 other ships, whom (when after some conference had with them, we perceived plainly to be
 of Rotterdam and Emden, bound for Rochell) we dismissed.

The 28 and 29 dayes we met diuers of our English ships, returning from the Portugall
 voiage which my lord relieued with victuals. The 13 day of Iuly being Sunday in the
 morning, we espied 11 ships without sight of y coast of Spaine, in the height of 39 de-
 grees, whom wee presently prepared for, & prouided first to meet them, hauing first set forth cap-
 itaine Mounson in the Meg, before vs, to descry whence they were. The Meg approching
 neere, there passed some shot betwixt them, whereby, as also by their Admirall and Vice-
 admirall putting forth their flags, we perceived that some fight was likely to follow. Hau-
 ing therefore fitted our selues for them, we made what hast we could towards them with re-
 gard alwayes to get the wind of them, and about 10 or 11 of the clocke, we came vp to
 them with the Victorie. But after some few shot & some litle fight passed betwixt vs, they
 yielded

yeelded themselves, & the masters of them all came aboard vs, shewing their severall Passports from the cities of Hamburg and Lubbeck, from Brema, Pomerania and Calice.

They had in them certaine bags of Pepper & Synamom, which they confessed to be the goods of a Jew in Lisbon, which should have bene caried by them into their country to his Factor there, and so finding it by their owne confession to be lawful Prise, the same was soone after taken and decided amongst our whole company, the value wherof was esteemed to be about 4500 pounds, at two shillings the pound.

The 17 day the foresaid ships were dismissed, but 7 of their men that were willing to go along with vs for sailers, we tooke to helps vs, and so held on our course for the Azores.

The 1 of August being Friday in the morning, we had sight of the Iland of S. Michael, being one of the Eastermost of the Azores toward which we sailed all that day, and at night hauing put forth a Spanish flag in our main-top, that so they might the lesse suspect vs, we approached neere to the chiefe towne and road of that Iland, where we espied 3 ships riding at anker and some other vessels: all which we determined to take in the darke of the night, and accordingly attempted about 10 or 11 of the clocke, sending our boats well manned to cut their cables and hausers, and let them driue into the sea. Our men comming to them, found 1 one of those greatest ships was the Falcon of London being there vnder a Scottish Pilot who bare the name of her as his own. But 3 other smal ships that lay neere vnder the castle there, our men let loose and towed them away vnto vs, most of the Spaniards that were in them leaping ouer-board and swimming to shore with loud and lamentable outcries, which they of the towne hearing were in an vprere, and answered with the like crying. The castle discharged some great shot at our boats, but shooting without marke by reason of the darknesse they did vs no hurt. The Scots likewise discharged 3 great pieces into the aire to make the Spaniards thinke they were their friends and our enemies, and shortly after the Scottish master, & some other with him, came aboard to my lord doing their dutie, and offering their seruice, &c. These 3 ships were fraught with wine and Sallet-oile from Siuil.

3 ships forcibly
towed out of
harbour.

The same day our Carauel chased a Spanish Carauel to shore at S. Michael, which caried letters thither, by which we learned that the Caraks were departed from Tercera 8 dayes before.

The 7 of August we had sight of a litle ship which wee chased towards Tercera with our pinnasse (the weather being calme) and towards euening we ouertooke her, there were in her 30 tunnes of good Madera wine, certaine woollen cloth, silke, taffata, &c. The 14 of August we came to the Iland of Flores, where we determined to take in some fresh water and fresh victuals, such as the Iland did afford. So we manned our boats with some 120 men and rowed towards the shore; whereto when we approached the inhabitants that were assembled at the landing place, put forth a flag of truce, whereupon we also did the like.

When we came to them, my Lord gaue them to vnderstand by his Portugall interpreter, that he was a friend to their king Don Antonio, and came not any way to injury the, but that he ment onely to haue some fresh water and fresh victuals of them, by way of exchange for some prouision that he had, as oile, wine, or pepper, to which they presently agreed willingly, & sent some of their company for beeces and sheepe, and we in the meane season marched Southward about a mile to Villa de Santa Cruz, from whence all the inhabitants yong and old were departed, and not any thing of value left. We demanding of them what was the cause hereof, they answered, Feare; as their vsuall maner was when any ships came neere their coast.

We found that part of the Iland to be full of great rockie barren hills and mountains, litle inhabited by reason that it is molested with ships of war which might partly appeare by this towne of Santa Cruz (being one of their chiefe townes) which was all ruinous, and (as it were) but the reliques of the ancient towne which had bene burnt about two yeeres before by certaine English ships of war, as the inhabitants there reported.

At euening as we were in rowing towards the Victory, an huge fish pursued vs for the space well nigh of two miles together, distant for the most part frō the boats sterne not a speares

showing their several Paserania and Calice. In they confessed to be the into their country to his awful Prize, the same was value wherof was esteemed

men that were willing to go our course for the Azores. of the Island of S. Michael, and all that day, and at night might the lesse suspect vs, where we espied 3 ships to take in the darke of the ke, sending our boats well the sea. Our men comming London being there vnder a her smal ships that lay neere vnto vs, most of the Spaire with lowd and lamentable and answered with the like at shooting without marke by discharged 3 great pieces and our enemies, and short- board to my lord doing their ght with wine and Sallet-oile

at S. Michael, which caried ned from Tercera 8 dayes be-

ed towards Tercera with our uertook her, there were in lke, taffata, &c. The 14 of to take in some fresh water ned our boats with some 120 ed the inhabitants that were reupon we also did the like. by his Portugall interpreter, any way to iniury thē, but of them, by way of exchange which they presently agreed e, and we in the meane seam whence all the inhabitants We demanding of them what ner was when any ships came

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speares length, and sometimes so neere that the boat stroke vpon him, the tips of whose finnes about the ghils (appearing oft times aboue the water) were by estimation 4 or 5 yards asunder, and his iawes gaping a yard and an halfe wide, which put vs in feare of ouerturning the pinnasse, but God bee thanked (rowing as hard as we could) we escaped.

When we were about Flores a litle ship called the Drake, brought vs word that the Caraks were at Tercera, of which newes we were very glad, & sped vs thitherward with all the speed we could: and by the way we came to Fayal road the seuen and twentieth day of August, after sunne set, where we espied certaine shippes ryding at anker, to whom we sent in our Skiffle with Captaine Lister and Captaine Monson in her to discouer the roaders: and leat any daunger should happen to our boate, we sent in likewise the Sawaie-Jacke and the small Carauell; but the wind being off the shoare, the shippes were not able to fet it so nigh as the Spaniards ride, which neuerthelessse the boate did, and clapped a shippe aboard of two hundred and fiftie tunnes, which caried in her fourteene east peeces, and continued fight alone with her for the space of one houre vntill the comming vp of other boates to the reskue of her, which were sent from the shippes, and then a fresh boarding her againe one boate in the quarter, another in the hause, wee entred her on the one side, and all the Spaniards lept ouerboard on the other, saue Iuan de Palma the Captaine of her and two or three more, and thus we became possessors of her. This shippe was mored to the Castle which shot at vs all this while: the onely hurt which we receiued of all this shot was this, that the master of our Carauell had the calfe of his legge shot away. This shippe was laden with Sugar, Ginger, and hiden lately come from S. Iuan de Puerto Rico; after we had towed her cleare off the castle, we rowed in againe with our boats, and fetched out fise small ships more, one laden with hides, another with Elephants teeth, graines, coco-nuts, and goates skins come from Guinie, another with woad, and two with dogge-fish, which two last we let driue in the sea making none account of them. The other foure we sent for England the 30 of August.

At the taking of these Prizes were consorted with vs some other small men of warre, as Maister Iohn Dauis, with his shippe, Pinnesse, and Boate, Captaine Markesburie with his ship, whose owner was Sir Walter Raleigh, the Barke of Lime, which was also consorted with vs before.

The last of August in the morning we came in sight of Tercera, being about some nine or ten leagues from shoare, where we espied comming towards vs, a small boat vnder saile, which seemed somewhat strange vnto vs, being so farre from land, and no shippe in sight, to which they might belong: but comming neere, they put vs out of doubt, shewing they were English men (eight in number) that had lately beene prisoners in Tercera, and finding opportunitie to escape at that time, with that small boat committed themselues to the sea, vnder Gods prouidence, hauing no other yard for their maine saile, but two pipe staues tyed together by the endes, and no more prouision of victuals, then they could bring in their pockets and bosomes. Hauing taken them all into the Victorie, they gaue vs certaine intelligence, that the Carackes were departed from thence about a weeke before.

An escape of 8. Englishmen from Tercera.

Thus beeing without any further hope of those Caraks, we resolved to returne for Fayall, with intent to surprize the towne, but vntill the ninth of September, we had either the winde so contrary, or the weather so calme, that in all that time, we made scarce nine or ten leagues way, lingring vp and downe not farre from Pico.

The tenth of September, being Wednesday in the afternoone, wee came againe to Fayal roade. Whereupon immediatly my Lord sent Captaine Lister, with one of Graciosa (whom Captaine Munson had before taken) and some others, towards Fayal, whom certaine of the Inhabitants met in a boat, and came with Captaine Lister to my Lord, to whom hee gaue this choice: either to suffer him quietly to enter into the platforme there without resistance, where he and his companie would remaine a space without offering any iniurie to them, that they (the Inhabitants) might come vnto him and compound for the ransome of the Towne; or else to stand to the hazard of warre.

With these words they returned to the towne: but the keepers of the platforme answered, that it was against their oath and allegiance to king Philip to giue ouer without fight. Where-

upon my Lord commanded the boates of euery ship, to be presently manned, and soone after landed his men on the sandie shoare, vnder the side of an hill, about halfe a league to the Northwards from the platforme: vpon the toppe of which hill certaine horsemen and footmen shewed themselues, and other two companies also appeared, with ensignes displayed, the one before the towne vpon the shore by the sea side, which marched towards our landing place, as though they would encounter vs; the other in a valley to the Southwards of the platforme, as if they would haue come to helpe the Townesmen: during which time, they in the platforme also played vpon vs with great Ordinance. Notwithstanding my L. (having set his men in order) marched along the sea shore, vpon the sands, betwixt the sea & the towne towards the platforme for the space of a mile or more, & then the shore growing rockie, & permitting no further progresse without much difficultie, he entred into the towne & passed through the street without resistance, vnto the platforme; for those companies before mentioned at my Lo. approching, were soone dispersed, and suddenly vanished.

The taking of
the towne and
platforme of
Vayal.

Likewise they of the platforme, being all fled at my Lordes coming thither, left him and his company to scale the walles, to enter and take possession without resistance.

In the meane time our shippes ceased not to batter the foresaid Towne and Platforme with great shotte, till such time as we saw the Red-Crosse of England flourishing vpon the Fore-front thereof.

This Faval is the principall towne in all that is land, & is situate directly ouer against the high and mighty mountaine Pico, lying towards the West Northwest from that mountaine, being deuided therefrom by a narrow Sea, which at that place is by estimation about some two or three leagues in bredth betweene the Iles of Faval and Pico.

The towne conteyned some three hundred households, their houses were faire and strongly builded of lime and stone, and double couered with hollow tyles much like our roofoe-tyles, but that they are lesse at the one end then at the other.

Euery house almost had a cisterne or well in a garden on the backe side: in which gardens grew vines (with ripe clusters of grapes) making pleasant shadowes, and Tabacco nowe commonly known and vsed in England, wherewith their women there dye their faces reddish, to make them seeme fresh and young: Pepper Indian and common; figge-trees bearing both white and red figges: Peach trees not growing very tall: Orenge, Limons, Quinces, Potato-roots, &c. Sweete wood (Cedar I thinke) is there very common, euen for building and firing.

My Lord having possessed himselfe of the towne and platforme, and being carefull of the preservation of the towne, gaue commandement, that no mariner or souldier should enter into any house, to make any spoyle thereof. But especially he was carefull that the Churches and houses of religion there should be kept inniolate, which was accordingly performed, through his appointment of guarders and keepers for those places: but the rest of the towne eyther for want of the former inhibition, or for desire of spoyle & prey, was rifled, & ransacked by the souldiers & mariners, who scarcely left any house vnsearched, out of which they tooke such things as liked them, as chestes of sweete wood, chaires, cloth, couerlets, hangings, hedding, apparell: and further ranged into the countrey, where some of them also were hurt by the inhabitants. The Friery there conteyning and maintayning thirtie Franciscan Friers (among whom we could not finde any one able to speake true Latine) was builded by a Fryer of Angra in Tercera of the same order, about the yeare of our Lord one thousand five hundred and sixe. The tables in the hall had seates for the one side onely, and were alwayes couered, as readie at all times for dinner or supper.

From Wednesday in the afternoone, at which time we entred the towne, til Saturday night, we continued there, vntill the Inhabitants had agreed and payed for the ransom of the towne, two thousand duckats, most part whereof was Church-plate.

We found in the platforme eight and fiftie yron peeces of Ordinance, whereof three and twentie (as I remember) or more were readie mounted vpon their carriages, betweene Barcadoes, vpon a platforme towards the sea-side, all which Ordinance wee tooke, and set the platforme on fire, and so departed: My Lord having invited to dinner in the Victorie, on the Sunday

A description
of the towne
of Faval.

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about halfe a league to
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with ensignes displayed,
marched towards our land-
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Sunday following, so many of the Inhabitants as would willingly come (saue onely Diego Gomes the Governour, who came but once onely to parle about the ransome) onely foure came and were well entertained, and solemnly dismissed with sound of drumme and trumpets, and a peale of Ordinance: to whom my Lord deliuered his letter subscribed with his owne hand, importing a request to all other Englishmen to abstaine from any further molesting them, saue onely for fresh water, and victuals necessary for their intended voyage. During our abode here (viz. the 11 of September) two men came out of Pico which had bene prisoners there: Also at Fayal we set at libertie a prisoner translated from S. Iago who was cousin to a seruant of Don Anthonio king of Portugall in England: These prisoners we deteyned with vs.

On Munday we sent our boates a shore for fresh water, which (by reason of the raine that fell the former night) came plentifully running downe the hilles, and would otherwise haue bene hard to be gotten there. On Tuesday likewise hauing not yet sufficiently serued our turnes, we sent againe for fresh water, which was then not so easie to be gotten as the day before, by reason of a great winde: which in the afternoone increased also in such sort, that we thought it not safe to ride so neere the land; whereupon we weyed anker and so departed Northwest and by west, alongst the coast of Fayal Island. Some of the Inhabitants comming aboard to vs this day, tolde vs that alwayes abt. at that time of the yeere such windes West Southwest blew on that coast.

This day, as we sayled neere Saint Georges Island, a huge fish lying still a litle vnder water, or rather euen therewith, appeared hard by a head of vs, the sea breaking vpon his backe, which was blacke coloured, in such sort as deeming at the first it had bene a rocke, and the ship stemming directly with him, we were put in a sudden feare for the time: till soone after we saw him moue out of the way.

The 16 of September in the night it lightened much, whereupon there followed great winds and raine which continued the 17 18 19 20 and 21 of the same. The 23 of September we came againe into Faial road to weigh an anker which (for haste and feare of foule weather) wee had left there before, where we went on shore to see the towne, the people (as we thought) hauing now settled themselues there againe, but notwithstanding many of them through too much distrustfulnesse, departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs: vntill such time as they were assured by my Lord, that our comming was not any way to iniury them, but especially to haue fresh water, and some other things needefull for vs, contenting them for the same.

So then we viewed the Towne quietly, and bought such things as we desired for our money as if we had bene in England. And they helped to fill vs in fresh water, receiuing for their paines such satisfaction as contented them.

The 25 day we were forced againe to depart from thence, before we had sufficiently watered, by reason of a great tempest that suddenly arose in the night, in so much, that my Lord himselfe soone after midnight rayed our men out of their Cabines to wey anker, himselfe also together with them haling at the Capsten, and after chearing them vp with wine.

The next day we sent our Caruel and the Sawsie-lacke to the road of Saint Michael, to see what they could espie: we following after them vpon the 27 day, plying to and fro, came within sight of S. Michael, but by contrary windes the 28 29 and 30 dayes wee were driuen to leeward, and could not get neere the Island.

The first of October wee sayled alongst Tercera, and euen against Brasil (a promontorie neere to Angra the strongest Towne in that Island) wee espied some boates comming to the Towne, and made out towards them: but being neere to the lande they ranne to shoare and escaped vs.

In the afternoone we came neere to Graciosa, whereupon my Lord forthwith sent Captain Lister to the Ilanders, to let them vnderstand that his desire was onely to haue water and wine of them, and some fresh victuals, and not any further to trouble them. They answered they could giue no resolute answer to this demaund, vntill the Governors of the Iland had consulted therevpon, and therefore desired him to send againe to them the next day.

Vpon the second day of October early in the morning, we sent forth our long boat and Pinnesse, with emptie Caske, and about some fiftie or sixty men together with the Margaret, and Captaine Daus his shippe: for we now wanted all the rest of our consorts. But when our men would haue landed, the llanders shot at them, and would not suffer them. And troupes of men appeared vpon land, with ensignes displayed to resist vs: So our boates rowed alongst the shoare, to finde some place where they might land, not with too much disadvantage: our shippes and they still shooting at the llanders: but no place could be founde where they might land without great perill of loosing many of their liues, and so were constrained to retire without receiuing any answere, as was promised the day before. We had three men hurt in this conflict, whilst our boates were together in consulting what was best to be done: two of them were stroken with a great shot (which the llanders drew from place to place with Oxen) wherewith the one lost his hand, and the other his life within two or three dayes after: the third was shot into his necke with a small shot, without any great hurt.

With these newes our company returned backe againe at night, whereupon preparation was made to goe to them againe the next day: but the day was farre spent before we could come neere them with our ship: neither could we finde any good ground to anker in, where we might lye to batter the Towne, and further we could finde no landing place, without great danger to loose many men: which might turne not only to the ouerthrow of our voiage, but also put the Queenes ship in great perill for want of men to bring her home. Therefore my Lord thought it best to write to them to this effect: That he could not a litle maruell at their inhumanitie and crueltie which they had shewed towards his men, seeing they were sent by him vnto them in peaceable manner to receiue their answere which they had promised to giue the day before: and that were it not for Don Antonio their lawful king his sake, he could not put vp so great injury at their hands, without iust reuengement vpon them: notwithstanding for Don Antonio his sake, whose friend he was, he was yet content to send to them once againe for their answere: At night Captaine Lister returned with this answere from them. That their Gunner shot off one of their pieces, which was charged with powder onely, and was stopped; which our men thinking it had bin shot at them, shot againe, and so beganne the fight: and that the next morning they would send my Lord a resolute answere to his demaunde, for as yet they could not knowe their Gouernours minde herein. The next morning there came vnto vs a boate from the shoare with a flagge of truce, wherein were three of the chiefe men of the Island, who agreed with my Lorde that hee should haue of them sixtie buttes of wine, and fresh victuals to refresh himselfe and his companie withall: but as for fresh water, they could not satisfie our neede therein, hauing themselves litle or none, sauing such as they saued in vessels or cisternes when it rayned, and that they had rather giue vs two tunnes of wine then one of water: but they requested that our souldiers might not come on shoare, for they themselves would bring all they had promised to the water-side, which request was graunted, we keeping one of them aboard with vs vntill their promise was performed, and the other we sent to shoare with our emptie Caske, and some of our men to helpe to fill, and bring them away with such other prouision as was promised: so the Margaret, Captaine Daus his shippe, and another of Weymouth stayed ryding at anker before the Towne, to take in our prouision. This shippe of Weymouth came to vs the day before, and had taken a rich Prize (as it was reported) worth sixteene thousand pound, which brought vs newes that the West-Indian Fleete was not yet come, but would come very shortly. But we with the Victorie put off to sea, and vpon Saturday the fourth of October, we tooke a French shippe of Saint Malo (a citie of the vnholy league) loden with fish from Newfoundland: which had bene in so great a tempest, that she was constrained to cut her mayne mast ouerhoord for her safetie, and was now comming to Graciosa, to repaire her selfe. But so hardly it befell her, that she did not onely not repaire her former losses, but lost all that remayned vnto vs. The chiefe of our men we tooke into our ship, and sent some of our men, mariners, and souldiers into her to bring her into England.

Vpon the Sunday following at night, all our promised prouision was brought vnto vs from Graciosa: and we friendly dismissed the llanders with a peale of Ordinance.

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Vpon Munday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, we plyed to and fro about those Islandes, being very rough weather. And vpon Thursday at night, being driuen some three or foure leagues from Tercera, we saw fiteene saile of the West-Indian Fleete comming into the Hauen at Angra in Tercera. But the winde was such, that for the space of foure dayes after, though wee lay as close by the winde as was possible, yet we could not come neere them. In this time we lost our late French Prize, not being able to lie so neere the winde as we, and heard no more of her till we came to England where shee safely arriued. Vpon Munday we came very neere the Hauens mouth, being minded to haue runne in amongst them, and to haue fetched out some of them if it had beene possible: But in the end this enterprise was deemed too daungerous, considering the strength of the place where they rode, being haled and towed in neerer the towne, at the first sight of our approching, and lying vnder the protection of the Castle of Brasil, on the one side (hauing in it fise and twentie peeces of Ordinance) and a fort on the other side wherein were 13 or 14 great brasse pieces. Besides, when we came neere land the winde proued too scant for vs to attempt any such enterprise.

Vpon Tuesday the fourteenth of October we sent our boate to the roade to sound the depth; to see if there were any anking place for vs, where we might lie without shot of the Castle and Fort, and within shot of some of those shippes, that we might either make them come out to vs, or sinke them where they lay. Our boate returned hauing found out such a place as we desired, but the winde would not suffer vs to come neere it, and againe if we could haue ankored there, it was thought likely that they would rather runne themselues a ground to saue their liues and liberties, and some of their goods, then come forth to loose their liberties and goods to vs their enemies. So we shot at them to see if we could reach them, but it fell farre short. And thus we departed, thinking it not probable that they would come forth so long as we watched for them before the hauens mouth, or within sight of them. For the space of fise dayes after we put off to sea, and lay without sight of them, and sent a pinnesse to lie out of sight close by the shore, to bring vs word if they should come forth. After a while the Pinnesse returned and tolde vs that those shippes in the Hauen had taken downe their sayles, and let downe their toppes mastes: so that wee supposed they would neere come forth, till they perceiued vs to bee quite gone.

Wherefore vpon the 20 of October, hearing that there were certaine Scottish ships at Saint Michael, we sayled thither, and found there one Scottish roader, and two or three more at Villa Franca, the next roade a league or two from the towne of S. Michael, to the Eastwards: of whom we had for our reliefe some small quantitie of wine (viz. some fise or sixe buttes of them all) and some fresh water, but nothing sufficient to serue our turne.

Vpon Tue-day the one and twentieth of October, we sent our long boate to shore for fresh water at a brooke a little to the Westwards from Villa Franca.

But the Inhabitants espying vs came downe with two Ensignes displayed, and about some hundred and fiftie men armed, to withstand our landing. So our men hauing spent all their powder vpon them in attempting to land, and not being able to preuaile at so great odde, returned frustrate.

From hence we departed towards Saint Maries Island, minding to water there, and then to goe for the coast of Spaine. For we had intelligence that it was a place of no great force, and that we might water there very well: therefore vpon Friday following, my Lord sent Captaine Lister, and Captaine Amias Preston now Sir Amias Preston (who not long before came to vs out of his owne shippe, and shee loosing vs in the night, hee was forced to tarry still with vs) with our long boate and Pinnesse, and some sixtie or seuentie shotte in them, with a friendly letter to the Ilanders, that they would grant vs leaue to water, and we would no further trouble them.

So we departed from the Victorie for the Iland, about nine of the clocke in the forenoone, and rowed freshly vntill about 3 a clocke afternoone. At which time our men being something weary with rowing, and being within a league or two of the shore, and 4 or 5 leagues from the Victorie, they espied (to their refreshing) two shippes ryding at anker hard vnder the

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the towne, whereupon hauing shifted some 6 or 7 of our men into Captaine Dausis his boate, being too much pestered in our owne, and retayning with vs some 20 shot in the pinnesse, we made way towards them with all the speede we could.

By the way as we rowed we saw boates passing betwixt the roaders and the shore, and men in their shirtes swimming and wading to shoare, who as we perceiued afterwarde, were labouring to set those shippes fast on ground, and the Inhabitants as busily preparing themselves for the defence of those roaders, their lland, and themselues. When we came nere them, Captaine Lister commaunded the Trumpets to be sounded, but prohibited any shot to be discharged at them, vntill they had direction from him: But some of the companie, either not well perceiuing or regarding what he sayd, immediatly vpon the sound of the Trumpets discharged their pieces at the Islanders, which for the most part lay in trenches and fortified places vnseene, to their owne best aduantage: who immediatly shot likewise at vs, both with small and great shot, without danger to themselues: Notwithstanding Captaine Lister earnestly hastened forward the Saylers that rowed, who beganne to shrinke at that shot, flying so fast about their cares, and himselfe first entring one of the shippes that lay a litle further from shoare then the other, we speedily followed after him into her, still plying them with our shot. And hauing cut in sunder her Cables and Hausers, towed her away with our Pinnesse. In the meane time Captaine Dausis his boate ouertooke vs and entred into the other shippe, which also (as the former) was forsaken by all her men: but they were constrained to leaue her & to come againe into their boate (whilst shot and stones from shoare flew fast amongst them) finding her to sticke so fast a grounde, that they could not stire her: which the Townesmen also perceiuing, and seeing that they were but fewe in number, and vs (busied about the other ship) not comming to ayde them, were preparing to haue come and taken them. But they returned vnto vs, and so together we came away towards the Victory, towing after vs the Prize that we had now taken, which was lately come from Brasil, loden with Sugar.

In this fight we had two men skaine and 16 wounded: and as for them, it is like they had litle hurt, lying for the most part behind stone walles, which were builded one about another hard by the sea side, vpon the end of the hill whereupon the Towne stode betwixt two vallies. Vpon the toppe of the hill lay their great Ordinance (such as they had) wherewith they shot leaden bullets, whercof one pierced through our Prizes side, and lay still in the shippe without doing any more harme.

The next day we went againe for water to the same lland, but not knowing before the inconuenience and disadvantage of the place where we attempted to land, we returned frustrate.

The same night the 25 of October we departed for S. Georges lland for fresh water, whither we came on Munday following October 27, and hauing espied where a spout of water came running downe: the pinnesse and long boate were presently manned and sent vnder the conduct of Captaine Preston, and Captaine Munson, by whom my Lord sent a letter to the llanders as before, to grant vs leaue to water onely, and we would no further trouble them: notwithstanding our men comming on shoare found some of the poore llanders, which for feare of vs hid themselues amongst the rockes.

And on Wednesday following our boats returned with fresh water, whercof they brought only sixe tunnes for the Victorie, alleaging they could get no more, thinking (as it was supposed) that my Lord hauing no more prouision of water and wine, but onely 12 tunnes, would not goe for the coast of Spaine, but straight for the coast of England, as many of our men greatly desired: notwithstanding my Lord was vnwilling so to doe, and was minded the next day to haue taken in more water: but through roughnesse of the seas and winde, and vnwillingnesse of his men it was not done. Yet his Hon. purposed not to returne with so much prouision vspent, and his voyage (as he thought) not yet performed in such sort a-mought giue some reasonable contentment or satisfaction to himselfe and others.

Therefore because no more water could now conueniently be gotten, and being vncertaine when it could be gotten, and the time of our staying aboard also vncertaine, the matter being referred to the choyse of the whole companie, whither they would tarrie longer, till wee might be

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be more sufficiently prouided of fresh water, or goe by the coast of Spaine for England, with halfe so much allowance of drinke as before, they willingly agreed that euery mease should bee allowed at one meale but halfe so much drinke as they were accustomed (except them that were sicke or wounded) and so to goe for England, taking the coast of Spaine in our way, to see if we could that way make vp our voyage.

Vpon Saturday Octob. 31 we sent the Margaret (because she leaked much) directly for England, together with the Prize of Brasile which we tooke at S. Marie, and in them some of our hurt and wounded men or otherwise sicke were sent home as they desired, for England: but Captaine Monson was taken out of the Megge into the Victorie.

So we held on our course for the coast of Spaine with a faire winde and a large which before we seldome had. And vpon Tuesday following being the 4 of Nouemb. we espied a saile right before vs, which we chased till about three a clocke in the afternoone, at which time we ouertaking her, she stroke sayle, and being demanded who was her owner and from whence she was, they answered, a Portugall, and from Pernanbucke in Brasile. She was a ship of some 110 tuns burden, freighted with 410 chestes of Sugar, and 50 Kintals of Brasil-wood, euery Kintall contayning one hundred pound weight: we tooke her in latitude nine and twentie degrees, about two hundred leagues from Lisbon westwards: Captaine Preston was presently sent vnto her, who brought the principall of her men aboard the Victorie, and certaine of our men, mariners and souldiers were sent aboard her. The Portugals of this Prize told vs that they saw another ship before them that day about noone. Hauing therefore dispatched all things about the Prize aforesaid and left our long boat with Captaine Daus, taking his lesser boat with vs, we made way after this other ship with all the sayles we could beare, holding on our course due East, and giuing order to Captaine Daus his ship and the Prize that they should follow vs due East, and that if they had sight of vs the morning following they should follow vs still: if not they should goe for England.

The next morning we espied not the sayle which we chased, and Captaine Daus his ship and the Prize were behinde vs out of sight: but the next Thursday the sixt of Nouember (being in latitude 38 degrees 30 minutes, and about sixtie leagues from Lisbon westwards) early in the morning Captaine Preston descried a sayle some two or three leagues a head of vs, after which we presently hastened our chase, and ouertooke her about eight or nine of the clocke before noone. She came lately from Saint Michaels roade, hauing beene before at Brasil loden with Sugar and Brasile. Hauing sent our boat to them to bring some of the chiefe of their men aboard the Victorie, in the meane time whilst they were in coming to vs one out of the maine toppe espied another saile a head some three or foure leagues from vs. So immediately vpon the returne of our boate, hauing sent her backe againe with some of our men aboard the prize, we pursued speedily this new chase, with all the sayles we could packe on, and about two a clocke in the afternoone ouertooke her: she had made prouision to fight with vs, hauing hanged the sides of the shippe so thicke with hides (wherewith especially she was loden) that musket shot could not haue pearced them: but yer we had discharged two great peeces of our Ordinance at her, she stroke sayle, and approaching neerer, we asking of whence they were, they answered from the West-Indies, from Mexico, and Saint Iohn de Lowe (truely called Vlua.) This ship was of some three or foure hundred tunnes, and had in her seuen hundred hides worth teene shillings a peece: sixe chests of Cochinnell, euery chest houlding one hundred pound weight, and euery pound worth sixe and twentie shillings and eight pence, and certaine chests of Sugar and China dishes, with some plate and siluer.

The Captaine of her was an Italian, and by his behaiour seemed to be a graue, wise, and ciuill man: he had put an aduenture in this shippe fiew and twentie thousand Duckats. Wee tooke him with certaine other of her chiefe men (which were Spaniards) into the Victorie: and Captaine Lister with so manie other of the chiefe of our Mariners, souldiers, and saylers as were thought sufficient, to the number of 20. or thereabouts, were sent into her. In the meane time (we staying) our other prizes which followed after, came vp to vs. And nowe wee had our hands fill and with ioy shaped our course for England, for so it was thought meetest,

meetest, hauing now so many Portugals, Spaniards and Frenchmen amongst vs, that if we should haue taken any more prizes afterwards, wee had not bene well able to haue manned them without endangering our selues. So about six of the clocke in the afternoone (when our other prize had ouertaken vs) wee set saile for England. But our prizes not being able to beare vs company without sparing them many of our sailes, which caused our ship to roule and wallow, in such sort that it was not onely very troublesome to vs, but, as it was thought, would also hane put the maine Maste in danger of falling ouerboard: hauing acquainted them with these inconueniences, we gaue them direction to keepe their courses together, folowing vs, and so to come to Portsmouth. We tooke this last prize in the latitude of 39. degrees, and about 46. leagues to the Westwards from the Rocks.

She was one of those 16. ships which we saw going into the hauen at Angra in Terçera, October 8. Some of the men that we tooke out of her, tolde vs, that whilst wee were plying vp and downe before that hauen, as before was shewed, expecting the comming forth of those shippes, three of the greatest and best of them, at the appointment of the Governour of Terçera were vnloaden of their treasure and marchandize. And in euery of them were put three hundred Souldiers, which were appointed to haue come to lay the Victory aboard in the night, and take her: but when this should haue bene done the Victory was gone out of their sight.

Now we went meerly before the winde with all the sailes we could beare, insomuch that in the space of 24. houres, we sailed neere 47. leagues, that is seuen score English miles, betwixt Friday at noone and Saturday at noone (notwithstanding the shippe was very foule, and much growne with long being at Sea) which caused some of our company to make accompt they would see what running at Tilt there should bee at Whitehall vpon the Queenes day. Others were imagining what a Christmas they would keepe in England with their shares of the prizes we had taken. But so it befell, that we kept a colde Christmas with the Bishop and his clerks (rockes that lye to the Westwards from Sylly, and the Westerne parts of England:) For soone after the wind scanting came about to the Eastwards (the worst part of the heauens for vs, from which the winde could blow) in such sort, that we could not fetch any part of England. And hereupon also our allowance of drinke, which was scant ynough before, was yet more scanted, because of the scarcitie thereof in the shippe. So that now a man was allowed but halfe a pinte at a meale, and that many times colde water, and scarce sweete. Notwithstanding this was an happie estate in comparison of that which followed: For from halfe a pinte we came to a quarter, and that lasted not long neither, so that by reason of this great scarcitie of drinke, and contrarietie of winde, we thought to put into Ireland, there to relieue our wants. But when wee came neere thither, lying at hull all night (tarrying for the daylight of the next morning, whereby we might the safelyer bring our ship into some conuenient harbour there) we were driuen so farre to lee-ward, that we could fetch no part of Ireland, so as with heauie hearts and sad cheare, wee were constrained to returne backe againe, and expect till it should please God to send vs a faire winde either for England or Ireland. In the meane time we were allowed euery man three or foure spoones full of vineger to drinke at a meale: for other drinke we had none, sauing onely at two or three meales, when we had in stead hereof as much wine, which was wringed out of Wine-leses that remained. With this hard fare (for by reason of our great want of drinke, wee durst eate but very little) wee continued for the space of a fortnight or thereabouts: Sauing that now and then wee feasted for it in the meane time: And that was when there fell any haile or raine: the haile-stones wee gathered vp and did eate them more pleasantly then if they had bene the sweetest Comfits in the world; The raine drops were so carefully saued, that so neere as wee coulde, not one was lost in all our shippe. Some hanged vp sheetes tied with cordes by the foure corners, and a weight in the midst that the water might runne downe thither, and so be receiued into some vessel set or hanged vnderneath: Some that wanted sheetes, hanged vp napkins, and cloutes, and watched them till they were thorow wet, then wringing and sucking out the water. And that water which fell downe and washed away the filth and soyling of the shippe, trod vnder foote, as bad as running downe the kennell many times when it rained.

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raineth, was not lost I warrant you, but watched and attended carefully (yea sometimes with strife and contention) at euery scupper hole, and other place where it ranne downe, with dishes, pots, cannes, and Iarres, whereof some drunke hearty draughts euen as it was, mud and all, without tarrying to cense or settle it: Others cleansed it first but not often, for it was so thicke and went so slowly thorow, that they might ill endure to tary so long, and were loth to loose too much of such precious stuffe: some licked with their tongues (like dogges) the boards vnder feete, the sides, railles, and Masts of the shippe: others that were more ingenious, fastened girdles or ropes about the Mastes, dawbing tallow betwixt them and the Maste (that the raine might not runne downe betweene) in such sort, that those ropes or girdles hanging lower on the one side then on the other, a spout of leather was fastened to the lowest part of them, that all the raine drops that came running downe the Maste, might meete together at that place, and there be receiued.

Hee that got a canne of water by these meanes was spoken of, sued to, and eniued as a rich man. Quàm pulchrum digito monstrari & dicier hic est? Some of the poore Spaniards that we had taken (who notwithstanding had the same allowance that our owne men had) would come and craue of vs, for the loue of God, but so much water as they could holde in the hollow of their hand: and they had it, notwithstanding our great extremitie, to teache them some humanitie instead of their accustomed barbaritie, both to vs and other nations heretofore. They put also bullets of lead into their mouthes to slake their thirst.

Now in euery corner of the shippe were heard the lamentable cries of sicke and wounded men sounding wofully in our eares, crying out and pitifully complaining for want of drinke, being ready to die, yea many dying for lacke thereof, so as by reason of this great extremitie we lost many more men, then wee had done all the voyage before: hauing before this time bene so well and sufficiently provided for, that we liued in maner as well and healthfully, and died as few as if wee had bene in England, whereas now lightly euery day some were cast ouerboard.

But the second day of December 1589. was a festiuall day with vs, for then it rained a good pace, and wee saued some pretie store of raine water (though we were well wet for it, and that at midnight) and filled our skins full besides: notwithstanding it wete muddie and bitter with washing the shippe, but (with some sugar which we had to sweeten it withall) it went merrily downe, yet remembred we and wished for with all our hearts, many a Conduit, pompe, spring, & streame of cleare sweete running water in England: And how miserable wee had accompted some poore soules whom we had seene driuen for thirst to drinke thereof, and how happy we would now haue thought our selues if we might haue had our fills of the same: yet should wee haue fared the better with this our poore feasting, if we might haue had our meate and drinke (such and so much as it was) stand quietly before vs: but beside all the former extremities, wee were so tossed and turmoiled with such horrible stormie and tempestuous weather, that euery man had best holde fast his Canne, cup, and dish in his hands, yea and himselfe too, many times, by the ropes, railles, or sides of the ship or else he should soone finde all vnder feete.

Herewith our maine saile was torne from the yarde and blowne ouerboard quite away into the sea without recouery, and our other sailes so rent and torne (from side to side some of them) that hardly any of them escaped hole. The raging waues and foming surges of the sea came rowling like mountaines one after another, and ouerraked the waste of the shippe like a mightie riuer running ouer it, whereas in faire weather it was neere 20. foote aboue the water, that nowe wee might cry out with the princely Prophet Psaline 107. vers. 26. They mount vp to heauen, and descend to the deepe, so that their soule melteth away for trouble: they reele too and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and all their cunning is gone. With this extremitie of foule weather the ship was so tossed and shaken, that by the craking noise it made, and by the leaking which was now much more than ordinary, wee were in great feare it would haue shaken in sunder, so that now also we had iust cause to pray a little otherwise than the Poet, though marring the verse, yet mending the meaning.

Deus maris & Cœli, quid enim nisi vota supersunt,
Soluere quassatæ parçito membra ratis.

Notwithstanding it pleased God of his great goodnesse to deliuer vs out of this danger. Then forthwith a new maine saile was made and fastened to the yard, and the rest repaired as time and place would suffer: which we had no sooner done, but yet againe wee were troubled with as great extremitie as before, so that againe we were like to haue lost our new maine saile, had not Master William Antony the Master of the ship himselfe (when none else would or durst) ventured with danger of drowning by creeping along vpon the maine yarde (which was let downe close to the railles) to gather it vp out of the sea, and to fasten it thereto, being in the meane while oft-times ducked ouer head and eares into the sea.

These stormes were so terrible, that there were some in our company, which confessed they had gone to seas for the space of 20. yeeres, and had neuer seene the like, and vowed that if euer they returned safe home, they would neuer come to Sea againe.

The last of Nouember at night we met with an English ship, out of which (because it was too late that night) it was agreed that we should haue had the next morning two or three Tunnes of wine, which, as they said, was al the prouision of drink they had, saue onely a But or two, which they must needs reserue for their owne vse: but after that, we heard of them no more, till they were set on ground vpon the coast of Ireland, where it appeared that they might haue spared vs much more then they pretended they could, so as they might wel haue relieued our great necessities, and haue had sufficient for themselues besides, to bring them into England.

The first of December at night we spake with another English ship, and had some beere out of her, but not sufficient to cary vs into England, so that wee were constrained to put into Ireland, the winde so seruing.

The next day we came to an anker, not far from the S. Kelmes vnder the land & winde, where we were somewhat more quiet, but (that being no safe harbour to ride in) the next morning wee went about to weigh anker, but hauing some of our men hurt at the Capsten, wee were faine to giue ouer and leaue it behinde, holding on our course to Ventrie haue, where wee safely arriued the same day, that place being a very safe and conuenient harbor for vs, that now wee might sing as we had iust cause, They that goe downe to the sea, &c.

So soone as we had ankered here my Lord went foorthwith to shoare, and brought presently fresh water and fresh victuals, as Muttons, pigges, hennes, &c. to refresh his company withall. Notwithstanding himselfe had lately bene very weake, and tasted of the same extremitie that his Company did: For in the time of our former want, hauing a little fresh water left him remaining in a pot, in the night it was broken, and the water drunke and dried vp. Soone after the sick and wounded men were carried to the next principall Towne, called Dingenacush, being about three miles distant from the foresaide haue, where our shippe roade, to the Eastwards, that there they might be the better refreshed, and had the Chirurgians dayly to attend vpon them. Here we wel refreshed our selues whilst the Irish harpe sounded sweetely in our eares, and here we, who for the former extremities were in maner halfe dead, had our liues (as it were) restored vnto vs againe.

This Dingenacush is the chiefe Towne in al that part of Ireland, it cōsisteth but of one maine streete, from whence some smaller doe proceede on either side. It hath had gates (as it seemeth) in times past at either ende to open and shut as a Towne of warre, and a Castle also. The houses are very strongly built with thicke stone walles, and narrow windows like vnto Castles: for as they confessed, in time of trouble, by reason of the wilde Irish or otherwise, they vsed their houses for their defence as Castles. The castle and all the houses in the Towne, saue foure, were won, burnt, and ruinated by the Erle of Desmond.

These foure houses fortified themselues against him, and withstood him and all his power perforce, so as he could not winne them.

There remaineth yet a thicke stone wall that passeth ouerthwart the midst of the streete which was a part of their fortification. Notwith-standing whilst they thus defended themselues, as some of them yet aliue confessed, they were driuen to as great extremities as the fewes,

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Iewes, besieged by Titus the Romane Emperour, insomuch that they were constrained to eat dead mens carcasses for hunger. The Towne is nowe againe somewhat repaired, but in effect there remaine but the ruines of the former Towne. Commonly they haue no chimneis in their houses, excepting them of the better sort, so that the smoake was very troublesom to vs, while we continued there. Their fewell is turfes, which they haue very good, and whinnes or furies. There groweth little wood thereabouts, which maketh building chargeable there: as also want of lime (as they reported) which they are faine to fetch from farre, when they haue neede thereof. But of stones there is store ynough, so that with them they commonly make their hedges to part ech mans ground from other; and the ground seemeth to be nothing else within but rockes and stones; Yet it is very fruitfull and plentifull of grasse, and graine, as may appeare by the abundance of kine and cattel there: insomuch that we had good muttons (though somewhat lesse then ours in England) for two shillings or s^{ix} groates a piece, good pigges and hennes for 3 pence a piece.

The greatest want is industrious, painefull, and husbandly inhabitants to till and trimme the ground: for the common sort, if they can prouide sufficient to serue from hand to mouth, take no further care.

Of money (as it seemeth) there is very small store amongst them, which perhaps was the cause that made them double and triple the prizes of many things we bought of them, more then they were before our coming thither.

Good land was here to be had for foure pence the Acre yeerely rent. There are Mines in the Alome, Tinne, brass, and yron. Stones wee sawe there as cleare as Christall, naturally squared like Diamonds.

That part of the Countrey is all ful of great mountaines and hills, from whence came running downe the pleasant streames of sweete fresh running water. The natural hardnesse of that Nation appeareth in this, that their small children runne vsually in the midst of Winter vp and downe the streetes bare-foote and bare-legged, with no other apparell (many times) saue onely a mantle to couer their nakednesse.

The chiefe Officer of their Towne they call their Soueraigne, who hath the same office and authoritie among them that our Maiors haue with vs in England, and hath his Sergeants to attend vpon him, and beare the Mace before him as our Maiors.

We were first intertained at the Soueraignes house, which was one of those 4. that withstood the Erle of Desmond in his rebellion. They haue the same forme of Common prayer word for word in Latin, that we haue here in England. Vpon the Sunday the Soueraigne commeth into the Church with his Sergeant before him, and the Sheriffe and others of the Towne accompany him, and there they kneele downe euery man by himselfe priuately to make his prayers. After this they rise and go out of the Church againe to drinke, which being done, they returne againe into the Church, and then the Minister beginneth prayers.

Their maner of baptizing differeth something from ours: part of the seruice belonging thereto is repeated in Latin, and part in Irish. The Minister taketh the child in his hands, and first dippeth it backwards, and then forwards, ouer head and eares into the cold water in the midst of Winter, whereby also may appeare their naturall hardnesse, (as before was specified.) They had neither Bell, drum, nor trumpet, to call the Parishioners together, but they expect till their Soueraigne come, and then they that haue any deuotion follow him.

They make their bread all in cakes, and, for the tenth part, the bakers bake for all the towne.

We had of them some 10. or 11. Tunnes of beere for the Victory, but it proued like a present purgation to them that took it, so that we chose rather to drinke water then it.

The 20 of December we loosed frō hence, hauing well provided ourselues of fresh water, and other things necessary, being accompanied with sir Edw. Dennie, his Lady, and two yong annes.

This day in the morning my Lord going ashore to dispatch away speedily some fresh water that remained for the Victory, the winde being very faire for vs, brought vs newes that there were 60. Spanish prizes taken and brought to England. For two or three dayes wee had a

faire winde, but afterwards it scanted so, that (as I said before) we were faine to keepe a cold Christmas with The Bishop and his clearkes.

Captaine Lister
drowned.

After this we met with an English ship, that brought vs ioyful news of 91. Spanish prizes that were come to England: and sorrowfull newes withall, that the last and best prize we tooke, had suffered shipwracke at a place vpon the coast of Cornwall which the Cornish men call Als Efferne, that is, Hel-cliffe, and that Captaine Lister and all the men in the ship were drowned, saue 5. or 6. the one halfe English, the other Spanish that saued themselues with swimming: but notwithstanding much of the goods were saued, and reserued for vs, by sir Francis Godolphin, and the worshipful gentlemen of the Countrey there. My Lord was very sorry for Captaine Listers death, wishing that he had lost his voyage to haue saued his life.

The 29. of December we met with another shippe, that tolde vs the same newes, and that sir Martin Frobisher, & Captaine Reymond had taken the Admirall and Vice-Admirall of the Fleet that we espied going to Terçera hauens. But the Admirall was sunke with much leaking, neere to the Idy Stone, a rocke that lieth ouer against Plimouth sound, and the men were saued.

This ship also certified vs that Captaine Prestons ship had taken a prize loden with siluer. My Lord entred presently into this ship, & went to Falmouth, and we held on our course for Plimouth. At night we came neere to the Ram-head (the next Cape Westwards from Plimouth sound) but we were afraid to double it in the night, misdoubting the scantnesse of the winde. So we stood off to Sea halfe the night, and towards morning had the winde more large, and made too little spare thereof, that partly for this cause, and partly through mistaking of the land, we were driuen so much to lee-wards, that we could not double that Cape: Therefore we returned backe againe, and came into Falmouth hauens, where wee strucke on ground in 17. foote water: but it was a low ebbe, and ready againe to flowe, and the ground soft, so as no hurt was done. Here with gladnesse wee set foote againe vpon the English ground (long desired) and refreshed ourselues with keeping part of Christmas vpon our native soile.

The valiant fight performed by 10. Merchants ships of London, against 12. Spanish galleies in the Straights of Gibraltar, the 24. of April 1590.

February 1590.

IT is not long since sundry valiant ships appertaining to the Marchants of London, were freighted & rigged forth, some for Venice, some for Constantinople, & some to sundry other places of trafique, among whom these ensuing met within the Straights of Gibraltar, as they were taking their course homewards, hauing before escaped all other danger. The first whereof was the Salomon appertaining to M. Alderman Barnam of London, and M. Bond, and M. Twyd of Harwich; which went fourth the first day of February last. The second was the Margaret and Iohn belonging to M. Wats of London: The thirde was the Minion: The fourth was the Ascension. The fifth was the Centurion of Master Corral: The sixth the Violet: the seuenth the Samuel; the eight the Crescent: the ninth the Elizabeth: and the 10. was the Richard belonging to M. Duffield. All these ships being of notable and approued seruice comming neere to the mouth of the Straights hard by the coast of Barbary, descried twelue tall Gallies brauelie furnished and strongly prouided with men and munition, ready to seaze vpon these English ships: which being perceiued by the Captaines and Masters thereof, wee made speedy preparation for the defence of our selues, still waiting all the night long for the approaching of the enemy. In the morning early being the Tuesday in Easter weeke, and the 24 of April 1590 according to our vsual customes, we said Seruice and made our prayers vnto Almighty God, beseeching him to saue vs from the hands of such tyrants as the Spaniards, whom we iustly imagined to be, and whom we knew and had found to be our most mortall enemies vpon the Sea. And hauing finished our prayers, and set ourselues in a readinesse, we perceiued them to come towards vs, and that they were indeede the Spanish Gallies that lay vnder the conduct of Andre Doria, who is Vice-roy for the King of Spaine in the Straights of Gibraltar, and a notable knowne enemy to all Englishmen. So when they came somewhat neerer vnto vs, they waued vs a maine for the King of Spaine, and wee waued them a maine for

Fight with Spanish gallees. TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

for the Queene of England, at which time it pleased Almighty God greatly to encourage vs all in such sort, as that the nearer they came the lesse we feared their great multitudes and huge number of men, which were planted in those Gallies to the number of two or three hundred men in ech Gallie. And it was thus concluded among vs, that the foure first and tallest ships should be placed hindmost, and the weaker & smallest ships formost, and so it was performed, euery man being ready to take part of such successe as it should please God to send.

At the first encounter the Gallies came vpon vs very fiercely, yet God so strengthened vs, that if they had bene ten times more, we had not feared them at all. Whereupon the Salomon being a hot shippe, and hauing sundry cast pieces in her, gaue the first shotte in such a sowre sort, as that it shared away so many men as sate on the one side of a Gallie, and pierced her through in such maner, as that she was ready to sinke, which made them to assault vs the more fiercely. Whereupon the rest of our shippes, especially the foure chiefest, namely, the Margaret and Iohn, the Minion, and the Ascension followed, and gaue a hot charge vpon them, and they at vs, where began a hot and fierce battaile with great valiancie the one against the other, and so continued for the space of sixe houres. About the beginning of this our fight there came two Flemings to our Fleet, who seeing the force of the Gallies to be so great, the one of them presently yeelded, strooke his sailes, and was taken by the Gallies, whereas if they would haue offered themselues to haue fought in our behalfe and their owne defence, they needed not to haue bene taken so cowardly as they were to their cost. The other Fleming being also ready to performe the like piece of seruice began to vaile his sailes, and intended to haue yeelded immediatly. But the Trumpetter in that shippe plucked forth his saulchion and stepped to the Pilote at the helme, and vowed that if he did not speedily put off to the English Fleete, and so take part with them, he would presently kill him: which the Pilote for feare of death did, and so by that meanes they were defended from present death, and from the tyrannie of those Spaniards, which doubtlesse they should haue found at their handes.

A fight of sixe
houres long.

A faint heard
ed Fleming.

Thus we continued in fight sixe houres and somewhat more, wherein God gaue vs the vpper hand, and we escaped the hands of so many enemies, who were constrained to flie into harbour and shroude themselues from vs, and with speed to seeke for their owne safetie. This was the handie worke of God, who defended vs all from danger in such sort, as that there was not one man of vs slaine. And in all this fierce assault made vpon vs by the Spanish power, wee sustained no hurt or damage at all more then this, that the shrouds and backstay of the Salomon, who gaue the first and last shot, and galled the enemy shrewdly all the time of the battell, were cleane stricken off.

The battell being ceased, we were constrained for want of wind to stay and waft vp and downe, and then went backe againe to Tition in Barbary, which is sixe leagues off from Gibraltar, and when we came thither we found the people wonderous faourable to vs, who being but Moores and heathen people shewed vs where to haue fresh water and al other necessaries for vs. And there we had such good intertainment, as if we had bene in any place of England.

The gouernour was one that faoured vs greatly, whom wee in respect of his great friendship presented with giftes and such commodities as we had in our custodie, which he wonderfully wel accepted of: and here we stayed foure dayes.

After the battell was ceased, which was on Easter Tuesday, we stayed for want of winde before Gibraltar, vntill the next morning, where wee were becalmed, and therefore looked every houre when they would haue sent forth some fresh supply against vs, but they were farre vnable to doe it, for all their Gallies were so sore battered, that they durst not come forth of the harbour, by reason of our hot resistance which they so lately before had received. Yet were they greatly vrged thereunto by the Gouernour of the said Towne of Gibraltar.

At our being at Tition in Barbary, there we heard report of the hurt that wee had done to the Gallies, for at our comming from them wee could not well discern any thing at all by

reason

reason of the smoake which the powder had made: there we heard that we had almost spoiled those twelue Gallies by shooting them cleane through, that two of them were ready to sinke, and that wee had slaine of their men such great abundance, as that they were not able to furnish forth any more Gallies at all for that yeere.

Thus after we came from Tition, we assayed to depart the Straight three severall times, but could not passe, yet, God be thanked, the fourth time wee came safely away, and so sailed with a pleasant winde vntill wee came vpon the coast of England, which was in the beginning of the moneth of July 1590.

The valiant fight performed in the Straight of Gibraltar, by the Centurion of London, against fve Spanish Gallies, in the moneth of April 1591.

IN the moneth of Nouember 1590, there were sundry shippes appertaining to severall Marchants of London, which were rigged and fraught forth with merchandize, for sundry places within the Straight of Gibraltar: who, together hauing winde and weather, which oft-time fell out very vncertaine, arriued safely in short space, at such places as they desired. Among whom was the Centurion of London, a very tall shippe of burden, yet but weakly manned, as appeareth by this discourse following.

This aforesaid shippe called The Centurion safely arriued at Marseils, where after they had deliuered their goods, they stayed about the space of fve weekes, and better, and then tooke in lading, intending to returne to England.

Now when the Centurion was ready to come away from Marseils, there were sundry other shippes of smaller burden which entreated the Master thereof, (whose name is Robert Bradshaw, dwelling at Lime-house) to stay a day or two for them, vntill they were in a readinesse to depart with them, thereby perswading them, that it would be farre better for them to stay and goe together in respect of their assistance, then to depart of themselves without company, and so happily for want of aide fall into the hands of their enemies in the Spanish Gallies. Vpon which reasonable perswasion, notwithstanding that this shippe was of such sufficiencie as they might hazard her in the danger of the Sea, yet they stayed for those litle shippes, according to their request, who together did put to Sea from Marseils, and vowed in generall not to flie one from another, if they should happen to meeete with any Spanish Gallies.

These small shippes, accompanied with the Centurion, sayling along the coast of Spaine, were vpon Easter day in the Straight of Gibraltar suddenly becalmed, where immediately they saw sundry Gallies make towards them, in very valiant and couragious sort: the chiefe Leaders, and souldiers in those Gallies brauely apparelled in silke coates, with their siluer whistles about their neckes, and great plumes of feathers in their hattes, who with their Caliuers shot at the Centurion so fast as they might: so that by 10. of the clocke and somewhat before, they had boarded the Centurion, who before their coming had prepared for them, and intended to giue them so soure a welcome as they might. And thereupon hauing prepared their close fights, and all things in a readinesse, they called vpon God, on whom onely they trusted: and hauing made their prayers, and cheered vp one another to fight so long as life endured, they beganne to discharge their great Ordinance vpon the Gallies, but the litle shippes durst not come forward, but lay aloofe, while fve Gallies had boarded them, yea and with their grappling irons made their Gallies fast to the said shippe called the Centurion.

The Gallies were grappled to the Centurion in this maner, two lay on one side and two on another, and the Admirall lay full in the sterne, which galled and battered the Centurion so sore, that her maine Maste was greatly weakened, her sailes filled with many holes, and the Mizzen and sterne made almost vserviceable.

During which time there was a sore and deadly fight on both sides, in which the Trumpet of the Centurion sounded forth the deadly points of warre, and encouraged them to fight manfully against their aduersaries: on the contrary part, there was no warlike Musicke in the Spanish Gallies, but onely their whistles of siluer, which they sounded forth to their owne contentment: in which fight many a Spaniard was turned into the Sea, and they in multitudes

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tudes came crawling and hung vpon the side of the shippe, Intending to haue entred into the same, but such was the courage of the Englishmen, that so fast as the Spaniards did come to enter, they gaue them such entertainment, that some of them were glad to tumble alius into the Sea, being remedlesse for euer to get vp alius. In the Centurion there were in all, of men and boyes, fouentie and eight, who together fought most valiantly, and so galled the enemie, that many a braue and lustie Spaniard lost his life in that place.

The Centurion was fired fliue severall times, with wilde fire and other prouision, which the Spaniards threw in for that purpose: yet, God be thanked, by the great and dilligent foresight of the Master it did no harme at all.

In euery of the Gallies there were about 200. souldiers: who together with the shot, spoiled, rent, and battered the Centurion very sore, shot through her maine Mast, and slew 4. of the men in the said shippe, the one of them being the Masters mate.

Ten other persons were hurt, by meanes of splinters which the Spaniards shotte: yea, in the ende when their prouision was almost spent, they were constrained to shoote at them hammer, and the chaines from their slutes, and yet God bee thanked, they reueiled no more damage: but by spoyling and ouer-wearying of the Spaniards, the Englishmen constrained them to vngripple themselves, and get them going: and sure if there had bene any other fresh shippe or succour to haue relieved and assisted the Centurion, they had slaine, suncke, or taken all those Gallies and their Souldiers.

The Dolphin lay a loofe off and durst not come neere, while the other two small shippes fledde away, so that one of the Gallies went from the Centurion and set vpon the Dolphin, which shippe immediatly was set on fire with their owne powder, whereby both men and shippe perished: but whether it was with their good wills or no, that was not known vnto the Centurion, but sure, if it had come forward, and bene an aide vnto the Centurion, it is to bee supposed that it had not perished.

Five houres and a halfe this fight continued, in which time both were glad to depart onely to breath themselves, but when the Spaniards were gone, they neuer durst returne to fight: yet the next day sixe other Gallies came and looked at them, but durst not at any hand meddle with them.

Thus God deliuered them from the handes of their enemies, and gaue them the victory: for which they heartily praised him, and not long after safely arriued in London.

☞ There were present at this fight Master Iohn Hawes Marchant, and sundry other of good accompt.

A report of the truth of the fight about the Iles of Açores, the last of August 1591, betwixt the Reuenge, one of her Maiesties shippes, and an Armada of the king of Spaine; penned by the honourable Sir Walter Raleigh knight.

BEcause the rumours are diuersly spread, as well in England as in the Lowe countries and elsewhere, of this late encounter betweene her Maiesties ships and the Armada of Spaine; and that the Spaniards according to their vsuall maner, fill the world with their vaine-glorious vaunts, making great apparance of victories, when on the contrary, themselves are most commonly and shamefully beaten and dishonoured; thereby hoping to possess the ignorant multitude by anticipating & forerunning false reports: It is agreeable with all good reason, for manifestation of the truth, to ouercome falshood and vntueth; that the beginning, continuance and success of this late honourable encounter of Sir Richard Grenuil, and other her Maiesties Captaines, with the Armada of Spaine; should be truly set downe and published without partialtie or false imaginations. And it is no marueile that the Spaniard should seeke by false and slanderous pamphlets, aduises and Letters, to couer their owne losse, and to derogate from others their due honors, especially in this fight being performed far off: seeing they were not ashamed in the yeere 1588. when they purposed the invasion of this land, to publish in sundry languages in print, great victories in wordes, which they pleaded to haue obtained against this Realme: and spread the same in a most false sort ouer all parts of France, Italy, and elsewhere. When shortly after it was happily manifested

in very deed to al Nations, how their Nauy which they termed inuincible, consisting of 140. saile of shippes, not onely of their owne kingdome, but strengthened with the greatest Argosies, Portugal Caracks, Florentines, and huge hulks of other Countreys, were by 30. of her Maiesties owne ships of war, and a few of our owne Marchants, by the wise, valiant, and aduantageous conduct of the L. Charles Howard high Admirall of England, beaten and shuffled together; euen from the Lizard in Cornwall first to Portland, where they shamefully left Don Pedro de Valdes, with his mighty ship; from Portland to Cales, where they lost Hugo de Moncado, with the Gallies of which he was Capitaine, and from Cales, driuen with squibs from their anchors, were chased out of the sight of England, round about Scotland and Ireland. Where for the sympathie of their barbarous religion, hoping to finde succour and assistance, a great part of them were crusht against the rocks, and those other that landed, being very many in number, were notwithstanding broken, slaine, and taken, and so sent from village to village coupled in halters, to be shipped into England. Where her Maiestic of her Princely and inuincible disposition, disdainning to put them to death, and scorning either to retaine or entertaine them: they were all sent backe againe to their countreys, to witnes and recount the worthy achievements of their inuincible and dreadfull Nauy: Of which the number of Souldiers, the fearefull burthen of their shippes, the commanders names of euery squadron, with all other their magazines of prouisions, were put in print, as an Army and Nauy vnresistable, and disdainning preuention. With all which so great and terrible an ostentation, they did not in all their sailing round about England, so much as sinke or take one shippe, Barke, Pinnesse, or Cockhote of ours: or euer burnt so much as one sheepe-cote of this land. When as on the contrarie, Sir Francis Drake, with onely 800. souldiers not long before, landed in their Indies, and forced Sant-Iago, Santo Domingo, Cartagena, and the forts of Florida.

And after that, Sir Iohn Norris marched from Peniche in Portugall, with a handfull of souldiers, to the gates of Lisbonne, being about 40 English miles. Where the Earle of Essex himselfe and other valiant Gentlemen braued the Citee of Lisbonne, encamped at the very gates; from whence, after many dayes abode, finding neither promised partie, nor prouision to batter; they made retrait by land, in despite of all their Garrisons, both of horse & foote. In this sort I haue a little digressed from my first purpose, onely by the necessarie comparison of theirs and our actions: the one couetous of honour without vaunt of ostentation; the other so greedy to purchase the opinion of their owne affaires, and by false rumors to resist the blasts of their owne dishonours, as they will not onely not blush to spread all manner of vntruthes: but euen for the least aduantage, be it but for the taking of one poore aduenterer of the English, will celebrate the victory with bonfires in euery towne, always spending more in faggots, then the purchase was worth they obtained. When as we neuer thought it worth the consumption of two billets, when we haue taken eight or ten of their Indian shippes at one time, and twentie of the Brasill fleete. Such is the difference betweene true valure, and ostentation: and betweene honorable actions, and friuolous vaine-glorious vanities. But now to returne to my purpose.

The L. Thomas Howard with sixe of her Maiesties shippes, sixe victualers of London, the Barke Raleigh, & two or three other Pinnases riding at anker nere vnto Flores, one of the Westerly Ilands of the Azores, the last of August in the afternoone, had intelligence by one Capitaine Middleton of the approach of the Spanish Armada. Which Middleton being in a very good sailer had kept them company three dayes before, of good purpose, both to discover their forces the more, as also to giue aduise to my L. Thomas of their approach. Hee had no sooner deliuered the newes but the fleete was in sight: many of our shippes companies were on shore in the Ilande; some prouiding balast for their ships; others filling of water and refreshing themselves from the land with such things as they could either for money, or by force recouer. By reason whereof our ships being all pestered and romaging euery thing out of order, very light for want of balast, and that which was most to our aduantage, the one halfe part of the men of euery shippe sicke, and vtterly vsueruicible: for in the Reuenge there were ninety diseased: in the Bonauenture, not so many in health as could

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could handle her maine saile. For had not twenty men beene taken out of a Barke of sir George Careys, his being commaunded to be sunke, and those appointed to her, she had hardly euer recovered England. The rest, for the most parte, were in little better state. The names of her Maiesties shippes were these as followeth, the Defiance, which was Admiral, the Reuenge Viceadmirall, the Bonaucnture commaunded by Captaine Crosse, the Lion by George Fenner, the Foresight by M. Thomas Vauasour, and the Crane by Duffild. The Foresight & the Crane being but smal ships; only the other were of the middle size; the rest, besides the Barke Raleigh, commaunded by Captaine Thin, were victuallers, and of small force or none. The Spanish Fleet hauing shrouded their approach by reason of the Island; were now so soone at hand, as our shippes had scarce time to way their anchors, but some of them were driuen to let slippe their Cables and set saile. Sir Richard Grinnile was the last that wayed, to recouer the men that were vpon the Island, which otherwise had bene lost. The L. Thomas with the rest very hardly recovered the winde, which Sir Richard Grinnile not being able to doe, was perswaded by the Master and others to cut his maine sayle, and cast about, and to trust to the sayling of the ship; for the squadron of Siuil were on his weather bow. But Sir Richard vtterly refused to turne from the enemy, alleaging that hee would rather choose to die, then to dishonour himselfe, his countrey, and her Maiesties shippe, perswading his companie that hee would passe through the two squadrons, in despite of them, and enforce those of Siuil to giue him way. Which hee performed vpon diuers of the foremost, who, as the Mariners terme it, sprang their luffe, and fell vnder the lee of the Reuenge. But the other course had bene the better, and might right well haue bene answered in so great an impossibility of preualing. Notwithstanding out of the great- nesse of his minde, he could not be perswaded. In the meane while as hee attended those which were nearest him, the great San Philip being in the winde of him, and comming to- wards him, becalmed his sailes in such sort, as the shippe could neither make way, nor feele the helme: so huge and high charged was the Spanish ship, being of a thousand and fife hundred tuns. Who after layd the Reuenge aboard. When he was thus bereft of his sailes, the ships that were vnder his lee luffing vp, also layd him aboard: of which the next was the Admiral of the Biscaines, a very mighty and puissant shippe commaunded by Brittondon. The sayd Philip carried three tire of ordnance on a side, and eleuen pieces in euery tire. She shot eight forth right out of her chase, besides those of her sterne ports.

After the Reuenge was entangled with this Philip, foure other boorded her; two on her larboord, and two on her starboord. The fight thus beginning at three of the clock in the afternoone, continued very terrible all that euening. But the great San Philip hauing re- ceiued the lower tire of the Reuenge, discharged with crosse barshot, shifted her selfe with all diligence from her sides, vtterly misliking her first entertainment. Some say that the shippe foundred, but we cannot report it for truth, vnlesse we were assured. The Spanish ships were filled with companies of souldiers, in some two hundred besides the mariners; in some fife, in others eight hundred. In ours there were none at all beside the mariners, but the seruants of the commanders and some few voluntary gentlemen onely. After many en- terchanged volies of great ordnance and small shot, the Spaniards deliberated to enter the Reuenge, and made diuers attempts, hoping to force her by the multitudes of their armed souldiers and Musketers, but were still repulsed againe and againe, and at all times beaten hacke into their owne ships, or into the seas. In the beginning of the fight, the George Noble of Londo having received some shot thorow her by the Armadas, fell vnder the lee of the Reuenge, and asked Sir Richard what he would command him, being but one of the victuallers, and of small force: Sir Richard bid him saue himselfe, and leaue him to his fortune. After the fight had thus, without intermission, continued while the day lasted and some houres of the night, many of our men were slaine and hurte, and one of the great Gallions of the Armada, and the Admirall of the Hulkes both sunke, and in many other of the Spanish shippes great slaughter was made. Some write that Sir Richard was very dan- gerously hurt almost in the beginning of the fight, and lay speechlesse for a time ere hee recovered. But two of the Reuenges owne company, brought home in a ship of Lime from

the Ilandes, examined by some of the Lordes, and others, affirmed that hee was neuer so wounded as that hee forsooke the vpper decke, till an houre before midnight; and then being shot into the bodie with a Musket as hee was a dressing, was againe shot into the head, and withall his Chirurgion wounded to death. This agreeth also with an examination taken by sir Francis Godolphin, of foure other mariners of the same shippe being returned, which examination, the said sir Francis sent vnto master William Killegrue, of her Maiesties priuy Chamber.

But to returne to the fight, the Spanish ships which attempted to bord the Reuenge, as they were wounded and beaten off, so alwayes others came in their places, she hauing neuer lesse then two mighty Gallions by her sides, and aboard her: So that ere the morning, from three of the clocke the day before, there had fiteene severall Armadas assayed her; and all so ill approued their entertainment, as they were by the breake of day, far more willing to harken to a composition, then hastily to make any more assaults or entries. But as the day encreased, so our men decreased: and as the light grew more and more, by so much more grewe our discomforts. For none appeared in sight but enemies, sauing one small ship called the Pilgrim, commaunded by Iacob Whiddon, who houered all night to see the successe: but in the morning bearing with the Reuenge, was hunted like a hare amongst many rauinous houndes, but escaped.

All the powder of the Reuenge to the last barrell was now spent, all her pikes broken, fortie of her best men slaine, and the most part of the rest hurt. In the beginning of the fight shee had but one hundredth free from sicknes, and fourescore & ten sicke, laid in hold vpon the Ballast. A small troupe to man such a ship, & a weake garrison to resist so mighty an army. By those hundred al was susteined, the voles, boardings, and entrings of fiteene ships of warre, besides those which beat her at large. On the contrary, the Spanish were alwayes supplied with souldiers brought from euery squadron: all maner of Armes and powder at will. Vnto ours there remained no comfort at all, no hope, no supply either of ships, men, or weapons; the Mastes all beaten ouer board, all her tackle cut asunder, her vpper worke altogether rased, and in effect euened shee was with the water, but the very foundation or bottome of a ship, nothing being left ouer head either for flight or defence, Sir Richard finding himselfe in this distresse, and vnable any longer to make resistance, hauing endured in this fiteene houres fight, the assault of fiteene severall Armadas, all by turnes aboard him, and by estimation eight hundred shotte of great Artillerie, besides many assaults and entries; and that himselfe and the shippe must needes be possessed by the enemy, who were now all cast in a ring round about him (The Reuenge not able to moue one way or the other, but as she was moued with the waues and billow of the sea) commaunded the Master gunner, whom hee knew to be a most resolute man, to split and sinke the shippe; that thereby nothing might remaine of glory or victory to the Spaniards: seeing in so many houres fight, and with so great a Nauie they were not able to take her, hauing had fiteene houres time, aboue ten thousand men, & fiftie and three saile of men of warre to performe it withall: and perswaded the company, or as many as hee could induce, to yeelde themselues vnto God, and to the mercie of none else; but as they had, like valiant resolute men, repulsed so many enemies, they should not nowe shorten the honour of their Nation, by prolonging their owne liues for a few houres, or a fewe dayes. The Master gunner readily condescended and diuers others; but the Captaine and the Master were of another opinion, and besought Sir Richard to haue care of them: alleaging that the Spaniard would be as ready to entertaine a composition, as they were willing to offer the same: and that there being diuers sufficient and valiant men yet lining, and whose wounds were not mortal, they might do their Countrey and prince acceptable seruice hereafter. And whereas Sir Richard had alleaged that the Spaniards should neuer glory to haue taken one shippe of her Maiestie, seeing they had so long and so notably defended themselues; they answered, that the shippe had sixe foote water in holde, three shot vnder water, which were so weakly stopped, as with the first working of the sea, she must needes sinke, and was besides so cruisht and brused, as shee could neuer be remoued out of the place.

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And as the matter was thus in dispute, and Sir Richard refusing to hearken to any of those reasons: the Master of the Reuenge (while the Captaine wanne vnto him the greater party) was conuoyd aboard the Generall Don Alfonso Baçan. Who (finding none ouer hastie to enter the Reuenge againe, doubting least Sir Richard would haue blowne them vp and himselfe, and perceiuing by the report of the Master of the Reuenge his dangerous disposition) yielded that all their liues should be saued, the company sent for England, & the better sort to pay such reasonable ransome as their estate would beare, and in the meane season to be free from Gally or imprisonment. To this he so much the rather cōdescended as wel, as I haue said, for feare of further losse and mischiefe to themselves, as also for the desire he had to reconer Sir Richard Greenull; whom for his notable valure he seemed greatly to honour and admire.

When this answer was returned, and that safetie of life was promised, the common sort being now at the ende of their perill, the most drew backe from Sir Richard and the Master gunner, being no hard matter to dissuade men from death to life. The Master gunner finding himselfe and Sir Richard thus preuented and mastered by the greater number, would haue slaine himselfe with a sword, had he not bene by force with-held and locked into his Cabben. Then the Generall sent many boates aboard the Reuenge, and diuers of our men fearing Sir Richards disposition, stole away aboard the Generall and other shippes. Sir Richard thus ouermatched, was sent vnto by Alfonso Baçan to remooue out of the Reuenge, the shippe being marueilous vnsauorie, filled with blood and bodies of dead, and wounded men like a slaughter house. Sir Richard answered that hee might doe with his body what he list, for hee esteemed it not, and as he was carried out of the shippe hee swounded, and reuiuing againe desired the company to pray for him. The Generall vsed Sir Richard with all humanitie, and left nothing vnattempted that tended to his recourie, highly commending his valour and worthinesse, and greatly bewailing the danger wherein he was, being vnto them a rare spectacle, and a resolution sildome approoued, to see one shippe turne toward so many enemies, to endure the charge and boarding of so many huge Armadas, and to resist and repell the assaults and entries of so many souldiers. All which and more is confirmed by a Spanish Captaine of the same Armada, and a present actor in the fight, who being seuered from the rest in a storme, was by the Lion of Lordon a small ship taken, and is now prisoner in London.

The generall commander of the Armada, was Don Alphonso Baçan, brother to the Marques of Santa Cruz. The admiral of the Biscaine squadron, was Britandona. Of the squadron of Siuil, the Marques of Arumbureh. The Hulkes and Flybotes were cōmanded by Luis Coutinho. There were slaine and drowned in this fight, well neere one thousand of the enemies, and two speciall commanders Don Luis de sant Iohn, and Don George de Prunaria de Malla-ga, as the Spanish captaine confesseth, besides diuers others of speciall account, whereof as yet report is not made.

The Admirall of the Hulkes and the Ascension of Siuil were both sunke by the side of the Reuenge; one other recovered the rode of Saint Michael, and sunke also there; a fourth ranne her selfe with the shore to saue her men. Sir Richard died as it is sayd, the second or third day aboard the Generall, and was by them greatly bewailed. What became of his body, whether it were buried in the sea or on the land we know not: the comfort that remaineth to his friends is, that hee hath ended his life honourably in respect of the reputation wonne to his nation and countrey, and of the same to his posteritie, and that being dead, he hath not outliued his owne honour.

For the rest of her Maiesties ships that entred not so farre into the fight as the Reuenge, the reasons and causes were these. There were of them but sixe in all, whereof two but small ships; the Reuenge ingaged past reconery: The Iland of Flores was on the one side, 53 saile of the Spanish, diuided into squadrons on the other, all as full filled with souldiers as they could containe: Almost the one halfe of our men sicke and not able to serue: the ships growne foule, vnromaged, and scarcely able to beare any saile for want of balast, hauing bene sixe moneths at the sea before. If all the rest had entred, all had bene lost: for the

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very hugenes of the Spanish fleete, if no other violence had bene offered, would haue crusht them betweene them into shiuers. Of which the dishonour and losse to the Queene had bene farre greater then the spoyle or harme that the enimie could any way haue receiued. Notwithstanding it is very true, that the Lord Thomas would haue entred betweene the squadrons, but the rest would not condescend; and the master of his owne ship offred to leape into the sea, rather then to conduct that her Maiesties ship and the rest to bee a pray to the enimie, where there was no hope nor possibilitie either of defence or victory. Which also in my opinion had ill sorted or answered the discretion and trust of a Generall, to commit himselfe and his charge to an assured destruction, without hope or any likelyhood of preuailing: thereby to diminish the strength of her Maiesties Nauy, and to enrich the pride and glory of the enimie. The Foresight of the Queenes commaunded by M. Thomas Vauisor performed a very great fight, and stayed two houres as nere the Reuenge as the weather would permit him, not forsaking the fight, till he was like to be encompassed by the squadrons, & with great difficultie cleared himselfe. The rest gaue diuers voleis of shot, and entred as farre as the place permitted, and their owne necessities, to keepe the weather gage of the enimie, vntill they were parted by night. A fewe dayes after the fight was ended, and the English prisoners dispersed into the Spanish and Indie ships, there arose so great a storme from the West and Northwest, that all the fleete was dispersed, as well the Indian fleete which were then come vnto them, as the rest of the Armada that attended their arriual, of which 14. saile together with the Reuenge, and in her 200 Spaniards, were cast away vpon the Isle of S. Michael. So it pleased them to honor the buriall of that renowned ship the Reuenge, not suffering her to perish alone, for the great honour she atchieued in her life time. On the rest of the Ilandes there were cast away in this storme, 15 or 16 more of the ships of warre: and of an hundred and oddle saile of the Indie fleete, expected this yeere in Spaine, what in this tempest, and what before in the bay of Mexico, and about the Bermudas, there were 70 and oddle consumed and lost, with those taken by our shippes of London, besides one very rich Indian ship, which set herselfe on fire, beeing boarded by the Pilgrim, and fine other taken by master Wats his ships of London, between the Hauana and Cape S. Antonio. The fourth of this moneth of Nouember we receiued letters from the Tercera, affirming that there are 3000 bodies of men remaining in that Iland, saued out of the perished ships: & that by the Spaniards owne confession, there are 10000 cast away in this storme, besides those that are perished betweene the Ilandes and the maine. Thus it hath pleased God to fight for vs, and to defend the iustice of our cause, against the ambitious and bloody pretenses of the Spaniard, who seeking to denoure all nations, are themselues denoured. A manifest testimony how iniust and displeasing, their attempts are in the sight of God, who hath pleased to witnes by the successe of their affaires, his mislike of their bloody and iniurious designes, purposed and practised against all Christian princes, ouer whom they seeke vnlawfull and vngodly rule and Empery.

One day or two before this wracke happened to the Spanish fleete, when as some of our prisoners desired to be set on shore vpon the Ilandes, hoping to be from thence transported into England, which libertie was formerly by the Generall promised: One Morice Fitz Iohn, sonne of elde Iohn of Desmond, a notable traytour, cousin german to the late Earle of Desmond, was sent to the English from shippe to shippe, to perswade them to serue the King of Spaine. The arguments hee vsed to induce them were these. The increase of pay which he promised to be trebled: aduancement to the better sort: and the exercise of the true Catholique Religion, and safetie of their soules to all. For the first, euen the beggerly and vnnaturall behauiour of those English and Irish rebels, that serued the King in that present action, was sufficient to answer that first argument of rich pay. For so poore and beggerly they were, as for want of apparell they stripped their poore Countrey men prisoners out of their ragged garments, worne to nothing by sixe months seruice, and spared not to despoyle them euen of their bloody shirtes, from their wounded bodies, and the very shooes from their fetre; A notable testimonie of their rich entertainment and great wages. The second reason was hope of aduancement if they serued well, and would continue faithfull to the King. But what man

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man can bee so blockishly ignorant euer to expect place or honour from a forraine King, hauing no other argument or perswasion then his owne disloyaltie; to be vnnatural to his owne Countrey that bred him; to his parents that begat him, and rebellious to his true Prince, to whose obedience he is bound by oath, by nature, and by Religion? No, they are onely assured to be employed in all desperate enterprises, to bee helde in scorne and disdain euer among those whom they serue. And that euer traitour was either trusted or aduanced I could neuer yet reade, neither can I at this time remember any example. And no man coulde haue lesse becmm the place of an Orator for such a purpose, then this Morice of Desmond. For the Erle his cosen being one of the greatest subjects in that kingdom of Ireland, hauing almost whole Countreis in his possession; so many goodly Mannors, castles, and lordships; the Count Palatine of Kerry, five hundred gentlemen of his owne name and family to follow him, besides others (all which he possessed in peace for three or foure hundred yeeres) was in lesse then three yeeres after his adhering to the Spaniards and rebellion, beaten from all his holdes, not so many as ten gentlemen of his name left liuing, himselfe taken and beheaded by a souldier of his owne nation, and his land giuen by a Parliament to her Maiestie, and possessed by the English: His other cosen Sir Iohn of Desmond taken by Master Iohn Zouch, and his body hanged ouer the gates of his natie Citie to be deuoured by rauens: the thirde brother Sir James hanged, drawne, and quartered in the same place. If hee had withall vaunted of his successe of his owne house, no doubt the argument would haue moued much, and wrought great effect: which because, hee for that present forgot, I thought it good to remember in his behalfe. For matter of Religion it would require a particular volume, if I should set downe how irreligiously they couer their greedy and ambitious pretenses, with that veile of pietie. But sure I am, that there is no kingdome or common-wealth in all Europe, but if they be reformed, they then invade it for religion sake: if it bee, as they terme Catholique, they pretend title; as if the Kings of Castile were the naturall heires of all the world: and so betweene both, no kingdome is vsought. Where they dare not with their owne forces to invade, they basely entertaine the traitours and vacabonds of all Nations: seeking by those and by their runnagate Iesuits to winne parts, and haue by that meane ruined many Noble houses and others in this lande, and haue extinguished both their liues and families. What good, honour, or fortune euer man yet by them atchieued, is yet vnheard of, or vnwritten. And if our English Papists doe but looke into Portugall, against which they haue no pretense of Religion, how the Nobilitie are put to death, imprisoned, their rich men made a praye, and all sorts of people captiued; they shall finde that the obedience euen of the Turke is easie and a libertie, in respect of the slauerie and tyrannie of Spaine. What haue they done in Sicill, in Naples, Millaine, and in the Low countreis; who hath there bere spared for Religion at all: And it commeth to my remembrance of a certaine Burger of Antwerpe, whose house being entred by a company of Spanish souldiers, when they first sacked the Citie, hee besought them to spare him and his goods, being a good Catholique, and one of their owne partie and faction. The Spaniards answered, that they knew him to be of a good conscience for himselfe, but his money, plate, jewels, and goods, were all hereticall, and therefore good prize. So they abused and tormented the foolish Fleming, who hoped that an Agnus Dei had bene a sufficient target against all force of that holy and charitable nation. Neither haue they at any time as they protest invaded the kingdomes of the Indies and Peru, and elsewhere, but onely led thereunto, rather to reduce the people to Christianitie, then for either gold or Emperie. When as in one onely Island called Hispaniola, they haue wasted thirtie hundred thousand of the naturall people, besides many millions else in other places of the Indies: a poore and harmlesse people created of God, and might haue bene wonne to his knowledge, as many of them were, and almost as many as euer were perswaded thereunto. The storie whereof is at large written by a Bishop of their owne nation called Bartholomew de las Casas, and translated into English and many other languages, intituled The Spanissh cruelties. Who would therefore repose trust in such a nation of rauens-ous strangers, and especially in those Spaniards which more greedily thirst after English blood, then after the liues of any other people of Europe, for the many ouerthrowes and

and dishonours they haue receiued at our hands, whose weaknesse wee haue discovered to the world, and whose forces at home, abroad, in Europe, in India, by sea and land, wee haue euen with handfulls of men and shippes, ouerthrowen and dishonoured. Let not therefore any English man, of what religion soeuer, haue other opinion of the Spaniards, but that those whom hee seeketh to winne of our Nation, he esteemeth base and trayterous, vnworthy persons, or vnconstant fooles: and that he vseth his pretense of religion, for no other purpose but to bewitch vs from the obedience of our naturall Prince, thereby hoping in time to bring vs to slavery and subiection, and then none shall be vnto them so odious, and disdayned as the traitours themselues, who haue solde their Countrey to a stranger, and forsaken their faith and obedience contrarie to nature & religion; and contrarie to that humane and generall honour, not onely of Christians, but of heathen and irreligious nations, who haue alwayes sustayned what labour soeuer, and embraced euen death it selfe, for their countrey, Prince, or common wealth. To conclude, it hath euer to this day pleased God to prosper and defend her Maiestie, to breake the purposes of malicious enemies, of forsworne traytors, and of iniust practises and inuasions. She hath euer bene honoured of the worthiest kings, serued by faithfull subiects, and shall by the fauour of God, resist, repell, and confound all whatsoever attempts against her sacred person or kingdome. In the meane time let the Spaniard and traytour vannt of their successe, and wee her true and obedient vassals, guided by the shining light of her virtues, shall alwayes loue her, serue her, and obey her to the end of our liues.

A particular note of the Indian fleet, expected to haue come into Spaine this present yeere of 1591. with the number of shippes that are perished of the same: according to the examination of certaine Spaniards lately taken and brought into England by the ships of London.

The fleete of Noua Hispania, at their first gathering together and setting forth, were two and fiftie sailes. The Admirall was of sixe hundred tunnes, and the Vice Admirall of the same burthen. Foure or fise of the shippes were of nine hundred and 1000 tunnes a peece, some fise hundred, and some foure hundred and the least of two hundred tuns. Of this fleet 19 were cast away, and in them 2600 men by estimation, which was done along the coast of Noua Hispania, so that of the same fleet there came to the Hauana but 33 sailes.

The fleete of Terra Firma were, at their first departure from Spaine, fiftie sailes, which were bound for Nombre de Dios, where they did discharge their lading, and thence returned to Cartagena, for their healths sake, vntill the time the treasure was readie they should take in, at the said Nombre de Dios. But before this fleete departed, some were gone by one or two at a time, so that onely 23 sayles of this fleete arriued in the Hauana.

At the Hauana there met	{	33 sailes of Noua Hispania.
		23 sailes of Terra Firma.
		12 sailes of San Domingo.
		9 sailes of the Hunduras.

The whole 77 shippes, ioyned and set sailes all together at the Hauana, the 17 of Iuly, according to our account, and kept together vntill they came into the height of thirtie fise degrees, which was about the tenth of August, where they found the winde at Southwest changed suddenly to the North, so that the sea comming out of the Southwest, and the wind very violent at North, they were put all into great extremitie, and then first lost the Generall of their fleete, with 500 men in her; and within three or foure dayes after, an other storme rising, there were fise or sixe other of the biggest shippes cast away with all their men, together with their Vice-Admirall.

And in the height of 38. degrees, about the end of August, grew another great storme, in which all the fleet sauing 48. sailes were cast away: which 48. sailes kept together, vntill they came in sight of the Islands of Corua and Flores, about the fift or sixt of September, at which time a great storme separated them: of which number fiteene or sixteene were alre seene by these Spaniards to ride at anchor vnder the Tercera; and twelue or foureteene more

Sir Richard Greenmill.

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M. Robert Flicke.

TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

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to beare with the Island of S. Michael; what became of them after that these Spaniards were taken cannot yet be certified; their opinion is, that very few of thee fleet are escaped, but are either drowned or taken. And it is other waies of late certified, that of this whole fleete that should haue come into Spaine this yeere, being one hundred twentie and three sayle, there are arriued as yet but fife and twentie. This note was taken out of the examination of certaine Spaniardes, that were brought into England by sixe of the ships of London, which tooke seuen of the aboue named Indian Fleete, neere the Islands of Agores.

A report of Master Robert Flicke directed to Master Thomas Bromley, Master Richard Staper, and Master Cordall concerning the successe of a part of the London supplies sent to my Lord Thomas Howard to the Isles of the Azores, 1591.

Worshipfull, my heartie commendations vnto you premised: By my last of the twelfth of August from this place I advertised you particularly of the accidents of our Fleete vntill then. It remaineth now to relate our endeouours in accomplishing the order receiued for the ioyning with my Lorde Thomas Howard, together with the successe wee haue had. Our departure from hence was the seuenteenth of August, the winde not seruing before. The next day following I caused a Flagge of Counsell to be put forth, whereupon the Captaines and Masters of euery shippe came aboard, and I acquainted them with my Commission, firmed by the Right honourable the Lordes of her Maiesties Counsell, and with all the aduertisements of Sir Edward Denny, of my Lordes determination to remaine threescore leagues to the West of Fayal, spreading North and South betwixt thirtie seuen and a halfe or thirtie eight and a halfe degrees. And not finding him in this heighth to repaire to the Isles of Flores and Coruo, where a Pinnesse of purpose should stay our comming vntill the last of August, with intent after that day to repaire to y coast of Spaine, about the heighth of The Rocke, some twentie or thirtie leagues off the shoare. The which being aduisedly considered of, hauing regard vnto the shortnesse of time, by reason of our long abode in this place, and the vncertainty of the weather to fauour vs, it was generally holden for the best and securest way to meete with my Lorde, to beare with the heighth of The Rocke, without making any stay vpon the coast, and so directly for the Islands which was accordingly fully agreed and performed. The 28 day wee had sight of the Burlings, and the 29 being thwart of Peniche, the winde seruing vs, without any stay we directed our course West for the Islands. The 30 day we met with Captaine Royden in the Red-Rose, sometime called the Golden Dragon, separated from my Lorde of Cumberland in a storme: who certified vs of 50 sayles of the Spanish kings Armadas to be gone for the Ilands, but could not informe vs any newes of my Lord Thomas Howard, otherwise then vpon presumption to remaine about the Islandes, and so wee continued our course the winde standing with vs.

The 4 of September we recovered Tercera, and ranged along all the Islands, both on the South and North sides the space of foure dayes: during which time it was not our hap to meete with any shipping, whereby either to vnderstand of my Lord, or of the Indian Fleete: hereupon we directed our course to the West from Fayal, according to the instructions of Sir Edward Denny. The 11 day in the plying to the Westwards we deseried a sayle out of our maine toppes, and in the afternoone betweene two and three of the clocke hauing raysed her hull, the weather became calme, so that the ship could not fetch her. I sent off my Skiffe throughly manned, furnished with shot and swords, The Cherubin, and the Margaret and Iohn doing the like. Vpon this the sayle stood off againe, and the night approaching, our boates lost her and so returned. In this our pursute after the sayle the Centurion being left a sterne, the next morning wee missed her, and spent that day in plying vp and down seeking her. And for as much as euery of the ships had receiued order, that, if by extremity of weather or any other mischance they should be seuered from our Fleete, they should meete and ioyne at Flores, we, according to the instructions of Sir Edward Denny, proceeded to the finding of my Lord Thomas Howard, being in the heighth appointed and not able to holde the same by reason of extreme tempestes which forced vs to the Isles of Flores

Flores and Coruo, which we made the 14 day in the morning, and there also ioyned againe with the Centurion, whose company before we had lost: who declared vnto vs that the 12 day, being the same day they lost vs, they met with siue and forty sailes of the Indian Fleete. The same night, vpon these newes we came to an anker betweene Flores and Coruo, and the morow following at the breake of day, a flagge of Counsell being put out, the Captaines & Masters came aboard me: where, for the desire to vnderstand some tidings of my Lord, as also the supplying of our want of water, it was thought good to send our boats furnished on shore, vnder the conduct of Captaine Brothus, and then it was also ordered after our departure thence to range along the Southsides of the Islands to the end we might either vnderstand of my Lord, or else light on the Indian fleete; and in the missing of our purpose to direct our course for Cape Sant Vincente.

The boates, according to the foresayd determination, being sent on shoare, it chanced that the Costely ryding vttermost in the roade, did weigh to bring her selfe more neere among vs for the succour of the boates sent off, and in opening the land discovered two sayles, which we in the roade could not perceiue: whereupon shee gaue vs a warning piece, which caused vs to wane off our boates backe, and before they could recouer our shippes, the discryed ships appeared vnto vs, towards the which we made with all haste, and in a very happie houre, as it pleased God. In that wee had not so soone cleared the lande, and spoken with one of them, which was a Barke of Bristol, who had also sought my Lorde in the heigths appointed and could not finde him, but a violent storme arose, in such manner, as if we had remained in the roade, we had beene in daunger of perishing: and the same extremely continued during the space of threescore houres. In which storme I was separated from our Fleete, except the Cherubin and the Costely, which kept company with mee. And so sayling among the lands, I viewed the roade of Payal, and finding no Roaders there, went directly for the Isle Tercera.

The nineteenth day in the morning comming vnto y same with intent to edge into the Road, a tempest arose and scanted the winde, that we could not cease it: from the which being driuen we fell among certaine of the Indian Fleete, which the sayde storme dispersed, and put them from the road: whereupon my selfe with the other two ships in companie gaue seuerall chases, and thereby lost the company each of other.

In following our chase aboute noone we made her to strike and yeelde, being a Portugall, laden with hides, salsa-perilla and Anile. At this very instant we espied another, and taking our Prize with vs followed her, and somewhat before night obtained her, named the Conception, Francisco Spinola being Captaine, which was laden with hides, Cochonillio, and certaine raw silke. And for that the seas were so growen, as neither with boate nor shippe they were to bee boorded, we kept them till fit opportunitie. The same night a litle before day there happened another into our company, supposing vs by our two prizes to be of their Fleete, which we vntill the morning dissembled.

The 20 day in the morning, the sayle being shot somewhat a head of vs, hauing a speciall care for the safe keeping of the two former, we purposed to cause our Prizes to put out more sayle thereby to keepe them neere in giuing chase to the other: vnto the which the Master would not hearken nor be perswaded, but that they would follow vs: by the which his wilfulnessse by such time as we had caused the other to yeelde, and sent men aboard, the Conception, Francisco Spinola Captaine being brought a sterne, and hauing gotten the winde of vs, stood off with all her sayles bearing, so as we were forced to make a new chase of her: and had not the winde enlarged vpon vs we had lost her. In the pursute before we recouered her and brought our selues againe in company of our other Prizes, the whole day was spent, and by this meanes we lost the oportunitie of that day, the weather fitly seruing to boord the Portugall Prize, which was in great distresse, and made request to take them being readie to sinke, and, as we well perceiued, they ceased not to pumpe day and night: the which ship to all our iudgements the same night perished in the sea.

The one and twentie day the Conception, whereof Francisco Spinola was Captaine, being also in a leake, and the same still increasing notwithstanding the continuall pumping, in
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A Portugall
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such sort as not to be kept along about water, I tooke and discharged out of her two and forty chestes of Cochonillio and silkes, and so left her with 11 foote water in holde, and her furniture and 4700 hides, vnto the seas.

The other Prize which we haue brought into the harborough is named Nostra Sennora de los remedios, whereof Francisco Aluares is Captaine, laden with 16 chests of Cochonillio, certaine fardels of raw silke, and about 4000 hides. Vpon the discharge of the goods your worships shall be particularly aduertised thereof.

In the boarding of the Prizes the disorder of the company was such, as that they letted not presently besides the rifling of the Spaniards to breake open the chests and to purloyne such money as was in them: notwithstanding that it was ordered at conuenient leasure to haue gone aboard my selfe, and there in the presence of three or foure witnesses to haue taken a iust account thereof, and the same to haue put in safe keeping, according to the effects of articles receiued in this behalfe.

And whereas there were also certaine summes of money taken from the company which they had thus purloyned and embeseled, and the same with some other parcels brought aboard my ship, amounting vnto 2129 pezoas & a halfe, the company as pillage due vnto them demanded to haue the same shared, which I refused, & openly at the maine maste read the articles firmed by my Lord Treasurer and my lord Admirall, whereby we ought to be directed, and that it was not in mee any way to dispose thereof vntill the same were finally determined at home. Hereupon they mutinied and at last grew into such furie, as that they would haue it or els breake downe the cabbine, which they were also readie to put in practise, whereby I was forced to yeeld, least the Spaniards which we had aboard being many perceiuing the same, might haue had fit opportunitie to rise against vs, which, after their brawles were appeased, they sought to haue put in execution.

By the last aduise from Castile the Generall of the kings Armada which is lately come to sea hath receiued commaundement to ioyn his Fleete with those of the Indies, and for to stay altogether at Tercera vntill the 15 of October: for that 6 pataches with 7 or 8 millions of the kings treasure will come by that time, or els they stay their comming from Hauana vntill Ianuary next, or the kings further pleasure therein to be knowne. These Pataches are said to be of 300 tuns the peece, and to cary 30 peece of brasse, and also of saile reported to haue the aduantage of any shipping.

There perished of the Indies Fleete sunke in the sea before their comming to Flores 11 sailes, whereof the General was one, and not one man saued. And it is by the Spaniards themselues presupposed that the stormes which we had at Flores & at Tercera haue deuoured many more of them, whereof in part we were eye witnesses. And so what by the seas and our men of warre I presume that of 75 sailes that came from Hauana, halfe of them will neuer arriue in Spaine.

The 11 day of October at night we came to anker in the sound of Plymouth, and the next morning with our Prize came into Cattewater: for which God be thanked: for that a vehement storme arose, and with such fury increased, as that the Prize was forced to cut ouer her maine maste: otherwise with the violence of the storme, her ground tackle being bad, she had driuen on shore: which was the most cause that moued me to put in here; intending now here to discharge the goods without further aduerture, and haue certified thus much vnto my Lord Admirall, and therewith also desired to vnderstande the direction of the Lords of the Counsell together with yours, insomuch as my Lord Thomas Howard is not returned. How the rest of our consorts which were separated from vs by weather haue sped, or what Prizes they haue taken, whereof there is much hope by reason of the scattering of the West Indian Fleete, as yet we are able to say nothing. And thus expecting your answer, and for all other matters referring me vnto the bearer Captaine Furtho, I end. Plymouth the 24 of October 1591.

Your worships louing friend
 Robert Flicke.

A large testimony of Iohn Huighen van Linschoten Hollander, concerning the worthy exploits atchieued by the right honourable the Earle of Cumberland, By Sir Martine Froblsher, Sir Richard Greeneuile, and diuers other English Captaines, about the Isles of the Açores, and vpon the coasts of Spaine and Portugall, in the yeeres 1589, 1590, 1591, &c. recorded in his excellent discourse of voiaiges to the East and West Indies. cap. 96. 97. and 99.

The 22 of Iuly 1589 about Euening, being by the Islands of Flores & Coruo, we perceiued 3 ships that made towards vs, which came from vnder the land, which put vs in great feare: for they came close by our Admirall, and shot diuers times at him, and at another ship of our companie, whereby we perceiued them to be Englishmen, for they bare an English flagge vpon their maine tops, but none of them shewed to be about 60 tunnes in greatnes. About Euening they followed after vs, and all night bore lanternes with candles burning in them at their sternes, although the Moone shined. The same night passing hard by the Island of Fayal, the next day being betweene the Island of S. George that lay on our right hand, and the small Island called Graciosa on our left hand, we espied the 3 English ships still following vs & tooke counsell together, whereof one sailed backwards, thinking that some other ship had come after vs without cōpany, & for a time was out of sight, but it was not long before it came again to 2 other two, wherwith they tooke cōsel & came all 3 together against our ship, because we lay in the lee of al our ships, & had 2 Island of S. George on the one side in stead of a sconce, thinking to deale so with vs, that in 2 end we should be constrained to run vpon the shore, whereof we wanted not much, and in that manner with their flagges openly displayed, came lustily towards vs, sounding their Trumpets, and sayled at the least three times about vs, beating vs with Musket and Calliuer, and some great peeces, and did vs no hurt in the body of our shippe, but spoyled all our sayles and ropes, and to conclude, wee were so plagued by them, that no man durst put forth his head, and when wee shot off a peece, wee had at the least an houres worke to lade it againe, whereby wee had so great a noise and crie in the shippe, as if we had all bene cast away, whereat the English men themselues beganne to mocke vs, and with a thousand iesting words called vnto vs. In the meane time the other shippes hoised all their sayles, and did the best they could to saile to the Island of Tercera, not looking once behinde them to helpe vs, doubting they should come too late thither, not caring for vs, but thinking themselues to haue done sufficiently so they saued their owne stakes, whereby it may easily be seene what companie they keepe one with the other, and what order is among them. In the ende the English men perceiuing small aduantage against vs, (litle knowing in what case and feare we were, as also because wee were not farre from Tercera) left vs, which made vs not a litle to reioyce, as thinking our selues to bee risen from death to life, although wee were not well assured, neyther yet voyde of feare till we lay in the road before Tercera, and vnder the safetie of the Portugales fort, and that we might get thither in good time wee made all the sailes we could: on the other side we were in great doubt, because we knew not what they did in the Island, nor whether they were our friends or enemies, and we doubted so much the more, because we found no men of warre nor any Caruels of aduise from Portugall, as wee made our accounts to doe, that might conuoy vs from thence, or giue vs aduise, as in that countrey ordinarily they vse to do: and because the English men had bene so victorious in those parts, it made vs suspect that it went not well with Spaine: they of the Island of Tercera were in no lease feare then we, for seeing our fleete, they thought vs to bee Englishmen, and that wee came to ouerrun the Island, because the 3 Englishmen had bound vp their flags, and came in companie with vs: for the which cause the Iland sent out two Caruels that lay there with aduise from the king, for the Indians ships that should come thither. Those Caruels came to view vs, and perceiuing what we were, made after vs, whereupon the English ships left vs, and made towards them, because the Caruels thought them to be friends, and shunned them not, as supposing them to be of our companie, but we shot foure or fise times and made signes vnto them that they should make towards the Island, which

the hon. Erle of Cumb.

concerning the wor-
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English Captaines,
and Portugall, in
discourse of voyages

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Caruels of aduise from Por-
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r flecte, they thought vs to
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se the Caruels thought them
of our company, but we shot
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which

The hon. Erle of Cumb. TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES.

which they presently did. The Englishmen perceiuing that, did put forwards into the sea, & so the Caruels boded vs telling vs that the men of the Island were all in armes, as hauing receiued aduise from Portugall, that Sir Francis Drake was in readinesse, and would come vnto those Islands. They likewise brought vs newes of the ouerthrow of the Spanish fleet before England, and that the English men had bene before the gates of Lisbon: whereupon the king gaue vs commandement that we should put into the Island of Tercera, and there lie vnder the safety of the Castle vntill we receiued further aduise what we should do, or whether we should saile: for that they thought it too dangerous for vs to go to Lisbon. Those newes put our fleet in great feare, and made vs looke vpon eche other not knowing what to say, as being dangerous for them to put into the road, because it lieth open to the sea: so that the Indian ships, although they had expresse commandement from the king, yet they durst not anker there, but onely vsed to come thither, and to lie to and fro, sending their boates on land to fetch such necessaries as they wanted, without ankering: but being by necessitie compelled thereunto, as also by the kings commandement, and for that we vnderstood the Erle of Cumberland not to bee farre from those Islands with certaine ships of warre, we made necessitie a vertue, and entering the road, ankered close vnder the Castle, staying for aduise and order from the king, to performe our voyage, it being then the 24. of Iuly, and S. Iames day.

The day before the Erle of Cumberland with 6. or 7. ships of war, sailed by the Island of Tercera, and to their great good fortune passed out of sight, so that they dispatched themselves in all haste, and for the more securitie, tooke with them 4. hundred Spaniards of those that lay in Garrison in the Island, and with them they sayled towards Lisbon, hauing a good wind: so that within 11 daies after they arriued in the riuer of Lisbon with great gladnes & triumph: for if they had stayed but one day longer before they had entred the riuer, they had all bene taken by Capitaine Drake, who with 40 ships came before Cascais at the same time that the Indian ships cast anker in the riuer of Lisbon, being garded thither by diuers Gallies.

While I remained in Tercera, the Erle of Cumb. came to S. Marie, to take in fresh water, and some other victuals: but the inhabitants would not suffer him to haue it, but wounded both himselfe & diuers of his men, whereby they were forced to depart without hauing any thing there.

The Erle of Cumberland while I lay in Tercera, came vnto the Isle of Graciosa, where himselfe in person, with seuen or eight in his company went on land, asking certaine beasts, hens, and other victuals, with wine and fresh water, which they willingly gaue him, and therewith he departed from thence, without doing them any hurt: for the which the inhabitants thanked him, and commended him for his courtesie, and keeping of his promise.

The same time that the Erle of Cumberland was in the Island of Graciosa, he came likewise to Fayall, where at the first time that he came, they beganne to resist him, but by reason of some controuersie among them, they let him land, where he razed the Castle to the ground, and sunke all their Ordinance in the sea, taking with him certaine Caruels and ships that lay in the road, with prouision of all things that he wanted: and therewith departed againe to sea. Whereupon the king caused the principall actors therein to be punished, and sent a company of souldiers thither againe, which went out of Tercera, with all kinde of warlike munition, and great shot, making the fortresse vp againe, the better to defend the Island, trusting no more in the Portugales.

The 99 Chapter,

The ninth of October 1589. there arriued in Tercera fourteene ships that came from the Spanish Indies, laden with Cochinile, Hides, Golde, Siluer, Pearles, and other rich wares. They were fiftie in companie, when they departed out of the Hauen of Hauana, whereof, in their comming out of the Channell, eleuen sunke in the same Channell by foule weather, the rest by a storme were scattered and seperated one from the other. The next day there came another ship of the same companie, that sailed close vnder the Island, so to get into the

Roads: where she met with an English ship that had not about three cast peeces, and the Spaniards 12. They fought a long time together, which we being in the Island might stand and behold: whereupon the Governour of Tercera sent two boates of Musketiers to helpe the shippes: but before they could come at her, the English ship had shot her vnder water, and we saw her sink into the Sea with all her sayles vp, and not any thing seene of her above the water. The Englishmen with their boate saued the Captaine and about thirtie others with him, but not one penie-worth of the goods, and yet in the shippe there was at the least to the value of two hundred thousand Duckats in Golde, Siluer and Pearles, the rest of the men were drowned which might be about fiftie persons, among the which were some Fryers and women, which the Englishmen would not saue. Those that they had saued they set on land: and then they sayled away. The seuen and twentieth of the same moneth, the sayd foureteene ships hauing refreshed themselves in the Island departed from Tercera toward Siuill, and comming vpon the coast of Spaine they were taken by the English ships that lay there to watch for them, two onely excepted which escaped away, and the rest were wholly caried into England.

About the same time the Erie of Cumberland with one of the Queenes ships, and fise or sixe more, kept about those Islands and came oftentimes so close vnder the Island, and to the Road of Angra, that the people on land might easily tell all his men that he had aboard, and knewe such as walked on the Hatches: they of the Island not once shooting at them, although they might easily haue done it, for they were within Musket shot both of the towne and fort. In these places he continued for the space of two moneths, and sayled round about the Islands, and landed in Graciosa and Fayal, as in the description of those Islands I haue already declared. Here he tooke diuers ships and Carauels, which he sent into England: so that those of the Island durst not once put forth their heads. At the same time about three or foure dayes after the Erie of Cumberland had bene in the Island of Fayal, and was departed from thence, there arriued in the said Island of Fayal sixe Indian shippes, whose General was one Iuan Doriues: and there they discharged in the lland 4 millions of golde and siluer. And hauing with all speede refreshed their ships, fearing the comming of the Englishmen they set sayle, and arriued safely in S. Lucar, not meeting with the enemy, to the great good lucke of the Spaniards and hard fortune of the Englishmen: for that within lesse then two dayes after the golde and siluer was laden againe into the Spanish ships, the Erie of Cumberland sayled againe by that Island: so that it appeared that God would not let them haue it, for if they had once had sight thereof, without doubt it had bene theirs, as the Spaniards themselves confessed.

In the moneth of Nouember there arriued in Tercera two great shippes, which were the Admirall and Viceadmirall of the Fleete laden with siluer, who with stormie weather were separated from the Fleete, and had bene in great torment and distresse, and readie to sinke: for they were forced to vse all their Pumps: so that they wished a thousand times to haue met with the Englishmen to whom they would willingly haue giuen their siluer and all that euer they brought with them, onely to saue their liues. And although the Erie of Cumberland lay still about those Islands, yet they met not with him, so that after much paine and labour they got into the Road before Angra, where with all speede they vnladed and discharged about fise millions of siluer, all in pieces of 8 or 10 pound great: so that the whole Kay lay couered with plates and chests of siluer, full of Ryales of eight, most wonderfull to behold, (each million being ten hundred thousand duckats,) besides pearles, gold, and other stones, which were not registred. The Admirall and chiefe commaunder of those ships and Fleete called Alvaro Flores de Quiniones was sicke of the Neapolitan disease, and was brought to land, whereof not long after he died in Siuillia. He brought with him the Kings broad seale and full authoritie to be Generall and chiefe commaunder vpon the Seas, and of all Fleetes or ships, and of all places and Islands, or lands wheresoeuer he came: whereupon the Governour of Tercera did him great honour, and betweene them it was concluded, perceiuing the weakness of their ships, and the danger of the Englishmen, that they would send the shippes empty with souldiers to conuey them, either to Siuill or Lisbon, where they could first arriue,

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with aduise vnto his Maiestie of all that had passed, and that he would giue order to fetch
 the sikeer with good and safe conuoy. Wherevpon the said Aluero Flores stayed there, vnder
 der colour of keeping the siluer, but specially because of his disease, and for that they were
 affaide of the Englishmen. This Aluero Flores had alone for his owne part about 50000
 Duckats in pearles which he shewed vnto vs, & sought to sell them or barter them with vs
 for spices or bills of exchange. The said two ships set saile with 3 or 4 hundred men, as well
 souldiers as others that came with them out of India, and being at sea had a storme, where-
 with the Admirall burst and sunke in the sea, & not one man saued. The Vice-Admirall
 cut downe her mast, and ranne the ship on ground hard by Setuuel, where it burst in peeces,
 some of the men sauing themselves by swimming, that brought the newes, but the rest
 were drowned.

In the same moneth there came two great ships out of the Spanish Indies, and being with-
 in halfe a mile of the Road of Tercera, they met with an English ship, which, after they
 had fought long together, tooke them both. About 7 or 8 moneths before, there had bene
 an English shippe in Tercera, that vnder the name of a Frenchman came to traffike in the
 Island, there to lade wood, and being discouered was both ship and goods confiscated to the
 kings vse, and all the men kept prisoners: yet went they vp and downe the streetes to get
 their liuing, by labouring like slaues, being in deede as safe in that Island, as if they had
 bene in prison. But in the ende vpon a Sunday, all the Saylers went downe behinde the
 hills called Brasil: where they found a Fisher-boat, whereinto they got and rowed into the sea
 to the Erle of Cumberlands shippes, which to their great fortune chanced at that time to
 come by the Island, and ankered with his ships about halfe a mile from the Road of Angra,
 hard by two small Islands, which lie about a bases shot from the Island and are full of Goats,
 Deere and Sheepe, belonging to the inhabitants of the Island of Tercera. Those Saylers
 knew it well, and thereupon they rowed vnto them with their boates, and lying at anker that
 day, they fetched as many Goates and sheepe as they had neede of: which those of the towne
 and of the Island well saw and beheld, yet durst not once goe forth: so there remained no
 more on land but the Master and the Marchant of the said English ship. This Master had a
 brother in law dwelling in England, who hauing newes of his brothers imprisonment in Ter-
 cera, got licence of the Queene of England to set forth a ship, therewith to see if he could
 recouer his losses of the Spaniards by taking some of them, and so to redeeme his brother
 that lay prisoner in Tercera, and he it was that tooke the two Spanish ships before the Towne,
 the Master of the ship aforesaid standing on the shore by me, and looking vpon them, for
 he was my great acquaintance. The ships being taken that were worth 300 thousand duck-
 ats, he sent al the men on land sauing onely two of the principall Gentlemen, which he kept
 aboard thereby to ransom his brother: and sent the Pilot of one of the Indian ships that
 were taken, with a letter to the Governour of Tercera: wherein he wrote that he should de-
 liuer him his brother, & he would send the 2 Gentlemen on land: if not, he would saile
 with them into England, as indeed he did, because the Governour would not doe it, saying
 that the Gentlemen might make that suite to the king of Spaine himselfe. This Spanish Pi-
 lot we bid to supper with vs, and the Englishmen likewise, where he shewed vs all the man-
 ner of their fight, much commending the order and maner of the Englishmens fighting, as
 also their courteous vsing of him: but in the end the English Pilot likewise stole away in a
 French ship, without paying any ransome as yet.

In the moneth of Ianuarie 1590 there arriued one ship alone in Tercera, that came from
 the Spanish Indies, and brought newes that there was a Fleete of a hundred shippes which
 put out from the Firme land of the Spanish Indies, and by a storme were driuen vpon the
 coast called Florida, where they were all cast away, she hauing onely escaped, wherein
 there were great riches, & many men lost, as it may well be thought: so that they made
 their account, that of 220 ships that for certaine were knowne to haue put out of Noua
 Spagna, S. Domingo, Hauana, Capo verde, Brasilia, Guinea, &c. in the yeere 1589. to
 saile for Spaine & Portugall, there were not about 14 or 15 of them arriued there in safe-
 tie, all the rest being either drowned, burst or taken.

In the same month of Ianuary there arriued in Tercera 15 or 16 ships that came from Suill, which were most Flieboats of the Low countries, and some Britons that were aruested in Spaine: these came full of souldiers, and well appointed with munition, to lade the siluer that lay in Tercera, and to fetch Aluares de Flores by the kings comandement into Spaine. And because that time of the yeere there are alwayes stormes about those Ilands, therefore they durst not enter into the road of Tercera, for that as then it blew so great a storme that some of their ships that had ankred were forced to cut downe their mastes, and were in danger to be lost: and among the rest a ship of Biscaie ran against the land and was stricken in pieces, but all the men saued themselues. The other ships were forced to keepe the sea and separte themselues one from the other, where wind and weather would driue them vntill the 15 of March for that in all that time they could not haue one day of faire weather to anker in, whereby they endured much miserie, cursing both the siluer and the Iland. This storme being past, they chanced to meet with a small English ship of about 40 tunnes in bignesse, which by reason of the great wind could not beare all her sailes: so they set vpon her and tooke her, and with the English flag in their Admirals sterne, they came as proudly into the hauen as if they had conquered all the realme of England: but as the Admirall that bare the English flag vpon her sterne was entring into the road, there came by chance two English ships by the Iland that paied her so well for her paines, that they were forced to cry Misericordia, and without all doubt had taken her, if she had bene but a mile further in the sea: but because she got vnder the Fortresse, which also began to shoot at the Englishmen, they were forced to leaue her, and to put further into the sea, hauing alaine fiue or sixe of the Spaniards. The Englishmen that were taken in the small shippe were put vnder hatches, and coupled in bolts, and after they had bene prisoners 3 or 4 dayes, there was a Spanish Ensigne bearer in the ship that had a brother slaine in the Fleet that came for England, who as then minding to reuenge his death, and withall to shew his manhood on the English captiues that were in the English ship, which they had taken, as is aforesayd, tooke a poiuard in his hand and went downe vnder the hatches, where finding the poore Englishmen sitting in boltes, with the same poiuard he stabbed sixe of them to the heart: which two others of them perceiuing, clasped each other about the middle, because they would not be murdered by him, & threw theraselues into the sea and there were drowned. This acte was of all the Spaniards much disliked and very ill taken, so that they caried the Spaniard prisoner vnto Lisbon, where being arriued, the king of Spaine willed he should be sent into England, that the Queene of England might vse him as she thought good: which sentence his friends by intreatie got to be reuersed, notwithstanding he commanded he should without all fauour be beheaded: but vpon a good Friday the Cardinall going to masse, all the captiues and Commanders made so great intreaty for him, that in the end they got his pardon. This I thought good to note, that men might vnderstand the bloody & dishonest minds of the Spaniards when they haue men vnder their subiection.

The same two English ships which folowed the Spanish Admirall till he had got the Fort of Tercera, as I sayd before, put into the sea, where they met with another Spanish ship being of the same Fleet, that had likewise bene scatted by the storme and was onely missing, for the rest lay in the road. This small ship the Englishmen tooke, and went all the men on shore, not hurting any of them: but if they had knowen what had bene done vnto the foresayd English captiues, I beleue they would soone haue reuenged themselues, as afterward many an innocent soule paied for it. This ship thus taken by the Englishmen, was the same that was taken and confiscated in the Iland of Tercera by the Englishmen that got out of the Iland in a fisher boat (as I said before) and was sold vnto the Spaniards that as then came from the Indies, wherewith they sayled to S. Lucar, where it was also arrested by the duke, and appointed to go in company to fetch the siluer in Tercera, because it was a ship that sailed well, but among the Spaniards Fleet it was the meaneest of the company. By this means it was taken from the Spaniards and caried into England, and the owners had it againe when they least thought of it.

The 19 of March the aforesayd ships being 19 in number, set saile, hauing laden the kings siluer.

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siluer, and receiued in Aluaro Flores de Quiniones, with his company and good prouision of
 necessaries, munition and souldiers that were fully resolued (as they made shew) to fight va-
 liantly to the last man before they would yeeld or lose their riches: and although they set
 their course for S. Lucar, the wind draue them vnto Lisbon, which (as it seemed) was willing
 by his force to helpe them, and to bring them thither in safetie, although Aluaro de Flores,
 both against the wind and weather would perforce haue sailed to Saint Lucar, but being con-
 strained by the wind and importunitie of the sailers that protested they would require their
 losses and damages of him, he was content to saile to Lisbon: from whence the siluer was by
 land caried vnto Siuil. At Cape S. Vincent there lay a Fleet of 20 English ships to watch
 for the Armada, so that if they had put into S. Lucar, they had fallē right into their hands,
 which if the wind had serued they had done. And therefore they may say that the wind hath
 lent them a happy voiage: for if the Englishmen had met with them, they had surely bene
 in great danger, and possibly but few of them had escaped, by reason of the feare where-
 with they were possessed, because fortune or rather God was wholly against them: which is a
 sufficient cause to make the Spaniards out of heart, & to the contrary to giue the Englishmen
 more courage, and to make them bolder for that they are victorious, stout and valiant: and
 seeing all their enterprises do take so good effect, that thereby they are become lords and mas-
 ters of the sea, and need care for no man, as it wel appeareth by this brieue discourse.

The 7 of August 1590. a nauie of English ships was seen before Tercera, being 20 in
 number, and 5 of them the Queenes ships: their General was one Martin Frobisher, as we
 after had intelligence. They came purposely to watch for the Fleet of the Spanish Indies,
 and for the Indian ships, and the ships of the countreys in the West: which put the llanders
 in great feare, specially those of Fayal, for that the Englishmen sent a trumpet to the Gou-
 ernour to aske certaine wine, flesh, and other victuals for their money and good friendship.
 They of Fayal did not onely refuse to giue care vnto them, but with a shot killed their mes-
 senger or trumpeter: which the Englishmen tooke in euill part, sending them word that they
 were best to looke to themselves and stand vpon their guard, for they ment to come and
 visite them whether they would or no. The Governour made them answer, that he was
 there in the behalfe of his maiestie of Spaine, and that he would doe his best to keepe them
 out, as he was bound: but nothing was done, although they of Fayal were in no little feare,
 sending to Tercera for aide, from whence they had certaine barkes with powder and munition
 for warre, with some bisket and other necessary prouision.

The 30 of August we receiued very certaine newes out of Portugal, that there were 80
 ships put out of the Groine laden with victuals, munition, money and souldiours, to goe for
 Britaine to aide the Catholiques and Leaguers of France against the king of Nauarre. At
 the same time two Netherland hulkes comming out of Portugall to Tercera being halfe the
 Seas ouer, met with 4 of the Queenes ships, their General being sir Iohn Hawkins, that staid
 them, but let them go againe without doing them any harme. The Netherlanders reported,
 that each of the Queenes ships had 80 pieces of Ordnance, and that captaine Drake lay with
 40 ships in the English chanell watching for the armie of the Groine: and likewise that there
 lay at the Cape S. Viucent ten other English ships, that if any ships escaped from the llands,
 they might take them. These tidings put the llanders in great feare, least if they failed of
 the Spanish fleete and got nothing by them, that then they would fall vpon the llands, because
 they would not returne emptie home, whereupon they held streit watch, sending aduise vnto
 the king what newes they heard.

The first of September there came to the lland of S. Michael a Portugall ship out of the
 haue of Phernambuck in Brasile, which brought newes that the Admirall of the Portugall
 Fleet that came from India, hauing missed the lland of S. Helena, was of necessitie con-
 strained to put into Phernambuck, although the king had expresly vnder a great penaltie
 forbidden him so to doe, because of the wormes that there doe spoile the ships. The same
 shippe wherein Bernardin Ribero was Admirall the yeere before 1589. sailed out of Lisbon
 into the Indies, with 5 ships in her company, whereof but 4 got into India, the 5 was neuer
 heard of, so that it was thought to be cast away: the other foure returned safe againe into
 Portugall.

Portugall, though the Admiral was much spoiled, because he met with two English ships that fought long with him, and slew many of his men, but yet he escaped from them,

The 5 of the same moneth there arriued in Tercera a carauel of the Iland of Coruo, & brought with her 50 men that had bin spoiled by the Englishmen who had set them on shore in the Iland of Coruo, being taken out of a ship that came from the Spanish Indies, they brought tidings that the Englishmen had taken 4 more of the Indian ships, & a carauel with the king of Spaines letters of aduise for the ships comming out of the Portugal Indies, & that with those which they had take, they were at the leasat 40 English ships together, so y not one bark escaped them, but fel into their hands, & that therefore the Portugall ships comming out of India durst not put into the Ilands, but tooke their course vnder 40 & 42 degrees, and frō thence sailed to Lisbon, shunning likewise the cape S. Vincent, otherwise they could not haue had a prosperous iourney of it, for that as then the sea was ful of English ships. Whereupon the king aduised the fleete lying in Hauana in y Spanish Indies ready to come for Spaine, that they should stay there all that yeere till the next yeere, because of the great danger they might fal into by y Englishmen, which was no smal charge, & hinderance to the fleet, for that the ships that lie there do consume themselues, and in a maner eat vp one another, by reason of the great nūber of people, together with the scarcitie of all things, so that many ships chose rather one by one to aduerture theselues alone to get home, then to stay there: all which fell into the Englishmens hands, wherof diuers of the men were brought into Tercera, for that a whole day we could see nothing els, but spoiled men set on shore, some out of one ship, some out of another, that pitie it was to see all of them cursing the Englishmen & their owne fortunes, with those that had bene the causes to prouoke the Englishmen to fight, and complaining of the small remedie and order taken therein by the king of Spaines officers.

Great shoock
of Spaniards.

The 19 of the same moneth there came to Tercera a Carauel of Lisbon, with one of the kings officers, to cause the goods that were saued out of the ship which came from Malacca (for y which we staid there) to be laden and sent to Lisbon. And at the same time there put out of the Groine one Don Alonso de Baçan, with 40 great ships of warre to come vnto the Ilands, there to watch for the fleet of the Spanish & Portugall Indies, and the goods of the Malacca ship being laden, they were to conuoy the all together into the riuer of Lisbon: but being certaine daies at sea, alwaies hauing a contrary wind, they could not get vnto the Ilands, onely two of them that were scattred from the fleet, arriued at Tercera, and not finding the fleet, they presently returned to seeke them: in the meane time the king changed his mind, & caused the fleet to stay in India, as I said before: and therefore hee sent worde vnto Don Alonso de Bassan, that hee should returne againe to the Groine, which he presently did (without doing any thing, nor once approching neer the Ilands, sauing onely the two foresayd ships, for he well knew that the Englishmen lay by the Iland of Coruo, but he would not visit them: and so he returned to the hauen the Groine, whereby our goods that came from Malacca were yet to ship, and trussed vp againe, and forced to stay a more fortunate time with patience perforce.

The 23 of October there arriued in Tercera a Carauel with aduise out of Portugall, that of 5 ships which in the yere 1590 were laden in Lisbon for the Indies, 4 of them were turned againe to Portu. After they had bene 4 moneths abroad, & that the Admirall, wherein the Viceroy called Mathias d'Albukerk sailed, had onely gotten to India, as afterward newes thereof was brought ouer-land, hauing bin at the least 11 moneths at sea & neuer saw land, and came in great misery to Malacca. In this ship there died by the way 280 men, according to a note by himselfe made, and sent to the Cardinal at Lisbon, with the names & surnames of euery man, together with a description of his voiage, & the misery they had endured, which was onely done, because he would not lose the gouernment of India: and for that cause he had sworne either to lose his life, or to arriue in India, as in deed he did afterwards, but to the great danger, losse and hinderance of his companie, that were forced to buy it with their liues, & onely for want of prouision, as it may wel be thought: for he knew full well that if he had returned backe againe into Portugal as the other ships did, he should haue

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haue bin cassiered from his Indian regiment, because the people began already to mutmure at him for his proud & lofty mind. And amög other things that shewed his pride the more, behind about the gallery of his ship he caused Fortune to be painted, & his own picture w a staffe standing by her, as it were threatening Fortune, with this posie, Quero que venças, that is, I wil haue thee to ouercome: which being read by the Cardinal & other gentlemen (that to honor him brought him aboard his ship) it was thought to be a point of exceeding folly: but it is no strange matter among the Portugals: for they about all others must of force let the foole peepe out of their scienes, specially when they are in authoritie, for that I knew the said Mathias d'Albukerk in India, being a souldier and a captaine, where he was esteemed and accounted for one of the best of them, & much honoured, and beloued of all men, as behauing himselfe curteously to euery man, whereby they all desired that he might be Viceroy. But when he once had receiued his patent with full power & authoritie from the king to be Viceroy, he changed so much from his former behauior, that by reason of his pride, they all began to feare and curse him, and that before hee departed out of Lisbon, as it is often scene in many men that are aduanced vnto state and dignitie.

The 20 of Ianuarie 1591. there was newes brought out of Portugall into Tercera, that the Englishmen had takē a ship that the king had sent into the Portugal-Indies, w aduise to the Viceroy for the returning againe of the 4 ships that should haue gone to India, & because the ships were come backe againe, that ship was stuffed and laded as full of goods as possible it might be, hauing likewise in ready money 500 thousand duckets in roials of 8, besides other wares. It departed from Lisbon in the moreth of Nouember 1590. & met with the Englishmen, with who for a time it fought, but in the end it was taken and caried into England with men & all, yet when they came there, the men were set at libertie, and returned into Lisbon, where the captaine was committed prisoner; but he excused himselfe and was released, with whom I spake my selfe, & he made this report vnto me. At the same time also they take a ship that came from the Mine ladē with gold, & 2 ships laden with pepper & spices that were to saile into Italy, the pepper onely that was in them, being worth 170 thousand duckets: all these ships were caried into England, & made good prise.

In the moneth of Iuly 1591. there happed an earthquake in the Iland of S. Michael, which continued frō the 26 of Iuly, to the 12 of August, in which time no man durst stay within his house but fled into the fields, fasting & praying with great sorow, for that many of their houses fel down, and a towne called Villa Franca, was almost cleane razed to the ground, all the cloisters & houses shaken to the earth, and therein some people slaine. The land in some places rose vp, and the cliffs remoued from one place to another, and some hills were defaced and made euen with the ground. The earthquake was so strong, that the ships which lay in the road and on the sea, shaken as if the world would haue turned round: there sprang also a fontaine out of the earth, from whence for the space of 4 daies, there flowed a most cleare water, & after that it ceased. At the same time they heard such thunder & noise vnder the earth, as if all the deuils in hell had bin assembled together in that place, wherewith many died for feare. The Iland of Tercera shooke 4 times together, so that it seemed to turne about, but there happed no misfortune vnto it. Earthquakes are common in those Ilands, for about 20 yeres past there happed another earthquake, wherein a high hill that lieth by the same towne of Villa Franca, fell halfe downe, & couered all the towne with earth, and killed many men. The 25 of August the kings Armada comming out of Ferol arriued in Tercera being in all 30 ships, Biskaines, Portugals and Spaniards, and 10 Dutch flieboats that were arrested in Lisbon to serue the king, besides other small ships & pataxos, that came to serue as messengers from place to place, and to discouer the seas. This nauie came to stay for, and conuoy the ships that should come from the Spanish Indies, and the flieboats were appointed in their returne home, to take in the goods that were saued in the lost ship that came from Malacca, and to conuoy them to Lisbon.

The 13 of September the said Armada arriued at the Iland of Coruo, where the Englishmen with about 16 ships as then lay, staying for the Spanish fleet, whereof some or the most part were come, and there the English were in good hope to haue taken them. But whē they

perceiued the kings army to be strong, the Admiral being the lord Thomas Howard, commanded his Fleet not to fal vpon them, nor any of them once to separate their ships from him, vnlesse he gaue commission so to do: notwithstanding the viceadmirall sir Richard Grenuill being in the ship called the Reuenge, went into the Spanish fleet, and shot among them doing them great hurt, & thinking the rest of the company would haue folowed, which they did not, but left him there, & sailed away: the cause why could not be knowē. Which the Spaniards perceiuing, with 7 or 8 ships they boorded her, but she withstood them all, fighting with them at the least 12 houres together and sunke two of them, one being a new double Flieboat of 600 tunnes, and Admiral of the Flieboats, the other a Biscain: but in the end by reason of the number that came vpon her, she was taken, but to their great losse: for they had lost in fighting and by drowning aboue 400 men, and of the English were slaine about 100, Sir Richard Grenuill himselfe being wounded in his braine, whereof afterwards he died. He was caried into the ship called S. Paul, wherein was the Admiral of the fleet Don Alonso de Baçan: there his wounds were drest by the Spanish surgeons, but Don Alonso himselfe would neither see him nor speake with him: all the rest of the captaines and gentlemen went to visite him, and to comfort him in his hard fortune, wondering at his courage and stout heart, for y he shewed not any signe of faintnes nor changing of colour; but feeling the houre of death to approach, he spake these words in Spanish, and said: Here die I Richard Grenuill with a ioyful & quiet mind, for that I haue ended my life as a true souldier ought to do, that hath fought for his countrey, Queene, religion and honor, whereby my soule most ioyfull departeth out of this body, & shal alwayes leaue behind it an euerlasting fame of a valiant & true souldier that hath done his dutie as he was bound to doe. When he had finished these or such other like words, he gaue vp the Ghost, with great & stout courage, & no man could perceiue any true signe of heauines in him.

This sir Rich. Grenuill was a great and a rich gentleman in England, & had great yeerely reuenues of his owne inheritance, but he was a man very vnquiet in his mind, and greatly affected to war; insomuch as of his owne priuate motion he offered his seruice to the Queene: he had performed many valiant acts, and was greatly feared in these Ilands, and known of euery man, but of nature very seuer, so that his owne people hated him for his fiercenesse, & spake very hardly of him: for when they first entred into the fleet or Armada, they had their great saile in a readinesse, and might possibly enough haue sailed away, for it was one of the best ships for saile in England, and the master perceiuing that the other ships had left them, & folowed not after, commanded the great saile to be cut that they might make away: but sir Rich. Grenuill threatned both him & al the rest that were in the ship, y if any mā laid hand vpon it, he would cause him to be hanged, and so by that occasion they were compelled to fight & in the end were taken. He was of so hard a complexion, that as he continued among the Spanish captains while they were at dinner or supper with him, he would carouse 3 or 4 glasses of wine, and in a brauerie take the glasses betweene his teeth and crash them in pieces & swallow them downe, so that oftentimes the blood ran out of his mouth without any harme at all vnto him: & this was told me by diuers credible persons that many times stood and beheld him. The Englishmen that were left in the ship, as the captaine of the souldiers, the master and others were dispersed into diuers of the Spanish ships that had taken them, where there had almost a new fight arisen between the Biscains and the Portugals: while each of them would haue the honour to haue first boorded her, so that there grew a great noise and quarel among them, one taking the chiefe ensigne, and the other the flag, and the captaine and euery one held his owne. The ships that had boorded her were altogether out of order, and broken, and many of their men hurt, whereby they were compelled to come into the Island of Tercera, there to reparaire theselues: where being arriued, I and my chamber-fellow, to heare some newes, went aboard one of the ships being a great Biscain, and one of the 12 Apostles, whose captaine was called Bartandano, that had bin General of the Biscains in the fleet that went for England. He seeing vs called vs vp into the gallery, where with great curtesie he receiued vs, being as then set at dinner with the English captaine that sate by him, and had on a sute of blacke veluet, but he could not tell vs any thing, for that he could speake no other language but English and Latine, which Bartandano

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tandano also could a litle speake. The English captaine got licence of the gouernour that he might come on land with his weapon by his side, and was in our lodging with the Englishman that was kept prisoner in the Iland, being of that ship whereof the sailers got away, as I said before. The gouernour of Tercera bade him to dinner, and shewed him great curtesie. The master likewise with licence of Bartandono came on land and was in our lodging, and had at the least 10 or 12 wounds, as well in his head as on his body, whereof after that being at sea between Lisbon & the Ilands he died. The captaine wrote a letter, where- in he declared all the maner of the fight, and left it with the English marchant that lay in our lodging, to send it to the lord Admiral of England. This English captaine comming vn- to Lisbon, was there wel receiued and not any hurt done vnto him, but with good conuoy sent to Setunal, and from thence sailed into England with all the rest of the Englishmen that were taken prisoners.

The Spanish armie staied at the Iland of Coruo til the last of September, to assemble the rest of the fleet together, which in the ende were to the number of 140 sailes of ships partly comming from India, and partly of the army, and being altogether readie to saile to Tercera in good company, there suddenly rose so hard & cruell a storme, that those of the Ilands did affirme, that in mans memorie there was neuer any such seen or heard off before: for it seemed the sea would haue swallowed vp the Ilands, the water mounting higher then the cliffs, which are so high that it amaseth a man to behold them: but the sea reached aboue them, and liuing fishes were thrown vpon the land. This storme continued not only a day or two with one wind, but 7 or 8 dayes continually, the wind turning round about in al places of the compass, at the lest twice or thrise during that time, and all alike, with a continuall storme and tempest most terrible to behold, euen to vs that were on shore, much more then to such as were at sea: so that onely on the coasts and cliffes of the Iland of Tercera, there were about 12 ships cast away, and not onely vpon the one side, but round about it in euery corner, whereby nothing els was heard but complaining, crying, lamenting & telling, here is a ship broken in peeces against the cliffes, and there anoother, and all the men drowned: so that for the space of 20 dayes after the storme, they did nothing els but fish for dead men that continually came drifting on the shore. Among the rest was the English ship called the Reuenge, that was cast away vpon a cliffe neere to the Iland of Tercera, where it brake in an hundred peeces & sunke to the ground, hauing in her 70 men Galegos, Biscains, and others, with some of the captiue Englishmen, whereof but one was saued that got vp vpon the cliffes aliue, and had his body and head all wounded, and he being on shore brought vs the newes desiring to be shriuen, & thereupon presently died. The Reuenge had in her diuers faire brasse peeces that were all sunke in y sea, which they of the Iland were in good hope to waigh vp againe the next Sommer after. Among these ships that were cast away about Tercera, was likewise a Flie-boat, one of those that had bin arrested in Portugall to serue the king, called the white Doue, the master of her was one Cornelius Martenson of Schiedam in Holland, and there were in her 100 souldiers, as in euery one of the rest there were. He being ouer-ruled by the captaine that he could not be master of his owne, sayling here and there at the mercy of God, as the storme droue him, in the end came within the sight of the Iland of Tercera, which the Spaniards perceiuing thought all their safetie onely to consist in putting into the road, compelling the Master and the Pilot to make towards the Iland, although the master refused to doe it, saying, that they were most sure there to be cast away and vtterly spoiled: but the captaine called him drunkard and Heretique, and striking him with a staffe, commaunded him to doe as he would haue him. The Master seeing this and being compelled to doe it, sayd: well then my Masters, seeing that it is the desire of you all to bee cast away, I can but lose one life, and therewith desperately he sayled towards the shore, and was on that side of the Iland, where there was nothing els but hard stones and rocks, as high as mountaines, most terrible to beholde, where some of the inhabitants stood with long ropes and corke bound at the ende thereof, to throw them downe, vnto the men, that they might lay holde vpon them and saue their liues: but few of them got so neere, most of them being cast away, and smitten in peeces before they could get to the wall. The ship sailing in this maner (as I sayd before) towards the Iland, and approaching to the shore, the master being an olde
 man,

The wracke of
 the Reuenge.

man, and full of yeeres, called his sonne that was in the ship with him, and hauing imbraced one another, and taken their last farewell, the good olde father willed his sonne not to take care for him, but seeke to saue himselfe; for (sayd he) sonne thou art yong, & mayest haue some hope to saue thy life, but as for me it is no great matter (I am olde) what become of me, and therewith eeh of these shedding many teares; as euery louing father and kinde childe may well consider, the ship fell vpon the cliffes, and brake in pieces, the father on the one side, the sonne on the other side falling into the sea, ech laying holde vpon that which came next to hand, but to no purpose; for the sea was so high and furious, that they were all drowned, and onely foureteene or fiftene saued themselves by swimming, with their legs and armes halfe broken and out of ioynt, among which was the Masters sonne, and foure other Dutch boyes: the rest of the Spaniards and Sailers, with the Captaine and Master, were drowned. Whose heart would not melt with teares to beholde so grieuous a sight, specially considering with himselfe that the greatest cause thereof was the beastliness and insolency of the Spaniards, as in this onely example may well be seene? Whereby may be considered how the other shippes sped, as we ourselues did in part beholde, and by the men that were saued did heare more at large, as also some others of our countrymen that as then were in the like danger can well witnesse.

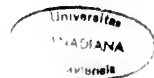
On the other Ilands the losse was no lesse then in Tercera: for on the Iland of Saint George there were two ships cast away: on the Iland of Gratiota three ships: and besides those there came euery where round about diuers pieces of broken ships, and other things fleeing towards the Ilands, wherewith the sea was all covered most pitifull to beholde. On the Iland of S. Michael there were foure ships cast away, and betweene Tercera and S. Michael three more were sunke, which were seene and heard to cry out; whereof not one man was saued. The rest put into the sea without masts, all torne and rent: so that of the whole fleet and armada, being 140 ships in all, there were but 32 or 33 arriued in Spaine and Portugall, yea, and those few with so great misery, paine and labour, that not two of them arriued there together, but this day one, and to morrow another, next day the third, and so one after the other to the number aforesayd. All the rest were cast away vpon the Ilands, and ouerwhelmed in the Sea, whereby may be considered what great losse and hindrance they receiued at that time: for by many mens iudgements it was esteemed to be much more then was lost by their army that came for England: and it may well be thought, and presumed, that it was no other but a iust plague purposely sent by God vpon the Spaniards, and that it might truly be sayd, the taking of the Reuenge was iustly reuenged vpon them, and not by the might or force of man, but by the power of God, as some of them openly sayd in the Ile of Tercera, that they beleeued verily God would consume them, and that he tooke part with the Lutherans and heretiks: saying further that so soone as they had thrown the dead body of the Viceadmirall Sir Richard Greenfield ouerboard, they verily thought that as he had a diuellish faith and religion, and therefore the diuels loued him, so he presently sunke into the bottome of the sea, and downe into hell, where he raised vp all the diuels to the reuenge of his death: and that they brought so great stormes and tormentes vpon the Spaniards, because they onely maintained the Catholike & Romish religion. Such and the like blasphemies against God, they ceased not openly to vtter, without being reprooued of any man therein, nor for their false opinions: but the most part of them rather sayd and affirmed, that of trueth it must needs be so.

As one of those Indian fleets put out of Nona Spagna, there were 35 of them by storme and tempest cast away and drowned in the Sea, being 50 in all; so that but 15 escaped. Of the fleet that came from Santo Domingo there were 14 cast away, comming out of the channell of Hauana, whereof the Admirall and Viceadmirall were two of them: and from Terra Firma in India there came two ships laden with golde and siluer, that were taken by the Englishmen: and before the Spanish army came to Coruo, the Englishmen at times had taken at the least 20 ships, that came from S. Domingo, India, Brasilia, &c. and were all sent into England.

END OF VOL. II.

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Spanish and Por-
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drowned.



Spanish shipwracke.

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