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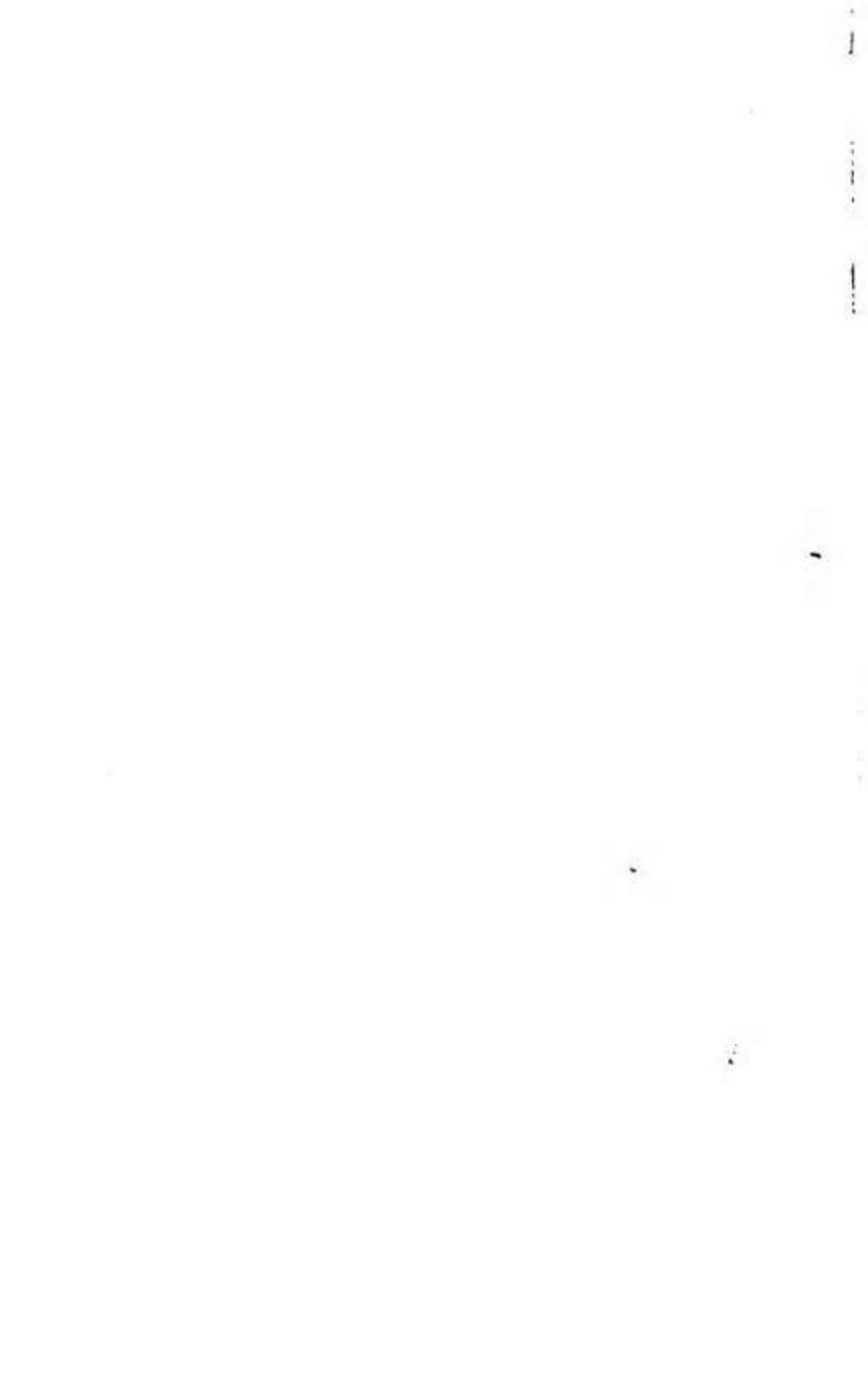


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VOYAGE OF LINSCHOTEN TO THE
EAST INDIES.

VOL. 11.

No. LXXI.



THE VOYAGE

or

JOHN HUYGHEN VAN LINSCHOTEN

EAST INDIES.

FROM THE OLD ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF 1598.

THE FIRST BOOK,

CONTAINING HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE EAST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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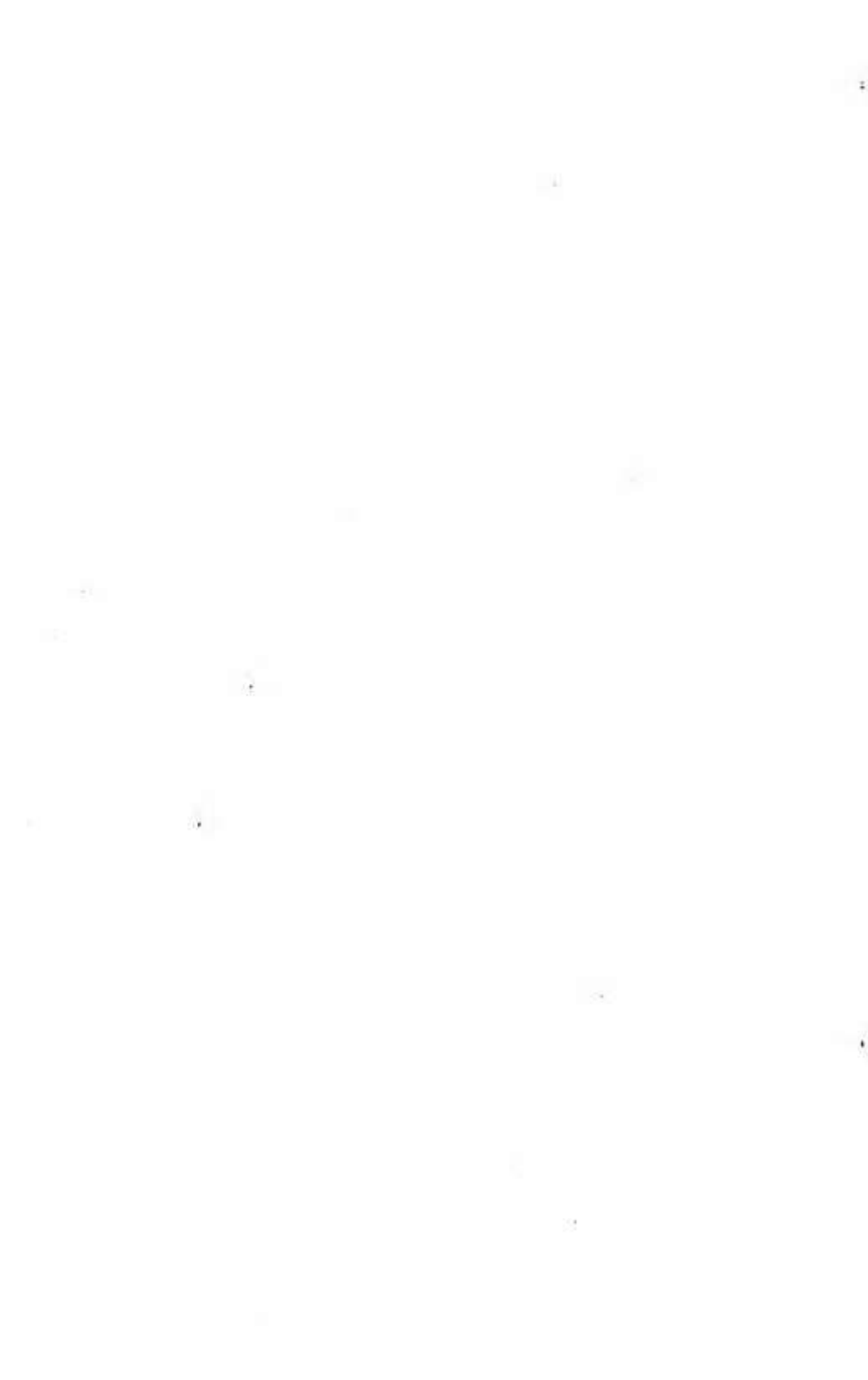
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VOYAGE OF VAN LINSCHOTEN.

The First Booke.

(Continued.)

THE 46. CHAPTER.

Of the Elephant.

ELEPHANTES are in many places of India, specially in the Countrey of Æthiopia, [lying] behind Mosambique among the blacke Caffares,¹ where commonly they kill and eate them, and sell their teeth unto the Portingallies. They are found also in India,² and in Bengala, & in Pegu great numbers, where they [use to] hunt them with great troupes of men, and tame Elephantes, and so compasse, and get into a heape a thousand or two [at the least], whereof they choose out a hundreth or more as they néede, and let the other go, that the Countrey may alwaies have great store. Those they [doe] in. time [bring up and] learne [them to tiavel] with [them, and. to indure]³ hunger and thirst, [with] other inventions, so long that they beginne to under. stande men when they speake. Then they annoint them with Oyle, and wash them* *lid so do them great good, whereby they become as tame and gentle as men, so that they want nothing but speech. In the kingdome of Sion' there are also very many, where they say there was a white Elephant, which the men of Pegu prayed unto, and called⁵ it

¹ Orig. Dutch : black (persons) or Caffræ". ^a

Orig. Dutch : all India" *****³ Orig. Dutch :

(add) threatg,⁴ Sion=Siun.

⁶ : pray unto and call",

the king of Elephantes, holding it in honor and estimation like a God: for the which Elephant there rose great warre betweene the Countrey of Pegu and Sion, as in the description of those Countries I have already declared.¹ In the Island of Seylon there are also great numbers, which are esteemed the best and sensiblest of all the worlde, for wheresoever they meet with any other Elephantes (the Indians report for a truth, that they have tryed it) those Elephants of other Countries do reverence and honor to the Elephants of Seylon.² •The most service that they use them for in India, is to draw their pipes, buttes, packes, and other goodes, and to ship them, all [which they do] with Elephants. They are kept at the kings charges, and he that needeth them, speaketh to their keepers,³ and agreeth with them for a price [to have their labour] : Then the keeper getteth upon the necke [of the Elephant] and thrusteth his feet under his eares, having a hooke in his hand, which he sticketh on his head, where his stones' lye, that is to say above betweene both his eares, which is the cause, that they are so well able to rule them : and comming to the thing which they are to draw, they binde the fat or packe fast with a rope that he may feele the waight thereof, and then the keeper speaketh unto him : whereuppon hee taketh the corde with his snout, and windeth it about his teeth, and thrusteth the end into his mouth, & so draweth it hanging [after him], whether they desire to have it. If it be to be put into a boate, then they bring the boate close to the shore of the Key,^b and the Elephant putteth it into the boate himselfe, and with his snout gathereth stones together,

¹ See above, vol. i, p. 98, and note 1.

^a Cfr. vol. i, p. 80. Tennent (Ceylon, Part vnr, ch. vi ; edition of 1859, ii, 380) attributes this story to Tavernier, but Tavernier adopted it perhaps from Linschoten.

³, their muten or keepers"⁴: testicu108".

⁵ : aende wal ofte key" (to the shore or the wharf).

Orig. Dutch:

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch

which he laieth under the fat, [pipe, or packe] & with his teeth striketh [and thrusteth the packe or vessel.] to see if it lie fast or not. It will draw any great shot or other Ironwork or mettall, being made fast unto it, be it never so heavie; they draw fustes, small Gallies, and other great boats, as carvels, and such like, as easily out of the water upon the land, as if no man were in them¹: so that they serve their turnes there, even as our slids or carts with horses [doe here to carrie our wares and marchandises] ; their meat is rice and water, they sleepe like kine, oxen, horses, and all foure footed beastes, and bow their knees and all their members as other beastes doe. In winter when it beginneth to raine, then they are unquiet,² and altogether mad, so that their keepers cannot rule them, and then they are let some whether out of the towne to a great tree, and there tyed unto it by the legs with a great iron chaine, where they cary him meate, and so hee lieth in the open aire, as long as he is mad, which is from Aprill to September, all the Winter time when it raineth, and then he commeth to him selfe, and beginneth to serve againe as tamely, that a man may lie^s under his bellie, so you doe him no hurt: but he that hurteth him, hee must take heede, for they never forget when any man doth them iniurie, untill they be revenged. Their teeth which is the Ivory bone, is much used in India, specially in Cambaia, whereof they make many curious peeeces of workemanship, the women weare manillas, or. arme bracelets thereof, ten or twelve about each arme, whereby it is there much worne,⁴ and are in great numbers brought out of Aethiopia, Mosambique and other places, In the Island of Seylon and Pegu, they fight most upon Ele-

¶ Orig. Dutch : "oft niemant daer en waer" (ae if no man were present).

² : "tochtig" (ruttish).

³ : "door cruypen" (creep through). ⁴ : "bought".

Orig. Dutch:

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch

phants, and bind swords upon their teeth, they have likewise wooden Castles uppon their backes, wherein are¹ five or sixe men, that shoot out of them with bowes, or peeces, and also cast out wildfire.² They doe no other hurt but onely serve to put the enemie out of order, and to scatter them out of their rankes, but if any one of them [once] turneth his backe, then they all begin to turne & runne over their owne people, and put them all out of order. They are very fearefull of a rat or a mouse, and also of the Pismyres, because they feare they would creepe into their snouts. They are likewise afraide of gunne shot and of fire, unlesse by length of time they be used unto them. When they have [the] companie³ one of the other, the male Elephant standeth upon the higher ground, and the female somewhat lower. As they goe along the way, although you see them not, you may heare them a farre off by the noyse⁴ of their feet and clapping of their eares, which they continually use.⁶ They are as swift in going almost as a horse, and are very proud, and desirous of honour. When there is any great feast or holiday⁶ kept in Goa, with solemn procession, commonly the Elephants go with them, the yong before, and the old behind, and are all painted uppon their bodies⁷ with the Armes and Crosses of Portingall, & have every one five or six trumpettters or players upon the Shalmes, sitting uppon them [that sound very pleasantly], wherewith they are as well pleased, and goe with as great gravitie and in as good order as if they were men. It hapned in Goa, that an Elephant shuld draw a great fust out of the water unto the land, which fust was so great and heavie, that hee could

¹ Orig. Dutch: "stand".

² Orig. Dutch : fire-pans".

³ Orig. Dutch : or cohabitation".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : thunder".

Orig. Dutch:

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch

6 : which always go up and down". 6 : " Sacrament-day,
or any great holiday". 7 • body and head".

not doe it alone, so that they must have another to help him: whereupon the keeper chid him, using many hard wordes, saying, that he was idle and weak, and that it would be an everlasting shame f.or him, that they must fetch another to helpe him, wherewith the Elephant was so desperate, that he thrust away his fellow (which was brought to help him) and began freshly againe to draw, with so great a force,¹ more then hee was well able to doe, that [with extreame labour] hee burst and fell downe starke dead in the place. At such time as I was to make my voyage from Cochin to Portingall, the Rudder of our ship was out of order, so that it must of force be brought on land to make it fit againe, and so it was drawn to the river side at the sterne of the boat, which the Elephant should draw on land uppon two bordes, that it might slide up, and because it was heavie, (as the Rudder of a ship of 1,400 or 1,600 tunnes requireth) as also that the Elephant was as yet but yong, and not growne to his ful strength, so that he could not draw it out alone, yet he did the best hee could : but seeing hee could not doe it, he fell on his fore legges, and began to crie and weepe, that the teares ran out of his eyes, and because many of us stooke upon the shore to behold this sight, the keeper began to chide him, and with hard words to curse him, because he shamed him thus in presence of so many men,¹ [not to be able to draw up such a thing :] but what strength or labour soever the Elephant used, he could not doe it alone, but, when they brought another Elephant to help him, they both together drew it halfe out of the water, so that it lay partly uppon the bordes. The first Elephant perceiving that with his head and teeth thrust the other Elephant away, and would have no more helpe, but drew it out himselfe : whereby

¹: that he should shaune himself before the spectators".

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch

it may bee considered, that they are ira understanding and desire of commendation like unto men.

ⁱ : force and madness".

They ²are likewise very thankfull and mindfull of any good done unto them. When new yeares day commeth, their keepers use of common custome to aske new yeres gifts of the Viceroy, the Archbishop, and other governours and gentlemen, and then the Elephants come to the dore¹ and bow their heads downe, and when any thing is given, they kneele on their knees with great lowlinesse,² [and thankfulness] for the good deedes so done unto their keepers they think to bee done unto themselves). They use as they passe by such houses, to bow their heads at the doores, as also whqn they passe by the Church doores, and by crosses, which their Masters teach them. They have a custome that they goe often into the market where herbes are sold, as Reddish, Lettice, Colworts, and such like stuffe, and those that are liberall to the Elephant, doe use to throw something before him. Among the rest there was an Hearb wife which alwaies used to throw something of her wares before the Elephant.³ Now when the time came on that the Elephant groweth mad, as I said before, they use to goe with them three or foure dayes or a weeke about the streets before they bind them up, (beeing as then but halfe mad) to ask something of every body for the feeding of the mad Elephant in the winter time. And going thus about the streetes, the master is not able to rule him, for hee runneth

² Orig. Dutch : (add) or in the place".

Tratado

* Orig. Dutch : ⁶ 'reverence'.

³ This story is from Acoſta's

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch :

about with his head downeward,⁴and by his roaring⁵ giveth the people warning to beware, and⁵⁶[when he findeth or] seeth no man, Chee] leapeth and overthroweth whatsoever he meeteth withall, whereby hee maketh⁷ great sport and pastime, much like to the baiting of oxen⁸ in Spaine, which never ceaseth, until one, two, or more of them be slaine, the like rule is kept with the mad Elephant in India. It chanced in this running about, that the Elephant ran through the streets, and in haste at unwares came into the market, throwing downe all that was in his way, whereat every man was abasht, and leaving their ware, ranne to save themselves from being over run by the Elephant, and by means of the noyse and prease of people, they fell one over another, as in such rages is commonly seene. Among them was this woman, that alwaies used to give the Elephant some thing to eat, which had little childe in the market lying by her in a basket, and by the hastie rising up aud throng of the people, the woman ran into a house, not having time to snatch up her Child, and take it with her, and when the Elephant was alone in the market place, where he roared¹ up and downe, overthrowing all things that were before him, hee came by the child (that I said) lay still in the market, and [as] every man [looked,] specially the mother, which cried out, verily thought that the Elephant had taken it² [and cast it on his shoulder] and spoiled it as he did all other thinges. Hee on the contrarie notwithstanding all his

⁴ Orig. Dutch : " met koppen int bonder?" (without seeing anything).

⁵ 6 Orig. Dutch : " with calling" (is said of the master).

⁶ Orig. Dutch : because he".

⁷ they make".

⁸bull-fighting".

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch

madnesse, being mindfull of the [good will and] liberalitie of the childes mother dayly used unto him, took up the child handsomelie [and tenderly] with his snout, and layde it softly upon a stall by a shop side, which done, hee began againe to use the same order of stamping, crying, and clapping⁸ as he had done at the first, to the great wondering of al that beheld it, specially to the ease and ioy of the mother, that had recovered her child sound and well againe. These and such like examples do often' happen in India, which would be too long to rehearse, and therefore I thought good onely to set

- ¹ Orig. Dutch : leaped".
- ² Orig. Dutch : should take it and spoil it".
- ³ : beyren" (swinging, tottering).
- ⁴ : daily".

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch :

these three or foure before your eyes, as things worthy memorie, thereby to teach us to bee mindfull of all good deeds done unto us, and with thankfulnes to requite them, considering that these dumbe beastes doe shew us, as it were in a glasse, that wee should doe so as they doe, not onely when they have their sence and understanding, but (which is more to bee wondred at) when they are¹ out of their wits [and starke mad:] whereæs men many times having all their understanding, and their fine wits sound, do cast the benefits, which they have received behind their backs, yea, and at this day doe reward all good deedes with unthankfulnesse, God amend it.

THE 47. CHAPTER.

Of the Abadas or Rhinoceros.

The Abada or Rhinoceros² is not in India,⁸ but onely in Bengala, and Patane. They are lesse and lower then the Elephant. It hath a short horne upon the nose, in the hinder part somewhat big, & toward the end sharper, of a browne blew,⁴ and whitish colour, it hath a snout like a hogge, and the skin uppon the upper part of his body is all wrinckled, as if it were armed with Shields [or Targets]. It is a great enemy of the Elephant. Some thinke it is the

¹ Orig. Dutch : in times that they are half or wholly", etc.

² Abada or Bada (e.g., in Eredia, f. 18) is the name of the rhinoceros used by the Portuguese after their discovery of the East. It is clearly the Malay name badak which would be heard in the Malay country, where the animal is common. The Portuguese might have seen the rhinoceroe still earlier at Sofala, but Bleek (Language of M8ambique, pp. 52, 53) does not give any African name from which this word could be derived. Both forms (abada and bada) are given by Bluteau and Moraee. But Barbosa (1611) has only the ~~first~~—[

³ i.e., the West cfc. n. 3, on p. 64 and p. 62 of vol. i. ⁴ dark blue".

ri('ht Unicorne, because that as yet there bath no other bin found, but only by hearesay, and by the pictures of them. The Portingales and those of Bengala affrme, that by the River Ganges in the Kingdome of Bengala, are many of these Rhinoceros, which when they will drinke, the other beasts stand and waite upon them, till the Rhinoceros hath drunke, and thrust their¹ horne into the water, for he cannot drink but his horne must be under the water because it standeth so close unto his nose, and muzzle : and then after him all the other beastes doe drinke. Their hornes in India are much esteemed and used against all venime, poyson,² and

¹ Orig. Dutch: his".

^a The unicorn's horn wu supposed by the ancient writers on medicine to be of use against poison, and the same belief seems to have arisen ~~as~~ regards the rhinoceros' horn, because it taken to be the unicorn's horn, as Van Linschoten says. So late a writer as Monardes believed that he had seen a piece of unicorn's horn ; but it is clear that the idea of the unicorn's horn has arisen out of myths with which the narwhal's horn wag eventually connected (88 Col. Yule showed, Marco Polo, ii, p. 273) ; and when, with increased knowledge, the unicorn was found not to exist, the rhinoceros' horn was a8umed to be the unicorn's horn. 'Tbe delusion about the '6 virtues" of such horns lasted in Europe till the seventeenth century, when the illustrious Redi exposed it. In the East it seems to be still believed, e.g., the Talepf Sherepf (trans)ated by Playfair. 1833), says : 'd Its (tbe rhinoceros') flesh is used in disorders of wind, and decreases urine and The smoke of the horn while burning is excellent for the cure of piles, and for producing ea.sy labour; drinking water from a cup made of the horn will also cure the piles" (p. 141). What Redi states is interesting : '6 Raccontouo maraviglie del gangue del suddetto Rinoceronte nel guarire i dolori colici, nello stagnare i flussi di ungue, e nel provocare i soliti, e necessari fiori alle donne (che pur son dal tra di loro contrarie). Dicono cbe la pelle di questo animale infusa lungmnente, e bollita nell' acqua, e poscia per tre giorni continui bevtane la decozione, sia medicina sicurissima a coloro, che per languidezz.8 di stomaco, o per qualsisia altra cagione, aborriscono il cibo, e son torment8ti da continua inappetenza. Ed il volgo, che ama grandemente d' essere ingannato, e che ha tutta la sua speranza nelle coge pellegrine, e difficili ad ottenersi, 10 crede facilissimamente, ma io non so indurmici, perch8 ne parlo dopo averne fatte molte prove ; E che non si dice egli, e che non si predica delle virtu del cornodi questo stesso anilnale valevo)e a difendere il cuore, e la vita da qualsisia veleno? e pure 10 non ne •ho

many other diseases : likewise his teeth, clawes, flesh, skin and blood, and his very dung, and water and all whatsoever is about him, is much esteemed in India, and used for the curing of many diseases and sicknesses, which is very good and most true, as I my self¹ by experience have found , but it is to be understood, that all Rhinocerotes are not a like good, for there are some whose hornes are sold for one, two, or three hundred Pardawes the peece, and there are others of the same colour and greatnes that are sold but for three or foure Pardawes, which the Indians know and can discern. The cause is that some Rhinocerotes, which are found in certaine places in the countrie of Bengala have this vertue, by reason of the hearbes which that place only yeeldeth and bringeth forth, which in other places is not so, and this estimation is not onely held of the horne, but of all other things in his whole body, as I saide before. There are also by Malacca, Sion, and Bengala some goates⁹ that are wild, whose hornes are esteemed for the best hornes aoainst poyson, and all venime that may be found : they are called Cabras de Mato, yt. is, wilde 'Goates. These hornes are of great account in India, and much esteemed, and are oftentimes by experience found to bee verie good, wherof I my self am a good witnes, having prooved the same. In the yeare 1581. as king Phillip was at Lisbone, there was a Rhinoceros and an Elephant brought him out of India for a present, and he caused them both to be led with him unto Madril, where the Spanish Court is holden. This shal suffice as touching beastes and birdes in those countries, although there are many others which are not so well knowne: therefore I have heere set downe none but such as are dayly seene

veduto un minimo effetto alcuno delle corna della gran bestia contro' 'l mal caduco" (F. Redi, *E*perienze intorno a diver8e coge naturali*, 4to., 1686, f. 79-80).

⁹ "bucks or goata" (goats, male and female).

†Orig. Dutch : in some cases".

[there in the land], and well known [by every man in the countrie].¹

THE 48. CHAPTER.

Of the Fishes and other beastes in the Seas of India.

Fish in India is verie plentifull, and some very pleasant and sweete. The best fish is called Mordexiin, Pampano, and Tatiingo.² There is a fish called Piexe Serra,⁸ which is cut in round peeces as we cut salmon, and salt it. It is very good, and wil indure long to carie over sea [in ships] for victuals. Most of their fish is eaten with rice, that they seeth in broth which they put upon the rice, and is somewhat sowre, as if it were sodden in cooseberries, or unripe grapes, but it tasteth well, and is called Carriil,⁴ which is their dayly meat, the rice is in stead of bread : there are also good Shads, Soles, and other sortes of fishes. The Garnaten⁵ is the best & greatest that ever I saw any, for that with a dozen of them a man may make a good meale. The Crabs and Crevishes are verie good and marvellous great, that it is a wonder to tell, and that which is more wonderful, when the moone is in the full, here with us it is a common saying, that then Crabbes, and crevishes are at the best, but there it is cleane contrarie : for with a full moone they are emptie and

Orig. Dutch: to avoid all uncertainty".

■ The first name is the Konkani Murdaav, 88 it is usually written, which is explained the fish called Madama in Portuguese. The second is the Pomfret of the English, spp. of Stromateus. The third seems to be also Portuguese, and is, probably, corrupt; I cannot find it either in Bluteau or Moraes, nor in the Portuguese Konkani *Dictionary*.—[B.]

³ I.e., the "Seer" fish, read "peixe ~~erra~~".—[B.] Several spp. of Cybium. ⁴ I.e., Curry. Carril is the Canarege form of the word. The English have, perhaps, abridged it ; or, rather, adapted the Tamil form Kari.

In Hind. the latter form has been ~~adopted~~—Karli.—[B.]

■ Dutch Garnaet", i.e., shrimp".

out of season, and with a newe moone good and full. There are also Muskles and such like shellfishes of many sorts, oysters very many, specially at Cochin; & from thence to the cape de Comorin.¹ Fish in India is very good cheape, for yt. with the valew of stivers of their money, a man may buy as much fish and rice to it, as will serve five or sixe men for a good meale, after the Spanish manner, which is very good cheape, in respect of their victuals⁸ in Spaine and Portingall.

There is in the rivers, and also in the Sea along the coast of India great store of fishes, which the Portingalls call Tubaron or Hayen.⁹ This fish doth great mischief, and devoureth many men that fish for pearles,⁵ and therefore they dare not swimme in the rivers for feare of these fishes, but doe use to bath themselves in cesternes, made for the same purpose, as I said before. As our ship lay in the River of Cochin, readie to sayle from thence to Portingall, it hapned that as we were to hang on our rutter, which as then was mended, the master of the ship, with 4 or 5 saylers, went with the boat to put it on, and an [other] Sayler beeing made fast with a corde [about his middle, and tied] to the ship, hung downe with halfe his body into the water to place⁷

¹ So also at Negapatam. They are generally to be found where the drainage of a town enters a backwater in the sea, and are very un-

* Orig. Dutch: a pair of stivers" (een paar stuyverg).

⁸ Orig. Dutch ' in respect of the dearneu and (sic) the market of S. and P."

⁴ I.e., sharks, excessively common the tropicall Port. "tabarão", — [B.] "Hayen" iB the Dutch name (sing. Hui).

⁶ This iB not correct. Sir E. Tennent 88Y8 (Ceylon, vol. ii, 1859, p. 565) : " Strange to oy, though the Gulf of Manaar abounds with these hideous creatures, not more than one well-authenticated accident is known to have occurred from this source during any pearl fishery since the British have had possession of Ceylon." ⁶ Orig. Dutch: not much".

⁷ to help with placing".

the same upon the hookes, and [while he hung in the water,] there came one of those Hayens, and bit one of his legs, to

the middle of his thigh, cleane off at a bit, notwithstanding that the Master stroke at him with an oare, and as the pore man was putting downe his arme to feele his wound, the same Fish at the second time for an other bit did bite off his hand and arme above the elbow, and also a peece of his buttucke.

The Master and all the Saylers in the Boate not being able to help him, although they both [stroke and] flang at it with staves and oares, and in that miserable case the poore man was carried into the Hospitall, where we left him with small hope¹ of life, [and how he sped after that God knoweth,] for the next day we set sayle [and put to Sea]. These and such like chances happen dayly by those fishes in India, as well in the sea, as in the Rivers, spebially among the Fishers for Pearles,² whereof many loose their lives.

In the River of Goa in Winter time³ when the mouth of the River was shut up, as commonly at that time it is, the fishermen tooke a fish of a most wonderfull and strange forme, such as I thinke was never seene eyther in India, or in any other place, which for the strangenes therof was presented to my Lord the Archbishop, the picture whereof by his commandement was painted, and for a wonder sent to the King of Spaine.

It was in bignes, as great as a middle sized Dogge⁴ with a snout like a hogge, small eies, no eares, but two holes where his eares should bee, it had foure feet like an Elephant, the tayle beginning somewhat uppon the backe broad, and then

¹ Orig. Dutch : hope or desire".

* Orig. Dutch : fishers and pearl-divers".

³ I.e., in the rainy season, from May to ~~October~~.

■ This description makes it probable that the animal was a "pangolin"), or ant-eater (*Manis penladactyla*), which the ignorant natives as a fish ! Cfr. Jerdon's *Mammals of India*, pp. 314, fg.—CB.J

flatte, and at the verie end round and somewhat Sharpe. It ranne a long the hall uppon the flore, [and in evrie place] of the house snorting like a hog^{te}. The whole body, head, taile,

& legs being covered with scales of a thtunb breadth,ⁱ harder than Iron or Steele : Wee hewed [and layd] uppon them [with weapons,] as if men should beate upon an Anvil, and when wee stroke uppon Ililn, hee rouled hinnselſe in a heape, head and feete altogether, so that hee lay like a round ball, wee not beeing able to iudge where he closed himself together, neyther could wee with anie instrument or strength of hands open him againe, but letting him alone and not touching him, hee opened himselfe and ranne away as I said before.

And because I am now in hand with Fishes of India, I will here declare a short and true Historie of a Fish, although to some it may seemne incredible, but it standeth painted in the Viceroyes Pallace in India, and was set downe by true and credible witnesses that it was so, and therefore it standeth there for memorie of a wonderfull thing, together with the names and surnames of the ship, Captaine, day & yere when it was done, and as yet there are Inany men living at this day, that 'overe in the same shippe and adventure, for that it is not long since, and it was thus. That a ship sayling from Mosaml)ique into India, and they having faire weather, a good fore winde, as Inuch as the Savles might beare before the winde for the space of fourtéene dayes [together], directin«r their course towards the Equinoctiall line, every day as they tooke the height of the Sunne, in stead of diminishin •r or lessening their de^arees, according to the Winde and course they had and held, they found thern selves still contrarie, and every day further backwards [then they were, to the great admrination and wondering of them all, and] contrarie to all reason and

Inanes understanding, so that they did not only wonder ¹ great as the fore-joint of a thumb".

thereat, but were much abasht beeing stedfastly perswaded that they were bewitched, for they knew very well by experience, that the streame or course of the water in those countries did not drive them backe, nor withholde them contrarie to all Art of Navigation, whereupon they were all in

great perplexity and feare, [standing still and] beholding each other, not once knowing the cause thereof.

At ye last the chief Boteson whom they call the masters mate,¹ looking by chance overbord towards the beakhead of the ship, he espied a great broad taile of a Fish that had winded it selfe as it were about the beakehead the body thereof beeing under the keele, and the heade under the Ruther, swimming in that manner, and drawing the shippe with her against the wind and their right course : whereby presently they knewe the cause of their so going backwards : so that having at the last stricken long with staves and other weapons oppon the fishes taile, in the ende they stroke it off, and thereby the fish left the ship, after it had layne 14 dayes under the same, drawing the ship with it against wind and weather: for which cause the Viceroy in Goa caused it to be painted in his pallace for a perpetuall memory, where I have often read it, with the day and time, and the name both of the shippe and Captaine, which I can not well remember, although it bee no great matter.

There are many other fishes in those seas and rivers. In the River of Bengala called Ganges, and by Malacca there are Crocodiles, and other sea Serpents of an unspeakeable greatness which often times doe overturne smal fisher boates and other scutes, and devoure the men that are therein : and some of them creeping out of the water unto the lande do snatch uppe divers men, which they hale after them, and then kill them and eate them,¹⁰ as it dayly happeneth in

I Orig. Dutch : den Hoogh-bootsman dieee onder-Schipper noemen".

¹⁰ Orig. Dutch : lande, surprise the men, overtake, and devour them".

those Countries. There are by Malacca certaine fish shelles found on the shore, much like Scalop shelles,¹ so great and so heavie, that two strong men have enough to doe with a Leaver to draw one of them after them. Within them there is a fish which they of Malacca do eate. There were some of those shelles in the ballast of the shippe that came from Malacca, & kept company with us from the Island of S. Helena, to the Islande of Tercera, where the shippe was cast away, and some of the shelles taken out of her, which the Jesuites of Malacca had sent unto Lisbonne, to set in the wals² of their church and Cloyster, which they there [had caused to bee made, and] most sumptuously built.

The like happened to a shippe called S. Peter, that sayled from Cochin towards Portingall, that fell upon a sande, which at this day is called after the sallie ships name S. Peters sande, lying from Goa South Southeast³ under 6. degrees upon the South side, where it was cast away, but all the men saved themselves, and of the woode of the shippe that was cast away, they made a small [Barke or] Carvell, wherewith they all arrived in India: and while they were busied about building of their ship, they found such great Crabbes upon that sand, and in so great numbers that they were constrained to make a sconce, and by good watch to defend themselves from them, for that they were of an unreasonable' greatnes, so that whornsoever they got under their claws it cost him his life •.⁵ this is most true and not long since done, for that in the same shippe wherein I came out of India into Portingale, there 'vere two of the Saylor's that had béene in the same shippe called S. Peter, and affirmed it for a truth, as it is likewise paynted in divers places in Goa, for a perpetual memory, which I thought good

■ Orig. Dutch : ⁶ Bint Jacobs schulpen"e Doubtless Tridacne gigas. 2

Orig. Dutch : front". ³ Orig. Dutch : ⁸ ' south southw4 Orig. Dutch : abominable".

b Ori«r. Dutch

and they devoured him".

to set downe, to shewe the strangenesse of those fishes : and it is to be thought that there are many other fishes and sea monsters, as yet to us not known, which [are dayly found by] such as continually use to sea, [and] doo often meete with [them]. And this shall be suffcient for the fishe8 & sea monsters of India.

THE 49. CHAPTER.

Of all fruii, trees, plant, and common hearbg in India, and fint of a [certain] fruit called Anana8.

Ananas by the Canarijns called Ananasa, by the Brasiiian,⁸ Nana, and by others in Hispaniola Iaiama : by the Spaniard8 in Brasilia Pinas, because of a certain resemblance which the fruite hath with the Pine apple.¹ It commeth cut of the ProVince of Sancta Croce, first brought into Brasilia,² then to the Spanish Indies, and afterwarde into the Bast Indies, where nowe they grow in great abundance, of the bignes of Citrone8 or of a common Melon. 17uy are of a faire colcur, of a yellow greene, which greennes when it is ripe vadeth away. It is sweet in taste, & pleasant in smell, like to an Abricot, 80 that by the very smell of them a man may know the houses wherein these fruites are kept. Afar of they 8hew like Artichokes, but they have no such Sharpe prickes [on their leaves], the plants [or stalkes] whereon they grow are as bigge as Thi8tle,⁸ and have a roote also like a Thistle, whereon groweth but one Nut in the middle of the stalke, and rounde about it certaine mnall stallces whereon some fruite likewise doeth often tinw grow.' I have had some of the Slips here in my garden, that were brought mee

¹ I.e., in modern English, the Pine-cone.—CY.] ^a Orig. Dutch : Ig from the province of Santa croce first, in Bruilib, thence brought into Spanish India", etc. Santa Cruz is the old name of Braail.

³ Orig. Dutch : Cardon". Cardo (Lat. Carduu) ig the Spanish word for thistle. Orig. Dutch : of which some LIDO bear fruit".

out of Brasilia, but our colde countrey could not brooke them. This fruite is hot and moist, and eaten cut of wine lilce a Peach, light of digesture, but Rupertuous in nourishing:¹ It inflameth and heateth, and

consumeth the gums ; by reason of the small threedes that run through u. There are many sortes of this fruite among the Brasilians, which according to the difference of their speeches have likewise different names, whereof three kindes are specially named and written of. The first called Taicama, which is the longest & the best of taste, and the substance of it yellow. The second Boniama, that 'is white within, and not very sweet* of taste. The thirde Iaiagna,⁸ which is whitish within, and tasteth like Renish Wine. These fruiters likewise do grow some of themselves as if they were planted, and are called wilde Ananasses, and some grmve in gardens, whereof we noto make' mention. The wilde⁵ growe uppon stalkes of the length of a pike or Speare, rounde, and of the bignece of an Orange, ful of thornq : the leaves likewise have Sharpe pricks, and round about full of soft thorne,⁸ : tha fruite is little eaten, although they are of an indifferent pleasant taste. The whole plantes with the rootes are full of iuyce, which being taken about seven or eight of the clocke in a morning, ana drunke vith Sugar, is holden for a most certaine remedie against the heate of the liver and the kidneye,⁸, against caulcerated •kidneyes, mattery water and eacoration of the yarde. The Arabians commend it to be good against Saynt Anthonies fire, and call it Queura. He that is dwirous to reade more hereof, let him reade Costa in the proper Chapter of Ananas, and Ovied,ius⁶ in the eight booke, and eighteenth Chapter : and

1 Orig. Dutch : " but when too much is taken it inflames," etc.

* Orig. Dutch : and very sweet" (mal soet).

³ The names a8 given in Ramusio's Italian Oviedo are Iaiama (see preceding page), Boniama, and Iaiagua (Ramus, iii, f. 136v).

4 Orig. Dutch : have made".

⁵ These are the Pandanus odoraticimus in **India**.—

⁶ Oviedo, Hi8toria General de lag India8 (Salom., 1547). In his Natural Hygtoria & lag Indiag (Toledo, 1526) it is spoken of f. 42.

Thevetiug in his obærvations of America,¹ in the siz and forteth Chapter. Anana8 preserved in Sugar are like Cocumberg, whereof I have had many.²

Anana8 is one of the best fruites, and of best taste in all India, but it is not a proper fruit of India it selfe, but a strange fruite, for it was first brought by the Portingalles out of Brasille, so that at the first it was sold for a noveltie, at a Pardaw the peece, and sometimes more, but now there are so many growen in the Countrey, that they are very good

cheape.⁸ The time when they are ripe is in Lent, for then they are best and sweetest of taste. They are as bigge as a Melon, and in forme like the heade of a Distaffe, without like a Pine apple, but softe in cutting : of colour redde and greenish: They growe about halfe a fadome high, from the grounde, not much more or lesse, the leaves are' like the Hearbe that is brought out of Spayne, called Aloe, or Semper viva, because it is alwayes greene, and therefore it is hanged on the beames of houses,⁵ but somewhat smaller, and at the endes somewhat Sharpe, as if they were cut out. When they eate them, they pull off the shell, and cutte them into slices or [peece,] as men desire to have them drest. Some⁶ have small kernelles within them, like the kernelles of Apples or Peares. They are of colour within like a Peach, that is ripe, and almost of the same taste, but in sweetnesse they surpasse all fruites. The iuyce thereof is like sweete Muste, [or newe Renish Wyne] : a man can never satisfie himselfe therewith. It is very hotte of nature,⁷ for if you

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F. André Thevet, *Leg Singularité8 de la France Antaretique* (Paris, 1558) , fol. 89, 90.

* Note by D. Paludanus (Orig. Dutch).

³ The pine-apple may now be said to have run wild in Mal8bBr ; but is uncommon and seldom cultivated on the East (or Coromandel) coast of S. India, 88 the Tamil people do not like the ~~flavour~~.

■ Orig. Dutch: are almost".

⁵ Orig. Dutch : in the housed.

⁶ Orig. Dutch: ⁶ they".

^T I.e., very acid.

let a knife sticke in it but halfe an houre long, when you draw it forth again, it will bee halfe eaten uppe, yet it doeth no particular hurte, unlesse a man shoulde eate so much thereof, that hee surfet upon them, as many such greedie and unreasonable men there are, which eate all thinges without any measure [or discretion]. The sicke are forbidden to use them. The common way to dresse the (common] Ananasses, is to cut them in [broad]

round [cakes or] slyces, and so being steeped in wine it is a very pleasant meat.

THE 50. CHAPTER.

Of Iacqua or Iacca.

This [fruite] groweth in Culecut, and in some other places of India neere to the Sea, [and] upon [ryvers or] waters (sides. ¹It is] a certaine fruite that in Malabar is called in Canara and Cusurate, Panar and Panasa, by the Arabians, Panac, by the Persians, Paua.c.¹¹ This fruite groweth upon. great trees, not out of the branches like other fruites, but out of the body' of the tree, above the earth, and under the leaves. The leaves are as bigge as a [mans] hand,⁵ greenish, with thick hard veine that goeth cleane thorough the length [of them] . The smallest of this fruite, specüdy that which groweth in Malabar, [and is] the best [of all], is greater than our greatest Putn-

¹ The jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) is not common in India, except on the West Coast [and in Bengal]. In Malabar and Travancore it ~~supplies~~⁸ most important article of food, by its fruit ; and in Travancore this is almost a staple of food.—C.B.J

* I.e., the fruit only is called cakka; the tree is called pilava in Malay-pians¹ (I mean of Portugall), they are without covered with a hard shell,¹²¹³ of colour greene, otherwise it is match like the Pine

¹¹ These are all derived from the Sanskrit name ~~malaka~~—

Orig. Dutch : body or trunk of the tree".
Rather an exaggeration.—[B.]

¹² Ramer : 8kin" or husk".

¹³ It has an offensive, fætid odour 8180.4B.]

apple, save onely that the [shell •or] huske seemeth to be set ful of pointed Diamants, which have ccertaine, greene [and] short hookes [at the endes], but at the [verie] points are blackish, and yet are neither sharpe nor pricking although they seeme [so to be].

These fruites are like Melons, and sometintes greater, outwardly greene, and inwardly Yelow, with many 80/ prickles, apparrelled [(as it were)] like a Hedgehog. Those that grow in Goa are not so good, nor of so good a taste as those in Malabar. This fruit being ripe, which is commonly in December, smelleth very sweete,⁸ and is of two sorts, whereof the best is called Barca, the other Papa,⁹ which is not so good, and yet in handling it is soft like the other. The best cost about 40. Marvedies, which is somewhat more than a Ryall [of plate], and being ripe they are of a blackish colour, and with a hard huske, the outward part⁵ thereof which compasseth the Nut, of many tastes, some times it tasteth like a Melon, sometimes like a Peach, and [somewhat] pleasanter, (but in taste it is most like unto the Peach) sometimes like a Hony Combe, sometimes like a Citron,¹⁴ but they are hard to digest, do commonly conte up⁷ againe [out of the stomacke] undigested eren as they were eaten. This fruit being cut up and opened longwise [in the middle], 'is white vithin, and full of meate, with many partitions ful of long Nuts, thicker and greater then Dates,

4 these two differtmt kinds were early mentioned.—[B.] (See Friar

Jordanus, Hakl. Soc., pp. 13-14, and Ibn Batuta, iii, 126, 127.) ⁶ i.e., the pulp which surrounds each of the nuts.—[B.]

¹⁴ Orig. Dutch : " like L eweet citron". Orig.

Dutch : " go down".

with a graye skin, the Nut white, like our Chesnuts. Being greene they eate

Orig. Dutch : dan onse grootste Flesschen ofte Pompoenen% " than our bottles or pumpkins".

earthy, and sharpe of taste, and ingender much Wine,ⁱ bid being roasted or they are like our Chesnuts & are eerie pleasant, they increase lust, for the which cause they are most used to bee eaten : They stop the Fluc of the belly, the skin about them is heaue for the maw, ama corrupting therein, doth bræd hany evil and pe.stilent humors, wherof such as eate much of this fruit, doe easily get the Plague, which the Indian.⁸ call Morci.* He that desireth to see more hereof, let him Reade Lodcivicus Romanus,³ in his fifth Booke and fifteene Chapter of his Navigaticng, and Christopheru⁸ a Costa in his Cap. of Iaca, & Gracia ab Horto, in the second booke and fourth Chapter.' laacas grow on great trees like Nut trees, & onely on the sea shores, that is to say, in such countries as border on the seas,^b cleane contrarie unto al other fruites, for they grow above¹⁵¹⁶ the earth, upon the trunkes [or bodies] of the trees, & upon the great thick branches, but where the branches spread abroad, being small and full of leaves, there groweth none: they are as big as a great Melon, and much like it of fashion, although some of them are as great as a man can well lift up, and outwardlie are like the Ananas, but smoother, and of a darke greene colour, the fruit within iB in huskes, like Chesnuttles, but of an other forme, and everie huske hath a Nutte,¹⁷ which is half white, the rest yellowish, and sticketh to a mans handes like honnie, when it is in the beehyves among the waxe, and for toughnesse & in taste for sweetnes not

¹⁵ All this appears to be taken from Garcia d'Orta's Coloqui⁸, f. 121 (edic. de

¹⁶ Orig. Dutch : right above".

¹⁷ Orig. Dutch : fruit".

much unlike. The fruite is on the outside like a Chesnutte,¹⁸ [and] in [forme or] fashion like an Acorne,

■ Should be "wind". Orig. Dutch: ende vele winden genererende".

■ I.e., modaéi, or modazi, i.e., **cholera**.—[B.] I.e., Vartbema. ⁴ Note by Paludanus (Orig. Dutch).

when the gréene knob that groweth under itⁱ is taken away, and of that bignesse and some what bigger : this fruite² that is outmost being eaten, the rest⁸ is good to be rosted or sodden, and are not much unlike in taste to the Chesnuts of Europa. There are of these huskes in every laacca a hundreth and more, according to the greatnes thereof. There are two sorts⁴ of them, the best are called Girasol, and the common and least esteemed, Chambāsal, although in fashion and trées there is no difference, save that the Girasals have a sweeter taste. By this name Girasal & Chambasal, the Indians doe make difference of their Ryce, and other things : they call the best Girasal and the worst Chambasal, after the which names they have their prices : the laacas continue all the yeare.

THE 51. CHAPTER.

Of Mang⁸⁸.

Mangas⁵ growe uppon great trees like Iaca trees, they have many branches, and are of quantitie⁶ as bigge as a great Goose Egge, and in some places of India doe weigh two pounds, and more [the peece]. And many times [there are] of severall colours upon one tree, soma being a light green, others Yelow, & some a reddish green, and for smel and taste pleasant, and not being perished, are of better tast than any Peach. As touching their name, they are commonly called Mangas, i'n

¹⁸ Orig. Dutch : "This fruit is the outside that Bite on the chegnut which is", etc.

¹ Orig. Dutch : the hindermost green little husk".

* Orig. Dutch : the fruit".

³ Orig. Dutch : the chesnut".

⁴ This refers to what may be termed the crops of the fruit; is no difference in the ~~tree~~.

⁵ Malayalam, männa", 8 mango fruit.—[K.] ⁶ Orig. Dutch : size".

Canarijn Ambo, of the Turkes and Persians, Amba.¹ Zhey beare fruit* upon the trees, from Aprill to November, according to the situation of the place, they grmve in many plazei, but the best in Ormus, where before all other fruites they are desired, ~~next~~ unto them are those that grow in Gusarate, which for their goodnes are called Cusarates, they are smaller then the other, but of better taste & favor;⁸ within they have a small Nut, [or kernell]. A thirde sort there is that groweth in Balaga,ttc, and those are the greatest, for there are of them that waigh two pound & a quarter, of a verie pleasant taste. [Even 80 are those] that grow in Charanna, Quindor, Madanagor, and Dultabado, being the chieft toum,es in the kingdome of Nisamaca,⁴ and like unto them are the Mangas of Bengala, Pegu, and Malacca. The shel⁶ of them being taken off, 'is eaten in slices with wine, and also without Wine, as wee eate Peachzs, they are also preserved; the better to keepe them, either in Suger, Vineger, Oyle, or Salt,⁶ like Olives in Spaine [and] being a little opened with a Knife, [they are] stuffed with greene Ginger, headed Carli3ce, Mustard or such like,⁷ they are sometimes eaten only with Salt, and sometimes sodden with Rice, as we doe Olives, and being thus conserved and sodden, are brought [to Ell] in the market. This fruit colde and moyst, although commonly they esteeme it to bee hotte, say, it imgende, reth a paine and griping 'in the maw, of such as eate it, and more over the Heathen Physdtians say, it is hotte, and reiecte, [or

■ 'IYA is a common Prākṛit form. The Sanskrit name iB 'mm"; the common Hind. am and āmb. From ludia the name hag spread to Persia, etc.—[K.]

* Orig. Dutch : They are found".

³ Read flavor", liter. smell" ; Dutch, rueck".

■ Ninmoxa = Nizam Shah. See ch. 27. Ahmednagar was his rædence ; DaulatābAd the old residence built by Mohammed Tughlak. [mie text borrows from Garcia de Orta, f. 134v, in which the first two names are Chacana e Quidur". Chacana is evidently Chuan, some 20 m. N. of Poona. Quindor may be Chanūr.]

■ 5 8bel", i.e., skins. (Orig. Dutch: but".)

■ Orig. Dutch : either in sugar, or in vinegar, oil, and salt".

⁷ I.e., m.ngo pickle, now found even in ~~England~~.

refuse] it, because it ingendereth Saint Anthonie,⁸ fire, Carbuncles,¹ hotte burning Feavers, and swellings, with [scabbes and] scurvines: which I thinke happeneth to men that [eate] this fruite, [and being eaten,] lyeth corrupted in their Hawes, [or rather] by reason of the great heate [and season] of the yeare. At the tinu when this fruite is ripe, many doe fall into the forenamed diseases, although they eate none of this fruite. Before this fruite is fully ripe, it is somewhat hard* of taste, specially the inner part nect to the Nut, but being ripe, [verie] steete and savorie. The Nut that 'is u^ethin it, hoth a hard hudce [or shell], with hard threed⁸ about it, wherein groweth a lng Nut, as big as an Acorne, white vithin, and outwardly covered with a thin white skin. Being raw it is bitter of tast, therefore it is good against wormes, and loosenes of the belly against wormes when it is eaten raw, and against loosennesse of the belly whzn it i' rosted, and then it tsteth like a rosted Acomz. There is an other kinde of this fruite without stones which is' very pleasant. There is also a third scrte, which is wilde, called Manga.s Bravas, and is verie poyson, wherewith they poyson each other, for whosoever eateth but a small quantitie thereof, dyeth presently. They doe sometime mingle Oyle with it, to make it stronger, and⁶ being taken [in that ort,] howsoever it be, it "leth very quickly, and as yet there was never any remediefound against⁶ it. This fruite is light greene, and somewhat bright, full of white milky Juice, and but a little meate. The Nut i.⁸ covered with a hard shel as bigge as a Quince.⁷

Mangas groweth upon trees like laaca trées : they are as

¹ Orig. Dutch ; 'C wilt vuer, roæ" The last iB St. Anthony's fire (erysipelas); the first is translated by Kiliun as phlyctena, pusula". ² Orig. Dutch : treckende" (astringeng).

³ Orig. Dutch: when the nuts are".

⁴ Orig. Dutch: of which the sight is".

⁵ Orig. Dutch : but".

⁶ Orig. Dutch: to cure".

⁷ Note by D. Paludanug (orig. Dutch).

big as a great Peach, but somewhat long, and a li^stle crooked, of colour cleere green, somewhat yealowish,¹ and some times reddish : it hatb within it a stone bicer then a Peach stone, but it is not good to be eaten : The Mangos is inwardly yealowish, but in cutting it is waterish, yet some not so much:² they have a verie pleasant taste, better than a Peach, and like the Annanas,

which is ye best and ye most profitable fruit in al India, for it yeeldeth a great quantity for food & sustenance [of the countrie people], as Olives do in Spaine and Portingale : they are³ gathered when they are greene, and conserved, and for the most part salted in pots, and commonlie used to be eaten with Rice, sodden in pure water, the huske being whole, and so eaten with salt Mangas, which is the continuall food for their slaves and common people, or else salt dried fish in steed of Mangos, without bread, for Rice is [in divers places] in steed of bread. These salted are in cutting like the white Spanish Olives, and almost of the same taste, but somewhat savorie⁴ and not so bitter, yet a little sowre, and are in 80 great abundance, that it is wonderful : there are others that are salted and stuffed with small peeces of greene Ginger, and Garlike sodden : those they call Mangas Recheadas⁵ or Machar they are likewise much used, but not so common as the other, for they are costlie and more esteemed : these are kept in pots with Oyle and Vineger salted. The season when Mangas are mpe is in Lent, and continueth till the Moneth of August.

■ The best coloured repræsentation of the mango fruit is in Forbes's Oriental *Memoirs*.

■ Orig. Dutch : and in cutting it is fibrous ('vlamachtigh'), but some are anoother".

■ Orig. Dutch: are also".

■ Orig. Dutch : wat renscher" rynsch", from Rhine Wine) = little more sourigh (Kil., acidulus), but in a good sense. ^b I.e., stuffed mangoe"

■ Read, as in the original, pickle, a Hind. word (from Persian).—LB.]

To

THE 52. CHAPTER.

Of Cai01L ¹

This fruite groweth cn great trees, not [much] unlike Apple. trees (but the yng trees have leaves, like Laurell [or Bay leaves] they are of a pale green and thicke, tcith white blossoms like Oringe trees, but thicker of leaves, yet not so sweete of mell. The fruite is in greatnesse and forme like a Goose Egge, or a great Apple, verie yellow \$• of good savor, [moyst or] spungie Within, and ful of Iuice, like Lemmons, but uhthou,t kernels :⁸ sweete of taste, but yet harsh¹⁹ in a mans throat, tlæy seeme not to have beene common 'in East India, but brought thether from Brasillia, qc,here those Nuts are much eaten, although Chevet in his description of America (61. Chapter) writeth othervüe. At the end of this fruit rcweth a Nut, of farme like the Kydney of a Hare, whereof I had many brought me by a Pylot of Por-

¹ [Caion8 Bbould probably be Caious, i.e., cajoug]. Cashew (A nacardium Occidentale). The name is, like the tree, from Brazil. The tree iB little more than a shrub in size. Since it was introduced by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century it bu run wild on the West Malabar coast, and covered immense tracts by the sea. It is also very common on the Coromandel coast. This seema to have been soon the case, for Linschoten gays (8t the end of this chapter) tbbt they were common all over India, i.e., about 1590. Mahn (^s ' Etym. Untenubungen," B. v. Acajou, p. 144) has mixed up several distinct words together. AB regard* cashew he has, through excess of care and through acceptance of an unfounded statement by D. Forbes (Hind. Dict., 8.v. kâjü, i.e., cashew) pronounced it to be an Indian (Dravidian) word. But it is nothing of the kind, and instead of the Portuguese taking the word from S. India to Brazil, as Mahn supposes, it is certainly 8 Brazilian word imported into India by the Portuguese. The Tamil name is e.g. Mundiri, referring to the form of the nut, and "kâjü" is only found in Dravidian dialect8 (e.g., Malayalam) influenced by the Portuguese. The Malays have a name Büwa frangi," Flax., p. 64), which showg that it is not indigenus in the Archipelago, though they also use '6 kaju". --^t Properly speaking, the so-called fruit ig an enlarged pedicle, and not a fruit. The trees are always small, not great", 88 Paludanus states,—

¹⁹ Orig. Dutch : 's a little ~~astrioge~~

tingall ²⁰of an Ash colour, or when they are ripe of a reddish Ash colour. These Nuts have two partitions, betweene which two [partitions,) there is a [certaine] spongiouse fattie matter like Ogle, hotte and Sharpe, but in the innermost part thereof is a white kernell very pleasant to Ute, like Pistaccios,¹ with a gray skin over it, which is pulled off. These Nuts being a little roasted are eaten in that sort, & [used to] provoke lust. The fruit and also the Nuts are used in bankets, being eaten with wine & with cut wine, because of their good taste. They are good for the weakness of the Maw, and against perbreacking, and loathing of meate, but so much as will not ice them to that end, doe eat them only dipped or steeped in a little water; the Sharpe Ogle betweene both the partitions is verie good for Saint Anthon's fire,^e and flashing in mens faces.²¹ The Brasilians use it against scuffs; this tree [was at the first] planted of the [very] Nut, but the first and greatest fruite, had neither seede nor kernell; some thinke it to bee a kind of Anacardij, because it is very like it, for the Sharpe iuyce that 'is betweene the partitins. •Reade more hereafter in Carolus Clusius his observations upon Graciam.²² (First Booke and third Chapter.)²³

Cajus groweth on trees like apple trees, [and] are of the bignesse of a Pearre, [at one end] by the stalk somewhat sharp, and at the head thicker, of a yellowish colour, being ripe they are soft in handling: they grow very like apples; for where the apples have a stalk, these Cajus have a Chesnut, as big as the fore ioynt of a mans thumb; they have an other colour and fashion then the Chesnuts of Iaquia, and are

the nuts routed form a favourite desert dish of Europeans in India, and are largely used by the natives in sweetmeats. They were called "promotion nuts" formerly, as they were supposed to be unhealthy, but for this there is no good reason*B.]

²⁰ Orig. Dutch : wilt vuer' (see p. 25).

²¹ Orig. Dutch : vleckheyt" (spottiness).

Orig. Dutch : is propagated by".

²² I.e., Garcia de Orta.

²³ Note by D. Paludanus (orig. Dutch).

better and more savorie to eate, but they must be rosted ; within they are white like ye Chesnuts of Europa, but have thicker shelles, which are of colour blewish and dark greene. When they are raw and unrosted, you must not open them with your mouth, for as soone as you put them to your mouth, they make both your tongue and your lippes to smart,¹ whereby such as know it not are deceived wherefore you must open their shelles with a knife, or rost them, [and then they wil peelee.]² This fruite at the ende³ [wher] the stalke groweth ; in the eating doth worke⁴ in a mans throte, and maketh it swel, yet it is of a fyne⁶ taste, for it is moyst and full of iuice, they are commonlie cut in round slices, and layd in a dish with water or wyne, and salt throwne upon them, for so they do not worke so stronglie, but are verie good and savorie to eate : the time when they are ripe is in Lent, and in Winter time, like Mangas, but not so good as Mangas or Ananas, and of lesse account. They are likewise in great numbers over all India.

THE 53. CHAPTER.

Of Iambos.⁶

In India ther is another fruit that for the beautie, pleasant taste, smell, and medicinable vertue thereof, is worthie to bee written of, and is of great account in India, being first

■ Orig. Dutch : for when you touch them with your liF or your tongue, the skin will instantly be bitten of and cause much pain".

* Orig Dutch : "when you will enjoy them" (wiltmen daer deech af hebben).

^s Here is omitted, what should be the foremost of an apple, there".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : wrought" (Kil., stringere gulam vel guttur).

⁶ Orig. Dutch : rengch". See p. 26.

■ Jambo, i.e., fruit of the *Eugenia Jambolana*, commonly called "rose. appla" in India. This name appears to be also applied to the fruite of the *Jamboea Malaccensis* and of the *Sonneratia rubro*—**FB**.

brought out of Malacca into India.¹ The tree whereon this fruite groweth, is as great as the greatest Orange træ in au Spaine, with manye branches which spread eerie broad, and make much shadow, [and is] faire to behold. The bodie and great branches thereof have an ash colour-gray barke, the leaves are faire & soft, longer then the breadth of hand, they

are umewhat like the point of a Speare (cr Pike], with a thicke threed [or vāne] in the middle, and many small vein-es Cor branches] in the sides : outwardly verie greene ; and inwardly [somewhat] bleaker, with blossom,es of a lively darke Purple colour,² with many strakes in the middle, verie pleasant to beholde, and of ta8te like the tuvnings or tendrels⁸ of a Vine. The fruite is as bigge as a Peare, or (as some are of opinion) of the bignesæ and colour of a great Spanish Wal-nut, they tmke their name of a King.' Ther are two sorts of this fruit, one a browne red, seeming as though it were blacke, most part without stones, and more savory then the other which is a pale red or a pale Purple colour, with a lively smell of Roses, and within it hath a little white hard stone not verie rcunde, much like a Peach stone, white, and covered With a rough skin. This is ma ful so great as the other, yet are they both fit for such as have [daintie and] licorous m,outhes. They smel like Swæte Roses: they are colde and moyst, and altogether soft, ccvered with a thinne Rinde, which cannot⁵ be talcen of uüh a knife. The Iamb08 tree taketh deepe roote, & within foure yeares [after it i8 set,] doth beare fruit, and that many times in one

■ The name of the tree and fruit, '6 jambu, jambü', is Sanskrit • one of the ancient nama of India, e.g., in the oldest writings of the Buddhista and in inscriptions from the third century B.C., was Jambu—[K.]The statement in text is from Garcia. It iB probable that the kind he speaks of had been brought from Malacca to Goa; the Jambosa Malaccengi8 (?), which is, according Forbes-Watson's List called in Bengal Maläka *Jamrül*.^a Orig. Dutch : of a reddish purple colour".

³ Orig. Dutch : clavierkens" (claviculae).

■ Orig. Dutch : " having received this name of the king", ⁵ Orig. Dutch • may not".

yeare, and is never without fruite or blosscmes, for that commonly everte branch hath both ripe and unripe fruit, and an at once, contrarie, to the nature of all other trees: and everie day as the blossomes fall (whereby the earth under it seemeth to bee painted red)¹ there growe new on, and when some of the fruite begin to grow, then others are almost ripened, and others being ripe are greater.² The tree being lightly shaken, the ripe fruit falleth easüy QC, [by reaching the nether This fruite is [ordinarily] eaten, before other meate [be set upon the Table,] and also at all times of the day. The Malabares and Canarijms, call this fruite IamJoli, the Pcrtingales inhabiting there, Iambos, the Arabians, Tupha Indi,⁶ the PerMans Tuphat the Turkes Alma,⁷ the trees are called by the Portingales

Iambciro. The blossom,es and the fruite are conserved with Suger, and are used for hotte Agues to cole mans thirst.⁸

The trees whereon the Iambos do grow are as great as Plumtrées, and verie like unto them : it is an excellent and a [verie] pleasant fruite to looke on, as bigge as an apple : it hath a red colour and somewhat whitish, so cleare and pure that it seemeth to be painted or made of ware it is very pleasant to eate, and smelleth like Rose water, it is white within, and in eating moyst and waterish, it is a most daintie fruite, as well for bewtie to the sight, as for the sweet savour and taste ; it is a fruite that is never forbidden to any sicke person, as other fruites are, but are freeleie given unto Bicke men to eate, that have a desire thereunto, for it can doe no

¶This may be seen in Java, but hardly in India; even on the West Coast the treeg do not flower so well in Java, etc.—LB.]

■ Orig. Dutch : are taken off.

⁸ Orig. Dutch: ⁶ and the branches being drawn down to pluck the fruits, they tear off easily"

■ Orig. Dutch : ⁸ aen die tafelen gaende" (in dining),

⁶ I.e., toffāh Hindi, Indian apple.

1

⁶ Read Tuphah (tbe Arab toffāb).I.e., apple. ■ Note by D. Paludanus (orig. Dutch). ■ Read waxe".

hurt. The blossomes are likewise very faire to the sight, and have a smell : they are red and [somewhat] whitish [of colour.] This tree beareth fruite three or foure tymes every yeare, and which is [more] wonderfull, it hath commonly on the one side or halfe of the tree ripe Iambos, and the leaves fallen off, and on the other side or half it hath all the leaves, and beginneth [again] to blossome, and when that side hath fruite, and that the leaves fall off, then the other side beginneth again to have leaves, and to blossome, and so it continueth all the yeare long : within they have a stone as great (and very neere of the same fashion) as the fruite of the Cipres tree.

THE 54. CHAPTER.

Of other fruites in India.

There is a fruit called langomas, which groweth on trees like Cherrie trees: they are in bignes like smal round plummets of a darke red colour, they have no stones in them, but some small kernels : they are of taste much like plummets, whereof there are very many, but not much esteemed of.

The fruit longomas groweth on a tree not unlike in greatnesse and fashion to our Plum trees, as also in leaves and white blossoms, save onely that these trees are full of [Prickles or] thornes, they grow¹ of them selves [in everie place,] & also in gardens at Bachaim, Chaul and Balequala,² the fruits are like Scrben smal and round, they are harsh in the throat like slowes or unripe Plums, and have no stone within them, but some small kernels, when they conte first cut, [they are] like

Orig. Dutch : They grow much wild".

2 N. of Bombay; Chaul, a once famous port in Konkan ; Balequala, error for Baleguata, the Bäläghät or country above the Ghätg.

Pistacci08. The fruit being ripe, must first bee brused and crus.hzd¹ with mens fingers, before it can bee eaten, yet it looseth thereby none of his vertue of binding, and therefore they are thought good to stop the Fluc withall, although they are but little esteemed by the Indians. They say, that this fruit is eaten by certaine foules, and being vcyded out againe & set in the ground together with the same birdes dung, it will grow the sooner and be the fruitfuller.²⁴

There is an other fruit called Carambolas, which hath 8 corners, as bigge as a smal apple, sower in eating, like unripe plums, and most used to make conserves.³

The fruit which the Malabares and Portingals call Carambolas, is in Decan called Camcria,⁴ in Canar, Camaric,⁵ and Carabeli : in Malaiö, Bolumba,²⁵²⁶ and the Persians Chamaroch. It groweth on trees that are like

²⁴ Note by D. Paludanus.

s This is produced by the Averrhoa Carambola (L) and the Averrhoa Bilimbi(L).—

¹ e., D. Hind. Kbamraq; Hind. Kamrak and Kamranga.

²⁵ i.e., Canarege, Kamarak.—CB.]

²⁶ i.e., Malay, BälimbingHK.]

Quince-trees, having leaves greater and longer than our apple-trees, verie Greene and bitter of taste, with small blossoms, of five leaves a peece, reddish without any white,⁷ and of no speciall smel, but faire to the eye, and of taste like Sorrell. The fruit is like a great Hen, dt8 bey,²⁷ long and yellow, and as if it were parted into foure parts, the Coddes⁹ are somewhat deepe, & presse the fruite together,²⁸ in the middle they have some small kernels, which for the sharp tast are pleasant to eate. This fruit is conserved in Sugar, & much eaten in medicines, and with meate. The ripe are used for hotte Feavers, in steede of Sirop of Vineger, which wee use

¹ Orig. Dutch: pre—ed and softened".

in these countries. The Canarijmmg use the Iuyce with other medicines, there growing, [which are] miced [with it], to make colours thereof, [wherewith they]¹ take spots and blemishes out of mens eyes. Costa* writeth that he knew a midwife in India which used this fruite dried and beaten to poulder, with Bettele, leaves, to make women to avoide their dead fruite out of their ~~wombes~~,² this fruite is also kept in pickle, because it is pleasing to the taste, and procureth an appetite.'

There are yet other fruites, as Brindoijns, Duriijndois, Iamboloens, Mangestains, and other such like fruites, but because they are of small account, I thinke it not requisite to write severallie of them, but onelie of two of them.

⁷ Orig. Dutch : " of a whitish red".

²⁷ This is Dutch, and Bignifia Houndeberry't. It is the *Vaccinium vitis idaea*, L." (bilberry ?)

Orig. Dutch : groefkens" (little grooves).

²⁸ Orig. Dutch : die vruchten vercierende" (adorning the fruit), VOL. 11.

There is also 'in East India a fruit called Brindoijs,⁵ which outwardly is a little red, and inwardly bloud red, verye scwre of taste. There are some also, that are outwardly blackish, which proceedeth of their ripenesse, and not so sotoer as the first, but yet as red within. Many Indians like well of this fruit, hut because of the sowrenesse, it is not so well accepted of. The dyers doe use this fruite.

The Barke⁸ of these tries are kept and brought over sca [hither, and are good] to make Vineger [withall], as some Portingales have done.⁶

Of the fruit called Iambolijns.

fhc trees that beare this fruit, have a barke like Lentiscus [or the Masticle tree] to the shaw [much] like a Mirtle, but •in leaves like the Arbutus [of Italy]. It groweth of it self in the wilde fields, the fruit is like great ripe Olives of Cordova, and harsh in a mans throate. This fruite is little used by Physitions,+ut ~~is~~ much kept in pickle, and eaten with sodden Ryce, for they

1 Orig. Dutch : "to take with it (the juice) spots", etc.

² I.e., Christoval Acogta.

⁸ Orig. Dutch : ⁶ to procure expulsion of the after-birth, and the dead fruit".

⁴ Note by D. Paludanug.

⁶ *Garcinia purpurea*, Roxb., iB called *brindaö* by the Portuguese. ⁶ Note by D. Paludanus.

procure an appetite to meate, but this fruit (as also laka) is by the Indians not accounted among wholesome fruits.

There is also a fruite that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought from [beyond] ye Philippinas or Lusons to Malacca, & from thence to India, it is called Papaïos,¹ and is very like a Mellon, as biø^ø as a mans fist, and will not grow, but alwaies two together, that is male and female : the male tree never yeeldeth any fruite, but onely the female, and when they are devided, get apart] one from the other, then they yéeld no fruite at all. It is a tree of the hight of a man, with great leaves. This fruite at the first for the strangenes thereof was much esteemed, but now they account not of it. There are likewise in India some fig trees of Portingal, although the fruite doth never come to good perfection. Oranges, Lemons, Citrons,² and such like fruite, are throughout all India in great abundance, and for goodnes and taste surpassse those of Spain. Grapes are not ther to be found, but onelie upon some houses, as we have them in

netherland : yet against Christmas and Lent, there are raysins brought into Goa, by the Decanaes and Indians^s out of the firme land, and from Ballagate, but they are not so good as those in Spaine, and verie fewe they are, but for price as good cheape as other fruites.' There are also in India manie Melons, but not so good as [those] in Spaine, for that they must be eaten with Suger, if you wil have any sweetnes in them : but ther is an other sort like Melons, called Patecas⁵ or Angurias,⁶

¶ Papaya is the Malay name (Carica Papaya, (But apparently carried with the fruit from Cuba. See Littré, s.v.)

² Orig. Dutch : " Oraengie-appelen, Limoenen, Lymen, Cidroenen, en Cydren", Lymen, from the Sp. lima (small lemon ?) ; cydren, from the Sp. cidra, the bergamot-citron (Citrus bergamia Risso).

³ (Orig. Dutch : '6 other Indians".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : they are also few and dear, in relation to the cheapne88 of all other fruits".

s Pateca, from the Ar. bit.t:ikh (vulg.b8@!ikh), melon.

⁶ Citrullus officinarum, Anguria sive Batecha Avicennae't (Lobel).

Melons¹ of India, which are outwardlie of a darke greene colour, inwardlie white with blacke kernels : they are verie waterish and* hard to byte, and so moyst, that as a man eateth them his mouth is full of water, but yet verie sweet, and verie cold and fresh meat, wherfore [manie of them] are eate⁸ after dinner to coole [men]. Cucumbers and Radishes are there in great numbers, also Colewortes, but not so good as in Europa, for the Colewortes never grow to their full growth, but are loose with their leaves open. They have likewise some sallet hearbs, but [verie] little : hearbs whereof men make Porridge⁴ are not there to be had, nor manie sweet smelling hearbs nor⁵ flowers, as Roses, lilies, rosemary, or such like sorts of flowers & plants there are none, yet they have some fewe Roses, and [a little] Rosemarie, but of no great smell. The fields never have any other flowers in them, but onelie grasse, and that is in Winter when it rayneth, for in Summer it is cleane burnt off with the [exceeding] heat of the Sunne. There is onelie a kinde of blossomes of trees, which grow all the yeare long, called Fulle,⁶ that smell verie sweet : the women doe ordinarily throw them among their Lynnen and apparell to make them sweet. They

likewise make [Collers or] strings [ful] of them, which they weare about their necks, and strew them in their beds, for they are verie desirous of swéete savors; for other sorts of sweet flowers & hearbs, whereof thousands are found in Europe, they are not in India to be had : so that when you tell them of ye sweet flowers and herbes of these countries, they wonder much thereat, and are verie desirous of them.

By these pictures you may see the forme and fashions of the fruites called laacka, Ananas, Mangas, Caius, & Iambos, which are the fyve principallest & most esteemed

^L Read : or Melons.

Orig. Dutch : " but".

³ Orig. Dutch : "I much eaten".

⁴ Orig. Dutch groen warmoes". This is not porridge, but greens or pot-herbs. ⁶ Orig. Dutch : and". ■ Phül flower"; here probably champaka.

fruites in all India, for others are but of small account : of Ginger also as it groweth, whereof in an other place I will say more, when I make mention of the spices and drie wares of India : all which are set down according to the life, although the leaves are not altogether so proportionable with their strings and veynes, as they should be, or as the Physitions and Doctors in their Herbals have described them, having onely shewed the forme and growth of the fruites, as I have seene and used them.

THE 55. CHAPTER.

Of the Indian Figges.

Indian Figges there are manie & of divers sorts, one better then the other, some small, some great, some thicke, some thin, &c., but in generall they are all of one forme and colour, little more or lesse, but the trees are all one, and of the height of a man : the leaves are of a fadome long and about 3 spannes broad, which the Turkes use in steed of browne paper, to put pepper in.¹ In the trée there is no wood, but it may rather be called a reed then a trée. The bodie of the tree (I meane that which covereth the outward part when it beginneth somewhat to grow) is in a

manner verie like the inner part of a syve made of hayre, but in shew somewhat thicker, and is (as it were) the barke of it : but when you open it, it is ful of leaves, closed and rouled up together,² of the hi"ht of half a mans length, and somewhat higher. The leaves do open and spread abroad [on the top of the tree,]³

¹ This is a mistake of the translator. The orig. Dutch has *om peper-buyskens af te maken*%, i.e., to make little paper-bags of it" (the French cornets"). Originally they were mostly used for spices, thence the name *peperhuys*" (pepper-house).

² Here ends the sentence. Then follows: On the height the leaves open; etc."

³ Orig. Dutch : in upright direction".

and when those that are within the bodie doe in their time thrust themselves forth [upwardes out of the innermost part of the tree]¹ then doe the outmost leaves begin to drie, and fall off, untill the tree be come to his full growth, and the fruite to their perfect ripenesse. The bodie of the tree may be a span thicke at the most. The leaves have in ye middle [of them] a very thick & gray vein which [runneth clean through them, and] devideth them* out of the middest of the leaves, which are in the innerrmost part of the tree at their springing up, there cometh forth a flower, as big as an Estrige e^oge, of colour russet, which in time groweth to be long, with a long stalke, and it is no wood, but rather like a Coleworte stalk : This stalke groweth full of figges, close one by the other, which at the first are in fashion like greene beanes, when they are yet in the huskes, but after growe to half a span in length, and 3 or 4 inches broad, as thicke as Cucumbers, which stalke beareth [at the least,] some two hundreth figges, little more or lesse, and grow as close together as grapes : the^s clusters are so great as two men can scarcely beare upon a staffe, they are cut off when they are but half ripe, that is to say, when they are as yet half greene, and half yealow, and hanged up⁴ in their houses upon bearnes, and so within 4 or 5 dayes they will be fullie ripe and al yealow. The tree or plant yeeldeth but one bunch at a time, which being ripe they cut the whole tree down to the ground, leaving only the roote, out of the which presently groweth an other, and within a Moneth after

beareth fruite, and so continueth all the yeare long, and never leaveth bearing: they are in all places in so great abundance, and so common throughout all India, that it is wonderfull, being the greatest meat and sustenance of the

■ Orig. Dutch : ⁶ 'always from the Eniddle outward'.

■ Here ends the sentence. 'Then follows : ⁶ 'Out of the middegt', etc.

³ Orig. Dutch some".

■ Orig. Dutch: " with bunch and all".

countrie : they are of a marvellous good taste : when they eate them, they pul off the shelles, for that they have shelles somewhat like the coddles of beanes, but thynner and softer, within whitish, and soft in byting, as if it were meale and butter mixed together, and sweetish, so that in breef, they are very good and pleasant of taste : they may serve both for bread & butter, and man may verie wel live thereon, without other meate, if need were, as manie in India doe live therewith, [& have but little other things to eate].¹ The most and commonest sort are by the Portingals called Figos dorta, that is, garden figges, those are somewhat thicke ; there are others which are smaller, and thyn² without, and are called Senoriins, which are of the best sort : they smell well, and are very good of taste. There is an other sort called Cadoliins,⁸ which are likewise well esteemed, but the best of all are called Chincapoloyns, and are most in the countrie of Malabar : these are but a little yealow,⁴ but they continue commonlie on the outside greene, and are small and long, with a speciall sweet smell, as if they were full of rose water. There are yet manie other sorts, some that are verie great, about a span long, and in thicknes correspondent: these grow much in Cananor [and] in⁶ the coast of Malabar, and are by the Portingales called figges of Cananor : and by reason of the great quantitie thereof are dried, their shelles being taken off, and so being drie are caryed over all India to be sold. These when they are ripe are most roasted, for they are but seldpme eaten raw, as other figges are,⁰ they are some what harsh in swallowing, and inwardly red of colour, and being roasted they are shalled or pilled like the others, and so cut in slices, which done, they cast some

¹ Orig. Dutch : and is the common **breakfast**² Orig.

Dutch : indifferent".

³ Kadli, Kadaii (Skt.), Hind. aud Mab., 8 plantain" ⁴ Orig. Dutch : few of these become yellow".

⁶ Orig. Dutch: on".

⁶ Orig. Dutch: the others".

beaten Sinamon upon them, steeping them in wine, & then they taste better then roasted Quinces, they are cut up in the middle, as all the other [kynde of figges use to be,] and then boyled or fried in Suger, which is a very daintie meat, and very common in India : to conclude, it is one of the best and necessaryest fruites in all India, and one of the principallest sustenances of the common people, they are found in all places of the Indies & Oriental countries, as also in Mosambique, Ormus, on the coast of Abex, Malabar, Malacca, &c. The Gusurates, Decanijns, Canarijns, and Bengalers call them Quelli,¹ the Malabares, Palan,² and the Malayens of Malacca, Pysan.³ They are also found in Arabia and are called Muga, as also in Jerusalem, Damasco, and Cayro, as I have beene truly informed by credible persons, which dayly [travell and]' traffque into India. And they⁵ do believe that this is the same fruite, which Adam did eate when hee sinned first, but I should rather thinke this Figge tree to be of the same, whereof we reade in the old Testament in the bookes of Moses, which the spies that were sent out by the children of Israel, brought out of the land of promise, hanging upon a staffe, & born by two men, & are taken for grapes, which I many times thought of, when I saw them brought in that manner for a present to my Lords house, for it is altogether in forme and fashion like a bunch of grapes, yet I meane not to be iudge therein, but leave it unto others of greoter experience tand travell] then my selfe.

Indian Figges are by the Arabians called Moris and not Musa,⁶ m,cr Amusa, and the tree Daracht Moris, by the Brasi-

1 I.e. Keli"; in Beagal more commonly Kadali" (like in Sanskrit).

—LK.] Kelā is commonest in Upper **India**.—² I.e.,

Malayalam, palam", ripe **plantain**.³ Pisang, Musa paradisiaca".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : from those countries".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : some".

■ D. Paludanus errs ~~here.~~ — [B

lians Pacona, and the tree Paqucuer, by Brocardus in his description of the holy land, Paradise Apples, by Ouiedu.⁸ in the " Historie of India", in his eight Booke and first Chapter Platanus, in Guimæa Bananas, in Malauar Patan,¹ in Malayen Pican,² in Canara, Decan, Cusurate, and Bengala,, Quelli. Auicenma, Serapio, and Rhasis have likewise written certaine Chapters hereof. Auicenna in his second Booke and 491. Chapter, •writing of the properties and qualities of this fruite, sayeth, that it yeeldeth but small sustenance, that it ingendereth Choller and Flegme, and that it spoyleth the stmnake, wherefore he counselleth such as are of a hotte constitution, after they have eaten theu Figgge, to take some Honie and Vineger, sodden together with cold seeds. They are good against heate in the stomake, Lungs, and Kydnies, and provoke Urine. Rhasi⁸, of the same in his thirde Booke of Physicke, and twentie Chapter, sayth also, that they are hurtfull for the maw, which I also found being in Syrie, when I used them, they malce men to have an etill appetite to their mea.te, & c desire to ease their bodies, and doe qualifie the rawnesse of the throate. Serapio in his Booke of Physicke in the 84. Chapter sayth, that this fruit is in the ende of the first degree warming, and mogstning, and that they are good against the heate of the stomake and Lungs, but for him which eateth many⁸ of them, they breed a heavinesse in his Mawe, but [by meanes of their hastie ripening]' they are good for the Kidnies, prcvoke Urine, and make nun apt f{n• leacherie. The Indian Phisitians doe use this fruit in medicines for Feavers and other diseases. The opinion, @ 1 thinke) why this fruite is called Paradise Apples, i8 partly for the pleasantnes of ta8te, smell and colour, for the taste 'is betweene sweete & sower, the smell somu•hat like Roses, and the colour a faire yelcw and green, partly also because this fruit being cut

¹ Read "Palam" (Palam).—[K.]

² Read " Pican" (Pisang).

³ Orig. Dutch : "too much".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : they cause the growing of the fruit in women".

in the middle have certaine veines like a crosse, whereon the Christians in Sirda doe make many speculations [and discourses, which many strangers that have travelled in those countries doe ceriJfe.]¹ He which desireth to reade² more lwereof, let him reade the worthie and learned Commentaries of Carolus Clusius upon Carsia ab horto, wher he shall receive good contentment [and satisfaction].³

There grow in India many Iniamos and Batatas. These Iniamos,' are as bigge as a yelow roote,⁵ but somewhat thicker and fuller of knots, and as thicke on the one place, as in the other, they grow under the earth like earth Nuts, and of a Dun⁵ colour, and V(hite within like earth Nuts, but not so swéete.

Iniamos were this yeare brought hether out of Cuinea, as bigge as a mans legge, and all of a like thicknesse, the outward part is Dun^e coloured, within cerie white, roasted cr sodden they are verie pleasant of taste, and Cone of] the principal mcat[es] of Black [Moore].⁷

The Batatas are somewhat red⁸ of colour, and of fashion almost like the Iniamos, but sweeter, of taste like an earth Nut. These two fruits are verie plentifull, specially Iniamos, which is as common and necessarie a meate as the Figges, * they eate them for the most part roasted, and use them commonly for the last service on the boorde, they sieth them likewise in an other sort for porrage, and sieth them with flesh like Colwortes or Turnops, the like doe they with Batatas.

¹ Orig. Dutch : and which they show to us strangers".

* Orig. Dutch: "to know".

³ Note by Dr. Paludanus.

■ I.e., Yams.

⁶ Orig. Dutch : Gele wortel", i.e., a carrot.

■ Orig. Dutch : "mouse-grey".

¶ Note by D. Paludanus.

■ Orig. Dutcb: somewhat more reddish".

THE 56. CHAPTER.

Of the Palme trees, whereon the Indian Nuts called Cocus doe grow.

These Trees are commonlie called by most of the Indians, Persians, and Arabians, Maro, & the nuts Narel.¹ The Malabares call the Trees Tenga Maran,² and the fruite being ripe, Tena³, but unripe, and [being] as yet greene, Eleui,⁴ in Goa Lanha. The Portingalls call this fruit Coquo, by reason of the three holes that are therein,⁵ like to a Munkie's head,⁶ Auicenna calleth these lausial-Indi, that is, Indian nuts. The Malayans of Malacca call the trees Trican,⁷ and the fruit Nihor.⁸ This is the most profitable tree

of all India, as in order I will declare [unto you] the profit that ariseth thereby, they grow most in the Islands of Maldiu, and in Goa, and the countries round about them, as also through the whole coast of Malabar, whereby they traffique with them into all places,⁹ as to Canibaia, Ormus, etc. The tree waxeth very high and straight, of the thickenes of a small spanne little more or lesse, it hath no branches but in the uppermost part thereof, & in the top grow the leaves which spread like unto Date trees, and under the leaves close to the tree grow the Coquos together, commonly ten or twelve one close by another, but [you shall] seldome [finde one of

¹ Mahratti, nareP'; Hindustani, närel' (from Sanskrit, Därikela, nälikera).—These names are, as usual, chiefly taken from Garcia De Orta. Tamil, teugamaram".—CK.] ² Malayälam, "tēna".

■ An unripe cocoanut is called 'ilan nir' in Malayälam

⁶ This is from Acosta. The name "coco" was first used by the Spaniards, who found the tree in America.

■ Orig. Dutch : meer-katten kop" (head of cercopithecus).

■ Read Trican". The word is wanting in the dictionaries, but the cognate Javanese shows the corresponding form "tirisan"¹⁸ i.e., Malay, "niur".¹⁹ Orig. Dutch : into other countries".

them growing] alone [by it self]. The blosscne of this fruite is very¹ like the blossome of a Chestnut. The wood of the tree is very [sappy] like a sponge, and is not firme, they doe not grow but on the sea sides, or bankes of rivers close by the strand, and in sandie grounds, for there groweth none within the laud. They have no great rootes, so that a man would thinke it were impossible for them to have any fust hold within the earth, and yet they stand so fast and grow so hi"ll, that it maketh men feare to see men clime uppon them, [least they should fall downe]. The Canarijns clime as nimbly, and as fast upon them, as if they were Apes, [for] they make small steppes² in the trees like staires, whereon they step, and so clime up,³ which the Portingales dare not venter; their planting is in this manner. They first plant the Coquos or Nuts whereof the trees doe spring, and when they are about the height of a man, [in winter time they plant them againe, and]' dung them with ashes, and in summer time water them. They growe well about houses, because commonlie [there] they have good earth,⁵ and beeing well looked unto and husbanded, they yeeld fruit in fewe yeares, which is the Canarijns livinges that dwell here aud there among those trees, and have no other occupation but onely to dresse those trees, which they forrne of the Landlords, and by the fruite^d thereof doe get their livinges. Those trees are more abundant with them then Olive trees in Spaine,⁷ or willow trees in the Low countries. The profits^s they reape thereby are these. First the wood is very good for many things, although it be spungious [and sappy] by reason of

¹ Orig. Dutch : almost", 2 Orig. Dutch : notches".

a Orig• Dutch (add) • very easily".

• *Orig. Dutch: " they transplant them, and in winter".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : " they thrive iu the mud".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : profit^u".

⁷ Orig. Dutch • „, portugal and Spain".

• Orig. Dutch : and merchandises".

the length of it, for in the Islandes of Maldiva they make whole ships thereof, without any iron nayles in them, for they sow them together with the cordes that are made of the said Cocus [or Nut,] the ropes and

cables beeing likewise of the same tree, as also the sayles which they make of the leaves, which leaves are called Olas. They serve likewise to make¹ the Canarijns houses, and for hattes which they use to carrie over their heades, for the sunne or the raine, they make also mattes or Tents* that lie over the Palamkins when it raineth, to cover the women when they are caried abroad, and such like thinges ; they likewise make thereof very fine Hattes, that are much esteemed, and cost three or foure Pardawes the peece, which they weare in Summer for lightnes. They farme [or hire] those trees for two causes, one for the Coquos or fruit to eate it, the other to presse wine out of them, [thereof to drinke]. The nuts^s are as great as an estrige egge, some smaller, and some greater, and are outwardly covered with a Huske or Shell, which as long as it groweth on the tree, is greene without, like an Acorne with his huske [or cup].

The Indian nuts are covered over with two sortes of huskes [or shells], whereof the uttermost 18 hayrie, and of it they make Cairo, that is, all their cables and ropes, and stop [and make] their ships [close] with it 'in stead of Ocam or tow, for that it keepeth the ships closer in saltwater then our Ocam or Tow, because in salt water it closeth and shutteth it selfe closer together. Of the other they make not melie drinking cups, in India, but herewith •us also, for that the common people beleere there is a ærtaine vertue in them against stirring of the body,⁴ but it is not so.⁵

¹ Orig. Dutch: "to cover".

² Orig. Dutch (add) : of them". ^s Orig. Dutch (add) : within".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : beroeringe" (agitation). ^s Note by Dr. Paludanus.

This Huske beeing drie and pulled off, is haire like hempe, whereof all the cordes and cables that are used throughout al India are made, as well upon the land as in the ships, it is of colour verie like the ropes of Sparta¹ in Spain, they are very good but they must be kept in salt water, whereby they continue very long, but in fresh or raine water they doe pregently* rot, because they are not drest with pitch, and tarre [as our ships are]. The ship wherein I came out of India into Portingall, had no other ropes nor cables, [nor any such kinde of stuffe,] but such a.s were made of the Indian Cocus, called Cayro, which continued very good, saving only that we were forced every fourteene dayes to wash our

cables in the Sea, whereby they served us as well as cables of hemp. The fruit when it is almost ripe is called Lanha, and within is full of water, and then it is white of colour, thin and soft,⁸ and the longer the Cocus is on the tree, the more the water groweth and changeth into white, which is the meat of the nut within, and tasteth much like a hasel nut, but [somewhat] sweeter. The Lanhos have [within them] a good draught of water, which is very cleare, sweet, and coole to drink. It is at the least halfe a can full, & when men walke abroad and are thirstie, they go unto the Canarijns, who presently with a great knife in their handes' come up the tree, and cut off as many Lanhos as a man desireth, selling them for a Basaruco or two a peece, which they make very ready and cleare⁶ to be drunke, the first shell that is over the inward fruit which as the nut is come to his full ripenes, becometh [almost to bee] wood, is then but thin and soft, and very pleasant to eate with salt, and do taste almost like Artichokes ; a man may drinke as much of this water as

i Read : esparto". a Orig. Dutch : quickly" ^s Orig. Dutch : and then the white (substance) within is yet thin and soft". Orig. Dutch : on their back".

6 Orig. Dutch : which they prepare very neatly".

hee will for it will not hurt him, but is a verie pleasant drinke ; when the fruit is ripe, there is not so much water in it, and is white within,¹ [and somewhat] thicker [of substance], and then the water is not so good as it was before beeing Lanhos, for then it becommeth² somewhat sower. These Cocus being yet in their husks, may be carried over the whole world, [and not once hurt or brused]³ and it happeneth oftentimes that by continuance of time, the water within the Cocus doth convert, and congeale into a [certaine kinde of] yellow apple, which is verie savorie and sweet. The huske beeing taken off, the shel serveth for many uses, as to make ladles with wooden handles, and also certaine little pots, which beeing fastened to a sticke, they doe therewith take [and lade] water out of their great pots, they make thereof also small vessels to beare wine in when they walke into the fieldes, and a thousand other thinges. These shelles are likewise burnt, & serve for coales for Goldsmiths, which are very good and excellent. Of the white of these nuts in India they make porrage, and dresse meate withall, strayingning and pressing out the milke, wherin with [many] other

mixtures they seeth their rice, & to bee short, they never dresse any rice, which they call Carrijl, & is the sauce to their meate thereunto,' but they put some of their Cocus milk into it ; els the Cocus is but little eaten, for there it is not esteemed of, but serveth for meate for the slaves, and poore people. They likewise breake the Cocus [in peeces], and taking off the shell they drie the fruit or white meat that is within it, and it is carried in great quantities out of Malabar to Cambaia and Ormus & to the Northern coastes and quarters beyond Goa, as also to the countrie of Balla-

‡ Orig. Dutch : and the white within or the fruit becomes greater and
Orig. Dutch : it is".

‡ Orig. Dutch : without becoming rotten".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : (with that, which they call Carrijl, and is the sauce or by-meat) but ⁱ etc.

gate, & tramque much therewith. Of this white substance they make Oyle, which they stampe in cesterns like Olives, and it maketh verie good oyle, as well to eat as to burne, which is likewise very medicinable.

There are two sorte\$ of Oyle made of these nuts, one out of the fresh or greene nuts, stamped and mixed with warme water, which beeing pressed forth, the oyle swimmeth above [the water]: this Oyle is used to purge the maw and the guts, for it purgeth very gently, & without hurt ; Sonue mixe therewith the iuyce of Tamarindes, maketh thereof a verie wholesome nædecimz ; the other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus,¹ which is called Copra, is good also to purge the maw and against the shrinking of the sinews, as also for old aches [and paines] in the [joints and] limbs.²

This dried Cocus which is so caried abroad is called Copra. When they desire to have no Cocus or fruit thereof, they cut the blossomes of the Cocus away, and bind a round Potte with a narrow mouth, by them called Callao,²⁹ fast unto the tree, and stop the same close round

²⁹ This seems to be an error; Malayalam, *kallu* is palm-wine; the verb to take down palm-wine is called *kappala*

‡ The original word is Sanskrit, *Bura*, spirituous liquor, from whence Malayalam, *sun*, spirituous liquor, wine; Tamil, *gura*, *surei*, toddy.—Note by Dr. Paludanus.

‡ Orig. Dutch (odd): Such vinegar is to be found at (the house of) Paludanus".

about with pot earth, so that neyther wind nor aire can eyther enter in, or come forth, & in that sort the pot in short space is full of water, which they call Sura,⁴ & is very pleasant to drinke like sweet whay, & somewhat better.

This water being drunkc, is very good against the heate of the liver and the kidnics, and cleanse,th the ya,rd from, corruption and filthie matter.⁵

The same water standing but one houre in the sunne, is very good viniger, and in India they have none other.^e This

ⁱ Orig. Dutch : pitten", i.e., kernels.

² Note by Dr. Paludanus.

Sura beeing distilled, is called Fula,¹ or Nipe,³⁰³¹ & is as excellent aqua vitæ, as any is made in Dort³ of [their best] rennish wine, [but] this is of the finest kinde .of distillation.' The second distillation thereof is called Vraca, which is verie good wine, & is the wine of India, for they have no other [wine]. It is very hot & strong, yet ye Indians drinke it as if it were water,⁵ the Portingales use it in this sort. They put it into vessels, and to a pipe of Uraca they put 3. or 4. Hands of reasons³²³³ that are brought for marchandise into India from Ormus, everie hand is 12. poundes, which beeino washed they put into the vessel, leaving the bung open & the pipe not being full, for if it '.,vere it wold burst by reason of the heat, because [therewith] it seetheth [in the Pipe] water on the fire, [and boyling so,] it is stirred every day for the space of fourteene or fifteene dayes, in which time the Uraca getteth as faire a redde colour as [if it were] Portingall wine, and differeth not much in taste, but yet sweeter, and hotter of it selfe, howbeit it is altogether as fayre, and of as good a colour³⁴ as their Portingall Wyne, so that they can hardly bee discerned one from the other : this Wine is called Wine of Passa,³⁵ or Reasons. With this Wine there is great traffque used to Bengala, Malacca, China and other places, and every Pipe thereof costeth within Goa 30. Pardawen the peece, little more or lesse. Of the aforesaide Sura they likewise make Sugar, which is called lagra : they séeth the water; and set it in the Sun, whereof it becommet¹¹⁹

³⁰ Nipa (Malay) is another pulm-tree, that giveth an excellent wine (Nipa fruticang, L).

Dort, or Dordrecht, 8 town in Holland.

■ Orig. Dutch : ghedistileert" (distilled liquor).

³² Orig. Dutch (add) : it is of white colour".

³³ Orig. Dutch : " blauwe razynen" (blue raisins). Hand" is here as Anglo-Indians now write. See vol. i, p. 245, note 3.

³⁴ Orig. Dutch: colour and taste".

³⁵ I.e., uva "Orig. Dutch : whereof comes the". VOL. 11.

¹ I.e., flower (Sangkr.).

maund, as Anglo-Indians

² Orig. Dutch: "colour a

³ *I.e.*, "uva passa".— [B.]

Sugar, but it is little esteemed, because it is of a browne colour, and for that they have so great [quantitie and] abundance of white Sugar throughout all India. The innermost [parte] of. the tree or trunke is called Palmito, and is the pith or hart of the [same] trunke, which is much esteemed, and sent for a present unto men of great account. It is as thinne as Paper, and also white, and is as if it were plaited or prest together, as they use to plait & presse womens huykes¹ [in the Low countries: it is also] long and slender, and hatll sometimes 50. or 60 foldes or plaite in it like a paper booke. This the Indians use for paper, and bookes, which continueth in the same foldes, whereon they write when it is gréene, and so let it drie, and then it is impossible to get the letters out againe, for it is printed therein with a [kind of] Iron instrument: The Indians cal it Olla, whereof all their bookes, wrytinges, and Evidences are made, which they can seale, and shutte up as we doe our letters. Of this Paper with the Indian writing upon it, you may see some at D. Paludanus house, which I gave him for a present. These trees are for the most part in the Islands of Maldiuu, where there are Cocus Nuttes, that are excellent good against poyson.³⁶

Carsius and Costa estceme this for a fable. Costa writ.eth that he hath searched into it many times but found it contrøríc, as I likewise have done, and can finde no such grea,t effect.³

Those Islandes have no other dealing or living, but with Cayro, whereof they make ropes [and Cables,] and with the Copra, or the white substance of the Cocus, whereof Oyle is made, for that they doe oftentimes come into India, when the ship & all the furniture, victuaile and marchandise is onely of those Palme trees, whereby it is wel to be considered. that it is one of the greatest & principalest

³⁶ See note 4, on p. 75 of vol. i.

³ Note by Dr. Paludanus.

traffiques and victuails in all India. This shall suffice for the description of the particular commodities of this tree, the lively picture

¶ The buyck", a cloak with cap, was then the common dræs of Dutch women out of doors.

whereof is here to be seene, together with the Cocus or Nuttes, and the pottes hanging at the same, to draw ye water out of them, as also the [growing and] sprouting of the Fig trees, as well with fruit as with blossoms, all lively¹ set downe.

THE 57. CHAPTER.

Of the Duryoens, a fruit of Malacca.

Duryoen is a fruit that only groweth in Malacca,² and is so much commended by those which have proved ye same, that there is no fruite in the world to bee compared with it : for they affrme, that in taste and goodnes it excelleth all kind of fruits, and yet when it is first opened, it smelleth like rotten onions, but in the taste the sweetnes and daintinesse thereof is tryed. It is as great as a Mellon, outwardly like the laacka, whereof I have spoken, but somewhat sharper or pricking, and much like the huskes of Chestnuttes. It bath within it certaine partitions like the laacka, wherein the fruit groweth, being of the greatnesse of a little Hennes egge, and therein are the Nuttes as great as Peache stones. The fruite is for colour and taste like an excellent meat, much used in Spaine, called Mangiar Blanco, which is made of Hennes flesh, distilled with Sugar: The trees are like the laacka trees, the blossoms white, and some what yellowish : the leaves about halfe a spanne broad, somewhat sharpe at the end, within light greene, and without dark greene.

In Malacca there is a fruit so pleasant both for taste and smell, that it excelleth all other fruites both of India, & Malacca, although there are many [both eæcellent] and [very] good. This

¹ Orig. Dutch : truly".

^a It grows also in the Malay archipelago. The name is duriuu (Durio zibethinug), from duri, thorn".

fruit is called in Malayo (which 'is the Provinr.c wherein it groweth) Duriaoen, and the blossomes Buaa, and the tree Batan. It is a very great tree, of solide and firme wood, a gray barke, having many braunches, and, eccessite great store offruit the blossome is white [and] somewhat yellow : the leaves halfe a handfull long, & t.u'0 or three fingers broad, rounde and somavhat hollowe outwardly greene, and someu•ha.t after a red colour.³ It beareth a fruit of the bignes of a Mellon, covered trith a harde husk, with many smal and thicke *harpe prickles : outwardly greene, & v.'ith, strikes downc along the sides like the Mellon. They ha,vc l.cilhin them foure holes or partitions according to the length thereof, in each of the which holes are yet three crfoure cases ; in each case or shell a fruite as white as milke, and as great as a Henncs egge, but better of taste and savour, like the white meat, which the Spaniardes make of Ryce, Capons flesh, and Rose water, ralled Mangiar Blanco, yet not so soft nor stymie, for the other that are yellow, and mot white within, are [either] spoyled, or rotten, by evill aire [or moysture] .they are accounted the best t/hich hare but three Nuttes in each hole, neat them those that have foure, but those of Jf arc not good, such as have any cracks or cliftes in them. There are likewise [(very) seldome) more then twenty nuts in one apple, and in every Nutte is stone like a Peach stone, not round.e, but somewhat long, not over sweet of taste, but making the throat harsh, like unripe Medlers, and for that cause are not eaten.

This fruit is hot and moist, and such as will eat them, must first treade upon them softly tcith his foote, and breake the prickles that are about them : Such as never eate of it before, when they smell it at the first, thinke it senteth like a rotten Onyon, but hating tasted it, they esteeme it above all other

¹ Bloom is bunga in Malay ; lurtang means trunk.

² Orig. Dutch : round about with little dents (or notches)".

³ Orig. Dutch ; outwardly pale Feene and inwardly very greene, almost reddish".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : and rain".

To

fruites, both for taste and savcur. This fruite is also in such account with the learned Doctors,¹ that they think a man can never be satisfied therewith, and therefore they give this fruite an honcurable name,² and write [certaine] Epigramm,es thereof, & yet there is great abundance of them in Malacca: & [the apples] cost not above four Mervedies the peece, specially in the Monthes of June, July and August, at other times the price is higher. Here you must note a wonderful contrarietie, that is betweene this fruit Duriaoens, and the hearbe Bettele, which in truth is so great, that if there were a whole shippe, shoppe or house full of Duriaoens, wherein there lay certayne leaves of Bettele, all the Duriaoens wold [presently] rotte and bee spoyled. And likewise by eating over many of those Duriaoens, they heat the Maw, & make it swell, [and] one leafe of Bettele, [to the contrarie], being ladde colde uppon the hart, will presently cease the inflamation, rising cr swelling of the Maw. And so if after you have eaten Duriaoens, you [chance to] eat a leafe cr two of Bettele, you can receyve no hurt by the Duriaoens, although you have eaten never so many. Hereupon, and because they are of so pleasant a taste, the common saying is that men can never be satisfied with them.

THE 58. CHAPTER,

Of the tree Arbore de Rays, that is, root tree, and the Bambug or reede of India,

There is a tree in India called Arbore de Rays,³ that is to say, a Tree of rootes : this tree is very wonderfull to beholde, for that when it groweth first up like all other trees, and spreadeth the branches : then ye branches grow ful of roots,

¹ Orig. Dutch hag : I.azers" (readers), which iB probably a misprint. The Latin translation has: "Ab indigenig in tantum amatur", etc.

² Orig. Dutch : beautiful nameg".

³ Read: arvore de raiz",

& grow downwards again towards the earth, where they take roote againe, and so are fast againe within the ground, and in length of time the broader the tree is, and that the branches doe spread themselves, the more roots doe hang upon the branches,

and seeme afarre off to bee cordes of¹ Hempe, so that in the ende the tree covereth a great peece of ground, and crosseth one roote within the other like a Mase. I have seene trees that have containd [at the least] some thirtie or fortie paces in compasse, and all out of the rootes which came from above [one of] the braunches, and were fast growne and had taken roote againe] within the earth, and in time waxed so thicke, that it could not be discerned, which was the chief [or principal] trunk [or body of the tree]: in some places you may creepe betweene the rootes, and the more the tree spreadeth,² so much the more doe the rootes spring out of the same branches,³ [and still grow downe til they come to earth, and there take roote againe within the ground,] and still increase with rootes,⁴ that it is a wonder. This tree hath no fruit that is worth the eating, but a small kind of fruite like Olives, & good for nothing but for birdes to eate.

Carolus Clusius that hath written very diligently of this tree, nameth it by authoritie out of Plinie, the Indian Fig tree, and saith, it groweth very high, first cut of a straight thicke trunk, or body that afterwarde yeetdeth many small and thinne twigges, which being young and tender, are of a golde yellow colour, and graving downewardes towardes⁵ the earth, [doe wae againe like young Rushes, and so make as it were new trees *again*],⁶ which in time become as thicke as the first, so that they cannot easily be discerned one from the other, saving onely for

¹ Orig. Dutch : and".

² Orig. Dutch : grows".

³ Orig Dutch: the more the branches spread themselveg about and more distant the one of the other",

⁴ Orig. Dutch: " and always bang so full of roots". ^b Orig.

l)utch : and touching".

⁵ Orig. Dutch: are like young ones of a new tree".

the compasse thereof, which in the ende proceedeth to [the thick. nesc of] three mensfadomeg: cut of the which [roundnesse or circuit] ¹ on every side there growth other rootes, and so to an innumerable number, so that this tree doth cover sonetimes a little Italian mile, and doth not oncly spread from the lowest branches downe againe into the ground, but also from the highest, whereby that one tree seemeth to be a thicke woode. The Indians that they may go through this tree, do cut away some of the branches, and make as it were

galleries [to walke under, and] to keepe them from the heate of the Sunne, because the tree is so full of branches, that the Sun cannot shine through it, and by reason of the many crookings and wayes that are under this tree, there are many soundes of a [great] Eccho hearde [under the game], so that in many places it vill repeate a mans words three or foure times [together]. He that tolde Clusius of this tree, said.e. hee had seenc 800. or 1000. men (whercof hee himselfe was one) hñle themselves under one of those trees, saying further, that there were some of those trees which might well coter 3000. men under it : the leaves which the new branches bring forth, are like the Icaces of the Quince trees : the cutside green, the inside* whitish and rough, as 'if they were covered With Wooll : whose^s leaves are muzh desired by Elephants, who therevith are nourished ; the fruit is like the first joint of a mans thumb, and have the fashion forme] of little small Jfgges, reddish both within and without, and ful of little grein,es like common Jfgges: sweet of taste and good to be eaten, but not so pleasant as our common ./fgs: they grow beâu•cen the leaves the nc•w branches,⁴ as our Yigces doe: it groweth in Goa, and in sonw⁵ places bcrdering on the same: also Clusius saith out of Curtius, Plinius and Strabo, that those trees were also knmvne of tlw

¹ Orig. Dutch: around".

^a I.e., under side is tottentose.— [B.] ³

Orig. Dutch : which".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : they grow also between the leaves on the new branchee".

⁵ Orig. Dutch ; the".

auncient wñters.¹ Hee that desireth to know more hzreof, let him reade Clusi•us in his Chapter of Indian Figges.²

There are in India other wonderfull and thicke trees, whereof shippes are made : there are trées by Cochiin, that are called Angelina, whereof certaine scutes or Skiffes called Tones are made : there are of those Tones that will lade in them at the least 20 or 30. Pipes of water, and are cut out of one peece of wood, without any peece or seame, or any iointes : whereby men may well coniecture the thicknesse of the tree, and it is so strong and hard a woode, that Iron in tract of time would bee consumed thereby, by reason of the hardnesse of the woode. There are also over all India many Sugar Canes in all places, and in great numbers, but not much esteemed of: & all along the coast of

Malabare there are many thicke Reeds, speci+llly on the coast of Choramandel, which Reedes by the Indians are called Mambu, and by the Portingales Bambu⁸: these Mambus have a certain matter within them, which is [(as it were)] the pith of it, such as Quilles have within them, which men take out when they make them pennes to write: the Indians call it Sacar Mambu, which is as much to say, as Sugar of Mambu, and is a very medicinable thing much esteemed, and much sought for by the Arabians, Persians, and Moores, that call it Tabaxiir.⁴

Tabacijr is a Persian word, & signiJfetL no other thing but a certain,e white or milke moisture, for any sap or moisture cleaving together is called Sacar Mambu,⁵ because the reeds or branches, which bring forth the same are called Mambu: the trees whereon Tabacijr grmccth, are some as great as a Popler,

¶ A full monograph on the knowledge of the Banian trees that the ancients had was compiled by Dr. Nohden.—[B.]^{*} Annotation by Dr. Paludaus.

³ In Malay, bambu", but also mambu".

¶ I.e., TalAlir", from the Sanskrit tvak-fira», as adopted by the Persians, Arabs, etc., from whom the Europeans got it.—[B.] I.e., bamboo sugar. and some smaller, commonly having straight upright branches, saving that some of the fuyrest of them are bowed•for their galleries, Arbours,¹ and [other] walking places: they have many ioyntes, each of a spanne length, having leaves somewhat longer then the leaves of the Olive tree: betweene every ioynt there is a, certain sweete moysture, white and cleaving together like Starch, sometimes much, sometimes little: every tree or branch doth not bring farth such sweet moisture, but such onely as grow in Bisnagar,² and in some provinces of Malabar.³

And therefore commonly in Persia and Arabia, it is weighed against silver, and is a marchandise much used and esteemed among ye foresaide nations: this groweth within' the ioynts of the reed, & is white, and sometimes blackish, and sometimes Ash colour.

It is not therefore rejected or cast away, [because it 'is blackish]: for this blackishnesse proceedeth either by reason of the superfluitie of the moysture, or that it was too long inclosed unthin the tree, & not by burning of the tree, as some are of opinion. Rhases tcriteth hereof in his third book, and 36. Chap. and Serapio in his booke of phisdcke, in the 342 Chapter, and Auicenna in his 2. booke and 617. Chapter,

who are of opinion, that Tabacijr is made of burnt rootes, but his opinion is hereby proved to be false.⁵

The Indians use it against the payne in their privie members, or such like secrete diseases, as also against hotte or burning feavers, the Colerica passio, and the redde Malison, and laskines,⁶ with such like diseases. Those reeds grow most in the coast of Choramandel in Bisnagar, and Malacca

¹ Orig. Dutch : preeelkens" (little bowers).

² I.e., the Vijaya- (or Vidyā-) nagara kingdom, which comprised what is now known 88 the Ceded Districts, or Bellary, Cuddapah, etc., and most of the Madras Presidency, about 1500.—³ Annotation by Dr. Paludanus.

⁴ Orig. Dutch : " this inmost (substance) grows on the joints".

⁵ Annotation by Dr. Paludanus.

⁶ Orig. Dutch: " roode Melisoen", i.e., dysentery. Laskinæ" —diarrhæa, in Old E. 188kc or lash.

in many places, and in great abundance: they growe very high, and are divided in each ioynt one knot from another, at the least a spanne and a halfe, and [rather] more, and are as thicke as a mans leg above the knee: they do commonly grow upright, and most of them as high as the highest house in the Low-countries : they bow them many times in arowing, that they may bring them into a forme or fashion to serve for their Pallamkins, wherein the Portingalles and Indian Lordes are carried, as I saide before : the leaves of those reedes or Bambus growe wide one from another, and have almost the fashion of an Olive leafe.

Of the tree or reede called Bambus, some of the Indians malce scutes or little Skiffs, wherein two men may sitte, which they doe not altogether make hollow Within, but leave two knots or partitions uncarved.¹ In those scutes the Indians sit naked, at ech end one, crosse legged, d; in each hand an oare, wherewith they [rule the boate and] drive her suriftly against the streame, specially in the river [called] Cranganor : and they are of this opinion, that those Scutes are never overturned by the Crocodiles (although they come about them) as others are, but for these it was never heard of.²

The Tree called Arbore Triste,³ that is, the sorrowfull tree,

¹A misunderstanding of Acosta, 296. The bamboo is not opened or "made hollow" at all, but used as a buoyant cylinder, the knots closing it at the ends.

^a Annotation by Dr. Paludanus.

³ I.e., the *Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis*, a common garden shrub in S. India, but not, in any way, deserving of the long accounts that have been given of it by travellers and others. According to De Orta (*Colloquio* 8, f. 17b), it was brought to Goa from Malacca, and he devotes a chapter (vi) to it, and gives a tale (from the Vishnu purāṇa, see 11. H. Wilson* Works, v. 97 §Eqq.) to account for the Indian name

[is so called,] because it never beareth blossoms but in the night time, and BO [it doeth and continueth] all the yeare long: it is a thing to be wondred at : for that so sponne as the Sunne setteth, there is not one blossome seene upon the tree, but presently within halfe an houre after, there are as many blossomes upon it, as the Tree can beare : they are [very] pleasant to behold, and smell [very] sweet, and so soone as the day commeth on, and the Sunne is rising, presently all the blossomes fall off, and cover all the ground, so that there remayneth not one [to be seene] upon the tree : the leaves shut themselves close together, so that it seemeth as though it were dead, untill evening commeth againe, and then it beginneth to blossom as [it did] before : the tree is as great as a Plum tree, and is commonly [planted] behinde¹ mens houses, [in their gardens] for a pleasure, and for the sweet smell: it groweth very quickly up, for that [many young plantes] do spring out of the roote, and as soone as those [young plantes] be above halfe a fadome high, they have presently as many blossoms upon them as the branches on the trees, and although they cut the tree down [to the ground], yet within lesse then halfe a yeare there will branches* spring out of the roote, and likewise if you breake a branch off from the tree & set it in the earth, it will presently [take root and] grow, & within few dayes [after] beareth blossoms : the blossoms are in a manner like orange tree blossomes, the dowre being white, and in the bottome [somewhat] yellow and reddish, which in India they use for Saffron, therewith pāriiātaka, given to it by the people, but properly a name of the *Erythrina Indica*.

This Bhrub wu a king's daughter, named Parijātak⁸. She fell in love with the sun, who soon degerted her, on which she killed herself, and was burnt. Thi⁸ shrub from ber ~~ashes~~. Hence it is flowers in the morning, ⁸⁸ it cannot bear the sight of the sun. Lioscboten copies this further down, Acosta also gives an account, with a picture (Tractado, 1578, p. 224). Fr. Vincenzo Maria (Viaggio, 1672, p. 365) also describes it.—[B.]

1 Orig. Dutch : in the courts of the houses".....

2 Orig. Dutch : " branches and blossoms".....

to dresse their ineats, and to die with all as [wee doe] with [our] Saffron,¹ but it is neyther so good nor of so pleasant a taste, yet it serveth there for want of the other.

Some say, that the water of this tree being distilled, is good for the eyes, steeping linnen clothes in it, and so laying them to the eucs.²

This tree is found in no place but in Goa, and Malacca, & in some other places, where the Portingalles [inhabiting], have planted then¹,³⁷ for that they first came out of Malacca into India, but within the land there is none, they are called in the Malayan tongue Singady,⁴ in Decaniin, Parisatico,⁶ in l)ecan, Pul,⁶ of the Arabians Guart,⁷ of the Persians and Turckes Gul.³⁸ The cause of this name, as the Indians say,³⁹ is, that a Gentleman called Parisatico had a faire daughter, of whom the Sunne became amorous, and in the end obtained his pleasure of her, but [not long] after. he fell in love with another, & forsook her, wherupon she [falling] in[to] dispaire killed herselfe, and according to the custome of the countrie [her body] was burnt [of whose ashes they say]⁴⁰ this tree sprang up, and for the same cause was called Parisatico, and therefore they say by reason of

³⁷ Orig. Dutch : ⁶ have brought and planted them by their abodes"

I.e., Brigading"*K.]

l.e.,

parijātaka.—[B.]

1 I.e., phul flower—LB.]

l.e., *ward = rose*!—[B.]

³⁸ I.e., gul — rose.—

[B]

³⁹ Orig. Dutch : tell the fable thereof".

⁴⁰ Orig. Dutch to ashes, whence"...

the hatred it beareth unto the Sunne, it never bringeth forth blossome or flowre, but by night, and in the day tilne for grieve they [J]resently fall off.

The description of this Tree // Christopherus de Costa is set downe. in this 'Ina nner : that it 'is of the .greatnes and similitude of a plununc tree, vyith many small branches, separated by

1 "Country saffron", i.e., turmeric, is largely used in cookery in India, and some classes of women use it to colour their skins and faces. 2 Annotation by Dr. P. Ludanus.

divers knots and partitions,¹ the leaves grouting] two and three together, [and] as bigge as plumme tree leaves, soft and rough on the cut side, verie like to leaves of Sage, and inwardlie greene, and somewhat sharp, but not so uneven on the sides as plumme leaves, neyther yet so full of veines. In the middle betweene the two leaves there groweth a little stalke, [whereon are]² five small heads, [out of them]³ foure little rough' leaves, out of the midst wherof there doe spring five small white blossomes, of the greatnesse and forme of Orange blossomes, but somewhat smaller, fairer, and sweeter. The stalke seemeth more red than yellow, wherewith the Indians colour their meate, as 'uppee doe ueth Saffron. The greene fruite 'is of the greatnes of a Lupine, and in fashion like a little hart, [somewhat long] and devided in the middle,⁶ having two place' wherein the seed doth lie, which is also like a hart, and as bigge as the seeds of Saint Johns bread, covered with a greene Skin, and somewhat bitter. Of all other Trees these are the pleasantest of smell, so that they bee not handled, for if they be, they doe presently lose their sweetnes and smell. The Indians are of opinion, that these flowers doe quicken and comfort the heart, but they are somewhat bitter, the Heathens likewise doe account the seed among their medicines that strengthen the hart. The flowers may be 'used in meat, the seed hath oftentimes bin carded into Portingall, and there sowed, but never would grow, what meanes soever they used, the flowers fall off when the sunne riseth as Clusius saith, eyther by reason of some contrariety, or because of the subtil nature of the sap, which the beams of the Sunne doe drie and consume: for those whereon the Sunne shineth not, stay somewhat longer on the tree. These are [they] carefully gathered, whereof a very sweet and pleasant water 'is distilled,

1 Orig. Dutch : (add) on which".

2 Orig. Dutch : with".

3 (orig. Dutch : which consiRt of".

■ Orig. Dutch : " roundieh" (rootachtige).

6 Orig. Dutch : " and if cut through in the length". 6 Orig.

Dutch : on both sides a small box".

which is called water de Mogli ; some of this geede was brought me out of India by John Huguen, which I sawed in the ground, but it came not forth.¹

THE 60. CHAPTER.

Of the Bettele leaves, & the fruit Arecca.

The leaves called Bettele² or Bettre, which is very common in India, and dayly eaten by the Indians, doe grow in all places of India, where the Portingals have discovered, not within the countrie but only on the sea coast, unlesse it bee some small quantitie. It will not growe in cold places, as China, nor in over hot places, as Mosambique and Sofala, and because it is so much used, I have particularly set ib downe in this place, although it is already spoken of in many other places. You must understand that this Bettele is a leafe somewhat greater and longer out than Orange leaves, and is planted by sticks, whereupon it climeth like Ivie or pepper, and so like unto pepper, that a farre off growing each by other, they can hardlie bee descerned. It hath no other fruite but the leaves only, it is much dressed and looked unto, for that it is the dayly breade of India. The leaves being gathered doe continue long without withering, alwaies shewing fresh and greene, and are sold by the dozen, and there is not any woman or man in all India, but that every day eateth a dozen or two of the same leaves or more : not that they use them for foode, but after their meale tides, in the morning and all the day long, as likewise by night,³ and [as they goe abroad] in the streetes, wheresoever they be you shal see them with some of these leaves in their handes,

¹ Annotation by Dr. Paludanus.

^a The word has been adopted by the Portuguese from the Malayalam "vettila" or Tamil vettilei", properly the mere **leaf**".—[³ (h•ig. Dutch : (add) in the house".

which continually they are chawing. These leaves are not used to bee eaten ⁱ alone, but because of their bitternesse they are eaten* with a certaine kinde of fruit which the Malabares⁸ and Portingales call Arecca, the Gusurates and Decanijns, Suparii, and the Arabians Fauffel.⁴ This fruite groweth on trees like the Palme trees that beare the Nut Cocus in India, but they are somewhat thinner, with the leaves somewhat longer and smaller. The fruit is much like the fruit that groweth on Cipresse trees, or like a Nutmeg, though some (of them are) on the one side flat, & on the other [side] thicker,⁶ some being somewhat greater and very hard. They cut them in the middle with a knife, and so chaw them with Bettele, they are within ful of veines, white, and [somwhat] reddish. There is a kinde of Arecca called Cechaniin,⁶ which are lesse, blacker, and very hard, yet are likewise used with Bettele, and have no taste, but onlie of [the] wood, and yet it mo.ysteneth the mouth, and coloureth it both red and blacke, whereby it seemeth that the lips and the teeth are painted with blacke blood, which happeneth when the Arecca is not well dried. There is another sort which in the eating or chawing [beeing swallowed downe,] maketh men light in the heade, as if they had drunke wine all the day long, but that is soone past. They use yet another mixture which they eate withall, that is to say, a cake or role⁷ made of a certaine wood or tree called Kaate, and then they annoint the Bettele leaves with chalke made of burnt oyster shelles, which can doe no hurt in their bodies, by reason of the small quantitie of it, all this being chawed together, and the Iuice swallowed downe into their bodies, for all the rest they spit forth, they say it is very good for the maw, and against a stinking breath, [a soveraigne medi-

^a ¹ Orig. Dutch : used"

* Orig. Dutch : chewed".

³ Areca is the name in Telinga, Supäri in Sanskrit and Hindi. ⁴ Read : faufel.

⁶ Orig. Dutch : high". ^e Orig. Dutcb : Checanijn". Orig. Dutch : little ball".

cine] for the teeth, and fagtning of gummies, and [very good]¹ against the Schorbuicke,⁴¹ and it is most true that in India verie few men are found with stinking breathes or tooth aches, or troubled with the Scorbuch or any such diseases, and although they be never so old, they alwaies have their teeth whole and sound, but their mouthes and teeth are still as if they were painted with black blood as I said before, and never leave spitting reddish spittle like blood. The Portingale women have the like custome of eating these Bettele leaves, so that if they were but one day without eating their Bettele, they perswade themselves they could not live : Yea. they set it in the night tinies by their Beddes heades, and when they cannot sleepe, they doe nothing els but chaw Bettele and spit it out againe. In the day time where soever they doe sit. goe, or stand, they are continually chawinc^r thereof, like Oxen or Kine chawing their cud: for the [whole] exercise of [many Portingale]⁴² wolnen, is onely all the day long to wash themselves, and then fall to the chawing of their Bettele. There are some Portingales that by the common custome of their wives eating of Bettele, doe likewise use it. When the Indian women⁵ (TO to visit one another, the Bettele goeth with them, and the greatest pleasure or entertainment they can shew one to the other, is presently to present them with some Bettele, Arecca, and chalke in a wooden dish, which they keepe onely for that purpose. This Bettele is to be sold in every corner, and streete, and shoppe^d [of the towne], as also in every high way for travellers and passengers, and is ready prepared, that is to say, so many Bettele leaves, one Arecca & some chalke, and many times some Cate for such as desire to have it, which the commonly

¹ Orig. I-Dutch; remedy".

keepe in their houses, or beare in their hands in a wooden painted dish, and so eate in this sort, first a peece of Arecca, and Cate, which

⁴¹ Schorbuicke (Dutch, scheurbuyck") is scurvy.

⁴² Dutch "the". Orig. Dutch (add) : and bathe" ⁵ Dutch when the women or Indians".

5 : on all corners of the streets and shops".

they chew, after that a leafe of Bettele, and with the naile of their thumb, which they purposely weare sharpe and long, not round as wee doe, they pull the veines [or stringes] out of the ledfe, and so smeare it with chalke, and rowling it together, they thrust it in their mouthes and chew it. The first sap thereof they spit forth : and say that thereby they purge the head and the maw of all evill, and flegmaticke humors,¹ and their spittle being as fowle as blacke blood, which colour proceedeth from the Arecca ; the rest of the Iuice they swallow downe.

The Indians goe continually⁴³ in the streetes and waies with Bettele and the other mixtures in their handes chawing, specially when they go to speake with any man, or come before a great Lord, thereby to retaine a good smell, and to keepe their breathes sweet, and if they should not have it [in that sort] with them whensoever they [meete or] speake with any man of account, it were a great shame for them.

The women likewise when they accompany secretly with their husbands, doe first eat a little Bettele, which (they think) maketh them apter to the game. All the Indians eat it after their nudes, saying that otherwise their nudes would upbraide them, [and rise in their stomakes], and that such as have used to eat it, and leete it, doe [presently] get a stincking breath. They doe at certaine times forbear the eating of Bettele, [as] when any of their nearest friends die, and also certain fasting daies, as likewise some Arabians and the followers of Ali, Mahomets brother in lawe, doe upon their fasting dayes. In Malabar, this leafe is called Bettele,⁸ in Decan Cusurac, and

■ Orig. Dutch : all evil humoure and flegmaticke (as substantive").

Canam,¹ it is called Pam,² in Malaion,⁸ Siri,⁴ by Auieenna, Tambul,⁴⁴ but better by others, Tambul.⁶ Auicenna sayeth, that Bettele strengtheneth the maw, and fastneth the flesh of the Gumma, for which purpose the Indians doe use it, but where he anneth those leaves to be cold in the first degree, and drying in the second, it not so, for either his Booke is false printed,⁷

⁴³ Orig. Dutch: "com" See p. 62.

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⁴⁴ I.e., Sanskrit, tumbulā, which has been adapted with slight modifications into sundry modern languages of India. — [Dutch: translated".

for hee was deoeived [therein], for those leaves are hotte and drie in the end of the second degree, as Carciu-s ab Horto himself hath found out, likewise the taste and smell therof doe aprnte it to be so. This Bettele is like a Citron leafe, but [mnwtvhat] longer, Sharpe at the ende, having certaine veineg that runne a,lcng the leafe. The rypcst are holden to bee the best, and are of colour yellow[ish], although scm,e women chuse the unripe, because they are pleasanter⁴⁵ in the chawing. The leaves doe wither by much handling. The Bettele in Malacca, beareth a fruit lilce the tayle of an Efte, which because it tasteth well, €8 eaten : it is planted like a Vine upon sticks, as Hcppe,,⁸⁹ with us. Scmefor their greater benefit Plant it among Pepper, and among Arecca, and thereof doe make a pleasant Gallerie. This Bettele must be carefully looked unto, and often watered. He that desireth to knowe more hereof, let him reade the worthie commentaries of learned Clusius, uppon the Chapter of Carcius touching Bettele.¹⁰ The Noblemen and Kings, wheresoever they goe, stand or sit, have alwaie\ a servant by them, with a Silver kettle [in their hand] full of Bettele and their mixtures, and [when they will eat,] give them a leafe ready prepared. And when any Ambassadour commeth to speake with the King, although

■ Read • Canara" or Cuneam".

■ I.e., Hindustāni, pan", properly leaf" (Sanskrit, "parṇa").

³ Orig. Dutch : Malaijen" (the country of the Malays).

■ I.e., Sirih.

⁶ Orig. Dutch: Tembul".

⁴⁵ they give more sound".

Clif (ivy).

¹⁰ Annot. D. Paludani.

To

the King can understand them well, yet it is their maner (to maintaine their estates) that the Ambassadors speaketh unto them by an interpreter, [that standeth there] in presence, which done, he answereth againe by the same interpreter. In the meane time, the King lyeth on a bed, or else Bitteth on the ground, uppon a Carpet, and his servant standeth by, readie with the Bettele which he continually chaweth, and spitteth out the Iuyce, and the remainder thereof, into a Silver Basin ; standing by him, or else holden by some one of his slaves or [his] wives, & thig is a great honour to the Ambassadors, specially if be profereth him of the same Bettele that he himselfe doth eate. To conclude, it is their common use to eate it, which because it is their dayly exercise, and that they consume so much,ⁱ I have made ye longer discourse, the better to understand it, although somewhat hath beene said thereof in other places. The Kings & Lords of India use pilles made of Arecca, Cate and Cam. phora, with beaten Lignum aloes,^j and a little Amber, which they eate altogether with Bettele and Chalke, in steede of Arecca.

Some mice Bettele teith Licium, some and those of the richer mightier sort With Campher, others with Lignum aloes, Muske and Amber Cris, and beeing so prepared, is pleasant of taste and maketh a sweet breath. There are some that chaw Arecca either with Cardamomum, or with Cloves. Within the lande fare from the Sea, those leaves are sold verie deare. It is said that the King of Decan *Mizamora*³ spendeth gearely thereof, to the value of above thirtie thousand Mureyes. This is their banquetting stuff, and given them by travellers,⁴ and the Kings give it to their Subjects. To the rich [they give thereof

ⁱ Orig. Dutch : love it much".

^j Orig. Dutch : "crushed Linaloe" (which is the Portug. name for L. aloes).

■
: Sjah, residing in Ahmadnagar.

: this they make a praent of to travellers",

being] miaed with their owne hands, and to others [they send it] by their servants. When they send any •man of Ambassage or otherwise there are certaine Silke Purses full of prepared Bettele delivered unto him, and no man may depart before it be delivered him, for it is a [signe or] token of his passe port.*

By the pictures hereafter following see you may the figures of the frutes of Malacca called Duryoens, & ye tree Arbore de Rays, or roote tree, likewise the thicke Reedes, named by the Portingales Bambu, and by the Indians Mambu, with the tree called Arbore TriBte, or the sorrowfull tree, as it is both by day and by night, and the tree where on Arecca doth grow, as likewise the Bettele. And because Pepper is oftentimes planted at the foote of the Arecca tree, where it groweth and clymeth up round about the body thereof, I have set it downe, in the same order 88 it groweth : The description whereof shall in an other place bee shewed, among the Spices and drugges of India, as also the Hearbes, serving far Physicke, and Apothecarie ware &c.

THE 61. CHAPTER.

Of the Heerbe Datroa, and a Plant called Herba Sentida, or the feeling Hearbe.

The Hearbe called Dutroa,⁸ is very common in India, and groweth in everie fiede the leafe thereof is sharpe at the ende, like the pointe of a Speare, and ig indented on the edoes like the leafe of Beares claw, and about that bignesse, having in it⁵ many long threedes [or veines, it groweth] without taste, or moysture,⁶ and somewhat bitter and smell-

¹ Orig. Dutch : when anybody will travel".

² Annot. D. Paludani.

³ Originally Sanskrit, dhugtūra, dhattūra" (datura **fastuosa**)⁴ Dutch : everywhere in the field".

- ⁵ : in the length".
⁶ : almost without and moist".
 TO

ing like a Raddish. The flower or blossome of this Plant is verie like unto the blossome of Rose-marie in colour : and out of this blossome groweth a bud, much like the bud of Popie, wherein are certaine small kernels like the kernels of Melons, which being stamped, and put into any meate, wine, water, or any other drinke or composition, and eaten or drunke therewith, maketh a man, in such case as if hee were foolish [or out of his wittes,] so that he doth nothing else but laugh, without any understanding or sence [once] to perceive any thing that is done in his presence. And some time it maketh him sleepe as if he were dead, in that sort he continueth for the space of twentie foure houres : but if his feete bee washed with colde water, then hee com meth to himselfe againe before the twentie fower howers be expired. This Herbe the Indian and Portingall women use much to give unto their husbandes, and often times when they are disposed to bee merrie with their secrete lovers, they give it him, and goe in his presence and performe their leacherie together, and taking their husband by the beard, they will call him Cornudo, with other such like iestes, the man not knowing any thing thereof, but sitteth with his eyes open, not doing or saying any thing, but laugh and grin like a foole, or a man out of his wits: and when the time commeth that he reviveth out of his trance, he knoweth nothing what was done, but thinketh that bee had slept. This Hearbe the slaves use likewise to give their and mistresses, therby to robbe them and to breake open their Chests, which is oftentimes done ; this Dutroa must bee used in measure, because it is a kind of poyson, for if a man give too much thereof hee may bring a man to his ende, unlesse some strong and present remedie be taken, by some conterpoyson or Purgation.

The renudy [thereof] can sisteth in medicincs which cause vomiting, for he must cast al out [of his body], what soever is remaining in his Maw, (C' then take divers purgations

Orig.
 Orig. Dutch
 Orig. Dutch:

and¹ strong Clisters, ag also hard rubbing & binding both hands and feete, togethr² with letting bloud in the great toes.⁸

This Hearbe groweth in all places in abundance, and although it is forbidden to be gathered, or [once] used, neverthesse those that are the principal forbidders of it, are such as dayly eate thereof, for their owne wives sakes,' that thereby they might fulfill their pleasures with other men, which is the common living of them all, some few excepted. Some men are so used to eate and drink Dutroa, not knowing of it, that tasting onely of the Iuice of the leaves, they are presently in a transe, and so the wife is well assured, [and without all feare] to satisfie her lust. This and such like Hearbes there are⁵ in India, and are much used, for that all the [care &] studie that ye women and wives of India⁶ have, is day and night to devise meanes to satisfie their pleasures, and to increase lust, by all the devises they can imagine, and to make their bodies the apter thereunto. Which to effect they know [all the] divelish inventions and practises [that may bee devised], as experience dayly maketh it manifestly knowne, by such as travel⁷ in India, as I myselfe have partly tried. There is yet an other Hearbe in India, called by the Portingales Herba Sentida, or feeling Hearbe, the cause [why it is called so,] is for that if any man passeth by it, and toucheth it, or throweth either Sand or any other thing upon it, presently it becometh [as though it were withered,]⁸ and closeth the leaves together, & cometh not to itself, to his first force againe]⁹ as long as the man standeth by it: but

1 Orig. Dutch : afterwards in purgation and divention by strong clysters", etc.

2 Orig. Dutch : ⁶ at times also".

3 Annot. D. Paludani.

■ Orig. Dutch : such, to whom it is almost dayly given by their wives".

6 Orig. Dutch : there are many in whole India".

6 Orig. Dutch : the women and Indians".

† Orig. Dutch : live". ⁸ Orig. Dutch : flat". ■ : neither will it open".

TO

presently when the man is gone and turneth his backe, it openeth the leaves againe and becommeth Btiffe, & faire againe a..s though they were newly growne : and touching it againe, it shutteth and becommeth withered¹ as before, so that it is a to see it, and strange to bee observed. Also there is 8 thing to bee wondered at and seemeth. unposBible to such have not seene it: and this it is within the towne and Island of Goa, at the one end of the towne, where the Kine, Oxen, Sheepe, and all kind of cattle are killed and Blaine, to be solde for meate for the inhabitants, called Matavaquas: in that place there lye all the hornes of the gaide beastes scattered and throwne about, as (if they were altogether] unprofitable, because the Portingals and Indians use them not, and it is likewise a great dishonour, and iniurie to the Spaniardes, and Portingales, to have anye hornes,² or once to shew a horne ech to other, or to throw it before his doore, for [revenge of] which [act], they would kill each other, and there is sharpe lustice used, if any man doe offend [in that sort], by shewing [his neighbour] the^s horne, or' naming it unto him, for that thereby they meane he is a man that is made cookolde by his wife. These hornes having layne there a certaine time, doe stick fast in the earth, (I meane the inner part of the horne) and there it taketh roote as if it were a tree, as I my selfe have seene and pulled forth many of them, that had rootes of two or three spannes in length, which was never seene in any place of the world. The cause whereof hath beene sought [and searched] by many curious speculators of strange things, but they could never find it out, and yet the earth is verie stonie. Whereby those of Goa: most oftentimes take it in good part, to heare them selves reported to be the greatest Cornudos, or wearers of hornes [in all the world], because hornes in other places may

■ Orig. Dutch : flat".

^a Orig. Dutch : anything (made) of horn".

³ Orig. Dutch : a"

Orig. Dutch : or only".

at once be put off but theirs of Goa have taken roote, and therefore it is impossible to cut them cleane away, for that because of the rootes, they will presently grow up againe, so that they must with

patience beare them as long as they live. And herewith we will an end of the description of the trees, plants, and common herbes of India, although there are [verie] manie, and a thousand sorts more, which in fashions and wonderfull effects doe much differ from the herbes of these countries ; because I knowe not the proper names of them, I have onlie made mention of the commonest and best knowne.

THE 62. CHAPTER.

Of epices, druggeø, plants and staffæ for Physit.iong and Apothecaries, that is the common sort, and such are ordinarily used in India, [and] of their growing, [and] in what manner and place [they grow], and first of Pepper.

Pepper is of divers sorts, that is to say, blacke, white, [and] long [pepper]¹ is called Canariin: the blacke is the commonest, and is most brought hither, and throughout al places of the world. The white and long are likewise carried into other places, though [verie] little [of it] : but the Pepper called Canariin is never carried forth of India, for it is not much esteemed ; the blacke pepper which is the commonest and the best, groweth most on the coast within the Countrie of Malabar, which Coast beginneth 12 miles Southwards from Goa, and reacheth to the Cape de Comoriin, and is the land lying on the sea coast, betweene the high land of Ballagate and the sea further within the land there groweth none ; [and] there is the place where all the pepper is yearelie laden, which is carried into Portingale, and from thence spread abroad throughout all Christendome: From thence 1 Orig. Dutch : and pepper that". ^z See chapter It.

T O

also it is much shipped by the Mahometanes to the red sea, and upon the land inwards beyond Ballagate, as also to Persia, Arabia, and all the countries bordering upon the same : And although it be expresslie forbidden by the Portingales, & great care taken, and for the same cause coast and seals along the shore] are watched,¹ [that it be not shipped or sent out without their licence,] yet is there

great quantities carried forth, and some times* with the Salvo-conducto, or passeport from the Portingals [themselves.] There groweth likewise much black pepper by Malacca, and in the Ilands of Sumatra, Iava, Sunda, and other places, as in the description of the coast and Ilands I have alredie declared, where also groweth white Pepper, which is like the blacke, saving the first outmost huske is white and smooth, without [any] wrinckle, but hath the [verie self] same vertue and taste that black pepper hath. It cometh oftentimes mingled with the Malacca pepper. The pepper that groweth in the countries about Malacca is many times also brought into Portingale, but verie little, for that it is 2 yeares betweene every ship that sayleth out of Portingale thither, which being there, taketh in some pepper, but most Cloves and Nutmegges with their flowers and other marchandises of China : But the most part of that pepper is used in the same countries, as in Pegu, Syon, & specially in China, and other countries bordering on the same, which deal continually one with an other. Pepper by the Malabares is called Molanga,⁸ and in the countries by Malacca' Lada : in Arabia, Filfil : the Gusarates of Cambaia and Decaniins of Ballagate call it Meriche and they of Bengala, Morois : and the long pepper which groweth onely in Bengala and Iava, is called Pelclim.⁶ Pepper groweth and is

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) with all diligence".

² Orig. Dutch: (add) " also".

³ Malayalam, "malagu"

⁴ I.e., in Malay. ⁶ Properly Sanskrit, *marica*.—

⁶ Read. 88 in the orig. Dutch: "Pepilini".—From the Sanskrit pippali (piper longum).

planted at the foote of an other tree, and most part at the [foote of the] tree called¹ Arecca, or some such like [tree], & groweth upon* the tree, like Bettele or Ive. The leaves of pepper are like Orange leaves, but somewhat smaller, they are green and sharp at the ends, in the chawing it biteth the tong, and tasteth much like to Bettele, it growes in bunshes like grapes, but a great deale lesser and thynner, yet somewhat thicker then Gooseberries : they are alwaies green til they begin to drie and to ripen, which is in December and Ianuary, for at that time they are gathered. The long pepper groweth in Bengala, and some in the Iland of Iava, and is an other kinde of tree: the long pepper is of the length of a needle, or the tagge of a point,⁸ but somewhat thicker, and all of a like thicknes : it is outwardly ruæed, and of an ashie colour, and within somewhat white, with small seedes, but in taste and use it is like the other black and white pepper. The white pepper (as I sayd) is like the black, both in taste and forme, yet it is accounted for better & stronger, and is not in so great quantitie as the black. The Pepper called Canariins in the countrie of Goa and Malabar, almost of the fashion of Panike it is of an ashe colour, and holow within, with some smal kernels which in eating tasteth and beateth like other pepper, yet it is used onely by the poore people, and therefore is called Canariin pepper, that is to say Countrie mens pepper, or poore peoples pepper: therefore it is never laden away, for it is verie course and of little value, neither would it be able to rayse the freight, and therfore is it left in the countrie. The other pepper is in India and all other Eastern countries, much used and spent by the Indians themselves, and that in greater quantitie than yearelie is carried [or laden from thence] for

¹ Orig. Dutch : tree on which grows the".

* Orig. Dutch : climbe against".

³ Read: ¹ the point of a tagge".

Orig. Dutch : buck-wheat".

other places, for they eat not any kinde of meate, but they put therein handfulls of pepper, all unbeaten, so that they waste the more.¹ In the description of Malabar* I have set downe in what places pepper doth grow, and is commonlie laden, and the havens where the Portingall shippes doe come and fetch it : therefore it needeth not here to be rehearsed . pepper is likewise much [used], when it is green, [to be] put in pots with vineger and salt, and BO is kept a long time, and [in the same manner]³ carryed into Portingal : but it is most used in that sort [to be eaten] in India, and is called pepper in Achar,⁴ in which manner they use to dresse all other sorts of spices in India, and eat it commonlie to procure [an] appetite, as we doe Capars, Olives, and Lemons, being pickled.

Pepper used in the kitchen, and in Apothecaries shoppe.⁸ although in both places not as [a nude] or food, but for physick.e : u warm,eth the mawe, and consumeth the cold slymenes thereof; to ease the payne in the mawe which proceedeth of rawnesse and wind it is good to eat fyne pepper comas everie morning. He that hath a [bad or] thick sight, let him use pepper cornes, with annise, fennel seed, and Cloves, for thereby the mystinege [of the eyes,] which darken the sight is cleered and driven away. The Apothecaries make a confection of 3. sorts of pepper, in this sort, of white, blacke and long Pepper of each 25 dramms, wilde tyme, ginger, annise seed, of each an ounce,⁶ with honnie as much as needeth to make a confection, which is good for such as have a cold maw, the Nucken,⁶ the paine in the liver, and the Dropsie.⁷

¹ Orig. Dutch: so that they devour them in great quantitie". * See chapter 11. ⁸ Orig. Dutch : also". ⁴ Achar, see chapter 64.

^b Orig. Dutch : loot" (half an ounce of old weight). ⁶ A Dutch word for freakishness. ¹ Annotatio D. Paludani.

THE 63. CHAPTER.

Of Cinamom.

Cinamon in Latin is called Cinamomum : by the Arabians, Quirsa •.¹ by the Persians by the men of Seylon, (where it most groweth) Curdo of the people of Malacca, Caysman and by the

Malabares, Camea the trees are as great as Olive trees, and some lesser, with leaves of Colmi like Baye leaves, but of fashion like Citron leaves, though somewhat smaller. They have white blossomes, and a [certaine] fruite of the greatnes of black Portingall Olives, whereof also Oyle is made, which is used for manie thinges. The tree hath two barks, [but] the second bark is the Cinamon, it is cut off in [foure] square peeces, and so laid to dry, at the first it is ashe colour, after as it beginneth to dry, it roulleth together of it self, and looketh of the colour as it commeth hether, which proceedeth of the heate of the Sunne. The tree from whence the barke is taken they let it stand, & within 3 yerres after it hath an other barke, as [it had] before. These trees are in great abundance, for they grow [of themselves] without planting, [in the open fields]⁶ like bushes : the roote of this tree yeeldeth a water, which smelleth like Camphora, it is forbidden to be drawn forth, for spoyling the trees. The Cinamon that is not wel dried is of ashe colour, & that which is over much dried, blackish, but the best dried is reddish : there is much and excellent water distilled out of Cinamon while it is half green, which is much used in India, & manie⁴⁶ times caryed into Portingal, and

¹ Read : Quirfa¹.

* Därchlnl, i.e., Chinese wood.

⁸ Kurundu (Singhalese) wood.

⁴ 'The Malay word is Kayu mauis" (sweet wood).

⁶ Tam. Karua ?

⁰ (orig. Dutch: "wild".

other places ; it is very pleasant both to drinke and to smell, but very hote and strona : it is used against the Colicke and other diseases proceeding of cold, it is likewise good against a stincking breath, and evill savor of the mouth. There is likewise a water made¹ of the blossomes of this tree, but not so good, nor so well esteemed a.s that of Cinamon it self. The places where Cinamon groweth, is most and best in the Iland of Seylon, wherein there is whole woods full of [Cinamon trees]

⁴⁶ Orig. Dutch : wme".

: in the coast of Malabar there groweth likewise great store and some woods of Cinamon, but not half so good and lesser trees, the barke being grayer and thicker, and of smal vertue. The Cinamon of the Iland of Seylon is the best and finest, and is [at the least] three times dearer in the price. The Cinamon of Malabar is called Canella de Mato or wilde Cinamon, and is forbidden to be carried into Portingale : yet there is great quantity shipped, but all under the name of Cinamon of Seylon, whereby it passeth, and the King hath² his full custome as well for the good as for the bad. When the Cinamon of Seylon is worth in India 50 or 60 Pardawes the Quintale, the wilde Cinamon is worth but 10 or 12 Pardawes : but it is all registred in India, for Seylons Cinamon, and payeth custome in Lisbon, each Quintale 15 or 16 Milreyes, as well the good as the bad, and all other spices after the rate : and there may be nothing shipped in India, no not so much as the slaves, but it must all be registred in Cochin and if there be any thing found, to be brought into Portingal, and not registred [there] it is forfait to the King. There groweth Cinamon also in the Ilands of Iava, and by Malacca, but [very] little, and not so good as that of Seylon. The trees which they burne in India, for wood, some of them are like Cinamon in burning, and smell.

Cinamon hcaleth,³ it openctL strengthenct all the inward

ⁱ Orig. Dutch : distilled".

^a Orig. Dutch : for that the king should have". ³ Orig.

Dutch : warms".

part⁸, it somewhat attractive,¹ stretcheth* the mawe, and digesteth the nuate, it is also used again⁸t all kinde of poyson, that may hurt the hart. Cinamon with Pennyroyall and Bivoet⁸ water drunlc drivct away the Volgher,⁴ openeth the matrice, and makct women have their flowers : it 'is likewise good again" Fusten, and Catharres, that fau downe from the head into the lower parts, also against the Drop&ie, and breaking^s or stopping of the Bidneyes, The water and Oyle of Cinamon doe greatlie strengthen all the inward parts, a⁸ head, hart, mawe and lyver, &c.⁶

Ginger groweth in manie places of India, yet the best, & most caryed abroad, is that which groweth in the coast of Malabar : it groweth like thin and young Netherland reedes of two or three spannes high, the roote [whereof] is the Ginger, being greene, it is much eaten in India, for sallets, as also sodden in Vineger, which they call Achar,⁷ as I said of pepper, and other fruites that are used in that manner throughout [al] India : the time when they are most gathered and begun to be dried, is in December and Ianuarie : they drie it in this sort, [that is,] they cover it with potearth, which they doe to stop and fill up the holes, and thereby to make it continue the fresher, for the potearth preserveth it from wormes, without the which it is presentlie consumed by them : it is little esteemed in India, notwithstanding there is

¹ Orig. Dutch : astringent".

■ Orig. Dutch : strengthen'.

⁸ Orig. Dutch : byvoet" (artemisia).

■ Dutch word for after-birth.

■ Orig. Dutch : ghebreken" (diseases).

⁰ Annot. D. Paludani.

⁷ I.e., the Persian and Hindogtani ~~name.~~—[

much ⁴⁷ shipped as well to the red sea as to Ormus, Arabia and Asia,¹ but little for Portingale, because it will not save ye fraught and custome : onlie the gunner of the Indian shippes may lade and bring certaine Quintals without paying any custome, which by the King of Portingale was of long tyme granted unto them, and is yet observed : and this they may sel to marchants, and so by this meanes there is some brought, ■ otherwise but very little, for that the most part of Ginger brought into Spain, cometh from Cabo verde, the Ilands² of S. Thomas, Brasilia, and the Iland of S. Domingo in ye Spanish Indies, which is much traffcked [withall] in Spaine: wherefore that of the Portingall Indies is little brought [out of the

⁴⁷ The contrary opinion now ~~prevails.~~

Orig. Dutch: stones that are called Oriental".

country,] because of the long way & great charges, & yet it is better then other Ginger as also all other spices, mettals, and stones, [that are brought out] of the Orientall Indies,⁴ that is out of the Portingales Indies, are for goodnesse and vertue better then any other, which the continuall traffique⁴⁸ hath sufficiently made knowne. There is likewise much Ginger conserved in Suger [which commeth out of the countrie] of⁶ Bengala, but the best commeth from China, it is verie good to eate, and much used in India, & broght out of Portingal into these countries.⁷

Cinger by the Arabians, Persians, and Turkes 'is called acngibil,⁴⁹ in Cusurate, Decan, and Bengala, when it 'is freshe and greene, Adrac,⁵⁰ and when it is drycd Sucte,¹⁰ in Malabar both

¶ Read : Persia.

* Read: iglond".

dried green rmgi,¹ in Malayo Aliaa.² It croweth like water Lillies, or Sword-hearbe, but someu'hat blacker, QCüh a stalke abcute two or three handfuls high, and with a roote lilte c Lillie,³ not spreading* forth as Antonius Musa vriteth, and is not so Sharpe, specially that which growetl& in Bacaim, because of the over great moysture. This roote €8 cut small and miced with other rootes, and 80 eaten for Sallets wüh oyle, salt and Vineger, it is also sodden with flesh and fish. It growe.th⁵ in all places of India, and is sowed or planted, for that which c@mmeth up of it self, not so good. The best and greatest store commeth out of Malabar, and by the Arabians and Persians it is much desired, nza•t it is the Ginger of Bengala. The third is that of Dabut⁶ and Bacaim and of all the coast along ; in the wildc field8 and inwardly within the land there •is little found. There is also some found in the Ilands of S. Laurence and Comaro.⁷ The vertue and properties of Cinger is that it maketh a man to goe easily to the stoole, and restoreth mans strength that 'is decayed. But it found contrary in

⁴⁸ Orig. Dutch : the daily experience'. ⁶Orig. Dutch in", ¶ Orig. Dutch': brought into Portugal and these countries".

⁴⁹ Are Zendjabtl, ~~acdras~~ndjibfl.

¶ I.e., Sanskrit,

Probably the Mahpatti sukata% Alightly dried, or some cognate
 [K.] These names are, 88 usual, borrowed from Garcia de Orta.
 Adrak ig the common Hind. for green ginger"; sucte ig probably an error for
 80nth, the common Hind. for "dryginger".

other Authors, that Cinger stoppeth, for that it causeth good digestion, and so laskgments, proceedino of raw moystnesse, is stopped. It heateth a cold maw, and 1.8 good against humors, that darken the eyas, and is used in many* medicines.⁹

¹ M81ayälam inji", green ginger.—[K.]

■ Read: "aliya", The common Mal. and Jay. name ig djahé.

³ Orig. Dutch: "lies" (iris).

⁴ Orig. Dutch: not creeping forth".

⁶ Orig. Dutch: it groweth almost". ■ Read : Dabul".

¶ I.e., Madagascar and the Comores.

⁸ Orig. Dutch ; great".

■ Annotatio D. Paludani.

Of Cloves.

Cloves are by the Turkes, Persians, Arabians, and most part of the Indians called Calafur,¹ and in the Ilands of Maluco, where they are only found and do grow Chamke.⁵¹⁵² These Ilands are five, lying under the Equinoctiall line, as in the descriptions therof is declared.^g They have nothing else but Cloves, which are caried from thence, throughout the world, the trees whereon they grow, are like Bay trees, the blossomes at the first white, then greene, a•nd at the last red and hard which are the Cloves, and when the blossomes are greene, they have the pleasantest smell in all the world. The Cloves arow verie thicke together and in great numbers they are gathered and then dried, their right colour, when they are drie, is a darke yellow, and to give them a blacke colour, they are commonly smoked. The Cloves that stay on the tree ungathered are' thicke, and stay on till the next yeare, which are those that are called the mother of the Cloves. And in the place where the trees stand, there groweth not any grasse or greene Hearbe at all, but it is wholly drie, for that those trees draw all the moysture unto them. ¶ That which the Portingals call Baston,⁵³ or with us the Stocke of the Clove, (and is the stalke whereby they hang on the trees) is gathered with the Cloves and so they are mingled together: for that in Maluco they never garble their Cloves, but in India they are many times parted, though [verie] little : for they are most part sold and used with dust,⁶ and

¶ Ar., Qaranfol.

stalkes •and all together, but such as are to bee sent to x Portingall are severed [and censed]. The Cloves are so hotte of

⁵¹ Chénkeh (Mal. and Jar.).

⁵² See chapter 21.

Orig. Dutch : become".

⁵³ See p. 113 of vol. •ij note 8.

Orig. Dutch (add) mother".

nature, that whensoeverl they are made cleane, and seperated from their Garbish, if there chance to stand either Tubbe or Payle of water in the Chamber where they clense them, or any other vessell with wine or [any kind of] moysture, it will within two dayes [at the furthest] be wholly soken out and dried up, although it stand not neere them, by reason of the great heate of the Cloves, that draw all moys^uture unto them, as by experience I have often seene. The same nature is in the unspunne Silke of China, so that whensoever the Silke lyeth any where in a house upon the* flowre, that is to say, uppon boordes, a foote or two above the ground, and that the flowre is sprinkled and covered with water, although it toucheth not the Silke, in the Morning all that '.,vater will bee in the Silke, for that it draweth it all _ unto it. And this tricke the Indians often times use to make their Silke weigh heavie, when they sel it, for it can neither _ be seen nor found in the Silke. But returning to our matter, the Cloves grow about the length of a great shot from the Sea side, and are neither planted nor set, and nothing else is done [unto them,] but only when they plucke and gather them, they make the place under the trees [verie] cleane. The tree will not grow verie close to the Sea side, nor farre from it, for these Ilands are altogether compassed about with the Sea.

When it is a fruitfull yeare, then the Cloves are in greater abundance then the leaves. When they gather them, they do not pluck them with their hands, but with ropes which they fasten about the branches, and by force they shake them off, and by that meanes the trees are so spoyled, that the next yeare after they yeelde but little fruite : but the second yeare then after ensuing, there grow up trees of the Cloves

¹ Orig. Dutch (add) 'u in Indio'.

² Orig. Dutch ^c' or upon a'.

that fell upon the ground, [when they gathered them the two yeares before,) like Chesnut trees, and they growe verie sound, because

:
:
:

of the great rayne that falleth in those places : for those Ilandes lye under the Equinoctiall line, and yéelde fruite within eight yeares, and so continue above a hundreth yeares. The time when they are gathered and dried, is from September to Ianuarie. When the Cloveg are greene, they make good conserves in Sugar, and are likewise salted in Vineger & so kept in pots, and made of Achar,¹ in which manner they are carried into Malacca and India. They likewise distill water out of the green Cloves which is verie cordiall, and used in many Medecines. The Indian women use much to chawe Cloves, thereby to have a sweete breath, which the Portingales wives that dwell there, doe now begin to use ; the leaves of the Clove-trees, are altogether like Bayleaves.

Cloves grow on trees like Bay-trees both informe and quantitie, save onely that their leaves are something lesser, like Almonds or Willow-leaves. They are full of branches, and have abundance of blossomes, which doe turne these fruites, [and are] called Cloves because in forme [and shape] they doe resemble [a Birdes] clawes. They growe like [the] Mirtle-tree² upon the uttermost branches. Cloves are much used both in meate and in medicines. The people of Iava desire the gray Cloves, that hang a whole yere³ [and more] upon the trees, and are no Males, as Avicenna⁴ doth absurdly advise, and [as] we [of the common sort doe, who] covet the thinnest. When they are greene, they use to salt them with salt and Vineger in Maluco, and some they put in Sugar, which are verie pleasant to bee eaten. The water of greene Cloves distilled is very pleasant of smel, and strengthneth the hart, likewise they procure sweating in men

¹ Orig. Dutch : made •char of them". ² Orig. Dutch mirtle-berries".

³ Orig. Dutch bung above a year".

⁴ Avicenna (?)

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that have the Pox, with Cloves, Nutmegges, Mace, Iona and black Pepper; some lay the poultice of Cloves upon a mans head, that hath a paine in it, that proceedeth of colde. They strengthen, the Liver, the Maw, and the hart, they further digestion, they procure evacuation of the Urine, and stop lasciviousness, and being put into the eyes, preserveth the sight, and pure Drankes being drunke with Milke, doe procure lust.²

THE 66. CHAPTER.

Of Mace, Folio, or flowers of ~~Nutmegges~~, and [of] Nutmegs.

The Nutmeat tree is like a Pear tree or a Peach tree, but that they are lesse, and it hath round leaves. These trees growe in the Iland³ of Banda, not farre from Maluco, and also in the Ilandes of lavas & Sunda, from whence they are carried to China, and Malacca, and also⁴ into India and other places. The fruit is altogether like great round Peaches, the inward⁵ part whereof is the Nutmegge. This hath about it a hard shell like wood, wherein the Nut lieth loose : and this wooden shell or huske is covered over with Nutmeg flower, which is called Mace, and over it is the fruit, which without is like the fruit of a Peach. When it is ripe it is a verie costly meate, and of a most pleasant savor. This fruit or Apples are many times conserved in Sugar being whole, and in that sort carried throughout India, and much esteemed: for in truth it is the best conserve in all India, and is many times brought over into Portingall, and

¹ Orig. Dutch : strengthen".

² Annotatio D. Paludani.

³ On the map of Linschoten the greatest island of the Banda group bears the name of Banda. So it is in Portuguese writers. They called the archipelago Ilhas de Bandam", or I. de Banda".

⁴ Orig. Dutch so further",

⁵ Orig. Dutch most inward".

from thence hether. They are likewise salted and put in Vineger, which is much used in India. When the Nuttes begin to be ripe, then they swell, and the first shell or huske bursteth in peeces, and the Nutmegge flowers doe continue redde, as [any] Scarlet, which is a verie faire sight to behold, [especially] if the trees bee full of fruit. Sometimes also the Mace breaketh, which is the cause that the Nutmegges come altogether without the Mace, and when the Nutmegge drieth,¹ then the Mace falleth off, and the red changeth into Orange colour, as you see by the Mace that is brought hether. The Ilands where they grow, specially Banda, are very unwholesome countries,² as also the Ilands of Maluco, many that traffique thither die [before they depart from thence,] or [if they escape, they] are in great perill of their lives, by sickness, notwithstanding great gaine maketh men to travell thither. The Nutmegge (by the inhabitants of Banda, where they are most growing) is called Palla,⁵⁴ and the Mace or Nutmegge flower, Buna Palla, The Decanijns and Indians call it lapatry, and the Mace layfol.⁴

The trees whercon Nutmegs and Mace do grow, are not unlike to Pear trees, but shorter and rounder leaves, they are good for paine the head, for^b the mother and the Sinewes.

The Nut is compassed about with three Icinds of Barkes. The first & outermost is^o like the greene shell of an Acorn, and when they are ripe that shell openeth : then you find a thin shell or barke like a Nutte,⁷ which compasseth the fruit, and by

¹ Orig. Dutch : is dried".

² Orig. Dutch: is a country".

⁵⁴ Read (Mal. and Jav.) : Pala", and for the mace Bunga pala". —Pala is originally Sanskrit phala, "nutmeg"

According to the Petersburg Dict., the Sanskrit jatipatri, whence the slightly corrupted japatry, is mace", but jutipphala, "nutmeg". In Amara-Kosha, however, both jütikoqa and jutipphala are explained to be " (Mace in Hindi, mace" —[K.] jatcatr; nutmeg, jaiphal.) "Read: of".

—[Y.] add in form". ⁷Orig. "like

—[Y.]

us is called Mace, which both in meate and Mu; - ~~the~~ ccrie serviceable and tvholesonee. The third shell is ~~harder~~ ~~more~~ like unto u, '00d then the first, and is like the Aconn, , but that it is blackcr, which being opened, you find the Nutnu•gqe ~~therein~~. ~~When~~ the fruit is ripe, and that tlu first shell ~~breaketh~~ open, then the Mace of most faire red colour, and ~~wh~~ the fruit is drie, the Mace likewise doth change,¹ and becmn ~~with~~ a Golden yellow.

There are two sorts of Nutmegges, one long, u'hich are called Hales, the Other round, v.'hich are better & stronger.

The Nutmeg comforteth the brainz, sharpneth the memorie, warmeth and strengt,hneth the Ifaw, driveth u'p i•nde out of the body, maketh a sv.'cet breath, dricct1L doume Urine, stoppeth the Laske,² and to conclude, is good again.gt all colde. deseascs in the heade, in the braine, the Mau'e, the Livcr and the Matrice.

The Oyle thereof is better then the rcst, for all the aforesaÜl manud infirmitics.

u3face is specially good for a eoldc (Old a accakc •nta•u•, it pro••rcth digestion of the mealc, drieth up all ccill humors and breaketh wind.³

THE 67. CHAPTER.

Of Cardamomum.

Cardamornum is a kinde of spice which they use mueh in India to dresse with their meates, and commonly they have it in their mouthes to chaw upon. It is very good against a stincking breath and evill humors in the head, and servet.1l also for Other things in medecines: it growetll like Other uraynes, and is verie like to Panyke,⁴ but of a white colour (Irawm«y somewhat towards yealow. The huskes are as « 'rate

¹ (h•ig. Dutch : burst

2 1.e., diarrluea.

³ Annotatio D. l'altulani. •Orig.

buek-wheat".

To

as the huskes of the Panyke graines, but somewhat ~~small~~¹ within there is about 10 or 12 graines [of berryes], which is the Cardamomum. There are two sorts of Cardamomum, that is to say, great and small, and called by the Malabares, Etremilly :* the Gusurates, Decaniins & Bengalers cal it Hil,³ and the Mores inhabiting among them, call it Hilachij.⁴ This is much used in India, and is a Inarchandise which is caryed into all places of India: most of it groweth in Calecut and Cananor, places on the coast of Malabar : it is likewise in other places of Malabar, and in the Iland of Iava, and from the countries aforesaid it is most caryed into other places, but little brought into Portingal, because of the great charges, and long way : yet many times the Saylers and other travellers⁵ bring it. They sieth no flesh in India, but commonly they put Cardomomum into the pot, it Inaketh the meate to have as good a savor and a taste as any of the other spices of India.

Avicenna gayth there are two kinds of it, the one he calleth Saccolaa quebir,⁶ that is grcat Cardamont um, and tic other Saccolaa Regncr,⁷ that is, snud Cardamvtn : in Malabar •it is called Etrcntelly, 'in Seylan Encal, in Ben"ala Cusaratte, and Decan sojnetimes Hil, sumctintcs Elachi, but that is by the Moores, for the Heathens throughout all Indiu call it Dors* Cardantomum: to the auncient Cretians, as Calcn, Dioscorides, and others, [ü] was [altogether] unknowne : \$• although Calen ~~in~~ his scctcnth booke of Sijnples saith, that Cardantontunw is not

¹ Orig. Dutch : smaller",

² This is a misprint for Elattari, the Malayalam name, lit. "rice (bli) of Ératn". —[B.]

³ From Sanskrit, amomum", and ⁴ ~~elattar~~

⁴ Orig. Dutch : ⁶ He)achij" (el'chi, the Hindi name).

⁶ Orig. Dutch : mariners".

¶ Arabic: (bqolla. Kabir is great.

⁷ Read: qaghir, little.

¶ (Orig. : only Dore" With the following word begins a new sentence.

so hot, as Nasturcium or acater Cresses, but pleasanter of savour, and smell some small bitterness, yet those signe\$ or properties doe not

agree with the Cardamomum of India. Dioscorides in his first booke and fift Chapter commending the Cardamomum brought cut of Comagens, Armenia, and Bosphoras (although hee saith also that such doe growe^r in India and Arabia) saith, that tree must choose that whizh i8 full, and tough in breaking, sharpe & bitter of taste, and [vith] the smell thereof causeth a heavinesse in a mans head: yet is the Indian Cardamomum caryed into those places, front whence Dioscoridcs affirmeth that his Cardamonvum docth come, although it bee neyther tough in breaking, ncr annoyeth the head, nayther is bitter of taste, nor 80 sharpe a8 Cloves: the great Cardamomum hath a shell Lis] long and three cornered, whercin are [certain,c] pale red kernels with corners : the 8tnall Cardamomum hath likewise a three cornered huske, yet shorter, and with, smaller kernels, parted in the middle with a thinne *Icinne: this Cardamom•um 18 of three sorts, as minus, medium, minimum, that is small, smaller, and smallest of all. It heatcth the Mave, digesteth the meat, and dritcth away the giddines of the h,cad : it is also caten with Bettele, to purge the head maw of slime [and Jilthincsse].²

THE 68. CHAPTER.

Of Lacke [or bard Waxe].

Lacke³ by the Malabares, Bengalers, and Decaniins, is called Assii,⁴ by the Moors Lac : the men of Pegu (where the best is found, and most trafiqued withall) doe call it Treeek,

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) also".

² Annotatio D. Paludbni.

³ See, on the origin of this word, Dozy et Engelmann, Glouaire, p. 295.

⁴ There is something wrong in this statement. The name of ⁶ IBC" in Malayalam is "arakku".

TO ⁵⁵

and deale much therewith by carrying it unto the Island of Sumatra (in time past called Taprobana)¹ and there they exchange it for Pepper, and from thence it is carried to the redde sea, to Persia and Arabia, whereupon the Arabians, Persians and Turkes

⁵⁵ See note 2, on p. 107 of vol. i, as regards tbig error.

call it Loc Sumutri, that is, Lac of Sumatra, because it is brought from thence into their countries. The manner how it is made is thus: in Pegu, and those places from whence it commeth, there are certaine very great Pismyres with win^c 'es, which fly⁵⁶ uppe into the trees, that are [there] like Plum trees, and such⁵⁷ [other Trees,] out of the which trees comes a certaine gumme, which the Pismires sucke up, and then they make the Lac rounde about the branches of the trees, as Bees make Hony and Wa.xe, and when it is ful, the owners of the trees come, and breaking off the braunches lay then to drie, and being drie, the branches shrinke out and the Lac remayneth behinde like a Reede, sometimes the woode breaketh within them, but the lesse woode it bath within it, the better it is : the peeces and crummes that fall upon the ground, they melt them together, but that is not so good, for it hath' filth and earth within it : it happeneth oftentimes that they finde the Pismires wim'es within the raw Lac. When the Lac is raw, as it cometh from the Tree, it is a darke red colour, but being refined and cleansed, they make it of all colours in India.

They beat the Lac to powder, and melt it, and so mixe all manner of colours upon it as they list, redde, blacke, greene, yellow, or any other colour, make peeces thereof, such as are sold here to seal letters withall.⁵

Then they dresse their bedsteads withall, that is to say, in turning of the woode, they take a peece of Lac of what

⁵⁶ Orig. Dutch : leap".

⁵⁷ Orig. Dutch : " such like".

¶ Orig. I-Dutch : (add) always any". ⁵
Annotatio D. I'aludani.

colour they will, and as they turne it when it connetll to his fashion, they spread the Lac upon the whole peece of woode, which presently with the heat of the turning [melteth the Waxe, so that it entreth into thé crestes &] cleaveth unto it, about the thicknesse of a mans naile : then they burnish it [over] with a broad straw or dry Rushes so [cunningly,] that all the woode is covered withal}, and it shineth like Glasse,¹ most pleasant to behold, and continueth as long as the wood, being well looked unto : in this sort they cover all kinde of householde stufte in India, as Bedsteddes, Chaires, stooles, &c. and all their turned woodworke, which is wonderful common and much used throughout all India : the fayrest workemanshippe thereof commeth from China, as it may be seene, by . all things that come from thence, as desks, Targets, Tables, Cubbordes, Boxes, and a thousand such like thinges, that are all covered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions ; so that it maketh men to wonder at the beautie and brightnes of the colour, which is altogether Lac: they likewise use Lac to fill their Golde and Silver workes, that is to say, haftes of knives: and other thinges, which they make very fayre outwardly of Silver, and inwardly full of Lac. The Indians likewise are so cunning, that they make Ringes of Gold, which [to mans sight] seem [very] fayre and bright, as though they were all of Inassy Gold, inwardly they are hollow and stopt with Lac, and canriot bee perceyved, unlesse a man bee advertised thereof. There is Lac likewise in Ballagatte and Malabar, but [very] little : the greatest quantitie which from thence is canyed throughout India, .and all other places, conneth out of the kingdome of IJegu.

¹ Orig. Dutch ; and as smooth as a mirror".

TO

THE 69. CHAPTER.

Of Annil or Indigo.

Annil or Indigo by the Gusurates is called Gali, by others Nil:¹ it is a costly colour, and much caryed and trafiqued into Portingall : it groweth in India in the kingdom of Cambaia : the hearbe is very like Rosemary, and is sowed like other Hearbes, and when [time and] season serveth, pulled and dried, and then [it is] made wette and beaten, and so certayne dayes after dried againe, and then prepared. At the first it is a fine greene, but after it is a fayre ble'tv, as you see it when it commeth hether, and the cleaner it is from earth and dust, the better it is to prove if it be good : they burne it with a candle, and if then it fall out like fine meale, it is good : but if it be grosse like sande, it is not good : also being throwne into the water if it swimmeth it is good, but if it sinke it is not good : this Annil was more accounted of, and⁵⁸ commonly more worth then Cloves, both in India and in Portingall : the King not long since⁵⁹ hath farmed it out, so that no man may buy it in India, nor bring it into Portingall but onely the Farmers as they do with Pepper.

Annil or Nil, as the learned Doctor Camera•rius witnesseth, which hath had sonze of the plantes within Ivis garden, hallb sky coloured leaves, being like to the Icaves of the Hearbc which 'in Latine called Barba Iccis, in Dutch Donder bacr, but sovncwhat broader.⁴

‡ Originally Sanskrit, nila", which properly means dark coloured,

THE 70. CHAPTER.

Of Amber, Muske, Algallia or Civet.

Annber¹ by some men is thought to be the fome of a Whale fishe : others thinke it to bee the filth and dung of the M'hale, and others

⁵⁸ Orig. Dutch : (add) is always or".

⁵⁹ In 1588. See Couto, Da Asia, Dec. x, livro X, cap. vi. ‡ Annotatio D. Paludani.

a certain kind of Betumen, which floweth out of a well that standeth on the sea side,² and casteth ye Amber up, but it is to bee thought, that it is neyther of the first two, for if it were, men shoulde continually finde Amber in these Countries, specially on the coast of Biscay, where so Inany Whales are taken, yet is there no Amber found in that place : it were rather to bee beléevéd that it is a Betumen or pitch, proceeding out of some fountaine [or Well], or some thing that floweth frmn the bottome of the Sea, & so driveth upon the water, because it is found in some places, and in some places not : where it is most found, and from whence it dayly commeth, is from the coast of Soffala, Mosambique, and on the coast of Melinde or Abex : It is likewise sometimes found by the Islandes of Maldiva, and the cape de Comorijn, but not much, and not so commonly as by Soffala and Mosambique. There are others that thinke it to be a spun °ie earth, of some unknowne^s Island, drougt or hidden cliflés, and by force of the sea in time broken off by peeces, and cast' [upon the shore] like driftes or such like thinges, for it is often times found floating and driving in peeces of ten or twelve, and some of fifty or sixtie pannes⁵ broad.

¹ From the Arabic '6 al-'anbar", qui était l'origine le nom d'un poisson. de la semence duquel on tirait l'ambre griB" (Dozy et Engeln.ann, p. 188).

Mabn (Elymol. Cnter6tthc., pp. 61 fig.) pointa out that the name ~~waa~~ transferred from A mberqri8 to yellow~~amber~~.—

² Orig. Dutch : on the bottotn of the Bea".

³ Orig. Dutch: covered".

⁴ (Orig. Dutch : cast up".

⁵ Read : spannes".

To

They say that in India there hath bin found whole¹ Islandes of Amber, which being well marked by those that found and discovered them, whereby to come thether againe and lade thereof, when they came to the same place they could not finde them. In Anno 1555. there was a peece found not far from the cape de Comoriin that weighed 30 quintales, and he that found it, thought it to be pitch, whereupon he sold it for a small price, but afterwarde being knowne, it was greatly esteemed : likewise

oftentimes there commeth Amber that is mingled with shels, and all spotted with the dung of Sea foules, that sit thereon. There is Amber of a gray colour, with whitish vaines, that is the best : & it is called Amber Griis. There is a kinde of Amber which is perfect blacke, but not so much esteemed as the gray; to proove if the Amber be good they thrust pinnes into it and that which yeeldeth most oyle is the best. It is much used among the Indian Noble men, and kinges in their daylie meates, they use it likewise much to provoke lust and [to increase nature, thereby] to bee the more apt for the same, as also in many faire workes with muske, Civet, Benioin, and other sweete things mixed together, whereof they make fine apples and peares wrought about with silver & gold, which they beare [in their hands] to smell uppon, and in haftes of knives, handles of poynards, [and such like,] which they make² of silver, and Amber^s within [them,] which [in divers places] shineth through [them.] These and such like workes are very common in India among the rich and mightie men of the country, as well Indians as Portingales.

Ambarium in Latine, Ambar in Arabia,⁴ is a Rind of pitch, as the Author very well affirmeth, cast up out of some fountaine that standeth in the bottome of the sea, which being

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) little".

^a Orig. Dutch : (add) very beautifully".

³ Orig. Dutch : the foresaid materials". ■ Read : Arabic".

set in the Sunne doth presently become hard like other thinges that are taken cut of the sea, as Corall, &c. This Ambar by reason of the sweet pleasant smell, doth comfort the head and the heart, and by the drynes thereof it [draweth away ⁸] consumeth allⁱ watery humors [out] of the stomacke, and* good against all filthie and foulennesse [in a mans body]. It cureth such as have the falling sicknes. It is good against ~~the~~ rising of the Mother, being received in and thrust up [into the body] : and conclude it is good for all old men, and for every cold complexion.⁸

The Almiscar,⁴ Mosseliat, [or Muskeat] commeth from China: They are beastes like Foxes, or little Dogs, which being killed, and beaten and bruised,⁵ they let them lie and rot, blood and flesh together : which done they cut them in peeces both skinned, flesh

and blood, all mixed together, and therof make divers purses, which they sowe [in a round forme,¹] and are in that sort caried abroad & sold [to divers men]. Those purses are comonly of an ounce waight the peece, and by the Portingales are called Papos,⁷ but the right Vapos, and perfect Mosseliat is the ballockes⁸ or stones of that beast: the others although they passe among them for Mosseliat, are not so good as the stones : therefore the Chinars,⁹ who in all things are very subtile, Cand fine workemen,] make the purses cleane round, like the stones of the beaste,

¹ Orig. Dutch: (add) ⁶ superfluoua, bad".

² Orig. Dutch : it is".

³ Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁴ I.e., Arabic, *al-misk*.

⁶ Orig. Dutch : brused by beating". ^d Orig. Dutch : on all Bides".

⁷ This is also stated (? copied) by Fr. Philippus a SSmo. Trinitate, in his *Itinerarium Orientale* (1649), p. 287 : " tunc carnes et sanguis in bursis villosis ex ejus pelle confectis, quas Lusitani papog vocant reclusi et putrefacti odoriferam musci materiam praebeant.

^B Hence the name of musk, the original word being Sanskrit, "mushka", testicles, *scrotum*.

⁹ Orig. Dutch ; ⁶ " Cbynen" (Chinese).

therewith to deceive the people, and so the sooner to procure them to buy it. This beast hath a [very] strange nature, and [great] understanding, for when it is chased, and perceiveth it selfe not able anie longer to continue in breath, it taketh the stones betweene the teeth and biteth them off and so casteth them away, as if it would say, if you come for Chern there they are, & while the huntsman is busie to look for them, shee oftentimes escapeth away and saveth her life. The Chinaes are very deceitfull in selling of Mosseliat [or Muske,] for they falsifie it verie much, sometimes with Oxen and Cowes livers, dried and beaten to powder, and so mixed with the Mosseliat, as it is dayly found by experience in searching of it. When the Mosseliat beginneth to decay and looseth the smel, they take it out of the purse and beate it [verie] small in a mortar, and that done being moistned with the urine of a childe, and so put into an earthen pot that is leaded¹ and cloase stopped, it will presently be good againe, if there were any goodnes or strength left within it.

Some are of opinion, that muske groweth at certaine times of the yeare about the navell of a certaine beast, [as if it were swolne].² The pale yellow is the best, it strengtheneth the trembling cold hart, all diseases of the same, bee,ing or su'allnced. It cleanseth the white spots of the eyes, it dryeth moist catharres, it comfortet.h the head, healcth the old aches thereof, proceeding of Jeame.³

Al«alia⁴ or Civet⁵ is much found in India, that is to say in Bengala, but because they cannot leave their villanie & falsifying thereof, it is not so much esteemed, by reason they

¹ Orig. Dutch : " a little leaden pot".

² Orig. Dutch : "in the manner of a tumour". Dr. Paludanug was better informed on this point than Linschoten.

³ Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁴ From the Arabic, "al-galliyah".—[B.]

⁵ Civet" is also frord the Arabic, zabad or zabadah (see Dozy, Oosterlingen, pp. 31.32).

nnix it,¹ but the best Civet commeth from Myna in the coast of Guynea, which is very faire and good. It is the sweat that proceedeth from the Cats called Civet Cats, which are many

times brought over alive, both into Spaine, and also to these countries, but because it is so sufficiently knowne [unto us,] I will leave to speake thereof, and proceede to other spices, hearbes, and drugges of India.

Civet grou•eth in the outermost part of the codde\$ of a certaine beast, which therof hath her name, [O is called] a Muscat,² and as Hughin³ very well saith, the* su•cat that groweth [or ingendreth] in the hinder part of the beast, [and is] hotte and moist being laid upon a womans navill, it hcaetL the rising of the mother, and maketh wcmcn apt to leacherie.⁶

THE 71. CHAPTER.

Of Benioin.

Benioin⁷ is a [kinde of] stuffe, like Frankemsence & Mir, but more esteemed, for it serveth for manie medicines and other things.

‡ Orig. Dutch: (add) "always with oil".

² Orig. Dutch : civet-cat".

⁸ Read : Huygen (Lingchoten).

‡ Orig. Dutch: like".

⁶ Orig. Dutch: " of hot and moist power".

⁶ Annotatio D. Paludani.

‡ Orig. Dutch : Benjuin% i.e., the Port. bejjoim" or beijuim" (Sp. benjui" and menjui"; Ital. belzuino" and belgiuno"; Fr. " benjoin"; English (by perverse attempt to give a meaning) "benjamin", and more correctly, benzoin. Ainsi que l'ont observé dernièrement M. van der Tuuk et M. Veth, la véritable étymologie de ce mot a déjé été donnée par Valentijn (Begchrijving van groot Java, p. 17), qui le •lève de luban jawi (Ar.), littéralement enceng javanai⁸, c'est-à-dire, encens de Sumatra, car on gait que Arabes donnaient cette dernière fle le nom de Java, et que c'est elle qui produit le benjoin le plus blanc et le plus beau. Tel egt en effet le nom que le benjoin porte chez IbnBatouta (iv, 228). Selon Valentijn, les Portugaig dang les Indes Orien-

Benioin by reason of the sweet smell, comforteth the heart, the head, and the braine, it clenseth the head from all super_flumas humors, sharpneth the wit ; heeing smelled unto, it is good to be used when diseases begin to goe away.¹

As when they make balles or peeces of Amber, and Muske, they must alwaies have Benioin with it to make it perfect, it groweth much in the kingdome of Syan, in the Iland of Sumatra, in the Islands of lavas, & the countrie of Malacca, they are high trees full of branches, with leaves like lemmon tree [leaves,] with a thicke & high stemme or stock [in the middle,] from whence proceedeth the Gurmne which is the Benioin. When the tree is young, then it yeeldeth the best Benioin, which is blackish of colour, and of a [very] sweet smell, and is called Benioin, de Boninas,² that is to say,

tale ont fait de lubänjäu•E, en gupprimant la première syllable, benzatöi, et plus tard, benzoin", etc. (Dozy et Engelmann, *Glouaire*, p. 239). The final -n is the usual Portuguese nasal, which they added to all words they adopted which ended in a vowel, e.g., in Cochin, and similar names, and in this case after 1568, as de Orta terms the gum benjuy. Cfr. V. Reinhardtstoettner's *Port. Grammatik*, p. 103, that this is a peculiarity of the Portuguese language.

Valentijn must have got his information (indirectly ?) from Garcia de Orta's *Colloqui* (1563), who speaks of this gum (f. 31b), that : The the Moors call it Iouanjaoy, that is, Java incense, because the Arab8 were first acquainted with that country; for the Arabs call incense louan", and this is copied by V. Linschoten a little further down.

Varthema (1510) had long before stated that this gum was brought from Sumatra, and so it is stated in the *Historia* of G. de Mendoca, in the part containing the *Itinerario* (p. 364=ii, 320). The Spanish has : "benxui in great quantity". Parke's translation has : beniewyn of Boninas, in great quantity." The little botanical dictionary of 1548 (De Latini8 et Græci8 nominibug arborum liber) identifies it with *Lacerpitium*, or clXOaov (p. 66), and adds: Benioin. Hodie e Taprobana marig Indici insula omnium maxima, ut ait Ludovicus Romanug patricius (i.e., Vartbema), convehitur *præstantissimum*."—[B.]

¹ This pauage is in different type in the original Dutch, the Latin of 1599, and the English, but only the last (in the margin) ascribes it to Dr. *Paludan*

* L' Boninas", usually translated daisy", but is the flower of quite a different wild plant in Portugal.—CB.] VOL. 11.

Benioin of the Flowers, because of the perfect smell. The second Benioin is called Benioin Amendoado, that is Benioin of Almondes, because it is mixed with peeces of white Benioin among the blacke, like to Almondes that are cut in peeces. This Benioin is not so good, because the white Benioin is of the old trees, and is not so strong nor of so good a smell as the

blacke, but is mixed with the blacke, because it should be sold the better. These two sortes of Benioin are the best, and much [used and] caried into Arabia, Persia, the land of Ballagate, China, and other places, as also into Portingal. Most part of this Benioin groweth in the country of Sion,¹ and by Malacca, there is other Benioin which is worse and groweth in the Ilandes of Sumatra, and lavas. The inhabitants of the countries where it groweth call it Comingion,² the Mores, and Arabians call it Lovaniavy³ (which is as much to say as frankensence of lava). The Decaniins and Ballagaters call it Udo,⁴ they cut the tree and branches full of slits, to make the Benioin the better to come foorth,⁵ it is much trafficked withall throughout India, for it is one of the costliest drugges in all the Orient, because it excelleth all other in sweetnes.^a

¹ Pallegoix mentions benzoin as 8 product of Siam (Description de Siam, i, p. 144), which is an article of trade—LB.]

² De Orta (u. g., f. 3b) says Comin.ham. This is the Malay name—Kaminian. This name is given also by Eredia; see below, note. ³ Lovaniävy. See above, p. 97, note.

also fromde Ort* (u. 8., ^{3b}).—[B.] a Prākṛit form of Saṅskṛit

“vrddha

⁶ Eredia (f. 15b) has: Eo Bej uim, chamado Caminham, he outra arvore alta e grosa, e a goma ou lycor, que por lag fendu e aberturu da casca, arebenta e brota, chamamoß Bejuim”; i.e., The Bejuim, called Caminham, is another tall and big tree, and the gum or juice which isquees and drops by incisions and openings of the bark, we call (it)

Orig. Dutch : for it surpasses all other incenses in odour”. Benzoin is a gum exuded in drops from incisions in the bark of the Styrax benzoin, and is used in medicine 88 a stimulant, expectorant, and styptic. See Flückiger and Hanbury’s Pharmacographia. It is now imported from Siam, Sumatra, Java, etc.—LB.]

THE 72. CHAPTER.

Of Frankensence and Mirre.

Frankinsence groweth in Arabia, and is called Louan,¹ and by Avicenna Conder it is the gumme that floweth out of the bodies of the trees, like Benioin : the best Frankinsence growth upon the trees that stande on hilles [and] stony rockes, and stony

places : for those which growe in the fieldes and in flat grounds yeeld not BO good Frankinsence : they have so. great quantitie of it, that oftentimes they marke their sheepe withall, as if it were Pitch, Tarre, or Rosin : from thence it is carried into India, China, and other places in great abundance, and very good cheape.

Frankinsence is of two gort8, one white, that is round and like unto drogg, which is the best, and called me masle: the other blacke, which is not much worth but only in smell. In India and with us they use Frankinsence against the loosenes of the bellie, sicknesses of the head, Catarrh*8, surfeits, and parbraking, & good] for such as spit blood, it Neth up hollow swelling' & healethfresh and bloody wounds.'

Mirre by the Indians is called B018,⁵ it groweth in the same⁶ that Benioin and frankinsence doth, and commeth also out of Arabia Felix, but most out of the countrie of Abexin from the inward parts of the countrie, [lying] betweene Mosambique, and the red sea, which is called Prester Johns land, and from thence brought into India, and other places.

1 Read : lobAn.

2 Read: kondor.

a Orig. Dutch: it destroys hollow ulcerations".

⁴ Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁶ Also in Sanskrit, ¹⁸ **bola**".—

3 Orig. Dutch : Bame manner".

Mirre is used in medicines, to drive downe the Flowers and the fruite of women, also for old couches, for laskes, & for bloody

THE 73. CHAPTER.

Of Mannan and Rhubarbe.

Manna commeth out of Arabia, and Persia, but most out of the Province of Usbeke,² lying behind Persia in Tartaria : the Manna yt is brought from thence in glasse Vialles, is in peeces as bigge as preserved Almonds, but of another fashion, and have no other speciall form, but like broken peeces : it is whitish, and of taste almost like sugar, but somewhat fulsome sweetish like hony : the Persians cal it Xercast, and Xerkest, that is to say, milke of

trees, for it is the dew yt falleth upon the trees, and remayneth hanging upon the leaves, like water that is frozen and hangeth in drops at gutters and pentises : It is also³ gathered and kept in glasse Vials, and so brought into India, and other Countries, for in India they use it much in all sorts of purgations. There is another sorte of Manna called Tiriamiabiin or Trumgibiin,⁴ which they gather from other leaves and hearbes : that commeth in small peeces as big as Hempeséed, and somewhat bigger, which is red & of a reddish colour. Some thinke this Manna groweth on the bodies of the trees as Gumme doth : it is much used in Ormus and Persia for purgations, but not in India so much as the first sort, there is yet another sorte, which commeth in great peeces, with the leaves among it : it is like the Manna of Calabria, this is brought out of Persia unto Bassora, and so to Ormus and [from thence into] India,

¶ Annotatio D. Paludani.

² Tbe (J8bekB, a Turkish tribe, were, Aince the thirteenth century, masters of the so-called Tartary", or Turkestân.

³ Orig. Dutch : then".

¶

Shirkhisht and Taranju?"in are Persian words for two different kinds of manna.

and is the dearest of all the rest. There commeth also a Manna [that is brought] in leather bags, or flasks, which in Turkey and Persia they use to ride^r withall & is melted like Hony, but of a white colour, and in taste like the other sortes of Manna, being altogether used for purgations, and other medicines.

Manna very gently purgeth the gall: it easeth and moustneth⁶⁰ the harshnes of the th,roat, the breast[cs] and the stomache : it quencheth the thirst : but because it purgeth but weakel,y, it is strengthened with Tyme or Isop mingled with some strong purgaticns, \$⁴ maketh them to effect their operations with more perfiction and power, by meanes of the sweetnesse thereof, which is apter³ [und more plyable] unto nature.'

But because it is no special Inarchandise, I will speake no more thereof, but that wee are nowe in hande ',vith medicines to purge, I wil say some thing of the roote called Rhubarbe, although there is no certantie how, or in what sort it groweth, yet it is most certaine, yt it is not to be found in any country but in China, and in the farthest parts therof,⁶¹ it is most brought by land through the Province of Usbeke, whereof I spake before : which Province lyeth in Tartaria, and bordereth on the one side upon China, and so reacheth behinde India unto Persia. Out of this Province it cometh unto Ormus, and from thence into India : yet it is likewise brought by water, but because it is not so good, and doth sooner rot and spoyle by water then by land, therefore most part of it is brought by land[. That] which is most esteemed & best sold, and greatliest desired, [cometh] in this manner, that is [first] from China, through Usbeke, and so through Turkie, [from whence] it is caryed to Venice, & from thence into all

‡ Orig. Dutch : to travel".

⁶⁰ Orig. Dutch : lenities".

³ Orig. Dutch: " njore agreeable".

⁴ Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁶¹ Orig. Dutch: in the inner country".

these countries, so that the Rhubarbe of Venice is better, because it cometh over land, then that which is brought into Portingall, [because it cometh] by water, as also all thinges and herbes that belong to Physicke, because they are better preserved by land then by water,¹ they are little brought by sea, but it is a marchandise that is most caryed by land unto Venice, as also because the Portingales deale not much therein,² and are little given to curiosities,³ contenting themselves to deale with such wares as are commonlie knowne to all men, without seeking* further, for they trouble not⁵ themselves with other things.

THE 74. CHAPTER.

Of the wood called Sanders.

There are 3 sorts of Sanders,⁶ that is, white, yellow, and red : the white and the yealow, which is the best, come most out of the Iland of Tymor,⁷ which lyeth by lava. This Iland hath whole woods and wildernesses of Sanders, both of white and yealow, and from thence it is caryed throughout all India, and other countries, and traffcke much therewith : the red Sanders groweth most in the coast of Choramandel and Tanassariin, which is in the countrie of Pegu : the trees of Sanders are like Nut trees, and have a certaine fruite [upon them] like Cherries, at the first green, and after black, but of no taste nor any thing worth, for it presently falleth

¹ Orig. Du@ch : (add) for which reason".

² Orig. Dutch: are not much veræd therein".

³ Orig. Dutch : have not much curiosity (of mind)".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : pretending".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : " little".

⁶ I.e., SaodBl.

⁷ Timor and surrounding islands. whereof one bears the name of Chendana (Malay for Sandal) or Sumba.

off, onlie ye wood of ye tree is accounted of, which is the Sanders. It is called by the Inhabitants of the country where it

groweth Chandanacon,¹ the Decaniins, Gusurates, Canariins, and other Indians call it Sercandaa the Arabians and Persians Sandal, whereupon the Portingalles likewise doe call it Sandalo. The yellow and white Sanders is much used and spent over all India, by all the inhabitantes, both [Indians,] Moors, Heathens, and Lewes, whatsoever : they heate⁸ it or stampe it in water, till it be as soft as pappe, that done they besmere themselves therewith, and let it drie upon their bodies, for it cooleth very much, & also because all the Indians doe much delight in sweet smelling savours.

The white & yellow or bleakish Sunders is likewise used by us, with Rosewater, against the hotte paines in the head, anointing it therewith: all those woods as well the red as the white and the yellow, are good against hotte feavers, being beaten and drunken [into the body], they help the hot stomacke, as also laid upon [the stomacke] with Rose water, in burning fencers. this Sanderg not onely good for the purposes aforesaid,¹ but also for strengthening⁵ the hart, and therefore with great use^d it is put into Cordiall medicines, such are made against the beating of the hart.⁷

The red Sanders is little spent in India, but they use it onely against hot agues, annointing their pulses therewith, as also the temples, & their foreheads, but it is much caryed into other countries, as being very medicinable for many thinges, and the Indians make their Pagodes and Idoles thereof, because they should be the costlier.

¹ Lhi8 looks if it were Malayalam, " c^vandanakkunnu", which, however, does not mean sandal, but a hill of sandal trees.—[

* The original Sanskrit word is ⁸ *prīkhan*

³ Orig. Dutch : grind". Probably the word was written beate".

■ Orig. Dutch: for strengthening". ⁵ Orig.

Dutch: for rejoicing" ■ Orig. Dutch:

advan ta ge". † Annotatio D. Paludani.

Of Palo de Cebra or Snakewood,

Snakewood is most in the Island of Seylon: it is a lowe Tree : the roote thereof [being] the Snake-woode is of colour white, shewing somewhat yellowe, very harde and bitter in taste, it is much used in India : they [stampe and] bruse¹ it like Sanders, in water or Wine, avd so drinke it, it is very good & well proved against all burning feavers : one ounce thereof bruised and mixed with water is good against all poison and sicknes, as the collick, worms, and all filthie humors and coldnes in the body, and specially against the stinging of Snakes, whereof it hath the name : it was first found by means of a little beast called Quil, or Quirpele,² which is of bignesse very like a Ferret (wherewith in those Countries they use to drive Cunnies out of their holes, and so ketch them) whereof in India they have many in their houses [which they play withall] to passe the time away, as also to kill their Myce and Rattes, and to drive them away. This beast by nature is a great enemie to the Snake, so that wheresoever she findeth any, she fighteth with them ; and because it is often bitten by the Snake, it knoweth how to heale it selfe with this Snake-woode (whereof there is much in Seylon, where also are Onany of] those beastes, and great store of Snakes) so that if it be never so gore bitten, havina eaten of this wood, it is presently healed, as if it had never becne hurt. By this Ineans the inhabitants have found it out, & begun to Inake account of it, & [since that time] it is proved and found to be good for Inany diseases as aforesaid • wherefore nowe it is much traffiqued withall, and carryed into all countries as also into Portingall, & from thence hether.

Orig. Dutch : "grind".

² I.e., "Ciri, kiripilb'i 'Y, the T'aujil n;une of the mongoose. —[K.]

Carci?t\$ ab horto tcHteth of three sorts of the wood, whereof you may there reade : two of these sortes of Snake-wood I have in my house to be shewen, cn,e is that which John Huguen un•iteth to bee the root of a tree, white and bitter of taste, with a rough Ash coloured

barke: the other was sent me out of Sivill,¹ from the learned Doctor Simon van which is as thicke as a mans arme, with a barke, besprinkled spotted like a Snalce, [which] inwardlie Cis] white, and bitter of taste.

THE 76. CHAPTER.

Of the wood Calamba or Lignum Aloes.

The Lignum Aloes, which in India is called Calamba,³ and Palo D'aguilla, is most in Malacca, in the Islaude of Sumatra, Camboia, Sion, and the Countries bordering on the same : the trees are like Olive trees, and somewhat greater : when it is cut off, it smelleth not so well, because it is Greene, for the dryer it is, the better it smelleth: the best and that which smelleth most, is the innermost part of the wood : some of it is better then the rest, which the Indians doe presently knowe howe to finde out : the best and finest is called Calamba, and ye other Palo Daguilla.⁴ Now to know

Seville.

■ Read: Simon de Tovar. He wrote, among other works, *D^a Compositum Medicamentorum Examina Nova Methodica* (Antverpiæ Offc. Plantin., 1586); *Hieropalæum Pharmacopoliurn Recognitio* (Hispani, 1587).

* I.e., a Malay name—Kulambak. a. *Aquilaria Agallocha* Rxb. • b. *Aloöxylon Agallochum* Lour. (Filet, *Plantkundig Woordenboek vom Nederl. India*, p. 145). "In Latin, *Lignum Aloë* is used in the Bible and in many ancient writings to designate a substance totally distinct from the modern Aloë, namely, the resinous wood of *Aquilaria Agallocha* Rxb., a drug which was once generally valued for use in incense, but now esteemed only in the East" (Flückiger and Hanbury,

Pharmacographia, note 1 on p. 616).—[K.]

Malayalam, *agil*". [K.]

which is the best, you must understand that the wood that is [very] heaveie with black and brown veines, and which yeeldeth much Oyle or moystnesse (which is founde by the fire) is the best, and the greater and thicker that it is, the better it is and

hath the more vertue. Of this wood they make many costly thinges, and it hoth a speciall and precious smell, [so that it] is greatly esteemed : specially the Calamba, which if it be good, is¹ solde by weight against silver and gold. The Palo Daguilla next after the Calamba is much accounted of. There is another kind of Palo Daguilla, which is called Aguilla Braua, or wild Aquilla, and is also much esteemed : for the Indians use it therewith to burne the bodies of their Bramenes, and [other] men of account, when they are dead : [and] because it is costly [therefore] it is a great honour to those that are burnt therewith, as it is to those that with us are buried in Tombes of marble stones : but it is not comparable to the other Palo Daguilla, nor the Calamba. The wilde Aguilla groweth most in the Island of Seylon, and on the coast of Choramandel, and the best Palo Daguilla, and Calamba groweth in Malacca.* These costly woods are much used in India for Beades,⁶² and Crucifixes, which are holden in great reverence, and in truth is [very much] to be esteemed, for without all doubt it hath an excellent smel, which surpasseth all other woods, and the like can not bee founde but onely in the foresaide places [from whence it commeth].

Lignum Aloes, Aganochum Xylo, alias Paradise-woode, by the Arabians called Agalugen and Haud, by the inhabitante,⁸ of Cusurate and Decan, Ud in Malacca, Carro,' and the best Calamba. Of this wood I have many sortes, all very plea-

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) oftentimes".

* Orig. Dutch : by de landen van Malacca" (near the lande of M.).

⁶² Orig. Dutch : (add) Vyftighen", i.e., fifties", also 8 Bort of beads. See Du Cange, in v. quinquagenerium : series sacrorum globuJorum quinquies denario numero sic dicta, Gall. chapelet". ■ Read: Garu (Malay).

sant of smell, speckled with veines and full of mogsture,¹ and withall close and [very] heavie: this wood being taken inwardly, is good a stinking breath : it is also very good against a watrish² and moyst stomacke, which can receyve no mazte, but casteth it forth : it •is also good for one that hath a weake liver, that sick of the red Meliwn, or of the Pluri&ie.³

THE 77. CHAPTER.

Of the root China.

The root China came into India, and was there first knowne in Anno 1535,⁴ for before that time they knewe it not, for that as then they cured the Poxe, (which in India is a common disease), with the woode called Guaiacum, that is . brought out of the Spanish Indies, and was at that time in a manner^s weyghed against Gold : and as the land of China, is much subiect to the disease of the Poxe,⁶ it seemeth that God hath given them this roote to cure and help the same, and since it was knowne [and found out] in India they would never use any other remedy, because there is great store of it, and[?] the best in all the world, wherby men in those countries doe not once make any account of the Poxe, [or feare the healing therof,] for that it is more easilier healed then any other disease : also it •is no shame with them, although they have had it at ye least 3. or 4. times : this root iB now with them⁸ in 80 great abundance, and common use, that it is very

■ Orig. Dutch : fattineæ".¹ ■

Orig. Dutch: "lax".

³ Annotatio D. Paludani.

■ Brought by Chinese (G. de Orta, Colloqui08, f. **177b**).—

⁶ Orig. Dutch: almost".

⁶It is now known to have existed in China long before it was known in Europe, i.e., 800 years before 1500.4B.] ⁷ Orig. Dutch: "because they thrive on it, it is also". ⁸: brought unto them".

good cheape, for that it is not worth at the most above halfe a Pardaw the pound, which in Portingall money is a Teston and a halfe. The sicke persons doe use it in this manner following, they take [of] the roote, & cut it in small peeces or slyces, the wayght of an ounce, which they seeth in foure pottes or quartes of water, letting it seeth till it be halfe consumed, whereof¹ they seeth fresh every day

: this water they must drink alone, & eat bisket with nothing els but smal roasted Chickens, without any Butter, suet, salt, or any [other] sauce, but onely drie with the Bisket, and this must bee their dinner, at night some Reasons, and toasted breade with Hony and nothing els : every day fivice they must lie [on their beddes] wel covered to make them² sweat, every time an hower, or an hower and a halfe, which they must continue for the space of thirtie dayes, alwaies keeping themselves out • of the ayre, and from the wind, and lapping their heads and their ears very close, staying continually within the house, and above all things abstayning from the carnell company of women. These pointes aforesaid being observed, without [all] doubt they shall find [great] profite : and if the roote doth worke within them, they shall know it by this meanes, for that the paine in their lims, and specially in their ioyns will grieve them more and more, which is a good signe that it worketh in their bodies, and thoroughly searcheth the saine, and this paine will still increase for the space of 15 or 20 dayes, yea and sometimess untill 25. dayes, and therefore he that will use it must not despaire, for without faile it wil be so as I have said, within a day, two, or three more or lesse. The 25 dayes at the furthest being passed, then their paine will begin to diminish, with so great a lightnes [and ease], that within the other five dayes, whereby the 30

daycs will bee accomplishcd, the whole paine will be gone, so that the body and all the Inen)bers will be as fresh and

¹ Orig. Dutch : " and this".

² Orig. : " and do all things possible to".

lively as if they never had beene sicke, having used this rule aforesaid. And although the roote China being sodden in the water,¹ causeth a great appetite and a hungry stomacke, neverthesse they must in any sorte beware that they eate but little, and with measure, & that according to the rule prescribed : for if they break it but one day, nay but one houre, all their labour were lost, and so they must be forced to begin their diet again. It must likewise bee understood that the older and longer of continuance the pockes are, so much the sooner will the roote heale them, as also the older the persons (to be healed) are [of yeares,] because that then the humors are not so ripe² [as in young yeares.] When the 30 dayes are expired, they must beware of drinking other drinke, and to that end they must keepe the peeces and slices that were cut and sodden as before, every ounce by it selfe, and [therof] take every day a heape of the same roote so sodden,³ and seeth them againe in a pot with as much water as they shall' need to drinke : but this seething need not be done as the first [seething], with⁵ consumption [of the water], but only let it seeth up once [and no more]. This water must they drinke in this sorte for the space of 20. or 30. dayes more, and beware of fish, or any goose or heavie meates, as Oxe, Cow, or Hogges flesh, and such like, as also they must keepe themselves from [much] aire or winde, whereby their bodies [beeing healed] may returne to their perfect healthes againe, and after these twenty or thirty dayes are [full] expired, then they must⁶ begin to use all kinde of meates and drinques, although when the first thirtie dayes are out, they may well goe abroad, so they bee carefull of themselves, and they shall not neede to sweate any more

u Orig. Dutch : and the water thereof being sodden".

■ Orig. Dutch : are less".

J Orig. Dutch : one of the eaid heaps or ounces of sodden root".

4 Orig. Dutch : (add) daily".

6 Orig. Dutch : with any".

■ • they may again by little and little".

after the said first thirty dayes : also it must bee remembred, that such as meane to take this diet, for their healthes,¹ it will bee good before they use it,⁶³ to take a good purgation, & when the first fifteene dayes are out, [then take] a second, and so at the end of the thirtie day another, whereby it will worke with more effect, and with Gods help they shall be as lustie and sound as ever they were, as it hath beene proved by many thousandes in India. This roote is not onely good for the Pockes and Piles, but also for cramps [and ~~palsies~~ and all cold diseases, as [for] limmes that are stiffe and benumbed with cold, for the Gout: for the Emperor Charles the fift himselfe did use the same, and found that it did him good: But it must bee understood that it is not good to use it at all times of the yeare, for in the dogge dayes, and also in Summer, by reason of the heat it is not good, neyther in winter because of the cold; but it is best to' be used in Lent and Harvest time : for then it is most temperate weather,⁶⁴⁶⁵ yet alwaies with the councell of the learned Phisition, the better to know the disposition, complection, inclination and age of the persons, [together with] the time of the yeare, the

⁶³ Orig. Dutch : " before they make a beginning".

■ Orig. Dutch : "voor alle gichten...ende 't Flerecijn." Now "gicbte" is gout, but as Linschoten mentions also the flerecijn", another name for the gout, it appears that he means rheumatisms.

Orig. Dutch: it must".

⁶⁴ Orig. Dutch: it is the best time".

⁶⁵ Orig. Dutch: into four quarts of water".

⁷ Orig. Dutch: two-thirds".

situation and climate of the countrie. The manner [of healing] aforesaid is it is used in India : but in China which is a colder countrey, and almost under the same degrees that these Countries are under, they use to seeth the water stronger, for there they put 2. ounces or an ounce and a halfe of the wood into so much water', and let it seeth untill the water be two partes⁷ consumed, which in India

† Orig. Dutch: 88 mean to make use of this remedy".

will not bee borne because of the greate heate. It is likewise to be understood, that the person and the disease of the person must be well considered : for that if the sicknes bee not very great, they must take lesse roote, and let lesse water consume in the seething, the younger persons also must have stronger drinke then old folkes, because they have more humors [in their bodies] : And yee must consider, that hee which will [take or] use this roote, or the water thereof not beeino sicke, it will waste and consume his flesh and good blood,¹ and doe himselfe great hurt, wherfore good counsell [and advise] must alwaies be taken before it be used, and [also] if it bee taken too hotte, and too much, it burneth both the liver and the lunges, and will fill the body full of pyles,² scurffe, and mangies, with other such like diseases, whereby a man shall³ have worke enough to drive those new diseases out of the body, and fall out of one sicknes into another, & rather [become] worse then [hee was at] the first. This I thought good in briefe to shew you, thereby to teach such as knowe it not, the true use of this roote if it bee done in time, & [when neede requireth] for that many doe spende their wealthes, and which is more, are all their lives long out of hope for ever to recover their healthes againe [upon a disease,] which with so little cost, is so easilie to be cured. The summe⁶ of the foresaid water is likewise good against all scabbes and swellings of the said Morbo Neapolitano, or ye French pockes, the best rootes are the

blackest,⁶ with few knots and white within : for the reddish are not so good ; the wood or tree wherof it groweth is like a Haw-thorne, straight, and about three or foure spannes high, & the roote thereof is called the wood of China, or Pockewood ; when

t Orig. Dutch : good blood and flesh". 2

Orig. Dutch: "bloedzweeren" (furuncles).

3 Orig. Dutch: 8hould".

■ Orig. Dutch : with intelligence".

6 Rebd: 6' scumme".

■ : heaviest".

they are greene they eate them raw, and being sodden they taste almost like suger canes but not so sweet. The tree hath but few leaves, but they are almost like the leaves of a young Orange tree. These plantes or trees in China are called Lampaton, as the Chinos themselves doe say. This shall suffice for this root of China so called, because it is found in no place but in China, what is more to be said of it, I leave unto the learned Phisitions, & others that deale withall and have better experience thereof.

The roote of China is commonlie used among the Egyptians, not oneliefor the pockes, but for many other diseases, specially for a consumption, for the which they seeth the roote China in broth of a lwnnc or cocke,¹ whereby they become whole* and faire of face.

This roote drieth muzh and cooleth⁸ sweate, it resisteth evill humors, and strengthneth the liver, it healeth watery' and filthie Ulcers, and scurfes Leprie. It is good for a man that hath the pockes, and for those that are dried up, and medicinable against a hard and a great milt.⁶

THE 78. CHAPTER,
Of AmBon, 81i88 Opium.

Amfion,⁶ so called by the Portugales, is by the Arabians, Mores, and Indians called Affon, in latine Opio or opium :

■ Orig. Dutch : and give such decoctum many days".

² Orig. Dutch : wholly fat".

³ Orig. Dutch : drives out".

■ Orig. Dutch : " het water" (dropsy).

⁵ Annotatio Paludani.

■ «Amfion" (properly anfião") is a corruption of the Arabic name «afiyün", which the Portuguese picked up in India, and transmitted to the Dutch—" amfioen" (Dozy). But the Arabic afiyün" is again a corruption of the Greek βμόν, which is mentioned by Dioscorides (iv, 55). The Arabs got this word from the Greek writers on medicine (e.g., Galen), as Garcia de Orta (Colloquii, f. 154b) has stated.—[

[It] commeth out of Cairo in Egypt, [and] out of Aden, upon the coast of Arabia, which is the point of the [land, entring into] the red Sea, sometimes belonging to the Portingales ; but most part out of Cambaia, & from Decan, that of Cairo is whitish, and is called Mecerii,¹ that of Aden and the places bordering upon the mouth of the red sea, is blackish & hard. That which commeth from Cambaia and Decan is softer and reddish. Amfion is made of sleepe balles² [or Poppie], and is the gumme which commeth forth [of the same], to ye which end it is cut up and opened. The Indians use much to eat Amfion,⁸ specially the Malabares, and thether it is brought by those of Cambaia and other places, in great abundance. Hee that useth to eate it, must eate it daylie, otherwise he dieth and consumeth himselfe, [when] they begin to eate it, and are used unto it, ' [they heate at the least] twenty or thirty graines in waight [everie day], sometimes more : but if for foure or five dayes hee chanceth to leave it, he dieth without faile likewise he that hath never eaten it, and will venture at the first to eate as much as those that dayly use it, it will surely kill him : for I certainly beleeeve it is a kinde of poyson. Such as use it goe alwaies [as if they were] halfe a sleepe, they eate much of it because

¹ I.e., Arabic, "miari" = Egyptian, — [B.]

■ (orig Dutch ; " slaep-bollen", i.e., poppy-heads.

³ This is one of the earliest authentic accounts of the habit of s' opium. eating". Garcia de Orta (u. 8., f. 153b) had already (1563) mentioned it, but Linschoten gives many additional details from his own observation. The practice was already known in Europe before the middle of the sixteenth century, as Fallopius (t 1563) says of the Persians : " Nunc etiam Persiani comedunt opium, h pueritib incipienteg. cum pauca quantitate ; et sengim ac sensim quantitatem augentes, donec aoueverint multæ opii quantitati idque faciunt, ut promptiores sint ad coituuu, quoniam opium maxime ad hoc conducit." (Frankfurt coll. cd. of his works, 1606 p. 83.) — [H]

■ Orig. Dutch : they begin by little and little to eat it, and when they are used to it they eat it daily".

■ Orig. : if he should want it, then he would die". VOL. 11.

they would not feele any [great] labour or unquietnes [when they are at worke], but they use it most for lecherie: for it maketh a man to hold his seede long before he sheddeth it, which the Indian women much desire, that they may shed their nature likewise with the man: although such as eate much thereof, are in tyme altogether unable to **company** with a woman, & whollie dried up, for it drieth and wholly cooleth Inans nature that useth it, as the Indians thernselves doe witnes : wherefore it is not much used by the Nobilitie,¹ but onely for the cause. aforesaid.

Opium is the juice of blackc Poppie,,² and is of two sortes, one sweet beeing pressed out of the Icar,es and heads together, whic, lb the Creeks call Mcconium, : the other floweth [or cornmc/h] o'ut of the heads being cut,³ which is the Aglit Opium. That fl'wich is heavy, close, fast and bitter in taste, that which Qi'ith the smell of it provokct,h, sleepe, that which easily melteth in the Qi'(tter [and is] soft, white, and without grossenes or Icemcls, is the best Opium, and is by the Turke.s called Maslac. They eate thereof daylie the quantitie of a pease, not thereby to proY- colcc sleepe, but to give them courage, specially when they goe to ✕ war, thinking that thereby they are made more couragious, and that when they sleepe [they dreame that] they see many pleasant places, and are in company of [divers] goodly women: although 'it is convmonly scene, that such as dayly use Opium, arc [very] sii11⁴ and sleepe, and [very] slow⁵ both in wordes and workes, so that men know not Lou' to deale with thcra.⁷

1 Orig. Dutch : great gentlemen".....

2 Orig. Dutch : swerte Heulbollen" i.e., black poppy-heads.

3 Orig. Dutch : cut a little".

4 Orig. Dutch : become stupid".

6 Orig. Dutch: changeable".

6 Orig. Dutch : so that it is difficult". ⁷

Note by Dr. Paludanus.

Bangue¹ is also a common meate in India, serving to the same effect that Amfion doth. It is a seed like Hempe-seede, but somewhat smaller and not, so white. Also the thing whereon it groweth is like Hempe, but it hath no substance⁶⁶ whereof to make any thing. The Indians eate this seede or the leaves thereof being stamped, saying, that it maketh a good appetite, but useth Inost to provoke lust; as it is commonly used and sold in the shops, it is mingled with some poulder of the leaves and the seede together. They likewise put greene Arecca unto it, therewith to make a man drunke or in a manner out of his wits : Sometimes also they mixe it with Nutmegs and Mace, which doth also make a man drunke : Others (that is to saye, the rich and welthy persons) mix it with Cloves, Cmnphora, Ambar, Muske, and Opium,⁴ which (as the Moores likewise affrme) maketh a man pleasant, and forgetting [himselfe], performing all [kind of] labour and toyle without once thinking of any paine : but onely laughing, playing,⁵ and sleeping quietly. The common women [or whores] use it when they meane to have a mans companie, [thereby] to be [lively and] merrie, and to set all care aside. It was first invented by^o Captaines and souldiers, when they had layne long in the field, continually waking

1. "Bang" is the Persian form of the name, and the Europeans have got it thence through the Portuguese bango; the Arabic form iB bani. 4B.] The Sanskrit form iB bhangü", already known in the time of Pinini (V, 2, 4).—[K.]

1

⁶⁶ Orig. Dutch : " scbillen" (peels),

* Orig. Dutch : it is mingled, namely : the powder of the leaves and any of the seed". ⁴ I.e., the conserve **बाजुन**.—^s Orig. Dutch: " boerden" (yoking). ⁶ Orig. : (add) the great".

and with great travell, [which] they desiring [to remedie and] againe to comfort themselves, thereby to settle their braines¹ doe use Bangué, in such manner as is aforesaid. It causeth such as eate it, to reele⁶⁷⁶⁸ and looke as if they were drunke, and halfe foolish, doing nothing but laugh and bee merrie, as long as it worketh in their bodies. It is verie much used by the Indians, and likewise by some Portingales, but most by the slaves thereby to forget their labour to conclude it is a [certaine] small comfort' to (a) melancholy [person].

Bangué is likewise much used in Turkic and Ægypt, and is made in thru sorts, having also three sevrall names. The first by the Ægyptians is called which is the poulder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaves, which water made paste or dough, wherof they eate five⁶⁹ pecces, [each] as bigge as a Chesnut [and somz tnore] ; 8Qtch as eate it, for an Lower after, are as if they were drunke, without sencc, and as it were besides themselves, thinking they see m.any strange sights, wherein they are much pleased. This is used by tic common people, because it is of a small price, and it is no zvonder, that such tertuc proceedeth from the Heme., for that according to Calens minion, Heme eaccssively "leth the head. The second they name Bosa,⁷ which is stronger than. Assis : It 'is made of the meale of Lolium, by us called Dronkards wecde, or Hearbe,⁷⁰ and of the Hempseede with water as aforesaid; otho's presse out the iuice, and eat that. The thirde is called Bernavi,⁹ is the right Banguc, which they hare, readic dressed out of India (as Hughen umite.th) wherof they take about an ounce, at the jrst arc mcric, talking much 9

¹ Orig. Dutch : " setting aside all fant&ia".

⁶⁷ Orig. Dutch : schuymen" (scum).

⁶⁸ Orig. Dutch : (add) and slavery".

■ Orig. Dutch : (add) " and remedy againet". ^b

1.1a8bt8h (Arab.).

⁶⁹ Orig. Dutch : (add) or more".

Boza (Turk.).

⁷⁰ Orig. Dutch : Oncruyt ofte Dronckaert" (weeds or drunkard). ⁹ Bernâwi (Arah.).

To

singing pleasant songs, laughing withluyut measure, and using many foolish toyes : which contbuueth [with thevn] abnost au hower. After that they are in a manner furious, given to chiding and fighting, which continueth likewise a little space, that done they are posscsed with hcavincsse, and [a certaine kind of] feare, that many tines they crie out.¹ In the end v:lwn they have played al these parts they fall in a sleepe, and being awaked they are as they were at the jirst. This is much used by foolish lesters cr lugl.crs at feasts and banquets, to delight them.² The Ævyptians use also another sorte called Bers,³ that is to say, health for an hower. It is made of white Pepper, white Bilzen scede,⁴ of each jive ounces, and of Opium, two ounces and a halfe, Spica Nardi, Euphorbium, Bertram, of each one Mitchell,⁵ Saffran, jifteene Scruples, all beaten in a Marble noortcr, and mir,ed with Honie whcrof they make a confection.⁶

 THE 80. CHAPTER.

Of Campbora.

There are. two sortes of Camphora,⁷ one of Borneo (which is the best,) [the other] of China or Chinchew, which is nothing so good : it groweth on trees as great as Nutte trees,

¶Orig. Dutch : '6 that they should be willing continually to crie".

² Orig. Dutch : the guests"

³ Bers or bersj (Arab.).

⁴ Orig. Dutch : " bilzen zaet" (hyoscyamus)

⁶ Orig. Dutch : mitchal," from Ptg., mitical" (Arab., c ' metkal"), properly a weight of gold. ⁶ Annotatio D. Paludani.

¶ Camphor i8 a concretion found in cavities in the trunk of the Dryobalanops camphora, a tree which iB found chiefly in Sumatra and Borneo. This drug was long known and used, but the first real account of its production was given by Marsden in his Sumatra (3rd ed., London, 1811, pp. 149-153). The account in the text is based on chapter xii of the Colloqui0R of Dr. Garcia de Orta (Goa, 1563) The word, as we have it. is the Portuguese form of the Arabic Kafür••, but this eventually is from the Sanskrit Karpura".—[B]

and is the gumme which is within the middle of the tree, and by sweating and dropping commeth out [from the same]. This

Camphora of Borneo, is likewise in the Iland of Sumatra, and Sunda, as also in some other places thereabouts. It is of bignesse like a seede called in Portingall Milho, and with us Barley, of colour whitish. It is of foure sorts, whereunto the Indians use certaine Sives with holes purposely made in them : the first having smal holes, and that which passeth through them is the worst, the next following it is somewhat greater, and so forth after that rate, as it is said [before] of Pearles, and so it is prised accordingly. It commeth sometimes [all] spotted, with some filthⁱ or foulennesse, which the Banianers of Cambaia know well how to wash away with ~~water~~,² Sope, and the iuice of Lemons : [which done], they set it to drie in some shadow place, whereby it is whiter then it was at the first, and keepeth the former waight. It is likewise falsified with other Gum or poulder of other rootes, as the Indians can well handle^s all their wares. This is the right and true Camphora of Borneo, yet I believe there commeth verie little of it into these countries : but the Camphora of Chyna, which commeth from Chincheu, is in great aboundance, and is brought in cakes or balles, and is much carried into al places, and [verie] good cheapee For one pound of Borneo is worth a hundred pound of Chincheu, although the Champhora of Chincheu is mixed with Champhora of Borneo, and they know how to give it a colour, in such sorte that it is both taken and used for good, and because it is so much used in medicines, I have particularly set it downe, [in this place,] as also because it is one of the principallest wares in India.

ⁱ Orig. Dutch: nat" (liquid).

* Orig. Dutch: "hot water".

■ Orig. Dutch : which the Indiang well know how to clean in ~~water~~³.

TO

THE S). CHAVIER.

Of Tamarinio.

Tamarinio groweth in the most parts of all India, specialle in the land of Gusurate and the North part* beyond Goa :[†] the Malabares call it Pulii the Gusurates and other Indians cal it Alnbilii the Ambians, Tamarindii,⁴ because Tamaras in Arabia are the same that with us we cal Dates, and because they know not what to liken Tamarinio unto, better then unto Dates, therefore they call it Tamarindi, yt. is, Tamaras or Dates of India, whereupon the Portingales cal it also Tamarinio, and the Dates which are in great abundance brought out qf Persia & Arabia into India, they name them after the Arabians, Tamaras. The trees of Tamarinio are almost like unto Chesnuts or other nut trees, the branches being full of leaves, with a close & strong wood : the fruite of the Tamarinio is about a finger long, [bowing or] crooked, having greene shelles, or pilles without, and being drie are grayish, having within certaine kernels of the greatnes of a Beane, which are covered about with that which they call Tamarinio: it sticketh to mens hands (for it is like lime) & therewith they prepare all their compositions throughout India, for it hath a sowrish and sharp⁵ taste, and is the best sauce in all India, like vergis⁶ with us, and they never sieth Rice but they put Tamarinio into it wherewith their corn-

† It is commonest in the dry and hot parte of India.—[

² 1.e., "puli".—

‡ 1.e., Mbhratti, etc., '6 Amball, "ambli".—[

¶ 1.e., Tamar Hindi, or Indian date (Dozy, 008terlingen, p. 94; Dozy et Engelmann, G1988aire, p. 347).

⁶ Orig. Dutch : rinech" Rijuscb, from Rhine-wine), not sharp, but a little souri8h.

6

verjuye" (verjuice).

LINSCUOTEN

position called Cariilⁱ is Inade,² as in many places it is [alreadie] declared ; yet those that see it drest will have no great desire to eate it, for they crush it through their fingers, whereby it sheweth like rotten Medlers, yet it giveth the Rice & the meate a fine sharp taste. Tamarinio is likewise proved to be a very good purgation, for the poore that are of smal habilitie, and are not able to be at charges of Rhabarbo, Manna, and such like costlie Apothecaries ware, doe onelie use Tamarinio pressed out into a little water, which water being drunk fasting in a morning, is the best purgation in the world, which is to be done when the Tamarinio is ripe, or when it is greene : it is used likewise in dressino meate, to put in among their flesh in steed of Vineger, for it is much sowrer⁷¹ then Vineger, much like green gooseberries or grapes : the Physitians use it in purgations & medecines compounded with other herbes [and spices,] and it worketh well: it is likewise salted to send for Portingal, Arabia, Persia, & other places, yet the Indians keepe it in their houses, [in the huskes,] as it commeth from the tree, and it hangeth on the trees like sheathes of knives, but that they are somewhat bowed, as I said before : there is likewise sugar conserves made therof, which is verie good. The nature of this tree' is to be wondered at, for that the Tamarinio, that is to say, the long [crooked] huske wherein it is, in the night time shrinketh it self up under the leaves, to cover it from the cold of the night, and in the day time it

⁷¹ Orig. Dutch: "It is a Inore pleasant souri8hnesg".

∴ "the growing of these fruits",

¶

Orig. Dutch

uncovereth it self again all naked and outright, as I have often seene and beheld it : when it is caryed abroad or sold, it is out of the shelles or huskes, and being put together they make balles thereof, as bigge as a mans fist, but it is clammie and sticketh to-

¶ I.e., the Canarese term Karil, the equivalent of the Tamil Kari, whence our Curry.—[B.]

¶ Orig. Dutch: and prepare it with their composition called Carril".

TO

gether. It is not very pleasant¹ to looke on, nor yet* to handle, but verie good cheap throughout all India, by reason of the great quantitie thereof.

Tamarinde, is by the Ægyptians called Derelside.⁸ The tree wheron it groweth, is as great as a Plumme tree, with thicke branches, and leaves like a Mirtle : The flowers white like Orange flowers, from the middle whereof do proceede lower white thinne threeds, which growe out of the huske, wherein the seede and the pith is, which wee call Tamarindi. The leaves of the tree doe alwaies turne toqvards the Sunne, and when it goeth dcume, they shut together and cover the huske in the night time. At Alcayro 'in their gardens I saw some of these trees, and one by Saint Macarius Cloyster in the wilderness,⁴ where no other Hearb⁸ nor trees doe grow. The Turkes and Egyptians use this Tamarinde, much in hotte diseases and Feavers : they put it into faire water, and so drinke it. I healed my selfe therewith of a pestilent Fever,⁵ being in Siria. It is a common Medecine among them, which as they travel through the drie [woods and] wilderness⁴ they doe use, and also against the Plague and other hot diseases,⁶ proceeding of Cholericke burning humors, and against the Iwate of the Liver and Kidncyes, it is 'verie good. I can shewe the whole huske or shell of the Tamarinde with the leave⁸ as they grow, antⁱ the Canna Fistula, which I my selfe gathered in Egypt. The leaves of Tamarinde trees, are used⁸ against Wormes in childrems bellies, and the young huskes, as also the Cassia Fistula, are in Egypt used to be consened in

¶ Orig. Dutch : "seer ontijch" (very filthy).

¶ Orig. Dutch: and yet dirtier".

Orig. Dutch

³ Probably a combination of the Persian tree, and the Arabian 81-88 Yida' vulgo = the woman, i.e., the Virgin Mary ; consequently, Our Lady's tree. I have not found the word elsewhere, neither hu Prof. Dozy.

(Note of Prof. De Goeje.) ■ Orig. Dutch : woestijue "~~(desert)~~".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : bad fever".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : against pestilential and other foul feven".

⁷ Orig. Dutch : (add) those of".

⁸ : (add) "in Egypt".

Honnie ⁷²of Saint Johns bread, or Sugcr, whereof I brought great Pots full over.¹

The Canna Fistula, which is likewise much used for Purgations, and other such like Medicines, is much found in India, as also in Cambaia, Sion, Malacca, and the places bordering on the same : but because there is the like in the Spanish Indies, and many other places, and sufficiently knowne, I will speake no more of it : but follow on with matters of lesse knowledge.

Of these trees I have seenc in Egypt at the least thousands together, specially about Damiata, a famous⁷³ totcne in Egypt, lying on the [ryver] Nilus, even in like sort as the toupnc of Campcn [lycth] uppon Issel about a milc from the Sea. The

Egyptians call it Cassia Chaiarx-Ambar.⁷⁴ The trees v.'hcrcon Cassia grou•cth, are altogethr like cur Wallnut trees, both for body, branches, and leaves, only the floavers are Colde-ycllou¹, and of a su•ecte savor, out of these growth the great hu.sl.'q'«s wherein the Cassia lyetlb. The huskes being small and •urithout any woode are conserved lilccuise. The Egyptians use tic h uJcc of Cassia with white Suger,⁴d,' the juice of Cal•issi-wood, against gravell, and all discases of tic bladder and the Kidn•ies, also against coughing, and stopping of the best, with *Agarie*, also outwardly against hottc inflamatiüns, laying the Cuss-ia •upou then. Hee that desireth to know more hereof,

⁷² Note by Dr. Paludanus.

⁷³ Orig. Dutch : very pleasant".

⁷⁴ Pers., Khiyir-shambar, Casx;a fistula.

• Orig. Dutch: slic-suycker"; literally, sugar for swallowing (medicines). I.e., Pietro Andrea Mattioli, a learned Italian physician of the sixt •enth century, who wrote Discordi, or Commentarie8 on Dioscorid(8. ⁶Note by Dr. Paludanus.

let hint read Mathiolus⁵ and other Physitions, that have written most diligently upon the same.⁶

TO

THE 82. CHAPTER.

Of Mirabolanes.ⁱ

The Myrobalanes are found in many places of India, that is, in Cambaia, in the land of Ballagat, in Goa, in Malabar, and in Bengalen: whereof there are five sortes.² The first by Physitions called Citrinos,⁸ and by the Indians Arare, those are round, and are used to purge choller. The second

¹ All the information in this chapter is taken from Colloquio xxxvii of Garcia de Orta's book. Mirobalans have long been obsolete as medicines, though astringent and laxative. They were produced by different kinds of Terminalia or Myrobalanus (Ord. Combretaceæ).

■ The names of nearly all these are from the Arabic. Megue ("Mesue Volga?" of 1521, Venice), i.e., Yuhanna Ibn Mätiyah († 857 A.D.), has a chapter (lib. 11, c. ii, f. 15b) full of conjectures regarding these drugs, but which is of interest as showing the corrupt forms of the Arabic names. Thence the European names (as in the text) are derived, as Garcia de Orta stated (Colloquio, f. 148b), and attributed them to the Latin translators of Avicenna and Serapion, etc. It is evident that these drugs were unknown to the West before the Arabs got them, and (as De Orta also said) the Greek name Myrobalan was arbitrarily applied by the translators as an equivalent of an Arabic name (u. g., f. 148b). Ch. ii of Book II of Mesue is called : Capitulo

de mirabolani, citrini, keboli, et indi"; ch. iii refers to " emblici"; and ch. iv to bel-

lerici".

The earliest modern Herbal (Herbolarium, 4to., Venice, 1499) has a chapter (vi, Part 11) on Myrobalans : " Emblici Bunt fructus cræcentes ultro mare et mirabolani citrini et kebuli, etc. Emblici purgant flegma et melanooliam cum decoctione radicis aule minoris et gene... Omnes mirabolani sunt frigidi et Bicci in gecundo gradu : et mirabolani citrini purgant coleram: sed kebuli emblici bellerici purgant flegma : sed indi purgant melancoliam. Autores dicunt q' omneg mirobolani purgant coleram : sed quidam minus," etc.

The medical uses mentioned in the text, and the qualities attributed to these drugs, are all given in Mesue and the Arabic writers, and 8180 by De Orta, who ig copied here.—CB.)

³ Citrinæ", a laxative drug; the fruit of the *Tenninalia citrina* which are called Ernblics,¹ and in India Amuale,⁷⁵ are used in India to tanne Leather withall, as [Tanners use] Sumach, and when they are ripe and also greene, they eate them for an appetite.⁷⁶ The third sort in India called Resonualle, and by the Physitions Indius,⁷⁷ are eight cornered. The fourth by the Physitions called Bellericos,⁵ and by the Indians Gutij, are also round. The first & last are in India called Aretean, & by the Physitions Quebulus,⁷⁸⁷⁹ those are somewhat long, roundish with points. The trees are almost like Plummne trees, but they

⁷⁵ Amuale, i.e., Hind. ühülä, or ähwlä (Ejnblica officinalis, Gaertn.).—

⁷⁶ For an instance of eating this drug 88 an article of food in Indio, cfr. Kathäsaritsägara"; qr. De Orta (u. 8., ff. 149,¹⁵¹).—[

⁷⁷ '6 Ind0B." Arabic: Hindi, the name of the unripe fruit of the Myrobalanu8 chebula (Sanguinetti, Quelqueg Chapitreg de Médecine et de Thérapeutique Arabeg, 1866, p.]

⁷⁸ Bellericos. ¹ Arabic : ba.lilj, the fruit of the *Tenninalia bellerica*.

⁷⁹ Quebulus." Arabic : küballi, the fruit of the *Terminalia chebula* of Bengal. (Aretean, perhaps haritaki, a Sanskrit name of this fruit.) The five different kinds of Mirobalaus are produced by different trees, as De Orta said (u. 8., f. 149), Mesue and the older writers appear to have considered them all to be different stages of maturity, or differently prepared fruits of the same tree.—CB.J

have severall sorts of leaves, each tree l.jy himselfe. They are commonly one with the other in greatnesse and fashion like Plummes, but that scenne of them are squarer and rounder, as I said before. Three sorts are onely used and esteemed of by the Physitions in India, that is Quebulus, which grow in Cambaia, Bisna^{ar} and Bengala, which are likewise preserved & eaten in that sort, as also carried into [divers places, as well to] Portingall as else where, likewise the Cetrinos and Indius, which also are preserved : [and they] grow in Malabar, Batecala⁸⁰ and Bengala,

¹ Emblico&" Arabic : ahli/j. is clearly a corruption of the Sanskrit name āmlaka, i.e., sour (fruit). These are unripe Belleric

To

they are Inuch used, esteemed and carried into other countries. The Mirabolans when they are ripe are almost in taste like unripe Plummes, but because this matter concerneth¹ Physitions & Apotaries, I will speake no more thereof, havino onely set it downe for a common thing² in India.

All these five sorts of Mirabolanes are brought us hether out of India [ready] dried, and some conserved in pickle, others in Suger. The first wee call Citrinas or Flauas, whizh are yellow Mirabolans, and the vellov;er the better, sheaving some thing greene, close, and fast, and gummie with a thicke shell. They purge the stennalce from choller,³ and are good against Tertians, and other lb0ttc burning' Fca,l'ers, and [verie] necessaric for a hotte nature. The second •vyee, call Indus : these the blacker they (tre., the better they purge specially black choller,³ they arc good against shaking of the limmes, they cause a faire colour and drive away sadnesse. The third is called Cepule or Chebulæ, the greater they are the better, blackish, and somewhat reddish, heavie, and sinking in the water, they purge jleame they sharpen mens vjts, and cleare the sight. They are here preserted⁵ in Swer and Honnie, they doc strcngtlvcn and purge the stomak, they heale the dropsie, and are good against olde Agues, they likewise givc a man an appetite, and helpe digestion. The fourth wee

⁸⁰ Baticala Batkul) to the south of Mangalore (South Canara), was then a commercial port of some note.

call Emblicas, and the jift Bellerica.\$, they have in a manner one kinde of operation like the other called Cebulus.^d They cleanse the body from Jlcagme, specially the braines, the Kidnies, and the stomache, they strengthen the hart, give an appetite, and ease belching. The Emblice, are also conserved & caten to the same ende. All these fruites purge, but in an other kinde of manner then doth Cassia or Manna, or such like drugges, but they do it by astriction or binding, thrusting that

1 Orig. Dutch : (add) chiefly".

2 Orig. Dutch : one of the common wares".

3 Orig. Dutch : gal" (gall, bile).

■ Orig. Dutch : biliou8".

■ Orig. Dutch : they are also brought to us preserved", etc.

■ Orig. Dutch : " Cbebulag'i. (See p. 124.)

out which is in the members. They that desire to knowe more hereof, let him reade Mathiolus, and Carcius ab Worto, and others.l

THE 83. CHAPTER.

Of other Spices and Hearbes in India.

Spiconardus groweth in the countries of Sitor² & Mandor,^s (which are places that border upon the lands of Decan, Dely, and Bengalen) it is sowed, and groweth on plants, about 2. or 3. spans high, (like corne) with great veines, wherein the Spiconardus groweth. They doe commonly come close [out] of the earth by the roote, and by that sort are brought into Cambaia, and other places to sell, and from thence sent into all places.

The Indian Spica comforteth the mawe, being taken inwardly and also outwardly applyed, and consumeth cold humors.*

Aloe, by the Arabians called Sebar,⁶ by the Decaners Area, by the Canarijns Cate, Comer, and by the Portingales Azeure, is made of the Iuyce of an Hearbe, when it is dried, the Herbe is called by the Portingales Herba Baboza, that is Quil herbe.⁶ There is much of it in Cambaia, Bengala, and other places, but in the Iland called Sacotora (which lyeth on the mouth of the

redde Sea, or the strength? of Mecca) there is great quantitie, and the best. It is a marchandise that is carried into Turkie, Persia, Arabia, and also into

¹ Annotation of Dr Paludanug.

² Chitdr, the old Rajput capital.

³ Mandu, the old capital of Milwa.

⁴ Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁵ Arab. accibârⁿ, whence the Portug. azevre" (Dozy et Engelmann, *Glossaire*, p. 35).

^d Orig. Dutch : Quylcruyt". Quylcu or Kwijlen (Ptg. barbar") iB to *laver, salivate.

^e Orig. Dutch : E8trecho'9 (strait).

Europe, whereby the Iland is much esteemed, and the Aloes called after the name of the Iland, Aloes Socotrino, or Aloes of Sacotora.

Aloes purge.¹ the stomacke from choler,¹ and tough fleagme, specially [a u^atrie and weake stomake it taketh away all stopping, and consumeth ra,wc moystures, preserving [it] from foulennesse : besides this, it strengthneth the stomake, it is made stronger [ce of more force] by adding to it Cinamon, Mace, or Nutnuwcs. Aloes is good specially against Kooren³ and raavnesse, and for such persons as have their stomakes full of ratc moysture, it is also used outwardly against sores [that breake forth of the body] and for the eyes.⁵

The fruite called Anacardi, is in manye places of India, as in Cananor, Calecut, and the countrie of Decan, and in divers other places. The Arabians call it Balador, the Indians Bibo, and the Portingall Faua de Malacca, that is Beanes of Malacca, because it is like a beane, but somewhat greater then the Beanes of these countries, they are used in India with milke, against a short breath, for the Wormes, and for many other things. When they are greene they make Achar⁶ thereof, that is to say, they salt them and lay them in Vineger, as they do with the most kind of fruites and Spices, as in divers places I have shewed.

This fruite hath her name from the hart, because in colour and likenesse, it rescm,bleth the heart, spccially beeing drie. When the fruites are greene and hanging on the tree (as I have scene them in Sicilia upon mount Æthna) they are like great Deancs: and are salted like Oliccs, being verie good to eate, Qi'itluin thon they have a certaine iuycc, as thicke as Honnic, and as red

¹ Orig. Dutch : galle" (bile).

g Orig. Dutch : that which is wuhed't (viz., the aloes). ³ Kooren" (old Dutch) signifies to vomit.

⁴ Orig. Dutch : running gores" (voortloopende sweren). ^{fi} Annotatio D. Paludani.

† "Achar," i.e., Persian, Hind. = pickles

as blood, which is good against stains.¹ The same operation *that is* in prepared Mirabolanes, is also in thon, thR,y heate drie, thz,y

strengthen the memorie, the braines and sinewes, sharpen the Qt*its, and are good against cold affections of the head.⁸¹

The Calamo Aromatico called in Gusurate Vaz, in Decan Vache,⁸² in Malabar Vasabu,⁴ in Malacca⁸³ Daringoo, in Persia Heger,⁶ in Cuncan (which is the countrie of Goa and thereabouts Northwards) Vaycan, and in Arabia Cassab and Aldirira,⁸⁴ is sowed in many places of India, a.s in Goa, the Countrie of Gusurate and Ballagate, where it is sowed and so groweth, it hath no smell at all, untill it be gathered. The women use it much in India, for the mother,⁸ also for paine in the Sinewes, it is also much used for horses, for when it is cold weather, they give it horses in the morning to eate, being beaten and mixed with Garlike Cominseede, salte, Suger, and Butter. This receipt they call Arata, which is alwayes used in India, for horses, wherewith (as they saye) they doe them great good. The Calamo Aromatico is the stalke or Reede of the Hearbe, but the inward and spungious part is of yelowish colour, the roote of the tree is good for nothing, but onely the stalke or Reede therof, with [that which is in] the middest of it.

What the right Calamus Aromaticus is, my verie good friend Doctor Carolus Clusius writeth in his learned Annotations upon Garcius ab Horto in his 127 leafc, whereof certaine peeces were given nee,⁹ which I brought out of Egypt, where it is found in

± Orig. Dutch : vlechten" (German, Flechten"), cutaneous eruptions, tetters. great abundance, and much used. They call it Cassab Elderira,¹ it 'is a thinne Rude, be:ing freshe [and unwithered] of a light Gold yeloeo colour, with nutny knots and splinters² in the break•inc, and within

⁸¹ Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁸² The form in Sanskrit is " vaci" —CK.] †Tamil, vnsambu".—[K.]

⁸³ Orig. Dutch ; die Malayen" (the Malays). The Malay word is déringu".

⁶ Read : eger" (Pers.).

⁸⁴ Read: "Qaqab al-dha• (Arab.). 8 ()rig.

Jutch : dieease of the mother".

± Orig. Dutch : to whotn (i.e., to Clusius) I gave any pieces of it".

spungie like Cobwebbs, white tough in chawinc, and astringent, with a little sharpe bitterncsse, as I can shav it, and much therof may be had out of Egypt, where they put it in their Trealcle, and use it many other wades, to drive doume the Urine, and for the stone.³

Costus which the Arabians call Cost or Cast,⁴ the Gusurates of Cambaia Ulpot, and they of Malacca Pucho,⁶ whether it is much brought, and also into China and other places. It commeth from Sitor and Mandor above named,⁶ where Spiconardi is found, and from thence it is brought into Cambaia and India, and so into all other places. They are trees almost like Elder trees with white blossomes, and very strong of smell. The wood and the roote is the Costus, it is a great marchandise in Persia, Arabia, and Turkie where[as] it is very much used.⁷

I have many kindes of Costus, the Indian, described by Carcius, with all her tokens. The Arabian and Syrian with her right markes, and also on other sorte, much like Cinger. The Indian Costus is tic best of them all, it h,calcth, driveth downe the Urine and the stone,⁸ it cleameth the Mother, [being reccived into the bodie, or thrust up into and maketh women apt to conceive. It is good against the byting of Snakes, payne in the brest, and the Wormes, Cc. ¹⁰

¹ See p. 128. ² Orig. Dutch : splintery" ³ Orig. Dutch: and the menses".—Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁴ Read : qost.

⁶ Paching (Javane8e). See Filet, p. 244. Putchuk (the general trade name in India) iB alleged to be used in Tamil by Ainslie, *Materia Indica*, ii, 165. see p. 126.

⁷ This root formerly held to be stimulative, carminative, etc. ; and wu used in the compound termed theriac.—CB.] ⁸ Orig. Dutch : the menses".

■ Orig. Dutch : "by taking it or being warmed with it".

¹⁰ Annotatio D. Paludani. VOL. 11.

Cubebus so called by the Arabians, and also Quabes,¹ by all the other Indians Cubachini, or Cubabchini, because the Chinars before the Portingales comming into India, used to bring it out of the Ilandeg of lava from Sunda, where they grow, and in no other place. For as then* the Chinars had Navigation into all places of India, traffcking throughout all the Orientall Countries, with all kinde of wares, as well on the firme land as in the Ilandes. The lavers which are the inhabitants of [the

place] where it growes call it Cumuc.⁵ It groweth like Pepper against a tree, a.s Ivie doth, the leaves are verie like Pepper leaves, and it groweth in huskes like Pepper but everie graine hath a stalke of it selfe, whereby it hangeth. The lavers hold it in so great estimation, that they sell it not before it is sodden, because the strangers that buy it should not plant it. It is much used specially among the Moores, who put it into their Wine, therwith to make them apter to accomplish their lustes, whereunto they are much given and the lavers use it against the coldnesse of the stomacke and other diseases.

Cubebus is a fruit like Pepper, about the same bignesse, the best are such as are close, full, heavie and Sharpe, although [they be] lesse then Pepper, [but] somewhat bitter and smell well, [being] in a manner sweete. They warme and comfort the stomacke, which weake by reason of superfluous or windie matter, they cleanse the breast from tough /eagme, they strengthen the Milt, breake vinde, and helpe colde diseases of the mother, beeing chawed, with Ma\$ticke, they cleanse the brainc from fleagm, & strengthen them.⁵

The leaves called Folium Indum, which the Indians call Tamalapatra,⁶ are like Orange leaves, but somewhat sharper,

¹ Orig. Dutch : Quabeb". Arab. Kabâba".

² That is, before the second half of the fifteenth century.

³ Kamukug is the Sundanee and Malay name. See Filet, p. 149.

■ Orig. Dutch : wherefore they bold it very good".

⁶ Annotatio D. Paludani.

■ I.e., Sanskrit. *tamālarat*

and of a dark green colour. They have 3 veyneg [that reach] unto the end [of the leafe] one in the middle, and two on the sides, that is, on each side one. They have a sweet smell, almost like Cloves. The tree whereon they grow, is of a reasonable bignesse: they grow alwaies on the side of lakes, waters, [or ditches,] and are in manie places of India, but most in Cambaia: the Indians use manie of these leaves, and cause them to be caryed and sold by whole balles : they say they are good to provoke urine, & against a stincking breath: also they lay them betweene their apparell, cloat heg and Linnen, for it keepeth them from wormes, and say it serveth in all things as Spiconardi doth.

Zhe Latini⁸ have derived the name thereof from the Indian word, Tamalapatra, and call it Malabatrium : the Arabians, Cadegi Indi,¹ that is to say, the Indian bare : it is likewise much brought hither, specialtie to Venice, and is used to provoke urine, to strengthen the stomach & to helpe a stinking breath.

Galanga by the Arabians called Galvegian,³ is of two sortes, one that is small and smelleth well, which is brought out of China into India, and from thence to Portugal and other places : and this sort is in China called Lavaudon •.⁴ the other beeing greater is found in the Iland lava, and by them called Ianquas,⁶ and this smelleth not so well, as that of China: they grow on small plants, a spanne or 2 spannes high from the earth, of themselves without setting: that of lava is the greatest plant, about fyve spanneg high : it hath leaves like the point of a speare, with a white flower, which bringeth forth seed : although they sowe it not, yet in India

¹ Sadhaj, or Sadhqit hind', is Arab. and Pen. for Folium Indicum or Malabothrum.

* Annotatio D. Paludani.

⁸ Arab. Khalandjân". See Dozy et Engelmann, Glouaire, p. 271.

• Orig. Dutch : Invandou".

⁶ The true Malay name is **Lahos**.—[

they have planted some in their Gardens for pleasure, and use, it for Sallets and other medicines, specially the midwyves, (which in India are called Dayas :) it groweth not of the seed, but of the roote which is planted in the earth, like Ginger : they are great & long, and have knottes like reeds : it is a thing used in India for many medicines, & caryed into al places.

Calanga a roote with many knots, being red both inwardly (e outwardly [the knottes m,ning about sntellina well, and Sharpe of taste, for savm• ana fashion like the Cyperus roote, wherefore by some men it is cster,næcd for Cypcrtts of Babylon. It heateth and dryeth in the third decree : therefore it comforteth the stomack, and driveth away the paync thereof proceeding of cold and vindynesse. It healeth a stincking breath : it helpeth the beating of the hart, being drunk Q&ith, the iuyce of the leafe of Weghe it healeth the Colicke proceeding from wind : it good also against the vindines of the Mother, it increaseth lust, heateth the kidneycs, and everie morning eating a little thereof, it healeth the head-ache which hath long indured.³ Of these and such like herbes there are manie⁴ in India, and in the Orientall parts, the names and properties whereof are to mee unknowne, because they are not so common, nor knowne among the meaner sort of people,⁶ but onlie by Physitians, Apothecaries, and Herbalistes : therefore I have onlie spoken of such as are commonlie knowne, and daylie used. And this shall suffice for Spices, Druaas, and medicinable

herbes.

¹ Orig. Dutch : crooked on the knots".

² Orig. Dutch: weghe-bladeren", i.e., the leaves of the plantain (plantago).

³ Annotatio D. Paludani.

¶ Orig. Dutch : " many others".

⁵ Orig. Dutch den ghemeen man", i.e., ordinary people.

Of all sorta of Pearlesⁱ [both great and small], and of precious st01R8, 88
Diamantes, Rubiæ, Topaceg, Samres, and other [such like stones],
called Oriental stores, and of the Bezers stone, which iB good against
poyson, and such like [diseue8], and in what manner and place they
ore found.

Pearles. by the Portingales are called Perolas, that is, such
as are great, and the small Alioffar,⁹ in Latin, Margaritas : in
Arabia, Lulu : in Persia⁸ and Indio, Motii : and in Malabar,
Mutiu.⁴ The principall and the best that are found in all the
Orientall countries, and the right Orientall pearles are [some]
betweene Ormus and Bassora, in the straights, or Sinus
Persicus, in the places called Bareyn, Catiffa, Iulfar, Camaron,
& other places in the said Sinus Persicus, from whence they
are brought into Ornms. The King of Portingale also hoth his
Factor in Bareyn, that stayeth there onlie for the fishing of
pearles. There is great traffcke used with them, as well in
Ormus as in Goa. There are also other fishings for pearle, as
betwéene the Iland of Seylon, and the Cape de Comriin, where
great numbers are yearelie found, for that the King of
Portingale hath a captaine .there with [certaine] soldiers that
looketh unto it : they have yearlie at the lest above 3 or 4
thousand duckers, yt live onlie by fishing for pearles, and so
maintaine themselves, whereof everie yeare many are
drowned or devoured by ye fishes called Tubarones or
Hayen,⁶ whereof I have alreadie made mention : these pearls
are not so good, nor so much esteemed as the pearles of
Ornms, and of a lower price, which they know [likewise] how
to discerne at the first

¹ Orig. Dutch : and Alioffar", i.e., geed-pearl".

² I.e., the Arabic name. See note 1, on p. 45 of vol. i.

³ 'ne Persian name is marwârid", from the Latin.

■ Orig. Dutch : Mutu". Malayalam and Tomil, mutlu. — [K.] The
Dutch word for sharks ; tubarcio, the Portuguese.

sight. There are also pearles found by the Iland of Borneo'
and the Iland of Aynon, on the coast of Cauchinchina, but

those of Ormus surpasses them all. They are fished for by duckers that dive into the water, at the least 10. 12 or 20 fadome deepe. They grow in Oysters, [but] the great* pearls are found in the Oysters that swimme aloft, and the smallest called Alioffar, are commonly in the bottome of the sea. The duckers are naked, having a basket bound at their backes,³ which being at the bottome (to make more hast) they rake full [of Oysters and durt together], and then ryse up againe, and throwe them into boates, that lie readie for the purpose, with men in them, which presentlie take the Oysters and lay them on land to drie, where with the heate of the Sunne they open of themselves, and so they find the pearles of Alioffar in the fish: and when they have made an end of fishing for that day, all the fishers, with the Captaine, Soldiers, laborers⁵ and Watchmen for the King, goe together, and taking all the pearles that are caught that day, they divide them into certaine heapes, that is, one part for the King, an other part for the Captaine and Soldiers, the third part for the lesuites, because they have their Cloyster in that place, and brought the Countrey first into the Christian Faith, and the last part for the Fishers, which is done with great lustice and equalitie.⁶ This fishing is done in Summer tyme, and there passeth not any yeare but that divers? Fishers are drowned by the Cape de Comoriin (which is called the Kings fishing) and manie devoured by Fishes so that when the fishing is done, there is great and pitifull noyse and cry of women and Children heard [upon the land, for the losse of their husbands and

¹ I.e., near Palawan and the Sulu-archipelago.

* Orig. Dutch : the greatest".

³ Orig. Dutch : their body".

⁴ Read : or". • ⁶ Orig. Dutch : assigtaota".

⁶ Orig. Dutch ; " direction".

⁷ Orig. Dutch : a great many " Compare note 5 on p. 12.

friends] : yet, the next yeare they must to the same worke againe, for that they have no other meanes to live, as also for that they are partlie compelled thereunto by the Portingales, but most part [are content to doe it,] because of the gaine [they get thereby after all the danger is past].¹ They finde sometimes many and sometimes but a few Pearles in one oyster, sometimes two hundred graines and more. The Oysters that have the best Pearles in them are thinue² and white, which the Indians call Cheripo, wherof they make spoones and cups to drink in. The Pearles are sold by gives which are made of [mettell driven into thin plate]³ for that purpose, whereof the holes are round. There are many sorts of sives, the first hoth small holes, and the Pearles that passe through them are at one price : the next sive hath greater holes, and the Pearles that fall through it are at higher price, and 80 foorth [at the least] seaven or eight sives, The small stuffe that serve for no Pearles, they call Alioffar, and are sold by the ounce, and used by Potticaries and Physitions, and to that end many of them are caried into Portingall, & Venice, and are very good cheape. To give the Pearles a faire colour, in India they use rice beaten a little with salt, wherewith they rub them, and then they become a.s faire and cleare as christall, and so continue. There is yet an other sort of oysters by the Indians called Chancha,⁴ & by the Portingales Madre Perola, or mother of Pearle, & are of the shell fishes that wee call inkehornes, which they know how to prepare and make cleane. They bring many of them into Portingale to serve for to drinke in, and to keepe for an ornament, for pleasure] specially those that come out of China and Bengalen, some guilt and painted with colours [very faire sbme] wrought with branches and other figures,

¹ Orig. Dutch : " which makes them know no danger".

² Orig. Dutch : slecht" (of common size).

³ Orig. Dutch: " blik" (white iron).

⁴ Orig. Dutch : Cbanca". Sanskrit, चण्डिका.

as we dayly see them brought thether.¹ In India they make divers thinges of them, as deskes, tables, cubbards, tables to play on,²

boxes, staves for women to beare in their hands, and a thousand such fine devises, which are all inlaid and covered with this Chanco or 'Mother of Pearle, very faire to beholde, & very workmanlike made, and are in India so common that there is almost no place in those countries but they have of them. It is likewise much caried abroad, both into Portingale, and els where, but they are most used in India, for there the women, speciallie those of Bengala use to weare manillias, or bracelets of them about their armes, that is to say, those of most account, and they must not take a maidens maidenhead from her that is of any estate or degree, but she must have some of these mother of Pearle bracelets about her armes, which at this day is yet much used, [and observed,] whereby it is verie much worne.

Torteanxes there are likewise in great numbers throughout all India : of their shelles they make many curious devises, as Combes, Cuppes, and Boles to drinke in, with tablemen⁸ and divers such like thinges, knowing howe to give it a faire and shining colour most pleasant to behold, and is more esteemed of in India, then the mother of pearle, by reason of the beautifull colour they get upon it

THE 85. CHAPTER.

Of Diamonds.

Diamonds by the Arabians and Moors called Almas, and by the Indians where they grow Iraa,⁴ and by the Malagans⁵

¹ Orig. Dutch: "hither".

² Orig. Dutch : ticktac-berden" (backgammon boards).

³ Orig. Dutch: schyven om met te ticktacken " (men at backgammon).

⁴ Sanskrit, htrci.— [K.] ^a Read : Malayane (Malayg).

where they are likewise found, Itam.¹ They grow in the Countrie of Decam behinde Ballagate, by the Towne of Bisnagar, wherein are two or three hilles from whence they are digged, whereof the King of Bisnagar doth reape great profite: for hee causeth them to be straightly watched, and hatb farmed them out with this

condition, that all Diamonds that are above twenty five Mangelyns in waight are for the king himselfe : (every Mangelyn is foure graines in waight) and if anie man bee found that hideth nnie such, hee looseth both life and goods.

There is yet another hill in the Countrie of Decam, which IS called Velha,² that is the old Rocke : from thence come the best Diamonds, and are sold for the greatest price, which the Diamond grinders, lewellers, and Indians can very well discern from the rest.

These Diamonds are much brought to sell in a Faire that is holden in a Towne called Lispor,⁸⁵ lying in the san)e countrie of Decam betweene Goa, and Cambaia, whether the Banianes and Gusurates of Cambaia doe goe and buy them up, bringin " them to Goa, and other places. They are very skilfull in these matters, so that no leweller can goe beyond them, but oftentimes they deceive the best lewellers in all Christendome. In this Roca Velha, there are Diamonds founde that are called Nayfes ready cut, which are naturall,⁴ and are more esteenxed then the rest, specially by the Indians thennselves.

In the straight called Tania pura, a countrie on the one side of Malacca⁵ there is likewise an old rocke, which also is

¶ Read: Intan (Mal.) from hintön (Jav.). This word ig derived from Saukrit, hirâ, with change of the final syllable, according to the rules observed in forming go-called Krama-words in Javanese. From Javanese it has passed into Malay.—

* Read: Rocha velha".

called Roca Velha, where many Diamonds are found, that are excellent: they are small, but verie good, and heavie, which is good for the seller, but not for the buyer. Diamonds are digged like gold out of Mynes, and where they digge one yeare the length of a man into the ground, within three or foure yeares after, there are Diamondes founde againe in the same place which grow there.

⁸⁵ Probably Elichpur, the old capital of Berar.

¶ Orig. Dutch : which in such manner are procreated by nature".

¶Tandjong Pura, the old capital of Matan on the west coast of

Sometimes they find Diamonds of one hundred and two hundred Mangelyns, and more, but verie few.

There is another stone called a Topace for colour which is almost like the Diamond, but darker & of lesse estimation. There are [many of them] founde, that are of great valew for that kinde of stone, and are likewise digged [out of the earth] like Diamonds in many places of India. There are also white Saffires and Rubies, which can hardly bee knowue from Diamonds unles Cit be] by very good and experts lewellers, and Diamond grinders. There is likewise founde in India¹ a kinde of thing much like to Rock-christall, but indeede it is none: for there is no Christall to be found in India, nor in any of the oriental countries. It is called berylo,² and is little different from Christall. It is much found in Cambaia, Pegu, and Seylon, and they make many things thereof, as beades, seales, and divers other thinges, which they sell unto the Christians, and use among them-

selves.

Borneo. It is mentioned by Cutanheda and others 88 a town from which came diamonds. On the map of Linschoten it is called Taiaopura. ¹ Orig. Dutch : in many places of India".

■ Originally Sanskrit, *vaidūrya*.—[K.] Beryllo is Portuguese, from the IĀin beryllus (Greek, Bipvhos).

TO

THE 86. CHAPTER.

Of Rubiæ, Espinelles, Granada, Emeralds, and other precious stones.

Rubies are of manie sorts, but the best are those that are called Carbunckles, which are Rubies that waigh above 25. quilates, wherof there are verie few and seldome to be found. The best Rubies that are of the best colour and water are in India called Tockes, which are like Carbunckles, there are others called Ballax, which are of a lower price then the first, and they are red.¹ There are others called Espinellas, that are of colour like fire, and are lesse esteemed then the other two sortes, because they have not the right water of Rubies. There are Rubies also of manie other sorts, wherof some are white like Diamonds as I said before : other of a Carnation colour or much like white Cherries when they are ripe. There are Rubies found halfe white, halfe red, some halfe Rubies, halfe Safires, and a thousand such other sortes. The cause thereof is because that in the rockes and hils where they grow, their first colour is white, and by force of the Sunne, are in time brought to their perfection and ripenesse, and beeing perfect they are of colour red, like the Carbunckle and Tockes aforesaid, but wanting somewhat of their perfection, and being digged out before that time, they are of divers colours as I said before, and how much paler they are, and lesse red then the Tockes, so much are they less in valew: for* as they are in beautie and perfection, so are they esteemed every one in their kinde. Those that are halfe Rubies, and halfe Safires, which the Indians call Nilcandi, that is to say, halfe Safier, and halfe Rubie, proceed of this that the Rubies and Safiers grow alwaies in one rocke, whereby they

¶ Orig. Dutch : reddi8h".

¶ Orig. Dutch : however".

are oftentimes founde, halfe one, halfe other. The Rubies by the Arabians and Persians are called lacut,¹ by the Indians Manica.² The Safiers are of two sortes, one of a darke blew, the other of a right⁸ blew, the lacinth, Granades, and Robasses are likewise certaine kinds of Rubies, but little esteemed, the Indians call them the yellow and carnation Rubies, and so fourth, according to their colour. These lacinthes, Granadoes, and Robasses, are in so great numbers in Cananor, Calecut, and Cambaia, that they are to sell in everie Market, and corner of the streets, by whole corgias, each corgia having twentie peeces [at the least in it], they sell the corgia for one stiver or two at the most, as many as you will desire, but you must understand, they are of the smallest sort. The Safier is not of so great estimation as the Rubie, and yet is one of the most precious stones that are next the Diamond, and the Rubie : the Rubies, Safiers, and other stones aforesaid, doe grow and are found in rockes [and hilles] like Diamonds : they come out of Calecut, Cananor, and from manie places in the land of Bisnaga, but most out of the Island of Seylon, which are the best: but those of the Countrie of Pegu are esteemed the finest, whereof there is great store.

The Emerauldes which the Indians call Pache,' and the Arabians Samarrut,⁵ there are none throughout al India, yet it is reported yt some have bin found there, but [verie] few & not often : but they are much brought thether from Cairo in Ægypt, and are likewise called Orientall : they are much esteelnd in India, because there are but few of them. There are many also brought out of ye Spanish Indies, and carryed into the lande of Pegu, where they are much worne,⁶ and

¹ YLqüt (Arab.).

* Cfr. Sanskrit, müeikya ; Tamil, *mānikka*³ Read : " light".

† MalayLlam, pacca, from the green colour (*pačča*).

⁶ Zomorrad (Arab.), whence the European namee—gmaraude, stnaragd, emeraude, emerald.

^U (orig. Dutch : ghesleten", i.e., sold.

esteemed of, wherby many Venetians (that have travelled thether with Emeraldes and bartered them for Rubies) are become very rich, because among them men had rather have Fnneraldes than Rubies: All the said stones are likewise used¹ in medicines, and Apoticarie drugges. Turqueses are found in great numbers in [the Countrey of] Persia, and² brought into India from [beyond] Ormus, by hundreth pounds at once, earth and altogether, which in India are little esteemed, for that the Indians and Portingals do not weare many of them, and make small account of them. The Ia.spar⁸ is much found in the land of Cambaia, but not much regarded : they make* dishes and cups thereof : it is of colour Greene like the Emeralde. Chrisolites and Amatistes are many in the Island of Seylon, Cambaia, and Ballagatte, [and] the stone called Alakecca, [which] is also called Bloodstone, because it quickly stancheth blood, and other stones called Milke stones, which are good for women that give milke or sucke. These and such like stones are in great numbers found in Cambaia, and Ballagatte, and are brought to Goa, to bee solde, whereof they make Beades, Seales, Ringes, and a thousand such like curiosities : they are much esteemed, for that a seale of such a stone is worth two or three Pardaws the peece : there is also in Cmnbaia much Alambre, or^b wherof they make many rings, beades, and such like things, which are much used : there are likewise stones, by the Portingalles called Olhos de Gato, that is to say, Cattes eyes, because they are like them (which is the Agat) and are of colour and fashion like Cattes eyes : they come out of Cambaia, but the best out of Seylon and Pegu : they are little brought into Portingal, for there they are not esteemed, and likewise

¹ Orig. Dutch : much used".

² Orig. Dutch ; (add) some times".

³ Orig. Dutch : Jaspe".

■ Orig. Dutch : (add) in Cambaia".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : of barnsteen" (or amber).

because they are worth more in India then in Portingall, for the Indians esteeme much of them, specially the Chinos, and thether they are caryed, better esteemed, and sold there then any other

stones : the Indians say that this stone hath a certaine propertie and vertue to preserve and keepe a man in the riches which he hath, and that they shall not lessen, but stil increase : the Loadstone, which the Portingalles call Pedra de Cevar is found in great quantity, and in many places of India, the Indians say, that if a man use dayly to eate a little of that stone, it preserveth him and maketh him look yong, and that he shall never looke olde : wherefore the Kinges and great Lordes of India use it in pottes and vesselles, therein to [eate and] seeth their meate, thereby as they beleewe to preserve their youtnes.

THE 87. CHAPTER.

Of the Bezar Btoneg, and other [stonæ good] against poyeon.

The Bezar stone commeth out of Persia, from the land or Province called Carassone,² and also out of other places in India: they grow within the maw of a sheepe or Goat, about a little straw, that lyeth in the middle [of the maw], for by experience the straw is often found within them the stone is very slicke & smooth without, of a darke greene colour. These Goats [or sheepe] are by the Persians called Pazan, whereupon they call the stone Pazar,⁴ and the Portin-

■ Orig. Dutch : use it for fabrication of".

■ I.e., Khoragan.

³ This is De Orta's account of the origin of this bilia" mncretion. See f. 169b of his *Colloni*

■ 'Thig is a mistake. The name is originally ~~Persian—pādzahr—which~~ meane preservative from" (pād) or expelling poison" (zohr or mhir). "ne Arabe wrote thig bādizahr or bāzahr, which is the source of the ~~ortuguese~~ bezar or bezoar, from which it has been adopted in

galles by corruption [of speech call it] Bazar or Besar, and the Indians Pedro do Bazar, ¹ which is as much to say, as market stone : for Bezar in the Indian speech signifieth a market or place where all victuailles are kept and solde, and for the same cause

they call the smallest money Bazarucos,² as if they would say market money. This Bezars stone is very costly, and is much used in India against all poyson, and [other] diseases, and is more esteemed then Unicorne's horn in Europe, for it is much tried and sold very deare : the greater and heavier they are, the better and of more vertue they are : the common sorte are of three foure or five octaves weight, some more, some lesse : they are much brought into Portingal, and greatly esteemed: the place where they are most found, is (as I said before) in Persia and also in the Island called Insula das Vacas, or the Island of

other languages under slightly different forms (see Dozy et Engelmann, *Glouaire*, p. 239 ; and Dozy's *Oogterlingen*, pp. 25, 28) through the Arab writers on medicine in the Middle Ages—e.g.. Averroes, Avicenna, Mesue, etc. 'Ihuß N. Leonicens (c. 1491) says: ut (Avicenna) inquit nomen theriacæ dignius attribuitur medicis artificialibus, id est, compogitis; et nomen bezaar singularibus cadentibus æcundum naturam. Licet aliâ idem Avicennæ bezaar cum theriaca videatur confundere, præbent in hunc modum : et theriaca sunt omnes medicine, quarum proprietas est, ut conservent sanitatem, et virtutem in spiritu, ut expellant nocumentum veneni à se. Mihi vero videtur nomen bezaar apud Arabes significare idem, quod apud Grecos alexipharmacum," etc. It had thus become a general term, before the Portuguese digcoveriea made known the particular matter intended by the Arabs. (Leonicens, "De Dipsade et aliis serpentibus liber", in his *Opera*, fo., Basle, 1532, f. 103b).

Bezoar stones were soon supplanted by the so-called snake-stones, which were fully shown to be worthless by the great naturalist F. Redi in the seventeenth century. (See his *Egperienze intorno a diverse cose naturali*, and his *Osservazioni intorno alle Vipere*, of 1671 and 1664 respectively, where he relates the experiments by which he tried these concretions.)

¹ The author has confused Pazahr with *Bazar*.—

² What the origin of this name of a small coin is, is obscure, but the statement in the text is certainly *wrong*.—

Cowes⁸⁶: It lyeth before the mouth of the river* entering into Cambaia, hard by the coast where the Portingall navies often putteth in to refresh themselves, and [being there], kill divers of

⁸⁶ Orig. Dutch : traded in".

⁸⁷ Orig. Dutch : but light in weight".

the 8heepe or Goats, wherein they finde many of these Bezars stones : likewise in the lande of Pan¹ by Malacca, there are many found : in the same countrey of Pan they find a certaine stone within the gall of a Hogge, which they esteeme more against poyson and [other] diseases* then the Bezarg stone : the Portingalles call it Pedra do Porco, that is, Hoces stone: it is much used in^s Malacca, it is of cleare redde colour, and bitter in taste, and savoureth like French sope : when they will use it and give it any man to drinke, they throw it into a cuppe of water, and so let it stande a little, [which done,] they take it out againe, and the water will be bitter, and cleanse all the venime that a man hath in his body, as by experience hath oftentimes been found. The Bezars stone is as hard as [any] stone, but not very heavie .[¶]It is thought that these stones doe grow in the mawes of gheepe, and galles of Hogges by vertue of the grasse [or hearbes] whereon they pasture and feed, as we have declared of the Rhinoceros,⁸⁸ because they doe onely breede in those places above named, and in no place els, where these kinds of beastes are. In the towne of Ultabad⁰⁸⁹ in the Countrey behind Goa in Ballagatte, there is a stone found by the Arabians called Hagerarmini, and by the Portingals Pedra Armenia,⁹⁰ and because there are many of them found in

¹ Pan", i.e., Pahang.

* Orig. Dutch : all poisons and Bickneæea".

⁸⁸ Above, p. 10.

⁸⁹ I.e., Daulat8b8d.

⁹⁰ Tbi8 is stated by De Orta (f. 164), Hagerarmini", i.e., **Ir.** Hajar ÄrmanL Inpi8 Armeniact&8. On l'employait jadis contre les affections diteg atrabilairex, ou de la bile noire" (Sanguinetti, Quel,queg Chapitres de Médecine Arabe, 1866, p. 102).

In the favourite mediæval Italian treatise on medicine known

Armenia, they are commonly called so : it is blew & somewhat light greene : the Mooreg use it much in purgations and for other diseases: besides these stones aforesaid, there are also many sortes of stones, ag well precious stones, as against poyson and other diseases, and of many properties & vertues : but because they are but little knowne, or trafiqued withall, I have onely made mention of those that are dayly bought and sold, and commonly knowne.

THE 88. CHAPTER.

A¹ [briefe] instruction how to know (and find out] the right Diamantes, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, & other precious stones, and how to value them [by waight] at their right prices and values, & first of the Diamante

First you must understand that the Diamant ig the king of al precious stones, because it ié solde by weight, and hath [a v.ery] certain thickenes, whereby it is [ordinarily] wrought, for when it is greater, it is nothing worth, and being lesse it will soone be perceyved : by the which thicknesse although it standeth in a ring, they can both see and gesse how much it weigth, within a little more or lesse, and being out of the ring it is weyghed, thereby to value it truely : there are olde and ancient records found [in India], wherein are written the

Muue Vulgar, ch. xiii of libro 11, treats of the pietra armena. Tbi8 book is a translation of an Arabic treatise by Yahanna Ibn ML8üyah, Tho died in 857 A.D. Pietra armena (described much u here, bat u ~~soft~~)wag infused in water, which wu used as 8 purgative for bilious disorden (Bee Meag Vulgar, Venetian ed. of 1521, f. 27b). There ~~was~~ much confusion between Lapi8 Armeniacug and Lapi8 lazuli (cfr. I-zoniceni, Opuacula, ed. 1532, f. 11b). Dioscorides (v, 55) mentioning the former. Fallopiug confounds it with Lapi8 lazuli, but B8Y8 it wu not used (Opera, ed. 1606, p. ¹²²).—[

‡ Orig. A short relation and".

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priceg of the stones, that is one Quilat¹ for so much, two Quilateg for so much, and three Quilates for so much after the rate &c. and so of all prices

Dutch :

and weights accordingly : and because they are dayly bought and solde, it is therefore needefull¹ for a man to have a memoriall about him, that is, of the prices of the perfect and fayre stones, without fault or spot, for that being uncleane, or having any fault or spot, they are hardly to be valued. There are some Princes and great Lordes that desire to know the cause why such precious stones are holden at so great prices, whereunto no other answer is made, but because men buy and sell them so deare, for all things are esteemed no otherwise of, then because they are bought and sold at such pryces, and [so is their manner to sell for]⁵ if a Diamant of one Quilat alone, bee worth fiftie Duckets, being perfect, their reason is, that [after the same rate] a great stone or Diamant may be worth 30. or 40. 'thousand Duckets, being in greatnesse and perfection correspondent : and the stones as well great as little, that untill this time have beene [bought and] solde, have not been so light,⁵ that they were sold above or under their value and estimation. Now to value the great Diamant as it ought to be, it is necessarie to know and determine what a Diamant of a Quilat is worth, and a Rubie to match therewith : the like of an Emerald, [neyther] more nor lesse, & having well considered⁶ what or how much hinderance the falts and foulennesse of the saide Diamant will be unto the sale thereof, deducting the same out of the price of the said Diamant,

¹ Quilate. Port. quirate% Ital. canto', French and English, 'carat' (nom d'un petit poid8), de qutru, qui Vient a son tour du Grec, *καρδιον*¹ (Dozy et Engelmann, G1088aire, p. 827).

■ Orig. Dutch : and because formerly they were not daily bought and sold 08 now, it wu always needful".

³ Orig. Dutch : there iB algo a calculation and reuon for it, viz." ■ Orig. Dutch . . this same".

" Dutch ⁶ ' never been so low". ⁰ determined".

Rubie or Emerald being Orientall, of what greatnesse Boever they bee, [you may value them, and] I will first beginne with the Diamant, for that other stones are valued after the rate thereof, and wil declare the perfection which it ought to have. The diamant yt is perfect in all respects, must be of that proportion, that the two squares on the sides must make the breadth of the upper parte of the stone, and that the

Orig. : Orig. Dutch

:

under part of the stone be no broader, then that three of the breadths thereof will make the breadth of the upper part, and deepe according to the same proportion : and the squares on the side must stande close with the edge of the ring or thing wherein it is set,¹ being of the whole depth, and somewhat longer then square, and yet no more, then that it may be gessed,² which is the length and breadth thereof, also it must bee without any falts both in corners and sides, and every one of the foure corners sharpe and cleane cut, and of good water, Christaline & shining cleare, so that it may not [once] be perceived that it draweth neere any colour, and not of a darke water, but cleare and cleane: the Diamant with all these perfections is worth 50 duckets being of one Quilat : but because these perfections are not often found, and that few men understand them, therefore I will say that a Diamant of goodnesse and perfection according to the common estimation, being of the waight of one Quilat is worth 40 duckets, and after this rate wee will make our account, and whether it bee a small or great Diamant of what wayght goodnes or foulennesse soever it may bee : you must first consider & know what it waigheth, & if they cannot tell you, then you must gesse by the sight thereof, and alwayes esteeme it at lesse wayght then you think it weigheth, that you may value it within the price, and having esteemed

¹ Orig. Dutch : and the squares of the side must incline to the table (the upper part) the pavilions and tenta incline to the apple, being," etc.

² Orig. hardly seen".

the waight, keepe that in your memorie, and say thus, if it were a Diamant of a Quilat waight of this water, and so perfect, or had the corners lesse then these, or any foulennesse in respect of this, and ah the qualities, or faultes which a Diamant ought to have,¹ consider what such a Diamant may be worth, being of qualitie like that you will esteeme, & weighing no more but one Quilat : which having wel thought and considered upon, esteeme it rather lesse then more, & hold yt price in your memory as aforesaid, and thinke uppon the waight that it should weigh,² be it much or little, & double the same waight adding as much more unto it, as if it bee two, take other two, and multiply them together, and say 2. times 2. is foure ; if it weygh 3 multiply it with three and they make 9. and so according to the number you find, and so you shall multiply all Diamonds, in waight, of what wayght soever they be, and multiply them as I said before with as much againe [as they bee esteemed], and the production of your multiplication you shall multiply by the summe of money you value the Diamant to bee worth, weighing one Quilate, and the production of the last multiplication is the value of the Diamant: & if in the waight there be any halfe, as if it wayghed 2}. Quilate, then you shall redeeme them into halfe Quilates, which is 5. halfe Quilates, and then say 5. times 5. is 25. and that you shall multiply with the price of the halfe Quilate, as you esteeme it, and the production thereof is the worth of such a Diamant, and if it chance yt the Diamant were so smal, that the waight of a graine should be therein esteemed : then you must reduce all the waight into graines, and multiply as aforesaid, and that which proceedeth thereof is the waight³ of such a Diamant, as you seeke to value or esteeme. As for example, there is a Diamant that waigheth 2. Quilates, which is of such a qualitie,

¹ Orig. Dutch : " the diamond should have".

² Dutch that the diamond weighs". ³ Dutch worth".

that being of one Quilate it would be worth 40. Duckets, and being of halfe a Quilate, 10. Duckets, and being of a graine, 2. Duckets and a halfe. Now to know what this Diamant of 2. Quilates is worth, you shall say that 2. times 2. is 4. This 4. you shall multiply with 40. Duckets, which is the value thereof, being of one Quilate, it maketh

160. Duckets, which is the price of that Diamant of two Quilates : now that you have a Diamant of two Quilates and a halfe, which is five halfe, you shall say five times five is 25. this 25. multiplied by 10. it maketh 250. duckets, because the halfe Quilate cost 10. duckets, which is after the rate of 40. duckets the Quilate, then the Diamant of 2. Quilabes and a halfe amounteth to 250. duckets. Now if a Diamant weighed 7. graines, you shall say 7. times 7. is 49. which 49. you must multiply by the value of a graine, which is two duckets and a halfe : so a Diamant of 7. graines is 127. duckets. In this manner you may alwaies know what a Diamant is worth, having rated the price of one Quilate: the waight of the Diamant you will esteeme being thus knowne, as by example is shewed, and so you may the easilier make your account. There are some Diamants that are faultie and unperfect, and are not worth 40. duckets, but of a lesse price according to the faultes, and may be worth 36. 35. 34. & 30. duckets, or any lower price, as the faultes are esteemed, & in that case it is very troublesome to knowe what half a Quilat or grain should be worth : wherein you must do thus : when you have esteemed what a Quilat of such a Diamant may be worth, & that in ye weight thereof there falleth out a halfe Quilat or grain, then you must first knowe what value it woulde bee worth being of one Quilate, and then make your account yt the fourth part of such a price is the value of halfe a Quilate, so that when a Quilate is worth 40. duckets, a halfe Quilate is ten duckets, and one grayne two duckets and a halfe : for foure graines is a Quilate ; if the Quilate be 36. duckets, the halfe Quilate is 9. duckets, and one graine two duckets and one Teston, and so after that rate may you know ye price of all Diamants, of what qualitie soever they bee. The like reckening is made with thinne Diamants, Rubies, and Emeraldes, [that is made with those] which are of greater price, as I shall hereafter shew you. You must understand that a Rubie bee of such a quantitie, that it may accompany a Diamant of one Quilate it is worth 70. duckets, or that there be any which is weight doe accompany a Diamant of halfe a Quilate or grayne, then you must make your account by halfe Quilates, or graynes, and you must alwayes knowe the price of one Quilate, and must understande that the fourth parte of 70. duckettes is the value of one halfe Quilate, and the fourth part of a halfe Quilate is the price of a grain, and so you

shall make your reckening of Emeraldes, each one according to his waight and price. There are some Diamants that are thinne, and yet shew very cleare, which are more worth then they weygh, and lesse then their clearnes showeth : for a Diamant having a very thinne table and hollow,¹ yet on ye upper side having ye perfection in square, as I said, should be in a thick diamant, which is of so good perfection both in sides & hookes : such a Diamant sheweth to be of two Quilates, and weygheth but one; wherefore when your Diamant is of what greatnes soever it may be, being perfect in the upper parte, and thinne underneath, you must alwaies make your account, that being thinne underneath, it is of lesse² wayght then it showeth for, and if it be not altogether thinne underneath. then it weygheth more, yet the waight profiteth it nothing at all: and having the upper table smaller, and the sides greater, it will also weigh more, but the wayght awayleth it not: but you must alwaies⁸ esteeme it to weygh but the halfe of that it sheweth for: and not being wholly thin underneath, it will weygh more, but to no end : and having the table smal, and the sides and corners

¹ Dutch wat leech" (a little low). % half
the".

great, it weigheth more, but the weight awayleth not, but you must esteeme it to weigh but halfe so much as it sheweth for: for that before it bee made ready it will lose much of the waight. Now if there bee a Diamaut that hath a great table outwardes, & the corners small, it shall not weigh halfe so much as it sheweth for, yet is it not anything ye worse for that, unlesse the corners were too smallⁱ: nowe if there bee a Diamant thinne underneath, and square above, with the perfections* that should belong unto it, it is worth being of one Quilate 70. duckets, and having any faultes or spots, every man may wel consider what hinderance they are unto it, and after this manner a man may easily set the pryge & value of them, and make his account after the rate of thicke Diamantes, his account being made of halfe the weight they seeme or shewe to have: as if they ghew to bee two Quilates, make your reckening of one Quilate: and if it shew three Quilates, make your account of sixe grains, which is the half: and if there be any halfe Quilates, then see the price what a Quilate is worth, and 80 what a halfe amounteth unto, and go make your account as aforesaide by thicke Dyamantes, and in graynes the like, for there is no other difference then in the pryce,^s for that a perfect and cleare thinne Diamant of one Quilate is worth 70. duckets, and so in more or lesse waight accordingly &c.

Rubies.

When you have a Rubie to value [or esteeme] that is squared table wise, [as it should bee,] and that such a Rubie is to accompany a Dyamant of the same waight of Quilates

1 Orig. Dutcb : very much too small".

2 Orig. Dutcb the other perfection". 3 " as in the price".

and so many Quilates in colour, if it hath foure and twentie Quilates in colour and perfection, like Golde of foure and twentie Quilates, then it is certaine, it is [both] fine and good. The Rubie is not solde by the waight, because it hath no certaine thickenesse, for that many of them are made thinne for pleasure to the sight, and the better to lay the grounde or leaves under them, and it may very well bee thinne, but not very much, for then it should bee a let [and hinderance] unto it: if B Rubie be whole and perfect [both] in colour, cleannesse, thickenesse, squarenesse, and forme, it is worth an hundred duckets : but there are very fewe that are perfect in all pointes, specially being great, for they have alwayes some faultes or spottes that are covered and hidden : but right perfect there are [none, or] very few, and not many men have any great knowledge therein : therefore I will say, [thereby] to make our account, that 8 Rubie which in common shew is accounted perfect and good, is worth seventie duckets: so that when a leweller or stone cutter doeth aske another for a Rubie, which hee hath not, and sayth onely there is a Rubie of greatnesse to accompany a Diamant of 80 many Quilates, and hath so many Quilateg in colour, the other thereby understandeth of what colour and greatnesse it is. Now having a Rubie or Rubies with tables or unground, and are to value them, or knowe what they be worth, you shall consider with your selfe and say thus: if there were a Rubie that were no greater then this, onely serving to accompany a Dyamant of one Quilate, and were of such colour[s], clearenesse, and qualitie[s], as this [in quantitie and] greatnes, & had the faultes in all respects that this hath, what would it bee worth : and having well considered the qualitie[s], goodnes or badnesse with the faults, how much they imbase [the price thereof], and having

[thereafter] esteemed your price, beeing to accompany a Diamond of one Quilate, keep that price in your memorie, and lookc on the Rubie how bigge it is the right".

15.3

is, and what waight the Diamond hath, with the depth which it should be compared unto and also if it bee still raw and unground, consider how much it must be taken away in the grinding, and how bigge it will be when it is squared [and fashioned] : which having done and knowing the waight of the Diamond it shall accompany, you shal then take as much more waight & multiplie it with the waight you have [alreadie] found, that it should be accompanying [a Diamond of] one Quilate, and the production thereof, is the valew of such a Rubie: to conclude, when you have determined what the waight of a Diamond is, that it may accompanie, you shall make your account as if it were a Diamond, and that which proceedeth of the waight, you shall multiplie with the price which you finde it to be worth, to keep companie with a Diamond of one Quilate : the Rubies that are unground and can be no tables, it is to be understood that they are better in that sorte then otherwise : Of these you must consider the price after the manner of the Diamond which bee may accompanie, & the height or depth of the stone, after that the colour, goodnes and faults as it falleth out, and make the account or reckoning thereof as of [Rubies with) tables, and ground, and [also] of the Diamonds. There are also Diamonds that are not (cut square] in tables, but have a good fashion for [to set in] anie lewell, as being pointed with three corners, harts, and such like sorts, thereby to hide⁹¹ their faultes, and are made in that sort to holde the greatnes and waight [thereof], and yet one of these being perfect in that manner, are not so much worth as [those with] tables : for that many times they have too much thicknes underneath, which maketh the waight not⁹² to any profit, but rather hurt: which if it were whole and thin' underneath, having


⁹¹ Orig. Dutch: '6 to remove".

⁹² Orig. Dutch: "but it is not".

Orig. Dutch: which it should accompany".

Orig. Dutch: gheheel ende gant8 dun" (wholly thin).

Orig. Dutch :

outwardly all other perfections, it were as much worthⁱ with his whole depth, which is 46. duckets being of one Quilate : so that when you have any of these you shall deale with them, as with the other, that is to consider, what they may be worth, being of one Quilate, and make your reckoning  with the others aforesaid.

THE 90. CHAPTER.

Of the oriental & old Emeralds, for that thoe that are found in the 181ande8 of the Spanish are not yet [tried nor] resolved upon whether they be fine or not.

The old lewellers say, that if a man can finde an Emerald perfect in al points, as in colour, clearenes, fashion, aud thicknes, that such an Elnerald is worth 3. Diamonds, which according to our account shold be 120. duckets, and I beleeeve verily that it is most true, but as yet there was never any found, eyther little or great that had all those perfections, there are some found that are perfect in colour and fashion, but of clearenes and cleanenes not one, for they have alwaies some fattines within them like greene hearbs and such like, wherefore to make our reckoning, wee will say, that an Elnerauld of connuon sort, estilnation, and perfection, is worth 80. duckets, being of the bignes, as that hee may compare with² a Diamond of one Quilate : for although it have certaine greene hearbes within it, if they bee not too many it is neverthesse esteemed perfect, having all the other perfections that it should have : therefore when you have an Emerald to value whether it be unground or a table, first you Inust consider the greatnes, and what waight a Diamond should bee that must compare with² it, then looke uppon the

¹ Here is omitted : a8 table that is thick".

■ Orig. Dutch ; " accompany".

faults or goodnes that it hath, and considering well what such an Emerald should be worth, being no greater than a Diamond of one Quilate, you must make your account as with Rubies : which is, take the waight of the Diamond, whereunto you compare it, and multiplie that with as much more, and the production thereof, multiplie by the price that you have esteemed the one Quilate to be worth, and the production is the valew of such an Emerauld, and in the same sort shall you doe with all the Emerauldes you have to valew, whether they be great or small, good or bad, alwaies considering the faults or goodnesse it may have, and after that esteeme it, and set the price, and if there be half a Quilate or graines in the waight of the Diamond you compare it unto, then you must make your account by halves and graines, as I saide before of Diamondes and Rubies. When you will valew any stones, you must looke well upon them, and consider if it be a Diamond, of what water and fashion it is, if it hath all the depth and more, if it be foule or have anie other fault in the corners or in the squares, & what hurt or disadvantage it bringeth to the stone, that you deceive not your selfe in valuing the price it may be worth, beeing of one Quilate, thereby to make your reckoning as before : If it be a Rubie, marke well of what bignes it is, and what Diamond in waight it may be compared unto,¹ & rate it alwaies at lesse greatnes, rather then at more, that you deceive not your selfe and consider well what colour it hath: If there be any Cassedonia,² or uncleannesse, if it be thinne or have any other fault therein, or any want in the squarenes, & what hinderance those faultes may bee unto the stone, in the price, perfection, and greatnes of the Diamond wherunto you compare it, and looke you faile not herein, for if you do, you will cleane over shoote your selfe : likewise in setting the price

¹ Orig. Dutch : accompany".

* Orig. Dutch : "if it any **Cassidonie**", probably because of resemblance with the caudony-stone (Carbunculus carchedoniug).

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what it may bee worth being so creat, as to compare with a Diamond of one Quilate, thereby to make your reckoning of the

waight, that it maie weigh more or lesse. What I have saide of Rubies, you must likewise understand of Emeraulds that are Orientale, all after one sortⁱ [and manner of reckoning]. There are other red stones called Espinelles» and [of] divers other sortes, whereof some are so perfect in their kinds, that they are like to Rubies, and this is to bee understood of the good and the best. There are others called Fspinelles da Rouca Nova,- or new Rocket: some of them have the colour of Rubies, others draw neere the colour of lacinthes, and it is not knowne whether they be right Espinelles or not : for the good lewellers esteeme them for no Espinelles, but for Rubasses, and lacinthes, and so good that they are like to Espinelles : wherfore the stone grinders and lewellers say, that they are Espinelles, because they would bee better paid for the fashion, and therefore they doe polish them with Espinell dust or polishing. These Espiuelles in their polish are Espinelles, but in colour Rubasses, and lacinthes, and there are manye Rubies, which to polish well, and grinde well, you had neede polish with the polish of Fspinelles. If there be an Espinell of the old rocke, which in kind and qualitie is good, being perfect in all parts with a very good table,⁹³ and were to bee compared³ with a Diamond of one Quilate, it would bee worth 40. duckecs, but havina any imperfections, every man may well consider what hurt and abate they may doe in the price, and after the same rate make his account as hee doth in Rubies ; the Ballayeses⁴ are likewise sold by waight, but not in that sort as Diamonds and

* Orig. Dutch : „more or leu in the same manner”.

⁹³ Orig. Dutch : „being 8 good polished table and in 811 parte perfect”. ³ Orig. Dutch: „accompanied”.

■ ‘6 Balaja (Sp.), Fr. rubi8-ba18i8, sorte de rubis de couleur de vin paillet, de l’arabe-persan balakhch” (Dozy et Engelmann, Glossaire, p. 234).

Rubies, but they are esteemed according to the waight, that is the best Balayes that may be found being of one Quilate, may be worth ten duckets, and having any faults eyther in colour or other perfections, is of lesse valew, but beeing perfect as I said alreadie, it is worth ten duckets, and two Quilates twentie duckets, of three Quilates thirtie duckets, and so after the rate as it is, small or great, being of the waight it should bee, and beeing imperfect, every man of skill may well consider what it is worth, being of one Quilate, & esteeme it thereafter.

THE 91. CHAPTER.

Of Orientate Pearles.

The Orientale Pearles are better then those of the Spanish Indies, and have great difference in the price : for they are worth more, and have a better glasse,¹ being clearer, and fairer. Those of the Spanish Indies commonly beeing darker & deader of colour: yet there are some found in the Portingall Indies, that are nothing inferiour² [to the Orientale Pearles] but they are very few : Now to valew them [as they shuld be,] I wil only set the good Pearles at a price. A Pearle that in all partes is perfect, both of water, glasse¹ and beautie without knobs,⁸ of forme very round or proportioned like a pearle¹ without dents,⁶ being of one Quilate is worth a ducket, and after this rate I will make my reckoning, as I doe with Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeraulds, and if there be any

¹ Orig. Dutch : glans" (brightness).

* Orig. Dutch : that give no advantage in fairnes" (scil. above those of the Spanish Indiæ).

³ Orig. Dutch : putgiens" (little holes).

⁴ Read : ⁴ "pearl".

⁵

rompelen" (wrinkles, nunples).

faults in the water, clearenes and fashion, or that it hath any knobs¹ or other defaults, it may well be considered what hurt it

may bee unto the sale thereof, and according to the goodnes, or badnes valew the price therof : which having valewed, we must see what it weigheth, and then make the reckonin(T thereof, as with Diamonds, Rubies, & Emeraulds, & if there be a [whole] string or a chaine [full] of Pearles, you must looke well upon them, for where there are many, they are* not all alike : the greatest beeing the best, & the other after the rate, for the goodnes of the great wil beare the badnes of the smal : but if it be contrary, then the bargaen is not [very] good. This shall suffice [for instruction] to such as desire to deale therewith, to have alwaies in their memorie,³ and what herein is wanting for the better understanding and knowledge hereof, it may be supplied by true lewellers and stone cutters that are skilfull in this point, and with these instructions can easily help,' [so that a man shall] not [need] wholly to put his trust in those, that for their owne profit will give them but bad counsell therein.

THE 92. CHAPTER.

Of certaine memorable thinge^{fi} [passed] in India during my residence there.

In⁶ the month of December, Anno, 1583. there arived in the towne and Island of Ormus foure Englishmen, which

¹ Orig. Dutch : putgicns" (little holes).

² Orig. Dutch : may be".

³ Orig. Dutch : to serve always for a memorial".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : one may easily help himself, in order"⁶ Orig. Dutch : histories".

⁶ All the first part of this chapter, down to going and comming that way", is, with L few corrections of orthography, reprinted in vol. ii, pp.

came from Aleppo in the countrie of Suria, having sayled out of England, and passed through the straighes of Gibraltar, to Tripoli a towne and Haven, lying on the sea coast of Suria, where all the shippes discharge their [wares, and] marchandises, and

from thence are caryed by land unto Aleppo, which is nyne dayes journey. In Aleppo there are resident [divers] marchants [and Factors] of all Nations, as Italians, Frenchemen, Englishmen, Armenians, Turkes, & Mores, everie man having his Religion apart,¹ paying tribute unto the great Turke. In that towne there is great traffcke, for that from thence, everie yeare [twyse,] there travelleth two Caffylen,² that is, companies⁸ of people and Camelles, which travell unto India, Persia, Arabia, and all the countries bordering on the game, and deale in all sorts of marchandise, both to and from those Countries, as I in an other place have alreadie declared. Three of the said Englishmen aforesaide were sent by the Companie of Englishmen, [that are resident] in Aleppo, to see if in Ormus they might keepe any Factors, and so traffcke in that place, like as also the Italians doe, that is to say, the Venetians, which in Ormus, Goa and Malacca have their Factors, and tramcke there,' as well for stones and pearleg, as for other wares and spices of those countries, which (from thence] are caryed over land into Venice. One of these Englishmen had beene once before in [the said towne of] Ormus, and there had taken good information of the

265-68, of Hakluyt's collection (1598) as, "The report of Iohn Huighen von Linechoten concerning M. Newberrieg and M. Fitchea imprisonment, and of their escape, which happened while he was in Goa." It is an Appendix to Fitch's Voyage (pp. 250-65), which lasted from 1588 to 1591, or much about the same time as Linschoten's residence in India—LB.]

¹ Orig. Dutch : " every body in his creed and law".

² Caffylen, i.e., Caravan, from the Arabic *qafilah* " une troupe de voyageurs, une caravane" (Dozy et Engelmann, *Glossaire*, p. 244).

³ Orig. Dutch : 'S an armada".

⁴ : and a tram of much importance').

trade, and upon his advise [and advertisement,] the other were [as then] come thither [with him], bringing great store of marchandise with them, as Clothes, Saffron, all kinds of [drinking] glasses,ⁱ knives, and such like stuffe, [and] to conclude, [brought with them] all kinds of small wares that may be devised, And although those wares amounted unto great summes of money, notwithstanding it was

but onlie a shadow or thereby to give no occasion to be mistrusted, [or seen into] : for that their principall intent was to buy great quantities of precious Stones, as Diamantes, Pearles, Rubies, &c. to the which ende they brought with them a great summe of money and Gold, and that verie secretly, [not to be deceyved or robbed thereof],⁸ or to runne into anie danger for the same. They being thus [aryved] in Ormus, hyred a Shop, and began to sell their wares : which the Italians perceyving, whose Factors continue there (as I sayd before) and fearing that those Englishmen, finding good vent for their commodities in that place wold be resident therein, and so daylie increase, which would be no small losse and hinderance unto them, did presently invent all the subtile meanes they could, to hinder them : and to that end they went unto the Captaine of Ormus, as then called Don Gonsalo de Meneses, telling him that there were certaine Englishmen come into Ormus, that were sent only to spy the Country, and said further, that they were Heretickes : and therefore they sayd it was convenient they should not be suffered [so] to depart, without beeing examined, and punished [as enemies,] to the example of others. The Captaine being a friend unto the Englishmen, by reason that one of them which had bene there before, had given him certaine presents, would not be perswaded to trouble them, but shipped them with all their

¹ (orig. Dutch : (add) and little war% looking.glEæ" ***** (orig. Dutch: "bedeckæl" (pretext).

³ Orig. Dutch: not to Buffer any damage".

wares¹ in a Shippe that was to sayle for Goa, and sent them to the Viceroy, that he might examine and trye them, as hee thought good : where when they were aryved, they were cast into prison, and first examined whether they were good Christians [or no] : and because they could speake but bad Portugale, onlie two of them spake good Dutche, as having bene certaine yeares in the lowe Countries, and there tramqued, there was a Dutch lesuite borne in the towne of Briggess² in Flaunders, that had bin resident in the Indies for the space of thirty yeares,³ sent unto them, to [undermine and] examine' them : wherein they have behaved themselves so wel, that they were holden⁵ esteemed] for good and Catholick Romish Christians : yet still suspected, because they were strangers, specially Englishtnen. The lesuites stil told them that they shuld be sent prisoners into Portingal, wishing them [to leave off their trade of marehandise &] to become lesuites, promising them thereby to defend them from all trouble : the cause why they [said so, and] perswaded them in that earnest manner was, for that the Dutch lesuite had secretlie bene advertised 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 said order, by what means soever it be, but although the Englishmen denied them, and refused the order, saying, that they were unfit for such places, neverthelesse they proceed so farre that one of them, being a painter, (that came with the other three for company to see the countries, and to seeke his fortune, and was not sent thether by the English

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) in custody and good preservation". ■ Brugge (Bruges).

⁸ Newbery (Hakluyt, ii, p. 243) calls him Padre Marke".

■ Orig. Dutch : and confess".....

⁶ Orig. Dutch : absolved"% ■ of".

Inarchants⁹⁴) partly for feare, and partlie for want of meanes [to relieve himselfe], promised them to become a lesuite: and although they knew [and well perceived] he was not any of those that had the treasure, yet because he was a Painter, whereof they 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 Portingal, they were [very] glad [thereof], hoping in time to get the rest of them with all their money [into their fellowship] : so yt to conclude, they made this Painter a lesuite, where he continued certain daies giving him good store of worke to doe, and entertayning him with all the favour and friendship they could devise, and all to win the rest, to be a pray for them : but the other three continued stil in prison, being in great feare, because they understood no man that came to them, nor anie man ahnost knew what they said : till in the end it was told them that certaine Dutch men dwelt in the Archbishops house, & counsell given them to send unto them, whereat they much reioiced, and sent to me and an other Dutch man,⁹⁵ desiring us once to come and speake with them, which we presentlie did, and they with teares in their eyes made complaint unto us of their hard usage,³ [shewing us] from point to point (as it is said before) [why they were come into the countrie withall] desiring us [for Gods cause], if we Inight [by any means,] to helpe them, that they might be set at liberty upon Sureties, being readie⁴ to indure what lustice should ordaine for them,⁹⁶ saying that if it were found contrarie, and that they were other then travelling marchants, and⁶ sought to find out [further] benefite by their wares, they

⁹⁴ Orig. Dutch : by the company".

⁹⁵ His name wag Bernardt Burcherts, born bt llamburg. See p. 175. ^s Orig. Dutch : of all the matter".

Orig. Dutch : (add) if they were in anything to blame".

⁹⁶ Orig. Dutch: (add) . and justify themselves". ⁶ Orig. Dutch "that".

Orig. Dutch :

would be content to be punished. With that wee departed from them promising them to do our best: and in the ende we obtained so much of the Archbishoppe, that he went unto the Vice-roy to delyver our petition, and perswaded him so well, that hee was content to set them at libertie, and that their goods shuld be delivered unto them again, upon condition they Should put in sureties for 2000. Pardawes, not to depart the countrie before other order should bee taken with theiL Therupon they presently found a Citizen¹ of the towne, yt. was their suretie for 2000. Pardawes, where they paid him in hand 1300. Pardawes, and because they say they had no more ready monie, he gave them credite, seeing what store of marchandise they had, whereby at all times if neede were, hee might bee satisfied : and by that meanes they were delivered out of prison, and hyred [themselves] a house, and began to set open shoppe : So that they uttered much ware, and were presently well knowne [among all the Marchants,] because they alwaies respected Gentlemen, specially such as brou^{ht}⁹⁷ their wares, shewing great curtesie and honor unto them, whereby they wonne Inuclu credite, and were beloved of all men, so that everie man favoured them, and was willing to doe them pleasure. To us they shewed great friendship, for whose sake, the Archbishop favoured them much, and shewed them verie good countenance, which they knew wel how to increase,⁹⁸ by offering him many presents, although hee would not receive them, neither would ever take gift or present at any mans hands. Likewise they behaved themselves verie Catholically and [verie] devoute, everie day hearing Masse with Beades in their hands, so that they fel into 80 great favour, that no man caried an evill eye, no nor an evill thought towards them. Which liked not the lesuites, because it hindered them from that they hoped for, so that they ceased

⁹⁷ Read : bought".

⁹⁸

to requite".

TO THE EAST INDIES.

¶ Orig. Dutch: one of the principal citizens",

Orig. Dutch :

not still by this Dutch lesuite to put them in feare, that they should bee sent into Portingall to the King, counselling theln to yeeld them selves [lesuits] into their Cloyster, which if they did, he said they would defend them from all [in troubles,] saying further, that he counselled them therein as friend, and one that knew for certaine that it was determined by the Viceroyes privie Counsell • which to effect he saide they stayed but for shipping that should sayle for Portingall, with divers other perswasions, to put then) in some feare, & so to effect their purpose. The English men [to the contrarie,] durst not say any thing to them,¹ but answered, that as yet they would stay a while, and consider thereof, thereby putting the lesuites in good comfort,¹⁰⁰¹⁰¹ as one among them, ~~being~~ the principal of them (called John Nuberye) complained unto me often times, saying hee knew not [what to say or thinke therein, or] which way he might be rid of those troubles : but in the ende they (littermined with themselves. to depart from thence, and secretly by means of contrarie^s friends, they imployed their money in precious stones, which the better to effect, one of them was a leweller,¹⁰² and for the same purpose⁵ came with them. Which being concluded mnong then), they durst not make knowne to any man, neither did they credite us so much, [as to shewe us their Ininds therein,] although they tolde us all whatsoever they knew.¹⁰³ But on a Whitsunday they went abroad to sport themselves about three miles from Goa, in the mouth of the ryver

⁹⁹ Orig. Dutch : durst not wholly refuse them".

¹⁰⁰ Orig. Dutch : " hope".

¹⁰¹ Orig. Dutch : good".

¹⁰² Orig. Dutch : steen-slyper" (polisber of precious stones).

()rig. Dutch : who only for this purpose".

¹⁰³ (orig. Dutch : "all their other secrets and purposes". "See p.

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in a countrie called Bardes,⁷ having with them good store of tneate and drinke. And because they should not be suspected, they left their house and shop, with some wares 'ro

therein unsolde, in custodie of a Dutch Boy, by us provided for them, that looked unto it. This Boye was in the house not knowing their intent, and being in Bardes, they had with them a Patamar,¹ which is one of the Indian postes, which in winter times caryeth letters from one place to the other, whom they had hyred to guide them : & because that betweene Bardes and the Firm land there is but a little ryver, [in manner] halfe drie, they pas.sed over it on foote, and so travelled by land, being never heard of againe : but it is thought they arrived in Aleppo, as some say, but they knew not certainly.² Their greatest hope^s was, that John Newbery could speake⁴ the Arabian tongue, which is used in al those countries, or at the least understoode, for it is very common in all places there abouts, as French with us. Newes being come to Goa, there was a great stirre and murmuring among the people, and we much wondered at it : for many '•,vere of opinion, that wee had given them counsel so to doe, and presently their suertie seased upon the goods remaining, which might amount unto above⁵ 200. Pardawes, and with that and the money he had received of the English men, he went unto the Viceroye, and delivered it unto him, which the Viceroy having received, forgave him the rest. This flight of the English men grieved the lesuites most, because they had lost such a pray, which they made sure account of, whereupon the Dutch lesuite came to us to aske us if we knew thereof, saying, that if he had suspected so much, he would • have dealt otherwise, for that he said, hee once had in his hands of

¹ Patamar or Pattimar in modern usage is a kind of vessel on the W. coast. But in all the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it is a foot-runner or courier, from Konkani, palhmar, *acourier*.

■ They fled to Bijapur, and travelled from thence to Fattebpur, near Agra, where they stayed any time. In September 1585, Newbery returned by Lahore, Persia, etc. ; but Fitch continued his travels through India, and returned by Basra

and Aleppo in 1591. ■ Orig. Dutch: betrouwen" (trust, confidence). ■ Orig. Dutch : wag a little acquainted with". ■ in all".

OP

theirs a bagge wherein was fortie thousand Veneseanders¹ (each Veneseander being two Pardawes²) which was when they were in prison. And that they had alwayes put him in comfort, to accomplish his desire, upon the which promise hee gave them their money againe, which otherwise they shoulde not so lightly have come by, or peradventure never, as hee openly said: and in the ende he called them hereticks, and spies, with a thousand other rayling speeches, which he uttered against them. The Englishman that was become a lesuite, hearing that his companions were gone, and perceiving that the lesuites shewed him not so great favour,

[neither used him so well,] as they did at the first, repented himselfe, and seeing³ he had not as then made any solemne promise, & being counselled to leave the house [& told] that he could not want a living in the towne, as also that the lesuites could not keepe him there without he were willing to stay, for they could not accuse him of any thing : he told them flatly, that he had nō desire to stay within the Cloyster, and although they used all the Ineanes they could to keepe him there, yet hee would not stay, but hyred a house without the Cloyster, and opened shop, where he had good store of worke, and in the end married a Mesticos daughter of the towne,¹⁰⁴ so that hee made his account, to stay there while he lived. By this Englishman I was instructed of al the waies, trades, and viaaes of the countrie, betweene Aleppo and Ormus, and of all the ordinances and common customes, which they usually hold during their Viage over land, as also of the places and

1 Orig. Dutch: Venetseanders", i.e., ducats of Venice.

2 I.e., pardâ08. See vol. i, p. 241. The partib (prülöp) was a gold coin found current in India, and adopted by the Portuguese ; but the latter coined silver

¹⁰⁴ Orig. Dutch: ^t ' a mestice or daughter born there".

pardãos of much smaller value, and the determination of a pardão at different periods is difficult. If the Venetian called a zecchin, those here in question must have been gold pardios, which were worth about half a gold ~~pagoda~~.

³ Orig. Dutch: '6 as'.

townes wher they passed. And since those Englishmens departures fmm Goa, there never arrived any strangers either English or others by land in the sayde countries, but onely Italyans which daylye traffque over land, and use continuall trade going and comming that way.

About the same time there came into Goa from the Iland of Iapan, certaine lesuites and with them, three Princes,¹ [being the] children of [certaine] Kings [of that country, wholly] apparelled like lesuites, not one of them, above the age of sixteene yeares, being minded (by perswasions of the lesuites), to travel into Portingall, and from thence to Rorne to see the Pope, therby to procure great profit, priveledges, and liberties for the lesuites, which was onely their intent : they continued in Goa, till the yeare 1584, and then set sayle for Portingall, and from thence travelled into Spaine, whereby the King and all the Spanish Nobilitie, they were with great honour received, and presented with [Inany] gifts, which the lesuits kept for themselves. Out of Spaine they roade to [see] the Pope, where they obtained great priveledges and liberties, as in the description of the Iland of Iapan, I have in part declared. That done, they travelled throughout Italy, as to Venice, Mantua, Florence, and all other places and dominions² of Italy, wher they were presented with many rich presents, and much honoured, by meanes of the great report the lesuites made of them. To conclude they returned againe unto Madril, where with great honor¹⁰⁵ they took their leave of the King, with letters of commendation in their behalves unto the Viceroye, and all the Captaines and Governours of India, and so they went to Lisbone, aud there tooke shipping in Anno. 1586, and came in the ship called Saint Philip (which in her returne to

¹⁰⁵ . s' reverence

Portingall was taken by .Captaine Drake) : and after a long and troublesome Viage,

¶ See also above, p. 161 of vol. i.

¶

Orig. Dutch : ⁶ "heerlyckheyden" lordships" or principalities).

¶

arrived ¹⁰⁶ at Mosambique, where the ship received in her lading: out of an other shippe called the Saint Laurence, that had put in there, having lost her Mastes, being laden in India, and bound for Portingall, where the shippe was spoyled : and because the time was farre spent, to get into India, the said Saint Philip, tooke in the lading of Saint Laurence, and was taken in her way returning home, by the other Englishmen, as I saide before, and was the first ship that had beene taken comming out of the East Indies : which the Portingales tooke for an evill signe, because the ship bare the Kings owne name.¹ But returning to our matter, the Princes and lesuites of lapan, the next yeare after arrived at Goa with great reioycing and gladnesse, for that it was verily thought, they had all beene dead : when they came thether, they were all three apparelled in cloth of Golde and Silver, after the Italian manner, which was the apparell that the Italian Princes and Noblemen¹⁰⁷ had given them : they came thether very lively,^s and the lesuits verie proudly,' for that by them, their Viage had beene performed. In Goa they stayed till the Monson, or time of the windes came in to sayle for China, at which time they went [from) thence and so to [China, & thence unto] lapon, where (with great triumph and wondering of all the people) they were received [and welcomed home,] to the

¶ furtherance and credite of the lesuites, as the

¹⁰⁶ Orig. Dutch : "was named after the King of Spain".

¹⁰⁷ Orig. Dutch: ⁶ "the Italian Lords".

Orig. Dutch: proud".

¶ Orig. Dutch : with great presumption".

Booke¹⁰⁸ declareth, which they have written and set forth, in the Spanish tongue concerning their Viage, as well by water & THE by land, as also of the intertainment that they had in everie place.

In the yeare 1584, in the month of Iune, there arrived in Goa many Ambassadors, as of Persia, Carnabaia, and from Samorijn, which is called the Emperour, of the Malabares, and also from the King of Cochin : and among other things there was a peace concluded by the Samorijn & the Malabares, with the Portingall,¹ upon condition* that the Portingales should have a Fort, upon a certaine Haven lying in the coast of Malabare, called Panane, ten miles from Calecut, which was presently begun to be built, and there with great costs [and charges] they [raised and] erected a Fort, but because the ground is all Sandie, they could make no sure foundation, for it sunk continually, whereby they found it best to leave it, after they had spent in making [and keeping] thereof at the least foure tunnes of Gold, and reaped no profit thereof, onely thinking thereby if the Samorijn should breake his word [and come forth] (as oftentimes hee had done) that by means of that Haven, they would keep him in where he should have no place to come abroad, to doe them any more mischief. But seeing that the Samorijn had many other havens and places, from whence they might put forth to worke them mischief, and as much as ever they did, although the Samorijn protesteth not to know of it, as also that he could not let it, saying that they were Sea rovers, and were neither subject unto him, nor any Inan else, they

¹⁰⁸ First published in Italian : *Relazioni della venuta de gli ambasciatori Giaponesi Roma, Bino alla partita di Lisbona, etc. raccolte da Guido Gualtieri*" (Roma. 1585). The Spanish translation *Breve relacion del recibimiento que en Espafia i en toda Italia se hizo a tres embajadores*", etc.) was published at Seville in 1586. See "ON Pagös, Bibliographic Japonaisc, p. 5.

left their Fort,³ and put no great trust in the Malabares, as being one of the most rebellious and trayterous⁴ nations in all the Indies, and make many a traveling Marchant poore, by reason the Sea coast is made by them so dangerous and

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) " which always had been their mortal enemies".

* The conditions are mentioned by Couto, Da Asia, Dec. X, Livro IV, cap. xi.

³ Ori 'r. Dutch : " Panane

Orig. Dutch : cruellest".

perilous to sayle by: for the which cause the Portingales armie by Sea is yearly sent foorth out of Goa, onely to cleare the coast of them, yet are thereⁱ many Malabares in divers places, which by roving and stealing doe much mischief [in the Countrie], both by water and by land, which keepe themselves on the Sea side, where they have their creekes to come forth, and to carie their prises in to hide them [in the countrie]. They dwell in straw houses upon stonie hilles, and rocks not inhabited,² so that (to conclude) they can not be overcome, neither doe they care for Samorijs, nor any man else. There is a Haven belonging to these ryvers,³ distant from Goa about twelve miles, and is called Sanguiseo,⁴ where many of those Rovers dwell, and doe so much mischief that no man can passe by, but they receive some wrong by them, so that there came dayly complaints unto the Viceroye, who as then was named Don Francisco Mascharenhas, Earle of Villa Dorta,⁵ who to remedie the same sent unto the Samorijn, to will him to punish them : who returned the messenger againe with answere, that he had no power over them, neither yet could commaund them, as being subiect to no man, and gave the Viceroy free libertie to punish them at his pleasure, promising that he should have his aide therein.

Which the Viceroy understanding, prepared an armie of fifteen Foists, over whom he made chiefe Captaine a Gentleman, his nephew called Don Iulianes

Mascharenhas,¹⁰⁹ giving him expresse commandement first to goe unto the Haven of Sanguiseu, & utterly to raze the same downe to the ground,

■ Orig. Dutch : (add) without that". The meaning is : without those Malabares that act in the service of the Samorijn or in connivency with him".

■ Orig. Dutch : near stony rocks and mountains which are inhabitable".

³ Read: roverg".

■ To the south of babul. Couto calls it Sanguicer".

THE

which to effect, this fleete being at Sea, and comming to the said Haven, the Admirall of the fleete asked counsel what was best to be done, because Sanguiseu is an Iland lying within the coast, the ryver running about it, with many Cliffes & shallowes in the entrance, so that at a low water men can hardly enter in. At the last they appointed that the Admirall with halfe the fleete should put in on the one side, and the Vice Admirall called Ioan Barriga, with the other halfe should enter on the other side, which being concluded among them, the Admiral entred first, commaunding the rest to follow, and rowed even to the Firme land, think. ing they had come after but the other Captaines that were all young Gentlemen aud unexperienced, began to quarell among themselves, who should be first or last, [whereby the fleete was seperated some [lay] in one place, some in an other, upon the droughts and shalowes, [and could not stirre], so that they coulede not come to helpe the Admirall, neither yet stirre backward nor forwards. And when the Vice Admirall should have put in on the other side, the Captains that were with him would not Obay him, saying he was no Gentleman, and that they were his betters, uppou these and such like points, most of the Portingals enterprises doe stand, and² are

¹⁰⁹ He became viceroy in 1581.

² See on this expedition Couto, Dec. X, Livro v, cap. vii.

taken in hand [whereby most commonly they receive the overthrow and by the same meanes this fleete was likewise spoyled, and could not helpe themselves] which those of Sangueseu perceiving, having forsaken their houses, and being on the toppes of the hilles, and seeing that the Foistes lay without, one seperated from the other upon the Cliffes and shallowes not being able to put off, and that the Admirall lay alone uppon the Strand, and coulede not stirre, they tooke

¹ Orig. Dutch: in which time the tide turned, so that they stranded".

² Orig. Dutch : which everywhere".

³ Orig. Dutch : " and so these remained also at difference, and could bring about nothing".

courage, and in -great number set uppon the Admirals Foiste, and put them all to the sword, except such as saved themselves by swimming. And although the Admiral] might well have saved himselfe, for that a slave profered to beare him on his back, yet he would not, saying, that he had rather die honourably fighting against his enemie, then to save his life with dishonour, so that he defended himselfe most valiantly. But when they came so many upon him, that hee coulede no longer resist them, they slew him, & being dead, cut off his head, in presence of all ye other Foistes : which done they stucke the head upon a Pike, crying in mocking unto the other Portingales, come and fetch your Captaine againe, to their no little shame and dishonour, that in the meane time looked one upon an other like Owles. In the ende they departed frcn» thence [with the fleete]¹ everie man severally by themselves, like sheep without a shepheard, and so returned againe into Goa, with that great victorie. The Captaines were presently committed to prison, but each man excusing himselfe,² were all discharged againe, great sorrowe being made for the Admirall, specially by the Viceroy, because hee was his brothers sonne, and much lamented by every man, being a man verie well beloved, for

his courteous and gentle behaviour the other Captaines to the contrarie being much blamed, as they well deserved. Presently thereupon they made ready an other arniie with other Captaines, whereof Don Ieronimo Mascharenhas was Admirall,⁴ being cousin to the foresaid Admirall deceased, to revenge his death. This fleete set foote on land, [and] withall their power [entred among the houses] but the Sangueseans perceiving them to come, that purposely watched for them, fled into the mountaines, leaving their strawe houses emptie : whether

^L Orig. Dutch : met de vloet" (the tide returning).

* Orig. Dutch: but they alleged their innocence, and in the end"...

³ Orig. Dutch : for his virtuous character". ⁴ See

Couto, Dec. X, Livro VI, cap. iv, v.

TIIF,

they could not be followed, by reason of the wildnesse of the place, whereupon the Portingales burnt their houses, and cut down their trees, rasing al things to the ground, with the which distruction they departed thence no man resistin(f them.l

At the same time the rulers of Cochijn by commandement of the Viceroy began to set up a custome house in the towne, which till that tine had never beene there : for the which cause the inhabitants rose up, & would have slaine them, that went about it.² Whereupon they left it off, till such time as the new Viceroy came out of Portingall, called Don Duarede Meneses,^s and with the old Viceroy assembled a counsell in Cochijn, where the government was delivered unto him : and' there he used such meanes, that by fair words [and intreatie] they erected their custome house, and got the townes mens good will, but more by compulsion then otherwise. Which custome is a great profit to the King, by meanes of the traffique there[in] used, because there the Portingall ships doe make themselves ready, with their full lading to sayle from thence to Portingall.

The same yeare in the month of September there arrived in Goa, a Portingall ship, called ye Dom' Iesus de Carania, that broght newes of foure ships more, that were on the way, with a new Viceroy called Don Duarte de Menezes : which caused great ioye throughout the Cittie, and al the Bels being runo as the manner is, when the first ship of everie fleete arriveth [in Goa] out of Portingall. In that ship came certaine Canouiers being Netherlanders, that brought me letters out of Holland, which was no small comfort unto me. Not long after in the same month there arrived an other ship called Boa Viagen, wherein were Inany Gentlemen, and

¹ Orig. Dutch : without damaging anybody".

² See Couto, Dec. X, Livro IV, cap. xiii.

³ Dom Duarte de Menezes came to Cochin in November 1584.
See P. 174. Read: BOIn.

Knights of the Crosse; that came to serve the King in India : among which was one of my Lord Archbishops brethren, called Roque da Fonseca, the other Lords¹ were Don Iorgie Tubal de Meneses, chiefe standerd bearer to the King of Portingal, new chosen Captaine of Soffala, and Mosambique, in regard of certain service that he had in times past done for the king in India. 101m Gomes da Silva newe Captaine of Ormus : Don Francesco Mascharenhas brother of Don Iulianes Mascharenhas, that was slaine in Sanguiseu, as I said before, hee was to have had the Captaines place of Ormus, but by meanes of his death, it was given unto his brother Don Francesco, for the tearme of three yeares, after he that is in it¹¹⁰ had served his¹¹¹ full time.

In November after, the other three ships arrived in Cochin, and had sayled on the out side of Saint Laurence Iland, not putting into Mosambique. The ships names were Santa Maria, Arrelíquias, and the Admiral, As Chagas, or the five wounds. In her came the Viceroy Don Duarte de Meneses that had been Captaine of Tanger in Africa, or Barbarie : and in this ship there were 900. Souldiers and Gentlennen, that came to safe conduct the Viceroy, besides the saylers that were above 100. and had beene above seven months upon the way, without taking land before they arrived at Cochin, wher they received the Viceroy with great solemnitie: and being landed he sent presently unto the olde Viceroye [to certifie him of his arrival], and] that hee should commit the government [of the countrie] unto the Archbishoppe, to governe it in his absence, specially because the Archbishop & hee were verie good friends, and old acquaintance, having beene prisoners together in Barbarie when Don Sebastian King of Portingall was slaine which the old

¹ Orig. Dutch ; principal Lords".

¹¹⁰ Orig. Dutch : after those that were provided with it before him".

¹¹¹ Orig. Dutch : " their". ⁴Sec p.

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Viceroy presently did, and went by Sea unto Cochijn, that he might returne into Portingall with the same ships, as the Viceroyes use to do, for that after their time of Government is out, they may not stay any longer in India.

The 10. of November Anno 1584, the ship called Carania went from Goa to Cochijn, there to take in Pepper, and other wares : and then doe all the Factors goe into Cochijn, to lade their wares, and when the ships are laden and readie to depart, they returne againe to Goa, wher they stil reniaine. In that shippe the olde Viceroye with many Gentlernen sayled to Cochijn. The fifth of Februarie Anno 1585, the Viceroy Don Duarte de Menceses, arrived in Goa, where with great triumph and feasting hee was received.

In the month of Aprill the same yeare Iny fellow (and servant to the Archbishop) called Barnard Burcherts, borne in Halliborouc^h¹ travelled from Goa unto Ormus : and from thence to Bassora, and fronn thence by lande through Babilon,² Ierusalem, Damasco, and Aleppo: from whence he sent me two leters, by an Armenian, wherein hee certified me of all his Via «re which he performed with small charges, and lesse danger, in good fellowship, and verie merrie¹¹² in the conpanie of the Caffyles. From Aleppo he went to Tripoli in Suria, and there hee found certaine ships for England, wherein he sayled to London, and fronn thence to Hamborough, which by letters from him written out of Hamborough I understoode.

In the month of August, there came letters from Venice by land, that brought newes of the death and murther of the Prince of Oran^{ce}, [a man] of honour)le melnorie,¹¹³ as also of the death of Mons. the Duke of Alenson, or Aniou,¹¹⁴ with

■ Hamburg.

² Orig. Dutch : Babylonia".

¹¹² Orig. Dutch : freely".

¹¹³took place the 10th of July 1584.

¹¹⁴ The 10th of June 1581. He had been a short time sovereign of the revolted Dutch provinces.

the ¹¹⁵ marriage of the Duke of Savoy to the Kin^a of Spaines daughter.l

The 20. of October, there arrived in Goa the ship called the S. Francis, that came out of Portingal, & with it came also some Dutch Canoniers, that brought mee letters out of my countrie, with newes of my father Hugh loosten of Harlems death. The first of November after, arrived at Cochijn, the Saint Alberto [that came from Portingal]. And the first of December [that yeare] there arrived in Cananor upon the coast of Malabar the ship called the Saint Laurence, and from thence came to Goa, most of her men being sicke & above 90. of them dead, having indured great miserie,¹¹⁶ and not once put into land. At that time ther wanted two of the fleete that came from Lisbon in companie with her, & they were the S. Salvator, and the Admirall S. Iago, whereof they could heare no newes.

At the same time there canie certaine Italians by land into Goa, and brought newes of the death of Pope Gregorie the 13.¹¹⁷ and of the election of the new Pope called Sixtus. At that tinne also the ships that came from Portjngall sayled to Cochijn¹¹⁸ to take in their lading: which done, in the month of Ianuarie Anno 1586 they sayled for Portingall.

In the month of May Anno 1586, letters were brought into Goa, from the Captaine of Soffala and Mosambique unto the Viceroy and the Archbishop, to certifie them of the casting away of the Admiral Saint Iago, that set out of Portingall the yeare before being Anno 585, whereof I spoke before, she was cast away in this manner. The ship being come with a good speedy winde and wether, from the Cape de Bona Speranza, neere to Mosambique, they had passed (as they thought) all dangers, so that they needed not to feare any thing

¹¹⁵ Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, married Catherine of Austria, daughter of Philip II, King of Spain, the 11th of March 1585.

¹¹⁶ Cfr. note 1, on p. 23 of vol. i.

¹¹⁷ This took place the 10th of April 1585.

¹¹⁸ Orig. Dutch : " and along the coast of Malabar".

: yet it is good for the Master & others to be careful and keepe good watch, and not to stand too much upon their owne cunning & conceites,¹ as these did, which was the principal cause of their casting away, [and] so they sayled betweene the Iland Saint Laurence and the Firme land, that runneth by the coast to Mosambique, which lyeth on the left hand, betweene the which Iland and the fast land, there are certain shallowes called the India,² fiftie Spanish miles distant from the Iland of S. Laurence, and seventie miles from the Finne land, right against the countrie of Soffala, under 2'2. degrees on the South side of the Equinoctiall, and from thence to Mosambique is 90. miles. Those shallowes are most of cleare Corale, verie Sharpe, both of blacke, white, and greene colour, which is verie dangerous : therefore it is good reason they should shunne them, and surely the Pilots ought to have great care, specially such as are in the Indian ships, for that the whole ship [and safetie thereof] lyeth in their hands, and is onely ruled by them, and that by expresse commaundement from the King, so that no man may contrary them. They being thus betweene the lands, and by all ye Saylors iudgements hard by the drowthes of India,² the Pilot tooke the height of the Sunne, and made his account that they were past the shallowes, commaunding the Master to make all the sayle hee could, and freely to sayle to Mosambique, without any let or stay. And although there were diverg Saylors in the shippe, that likewise had their Cardes,³ some to learne, other for their pleasures,' as divers Officers,⁵ the Master, and the chiefe Boatwayne, [that]

¹ Orig. Dutch : their own knowledge" „a Read Judia" (now: Europa shoals). 3 Orig. Dutch: charts and instruments".

4 Orig. Dutcb : from curiosity" „a orig. Dutch : "and 8180 the other omcergas".....

said it was better to keepe alooffe,¹ specially by night, and [that it would be good] to hold good watch, for yt. they found they had not as then past the shallowes : yet the Pilot saide the contrary, and would needes shew that he only had skill, and power to commaunde : (as commonly the Portingales by pride do cast themselves away, because they wil folow no mans counsell, and be under no mans subiection, specially when they have authoritie) as* it happened to this Pilot, that would heare no man speake, nor take any counsell but his owne, & therefore commaunded that they should doe as he appointed them, whereupon they hoysted all their sayles, & sayled in that sort till it wa.s midnight, both- with good wind & faire wether, but the Moone not shining, they fell full upon the Shallowes, being of cleare white Corall, and so Sharpe, that with the force of wynd and water that drave the shippe upon them, it cut the shippe in two peeces, as if it had been sawed in sunder : so that the keele and two Oarlops lay still upon the ground, and the upper part being driven somewhat further, at the last stuck fast, the maste being also broken, wherewith you might have heard so great a crie, that all the aire did sound therewith,³ for that in the shippe, (being Admiral) there was at the least fyve hundreth persons, among the Wich were 30. women, with manie lesuites and Fryers, so that as then there was nothing else to bee done, but [every man] to shrifte,⁴ bidding each other farewel, and asking al men forgiveness with weeping and crying, as it may well be thought. The Admirall called Fernando de Mendosa, the Maister, the Pylot, and ten or twelve more, presentlie entred into the small boate, keeping it with naked Rapiers, that no more should enter, saying they would goe see, if there were

¹Orig. Dutch : said altogether it should be better to keep in the sails 8 little",

² Orig. Dutch : "so".

³ Orig. Dutch : that the Heaven seemed to split asunder". ⁴ Orig. Dutch " to confees".

anie drie place in the shallowes, whereon they might worke, to make a Boate of the peeces of the broken shippe, therein to sayle unto the shore, and so to save their lives, wherewith they put them that were

behind in some [small] comfort, but not much. But when they had rowed about, and finding no drie place, they durst not returne againe unto the shippe, least the boate would have beene overladen, and so drowned, and in the Shippe they looked for no helpe, wherefore in fyne they concluded to row to land, having about 12. boxesⁱ of Marmalade, with a pipe of wine, and some Bisket, which in hast they had thrown into the boat, which they dealt among them, as need required, and so commending themselves to God, they rowed forwardes towards the coast, and after they had beene 17. daies upon the sea, they fell with great hunger, thirst and labor on the land, [where they saved themselves]. The rest that stayed in the ship, seeing the boate came not againe, it may wel be thought what case . they were in. At the last one side of the upper part of the ship, between both the upper Oarlops, where the great boat lay, burst out, and the Boate being halfe burst, began to come forth : but because there was small hope [to be had] and [fewe of them had] little will* [to prove musteryes,] no man layd hand thereon, but everie man sate looking one upon an other. At the last an Italian, called Cyprian Grimoaldo, rose up, and taking courage unto him, sayd, why are we thus abashed. Let us seeke to helpe our selves, and see if there be any remedie to save our lives: wherewith presentlie he leapt into the boat, with an instrument^s [in his hand], and began to make it cleane, whereat some [others] began to take courage, and to helpe him as well as they could, with such things as first came to their handes : so that in the end there leaped at the least foure score and ten persons into it, and

¹ Orig. Dutch : some boxes".

² Orig. Dutch : courage".

■ Orig. Dutch : with his arms".

unany hung by the handes upon the boat swimming after it : aniong the which were some women : but because they would not sinke the boate, they were forced to cut off the [fingers,] handes, and armes of such as held thereon, [and let them fall into the sea,] and manie they threw over bord, being such as had not wherewith to defend themselves. ¹ Which done they set forwardes, committing themselves to God, with the greatest cry and pitifullest noyse [that ever was heard,] as though heaven and earth had gone

together,² when they tooke their leave of such as stayed in the shippe. In which manner havin^o rowed^s certaine dayes, [and havinu but small store of victuals,] for that they were so manie in the boate, that it was readie to sinke, it being likewise verie leake, and not able to hold out in the ende they agreed among themselves to chuse a Captaine, [to whome they would obey, and doe as he commanded : and among the rest they chose] a gentleman, [a] Mestico of India, and swore to obey him : hee presentlie commanded to throwe some of them over bord, such as at that tyme had least meanes [or strength] to helpe themselves : among the which there was a Carpenter, that had not long before, holpen to dresse the boate, whoe seeing that the Lot fell upon him, desired them to give him a peece of Marmalade and a Cuppe of wine, which when they had done, he willingly suffered himselfe to bee throwne over bord into the Sea, and so was drowned. There was an other of those, that in Portingale arg called New Christians he being allotted to be cast over bord into the Sea, had a younger Brother in the same Boate, that [sodainelie] rose up and desired the Captaine that hee would pardon and make free

¶ Orig. Dutch : had no arms".

* Orig. Dutch : got down".

³ Orig. Dutch : sailed".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : with sharp partition of meat and drink, they advanced little"

^b (orig. Dutch : 's' and badly repaired".

^o ⁶ "New Christian", i.e., a converted Jew or Muhammadau.

his Brother, and let hilli supplie his place, saying, My Brother is older and of better knowledge¹ in the world then I, [and therefore more fit to live in the world, and] to helpe my sisters [and friendes] in their need : so that I had rather die for him, then to live without him. At which request they let the elder Brother loose, and threwe the younger at his owne request into the sea, that swomme at the least sixe howers after the boate. And although they held up their hands* with naked rapiers [willing him] that hee shuld not [once] come to [touch] the Boate, yet laying hold thereon,³ and having his hand half cut in two, he would not let go : so, that in the end they were constrained to take him in againe : both the which brethren I knew,' and have bene in company with them : in this miserie and

paine they were 20. daies at sea, & in the end got to land, where they found the Admiral and those that were in the other boate. Such as stayed in the ship, some tooke bords, deals, and other peeces of wood, & bound them together (which ye Portingals cal langadas) ⁵ every man what they could catch, all hoping to save their lives, but of all those there came but two men safe to shore. They that before had taken land out of the boates having escaped that danger, fell into an other, for [they had no sooner set foote on shore, but] they were by the Mores⁶ called Caffares, Inhabitants of that country, spoiled of al their cloathes, for yt. they left not so much upon their bodies as would hide their privie members : whereby they indured great hunger and miserie wt. manie other mischieffes, which would be over tedious to rehearse. In the end they came unto a place, where they found a factor of the Captain[s] of Soffala & Mosambique, & he help them as he might, and

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) and more useful".

² Orig. Dutch: they hew at his hands".

³ Orig. Dutch : yet he grasped rapier".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : (add) in Goa".

⁵ Jangudas", i.e., the Malayālam word Sangā'la raft. —[B.] ⁶

Orig. Dutch : black".

made means to send them unto Mosambique, and from thence they went into India, where I knew manie of them, and have [often] spoken with them. Of those that were come safe to shore, some of them died before they got to Mosambique, so that in all, they were about 60. persons that saved themselves : all the rest were drowned & smothered in the ship, & there was never other newes of ye ship [then as you have heard]. Hereby you may consider the pride of this Pilot who because he would be counselled by no man, cast away that ship with so many men : wherefore a Pilot ought not to have so great authority, that in time of need he should reiect [and not heare] the counsell of such as are most skilfull.¹ The Pilote, when he came into Portingale, was committed to prison, but by gifts and presents he was let loose and an other shippe, beeing the best of the Fleet, that went for India, in Anno 1588, committed unto him, not without great curses [and evill wordes] of the Mothers, Sisters,

wives and Children of those that perished in the ship, which all cryed vengeance on him : and comming with the ship wherein he then was placed, called the S. Thomas, he had almost laid her on ye same place, where the other was cast away : but day comming on, they rowde themselves off, and 80 escaped : yet in their voiage homeward to Portingal, the same shippe was cast away by the Cape de Bona Speranza, with the Pilot and all her men, whereby much speech arose, saying it was a iust iudgement of God against him for making so many widdowes and fatherles children, wherof I will speake in another place. This I thought good to set downe at large, because men might see that many a shippe is cast away by the headinesse of the governours, and unskilfulnesse of the pilotes : wherefore it were good to examine the persons before a shippe be committed unto them, [specially a shippe] of such a charge, and wherein consisteth the welfare [or undo-

¹ Orig. Dutch : that in time of need the counsel of the majority should be rejected".

To ing] of so many men, together with their lives, and impoverishing of so many a poore wife and child: this losse happened in the month of August An. 1585.

In May An. 1586 two ships laden with ware set saile out of the haven of Chaul, in India, that belonged unto certaine Portingalles inhabitantes of Chaul, the owners being in them : those shippes should have sayled to the straites of Mecca, or the redde sea, where the said marchantes used to tramque but they were taken on the sea by [two] Turkish Galleyes, that had beene made in the innermost partes of the straites of Mecca, by Cairo, on the corner of the redde sea, in a towne called Sues : the sayde Galleyes began to doe great mischiefe, & put all the Indian merchants in great feare.

The same month there was a great army prepared in Goa, both of Fustes and gallies, such as in many yeares had not beene seene, and was appointed to saile to the red sea,¹ to drive the Turkish Galleyes away, or els to fight with them,* if they could: they were [also] commanded by the Viceroy to winter³ [their shippes] in Ormus, and then to enter into the straights of Persia, lying behind Ormus, and to offer their service to Xatamas¹¹⁹ K. of Persia against the Turke thêir common enemy, thereby to trouble him on all sides, if they had brought their purpose to effect : but it fel out otherwise, as hereafter you shall heare : for Chiefe of this army, there was appointed a Gentleman, named Rioy Gonsalves da Camara, who once had beene Captaine of Ormus, being a very fatte and grosse man, which was one of the chiefe occasions of their evill fortune, and with him went the principallest soldiers and gentlemen of [all] India; thinking to

¹ See on this expedition : Couto, Dec. X, Livro VIE, cap. vii, xv.xviii.

* Orig. Dutch : to defeat them".

³ Orig. Dutch ; (add) after that".

¹¹⁹ I.e., Shah Tamasp. He died, however, in 1574, and his succeæor, Mohammed Khodabendeh, in 1585. The youngest son of this emperor, after having killed hie two elder brothers, ascended the throne in 1586. He became famous as the Great.

winne great honor thereby : this army being ready & minding to sayle to the redde sea, they found many calmes upon the way, so that they indured much miserie, and begunne to die like dogges, as well
 * for want of drinke as other necessities : for they had not made their account to stay so long upon the way, which is alwaies their excuse if any thing falleth out contrary to their mindes: this was their good beginning, and [as it is thought] a preparative to further mischief: for comming to the redde sea, at the mouth thereof they met the Turkish Gallies, where they had a long fiobt, but in the end the Portingals had the overthrow, & escaped as well as they might, with great dishonour,¹ and [no little] losse : and the Turkes being victorious, sayled to the coast of Abex or Melinde, where they tooke certaine townes, as Pate² and Braua,³ that as then were in league with the Portingalles, there to strengthen themselves, and thereby to reape a greater benefit, by indamaging⁴ the Portingall, and lying under their noses. The Portingall armie having spedde in this manner went unto Ormus, there to winter [themselves,] and [in the meane time] to reparaire their armie, and to heale their sicke soldiers, whereof they had many: and so when time served to fulfill the Viceroyes commandment in helping Xatamas, thinking by that meanes to recover their losses : being arived in Ormus, and having repaired their Fustes,⁵ & the time comming on, the General by reason of his fatnes and corpulent bodie stayed in Ormus, appointing Lieuutenant in his place, one called Pedro Homen Pereira, (who although he was but a meane gentleman, yet was hee a very good soldier, and of great experience) commanding them to obey him in all things, as if he were there in person himselfe : giving them in charge, [as they sailed along the coast] to land upon the coast of Arabia, there to punish certain

¶ Orig. Dutch : damage".

Patta.

³ Barawa.

¶ Orig. Dutch : " and so to have better commodity for damaging' ⁵ Orig. Jutclh : " having taken provisions".

pirates, that held in a place called Nicola,¹ and spoiled such as passed to and fro upon the seas, and did great hurt to the ships and marchants of Bassora, that tramqued in Ormus, whereby the

trafique [to the saide towne of Ormus] was much hindered, to the great losse and undoing of many a marchant.² With this commission they set forward with their Lieuetenant, and being come to Nicola, where they ran their fustes on shore, so that they lay halfe dry upon the sand: every man in generall leaped on land, without any order of battaile, as in all their actions they use to doe : which the Lieuetenant perceiving, would have used his authoritie, and have placed them in order, as in warlike affaires is requisite to be done : but they [to the contrarie] would not Obay him, saying hee was but a Bore,³ & that they were better Gentlemen & soldiers then he : and with these and such like presumptuous speeches, they went on their course scattering here & there in all disorders like sheepe without a shepheard, thinking all the world not suffcient to containe them, pnd every Portingall to bee a Hercules and so strong, that they could beare the whole world upon their shoulders, which the Arabians (being within the land and most on horsebacke) perceyving and seeing their great disorder, and knowing most of their Fustes to lie drie upon the strand, and that without great payne, and much labour they could not hastily set them on floate, presently compassed them about, and being ringed in manner of a halfe Moone, they fell upon them, and in that sorte drave them away, killing them as they list, till they came unto their Fustes : and because they could not presently get their Fustes into the water, through fear⁴ and shame they were compelled to

¹ Orig. Dutch: Nicolu". Couto and Faria have Niquilu". Probably the Benu Khâiid, the most prominent tribe on the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf, until subjugated by the Wahbâbiß" (Badger, on Salil ibn Razik"). ² Orig. Dutch : of those of Ormus". ³ Orig. Dutch : boer" (peksant). Orig. Dutch : need".

fight, where likewise many of them were slaine, and not above fiftie of them escaped that had set foote on land : and so being gotten into the Fustes, they rowed away. In this overthrow there were slayne above 800. Portingalles, of the oldest & best soldiers in all India, and among them was a Trumpetter, being a Netherlander, who being in the thickest of the fight, not farre from the Portingalles ensigne, and seeing the Ensigne-bearer throw downe his Ensigne, the easier to escape and save his life, and that one of the Arabians had taken it up, casting his Trumpet at his backe, he ranne in great furie, and with his rapier killed the Arabian that held it, and brought it againe among the Portingals, saying it was a great shame for them to suffer it so to bee carried away, and In that manner he held it at the least a whole hower, and spoyled many of the Arabians that sought to take it from him, in such manner, that he stood compassed about with deade men : and although hee might have saved himselfe, if hee would have left the Ensigne, yet he would not doe it, till in the ende there came so many upon him, that they killed him, where he yeelded up the Ghost, with the ensigne in his armes, and so ended his dayes [with honour]: which the Portingalles themselves did confesse, and often acknowledged it, commending his valour, which I thought good to set downe in this place for a perpetuall memorie of his valiant mind.¹ The Lieuetenant perceyving their disorder, and how it would fall out, wisely saved .himselfe, and got into the Fustes, where hee behelde the overthrow, and in the ende with the emptie vessels he turned againe to Ormus, without doing any thing else, to the great grieve and shame of all the Indian soldiers, being the greatest overthrow that ever the Portingals had in those countries, or wherein they lost so many Portingalles together: among the which was the Archbishopbes brother, and many other

¹ Orig. Dutch : as a thing worthy to take a note of".

young and lustie Gentlemen, of the principallest in all Portingall.

At the same time the Queene of Ormus came to Goa, being of Mahometg religion, as all her auncesters had beene before her, and as then were contributorie to the Portingall. She caused her selfe to be christened, and was with great solemnitie brought into the Towne, where the Viceroy was her Godfather, and named her Donna Phillippa, after the King of Spaines name, being a faire white woman, very tall [and comely,] and with her likewise a brother of hers, being [verie] young, was also christened, and then with [one] Mathias Dalburquerck that had beene Captain of Ormus, she sailed to Portingall, to present her selfe to the king. She had married with 8 Portingall Gentleman called Anton. Dazeuedo Coutinho, to whome the king in regarde of his mariage gave the Captainehippe of Ormus, which is worth above two hundred thousande duckets, as I said before. This Gentleman after hee had beene married to the Queene about halfe a yeare, living very friendly and lovingly with her, hee caused a shippe to bee made, therewith to saile to Ormus, there to take order for the rentes and renewes belonging to the Queene his wife : but his departure was so grievous unto her, that she desired him to take her with him, saying, that without him she could not live : but because he thought it not as then convenient, hee desired her to be content, promising to returne againe with all the speede he might. Whereuppon hee went to Bardes, (which is the uttermost parte of the River entering into Goa), about three myles off: and while hee continued there, staying for winde and weather, the Queene (as it is saide) tooke so great greefe for his departure, that she dyed, the same day that her husbände set saile and put to sea, to the great admiration of all the Countrey, and no lesse sorrowe, because shee was the first Queene in those countries that had beene christened, forsaking her kingdome and high estate, rather to die a Christian, and married with a meane Gentlennan, then to live like a Queene under the lawe of Mahomet, and so was buried with great honor according to her estate.

In the month of August 1586 there arived a man of Mosambique in Goa yt. came from Portingal in ye ship yt. shold saile to Malacca, that brought newes unto the Viceroy, how the ship called the Boa Viagen, that in the yeare before sailed from

India towards Portingall, was cast away by the cape de Bona Speranza, where it burst in peeces beeino overladen : (for they do commonly overlade most of their ships,) & affirmed that the ship had at the least 9. handfull high of water within it before it departed from Cochiin, & although before their ships set sayle, they put the Master and other Officers to their othes, [thereby to make them confesse] if the ship be strong and sufficient to performe the voyage, or to let them know the faults, (which upon their said oathes is certefied, by a protestation made, wherunto the Officers set their handes :) yet though the ship have never so many faultes, they will never confesse them, because they will not loose their places, and profit of the Voyage : yea, although they do assuredly knowe the ship is not able to continue the Voyage: for that covetousnes overthrowing wisdom [& pollicie], maketll them reiect all feare : but when they fall into the danger, then they can speake faire, and prenuise many things. In that sort most of the ships depart from Cochiin so that if any of them come safelie into Portingall, it is only by the will¹ of God : for otherwise it were imposSible to escape, because they overlade them, and are so badly provided otherwise, with little order among their men, so that not one ship commeth over, but can shew of their great dangers by overlading, want of necessaries and reparations of the ship, together with unskilfull Saylers, yet for all these dayly & continuall dangers, there is no amendment, but they daily grow worse and worse.

¹ Orig. Dutch : only a jmiracle".

TO EAST INDIES.
THIF,

In this ship called the Boa Viagen were many Gentlemen, of the best and principallest that had served a long time in India, travelling as then unto Portingall with their certificates, to get some reward for their service, as the manner is : and because it was one of the best and greatest ships of that fleet, the Ambassador of Xatamas King of Persia went therein to procure a League with the King of Spaine, & to ioyne with him a^gainst the Turke their common enemy, but he being drowned, the Persian would send no more Ambassadors, and yet hee is still in League and good friendshippe with the Portingalles. The worst ship that sayleth from Cochin to Portingall is worth at the least a million of gold, & this was one of the best ships, wherby may be considered, what great losse commeth by the casting away of one of their ships, besides the men : for there passeth never a yere, but one or two of them are cast away eyther¹ in going or commino.

In the month of September the same yere 1586. there arived foure ships out of Portingall in Goa, called the Saint Thomas, S. Salvador, the Arrelickias,² and Bon lesus de Carania, but of their Admirall S. Phillip they had no newes, since their departure from Lisbone.³

On the last of November, the same ships departed from Goa: some along the coast of Malabar to take in their lading of Pepper, and from thence to Cochiin, where commonly one or two of them are laden with pepper, but other wares are only laden from Cochiin. At the same time there was a ship called the Ascention that lay in Goa, & had made certaine voiaages to China and lapan : which ship was brought' by the Factors¹²⁰ [for pepper,] because the ship Carania by

¹ Orig. Dutch : well ~~the~~,²

Read: A8 Reliquias".

¹²⁰ Orig. Dutch : by de pachters vande schepen" (by the farmers of the ship).

^s Thig ship arrived later at Mogambique, took there its cargo, and returned thence to Lisbon. ⁴ Read : bought".

reason of her oldnes, was broken in Cochiin, and¹ set upon ye stockes [to be new made,] but not finished by reason of certaine controversie that fell among the Factors.²

In this shippe called Nossa Senhora da Sanqao, my Lord the Archbishop sayled unto Portingall, by reason of certaine quarels newly begun betweene the Viceroy and other Councillors, and the Archbishop. And although by the Viceroy, all the Councill, and Gentlemen, and communitie of Goa, he was intreated not to leave them, yet hee would not be dissuaded from his purpose, but went to ride unto the King, of whom he was well beloved, which the Viceroy and others liked not very well of, fearing hee should give some information to the King, which would be smally to their profit, and in that minde he undertooke his Voyage, discharging all his servants, saving some that he kept about him for his service, leaving no man in his house, but only his Steward, and my selfe to receive his rents and keepe his house, and because as then the golden lubileo or pardon of Roome was newly brought into the Indies, (called La Santa Crusada) being granted to the end, that with the mony [that should bee gathered by vertue] therof, the Captives [and Prisoners] in Africa or Barbary, that had beene taken Prisoners in the battaille, wherein Don Sebastian King of Portingall was Blaine, should be redeemed, which was sent unto the Archbishop, being apointed the Romane Apostolicke Commissarie, &c. for the same : made me the general Clarke⁸ throughout al India, [to keepe account of the said receits,] and gave me one of the keyes of the chest, wherein the monie lay, with a good stipend, and other profits belonging to the same, during the time of his absence: thereby the rather to binde mee, that I should remaine in his house, and keep the same till

¹ Orig. Dutch : and a new of the same name'.

* Orig. Dutch : farmers".

³ Orig. Dutch : Clerk of the Cobranga" (i. the raising of the tax).

his returne againe, as I [had] promised unto him: And so he set sayle from Cochiin in the month of January, Anno 1587. his Pilot being the same man that cast the Saint Iago away upon the flats of India, as it is said before.

The ships at that time being ready to set sayle, one some foure or five dayes after the other, as they were laden, because they observe a certaine order therein, the better to register al their wares and merchandises, it so fel out, yt. all the other ships being dispatched, the Arrelikias only was the last that laded : which having taken in her whole lading, the Officers and some of the Factors¹ being bribed, suffered some of the ballast to be taken out, & in place thereof laded Cinamon, because [at that time] Cinamon was risen* in Portingall, and at a very high price, and therefore the officers and Factors by giftes aforesaid³ suffered it to be laden in that maner, as having no other place to lade it in. You must understand that when the time commeth to set sailé, the ships ly[ing] at anker about a mile within the sea, where they receive[d] their lading, (the reason why they lie so farre, is because it is summer time, and [there] the sea is as calme and still, as if it were within the land). A trumpet is sounded throughout all the towne of Cochiin [to call them all on bord,] wherewith all that will saile, doe presently come downe accompanied with their friendes, which in smal boates called Tones and Pallenges+ bring them aboard, with great store of bread^b and such like victuals : so that you shall manie times see the shippes hang round about with boats, [at the least]

¹ Orig. Dutch : and the farmers".

² Orig. Dutch : much in demand".

³ Orig. Dutch : farmers and officers of the ship, being bribed by the merchants".

⁴ Tones. and Pallenges". Maiayālam and Tamil, *tōni*, a boat, a dhoney; from Sanskrit, *droni*, a trough, a kind of boat.—[K.] For " pallenge" Couto has *palegag*". (I can find nothing nearer than Malayāl. *palma*, a plank"; Canareæ, *palage* and *palange*, the same.

—Y.)

⁶ Orig. Dutch : '6 bread-fruit".

three or foure hundred with such a noise and reioycing,¹ [as it is wonderfull to heare,] and sometimes the ships are so laden, that the Cables touch the water, and besides that the hatches covered with divers chestes, seaven or eight one above mother, having no other place to set them in, for yt. under the hatches they are so stuffed, that there is not an emptie roome: so that when they set saile, they know not where to begin, nor how to rule the ship, neyther can they well for a month after [tell how to] place all things in order, and so was it with this ship, which being thus prepared, the Viador² da Fazenda, or the Kinges officer[s]³ came aboard, asking them if the shippe were readie to set sayle and depart, they say it was ready, and he having made a ptotestation or certificate thereof, the omcers set to their hands, as some say, but others denie it, & presently he commanded them to wind up* their cables, [and hoyse anker], as the manner is, and [so] let their sailes fall, with a great crie of Boa Voyage,⁵ or [God send them good fortune, and] a merry⁶ Voyage : all the boates being still aboard, which commonly doe hang at her [at the least] a mile, or halfe a mile within the sea, because it is calme.

This ship (called the Arrelikias) beginning in this manner to sayle, among other romage that stood upon the hatches, there were certaine hennes cages, from whence certaine hennes flew out, whereupon⁷ every man claimed them for his owne : and [upon a Sunday] (as in such cases it is commonly seene) they ranne all on a heape upon the one side: whereby the ship being light of Balast, and laden with many chestes above the hatches (as I said before) it swaied so much on the

¹ Orig. Dutch : with the greatest bustle of the world".

² Read : veador".

³ Orig. Dutch : the king's overseer and omcer".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : to cut off".

⁶ Read • Viagem".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : " safe".

⁷ Orig. Dutch : (add) they began to fight as".....

one side, that by little and little it suncke cleane under the water: so that not above a handfull of the masto could be seene above the water. The people leaped into the boats, that as yet were hanging about the ship, which was good Fortune for them, otherwise there had not one escaped alive : but by that meanes they were all saved, the slaves onely excepted that were bound with iron chaines and could not stirre, and so they were drowned. God knowcth what riches was lost in her, for nothing was saved but scenne few chestes that stood above the hatches, which the Duckers got up, and yet the goods in them was [in a manner] spoyled, and the rest utterly lost: by this it may be considered what manner the Portingales use in lading of their ships, and that it is to bee thought, that as many ships as are cast away, whereof there hath bin heard no newes or tydings, are onely lost by meanes of evill order and government.¹ [This being so unluckily fallen out, the Marchants]² used all the [speed and] meanes they could, by witnesses to make protestation against the Officers and the Factor' [of the pepper, that they Inight be punished] for taking out the Ballast, but they kept thmnselves out of the way, and by prolonging of time it was forgotten, and nothing done therein : so that the Marchants⁴ that had received all the losse, were glad to put it up.⁶

In the same moneth there came newes out of Malacca, that it was in great danc'er,⁶ & that many died there for hunger, as also that the ship that went from Portingall thther, was forced to stay there, because they had no victuals to dispatch it away : and likewise that the straight of Surnatra was kept by the enemy, so that there could no shippes passe that way to China or Iapan. This was done by the Kinges

¹ Orig. Dutch : by such misrule".

² Orig. Dutch : Afterwards they used", ct.c.

³ (orig. Dutch : Farmers".

■ Orig. Dutch : those".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : night complain to God of it". ^d

See Couto, Dec. X, Livro vrrr, cap. xvii. VOL. 11.

of Sumatra, that is to say, the Kinges of Achem and Iorⁱ lying by Malacca upon the Firme land, which rebelled against the

Portingales in Malacca upon a certaine iniurie done unto them by the Captaine there. These newes put Goa in a great alteration, for that their principall traffque is to China, Malacca, and Iapan, and the Islandes bordering on the same, which by meanes of those warres was wholly hindered : whereupon great numbers of fustes, gallies, and ships were prepared [in Goa,] to relieve Malacca, and all the townes men tasked [every one at a certaine summe of mony,] besides the money that was brought from other places,² and men taken up³ to serve in the ships : for by means of their late overthrowes and losse of ships, India was at that time very weake of men.

In the month of May, Anno 1587, there came a [ship or] galley' of Mosambique unto Goa, bringing newes that the ship S. Phillip had bin there, and taken in the lading OF pepper that was in the ship called S. Laurenzo, that had arived there, in her Voyage towards Portingall, and was all open above the hatches, and without mastes, most of her goods being throwne into the sea: whereby miraculously they saved their lives, and by fortune put into Mosambique. In this ship called S. Phillip were the young Princes, the⁵ kings children of Iapan, as is before declared.⁶ [From Mosambique] came? the same Galley⁴ that brought the newes to Goa, the same Galley likewise brought newes the Army that was sent out of Goa in December 1586,)

¹ I.e., Johor.

* Orig. Dutch : ' that was borrowed from the merchanta".

³ Orig. Dutch : raised".

•Orig. Dutch : galliotte" from Ptg. or galiota", which was well b rowing a sailing ves8el. ⁶ Orig. Dutch : " and". ^G See ante, p. 167.

⁷ Orig. Dutch: They (the princes) came in". ^s Sec

Couto, Dec. X, Livro 1", cap. i, ii.

[being the yeare before,] unto the coast of Melinde or ibex, to revenge the iniurie which they had received in the Fleete : whereof Ruy Gonsalves da Camara was Captaine, as I saide before, as also to punish the townes that at the same time¹

had united themselves with the Turke, and broken league with the Portingales. Of this armie was Generall, a gentleman called Martin Alfonso de Mello : [wherewith] comming upon the coast of Abex, or Melinde, which lyeth betweene Mosambique and the red sea, they went on land, and because the Turks whome they sought for, were gone home through the read sea, they determined to punish [and plague] the townes that had favoured the Turkes, and broken their aliance with them, and to the same end entred into the countrie, as farre² as the townes of Pate and Braua,⁸ that little thought of them, and easily overran them, because most part of the people fled to save themselves & left the townes : whereby the Portingales did what pleased them, burning the townes, and razing them to the ground, [with others that lay about them]' and among those that fled to save themselves, they tooke the King of Pate, whose head in great furie they caused to bee striken off and brought it unto Goa, where for certaine daies it stood upon a maste in the middle of the towne for an example to all others, as also in signe of victorie : wherewith the Portingales began to be somewhat encouraged, and so they went from thence to Ormus, and from Ormus they were to goe help the King of Persia, as the Viceroy had commanded them : but being at Ormus, many of their men fell sick and died, among the which their Generall Martin Alfonso da Metto,' was one, whereupon they returned againe unto Goa, without doing any other thing.

¹ Orig. Dutch : on the ome coagt".

■ Orig. Dutch : came on land to".

³ See ante, p. 184.

■ Orig. Dutch : much as they could". ⁶ Bead
: Martim Affonso de Mello".

The same amnie sayling to the coast of Abex, and falling on the Island of Zanzibar, which lieth under sixe degrees on the south side, about 70. miles from Pate, towards

Mosambique, about 18. miles from the Firme land, there they found the Saint Salvador that came from Cochin, sailing towards Portingall being all open, having thrown all her goods overboard, saving only some pepper which they could not come at, and were in great danger, holding themselves by force of pumping above the water, & upon the point to leave, being all wearie and ready to sink, which they certainly had done, if by great good fortune they had not met with the armie,¹ which they little thought to find in those parts. The Armie¹ took the shippe with them to Ormus, where the rest of the pepper and goods remain^{cr} in her, were unladen, and the ship broken in peeces, and of the bordes they made a lesser ship, wherein the men that were in the great ship with the rest of the goods that were saved in her, sailed to Portingall, & after a long and wearisome voyage, arrived there in safetie.

The 17. of September, 1587, a Galliot of Mosambique arrived at Goa, bringing newes of the arrival of foure ships [in Mosambique that came] out of Portingall : Their names were S. Antony, S. Francisco, our Lady of Nazareth, and S. Alberto: but of the S. Mary, that came in company with them from Portingall, they had no newes, but afterwards they heard that shee put backe againe to Portingall, by reason of some defaults in her, and also of the foule weather. Eight dayes after the said 4. ships arrived in Goa, where with great ioy they were received.

At the same time the Fort called Columbo, which the Portugales hold in the Island of Seylon, was besieged by the King of Seylon, called Raiu,² and in great danger to be lost: which to deliver, there was an armie of fustes and

¹ Orig. Dutch : this armada".

* Raja Singha the Lion King").

gallies sent from Goa: whereof was Generall Barnaldin de Carvalho.

And at the same time departed another armie of many ships, fustes, and gallies, with great numbers of souldiers, munition, victuals, and other warlike provisions, therewith

to deliver Malacca, which as then was besieged and in great misery, as I saide before : thereof was generall Don Paulo de Lyma Pereira, a valiant Gentleman, and an olde souldier, who not long before had bin Captaine of Chaul, and being very fortunate¹ in all his enterprises, was therefore chosen to bee Generall of that fleet. The last of November, the foure ships afore said departed from Goa to lade at Cochiin, and from. thence to saile for Portingale.¹²¹

In December after, while the Fort of Columbo in the Island of Seylon, was still besieged, the towne¹²² of Goa made out another great fleete of ships and gallies, for the which they tooke up many men within the Citie, and compelled them to goe in the ships because they wanted men, with a great contribution of mony rayased upon the Marchants and other inhabitants [to furnish the smne] : of the which armie was appointed general, one Manuel de Sousa Courinho,¹²³ a brave gentleman, and souldier, who in times past had bin Captaine of the said Fort of Columbo, and had withstood another besieging : whereuppon the king put him in great credit, and advanced him much, and after the Viceroyes death, he was Viceroy¹²⁴ of India, as in time & place we shall declare. He with his armie arived in the Isle of Seylon, where hee ioyned with the other armie that went before, and placed themselves in order to give battaile to Raiiu, who per-

■ Orig. Dutch : res ected and victorious".

ceiving the great number of his enemies, brake up his siege and forsooke the Fort, to the great reioycing of the Portingales, and having strengthned the Forte with men and

¹²¹ See on his expedition: Couto, Dec. X, Livro VIII, cap. xvii; Livro rx, cap. vi-xii.

¹²² Orig. Dutch : those".

¹²³ Read: Coutinho.

¹²⁴ Orig. Dutch : "Governor".

victuals, they returned againe to Goa, where in the month of March, Anno 1588, they were received with great ioy.

In the month of Aprill the same yeare, the armie of Don Paulo de Lyma, that went to Malacca, arived in Goa with victorie, having fired¹ Malacca, and opened the passage againe to China and other places, the maner whereof was thig: [In their way] as they passed* the straight of Malacca, they met with a ship belonging to the king of Achein in Samatra, who was a deadly enemie to the Portingales, and the principal cause of the besieging of Malacca. In the same ship was the Daughter of the said king of Achein, which he sent to be married to the king of loor, thereby to make a new aliance with him against the Portingales, and for a present sent him a goodly peece of Ordinance, wherof the like was not to be found in all India, and therefore it was afterwards sent into Portingale as a present to the king of Spaine in a ship of Malacca, which after was cast away in the Island of Tercera, one of the Flemmish Ilandes, where the same peece with much labor was weighed up, and laid within the fortresse of the same Isle, because it is so heavie that it can hardly be caried into Portingale. But to the matter, they tooke the ship with the kings daughter, and made it al good prize, and by it they were advertised what had passed [betweene the kings of Achein, and loor] : so that presently they sent certaine souldiers on land, and marching in order of battaile, they set uppon the towne of loor, that was sconsed and compassed about with woodden stakes, most of the houses being of straw : which when the people of the towne perceived, and saw the great number of men and also their resolution, they were in great feare, and as many as could, fledde and

¹ Read freed"; orig. Dutch ; ⁶ delivered". ²

Orig. Dutch : ⁶ approached".

saved themselves in the countrie: to conclude the Portingales entred the towne, and set it on fire, utterly spoyling and destroying it, [razing it even with the ground,] & slaying al they found, and taking some prisoners, which they led away

Captives, and found within the towne at the least 2500. brasse peeces great & small, which were al brought into India. You must understand that some of them were no greater than Muskets, some greater, and some very great, being very cunningly wrought with figures and flowers, which the Italians and Portingales that have denyed their faith, and become Mahometistes, have taught them : whereof there are many in India, and [are those indeede that] doe most hurt: when they have done any murther or other villanie, fearing to be punished for the same, [to save their lives] they runne over by the firme land among the Heathens and Mores, and there they have great stipendes [and wages] of the Indian kinges and Captaines of the land. Seaven or eight yeares before my comming into India, there were in Goa certain Trumpeters and Cannonyers being Dutchnen, & Netherlanders,ⁱ and because they were reiected and scorned by the Portingales in India, (as they scorn all other nations in the world) as also for that they could get no pay, & when they asked it, they were presently abused and cast into the gallies, and there compelled to serve, In the end they tooke counsell together, and seeing they could not get out of the countrie, they secretly got into the firme land of Balacrate and went unto Hidalcan,¹²⁵ where they were gladly received, and very well entertained with great payes, livill (f like Lords: & there being in dispaire denide their faithes, although it is thow 'ht by smne that they remaine still in

ⁱ Orig. Dutch: " duytschen ende Nederlanders", i. e., Dutchmen and inhabitants of Low Germany, who still in this time spoke nearly the same tongue. The name " Nederlanders" is now assumed by the first, who call the Germans, Duitschen".

¹²⁵ 1.e., Adil Khân, the title of one of the chief Muhammedan princes of Dekhan, who had his residence in Bijapur. See ante, p. 168 of vol. i.

their owne religion, but it is most sure that they are married in those countries with Heathen women, and were living when I came from thence by this meanes are the Portingales the causes of their owne mischiefes, onely through their pride, & hardines,² and make rods to scourge themselves withall, wt. I have onely shewed in respect of those cast peeeces, & other martiall weapons, which the Indians have learned of the Portingals, and Ctxristians, whereof in times past they had no understanding: and although they had placed all those peeeces in very good order, yet it should seeme they knew not howe to shoote them off, or to use them as they should, as it appeared hereby, for that they presently forsooke them, and left them for the Portingals. With this victory the Portingals were very proude, and with great . glorie⁸ entred into Malacca, wherein they were receyved with great triumph, as it may well bee thought, being by them delivered from great miserie, wherein they had long continued. Which ye king of Achein hearing, and that his daughter was taken prisoner, he sent his ambassadour to Don Panto de Lyma with great presentes, desiring to make peace with him, which was presently granted, and all the waies to Malacca were opened, and all kinds of marchandises and victuailes brought thether, which before had beene kept from them, whereat was much reioycing. This done, & order being taken for all things in Malacca, they returned agaiue to Goa, where they arived [in safetie] (as I said before) in the month of April, and there were receyved with great triumph, the people singing *Te Deum laudamus*, many of the soldiers bringing good prises with them.

In the month of May following, uppon the 15. [of the same month] the Viceroy Don Duarte de Meneses died in Goa, having been sicke but foure daies of a burning feaver,

¹ Orig. Dutch : when I left India".

² Orig. Dutch : arrogance".

³ Orig. Dutch " presumption".

which is the common sicknes of India, and is very daungerous : but it is thought it was for greefe, because hee had receyved letters from the 'Captaine of Ormus, wherein bee was advertised, that they had receyved news over land from Venice, that the Archbishop was [safely] arived at Lisbone, and wel^l received by the king: and because they were not friends at his departure (as I said before) they said he was so much grieved thereat, that fearing to fall into the displeasure of the king, by information from the Bishoppe, hee dyed of griefe : but that was contrarie, as hereafter by the shippes we understood, for that the Bishop dyed in the shippe eight dayes before it arived in Portingal, and so they kept companie together: for they lived not long one after the other, whereby their quarrell was ended with their lives.

The Viceroyes funerals were with great solemnity observed in this manner. The place appointed for the Viceroyes buriall, is a Cloister called Reys Magos, or the three kings [of Cullen], being of the order of Saint Francis, which standeth in ye land of Bardes, at the mouth of the River of Goa, and thether his bodie was conveyed, being set in the galley Royall, all hanged over with blacke pennons, and covered with blacke cloth, being accompanied with all the nobilitie [and gentlemen of the country]. And approaching neere the cloister of Reys Magos, being three miles from Goa downe the River towards the sea, the Friers came out to receyve him, and brought his bodie into the church, where they placed it upon a herse, and so with great solemnity sung Masse : which done there were certaine letters brought forth, called Vics, which are alwaies sealed, and kept by the lesuites by the kinges appointment, and are never opened but in ye absence or at the death of the Viceroy. These Vias are yearly sent by the King, and are marked with figures, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. and so forth, and when there wanteth a

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with much honour".

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Viceroy,¹ then the first number or Via is opened, wherein is written that in the absence or after the death of the Viceroy such a man shall be Viceroy,¹ and if the man that is named in the first Via, be not there, then they open the second Via, & looke whose name is therein : being in place, he is presently receyved and obeyed as Governour, and if he be likewise absent, they open the rest orderly as they are numbred, untill the Governour be found, which being knowne, they neede open no more. The rest of the Vias that are remainynge are presently shut up, & kept in the Cloyster by the Iesuites, but before the Vias are opened there is no man that knoweth [who it shall be, or] whose name is written therein. These Vias are with great solemnity opened by the Iesuites, and read [in open audience] before all the nobles,

Captaines, Governors,² and others that are present : and if the man that is named in the Vias be in any place of India, or the East countries, as^s Soffala, Mosambique, Ormus, Malacca, or any other place [of those countries], sometimes it happeneth, he is presently sent for, and must leave all other omces to receyve that place untill the king sendeth another out of Portingall : but if the man named in ye Vias be in Portingall, China, or Iapan, or at⁴ the cape de bona Speranza, then they open other Vias, as I said before. The Masse being finished, the Iesuites came with the kings packets of Vias, which are sealed with the Kings owne signet, and are [alwaies] opened before the other Viceroyes body is laide in the earth, and there they opened the first Via, and with great devotion staying to know who it should be, [at the last] was named for Viceroy one Mathias Dalburkerke, that had beene Captaine of Ormus, and the yeare before was gone in company of the Archbishoppe to Portingall, because he had broken one of his

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) or Governor".

² Orig. Dutch : Regierders" (members of Government).

³ Orig. Dutch . " as Captain of".

⁴ (orig : "past".

legges, thinking¹ to heale it : but if he had knowne so much he would have stayed in India. He being absent the seconde Via was opened with the like solemnitie, therein they found named for Viceroy, Manuel de Souta Coutinho, (of whom I made mention before, and who was the man that rayased the siege in the Island of Seylon) to the great admiration* of every man, because he was but a meane gentleman, yet very well esteemed, as he had [well observed⁸ by his long service : & although there were many rich gentlemen in place,] whorne they rather thought should have been preferred thereto, yet they must content themselves and shew no dislike : and thereupon they presently saluted him, kissing his hand, and honoured him⁶ as Viceroy, presently they left the deade bodie of the olde Viceroy, and departed in the Galley with the new Viceroy,⁶ taking away all the mourning clothes, and standers, and covering it with others of divers colours and silkes : and so entred into Goa, sounding (both) Shalmes and Trumpettes, wherein he was receyved with great triumph, and ledde into the great Church, where they sung Te Deum laudamus &c. and there gave him his oath⁷ to hold and observe all priviledges and customes according to the order in that case provided, and from thence ledde him to the Viceroyes pallace, which was presently by the dead Viceroyes servantes all unfurnished and by the newe Viceroye furnished againe,⁹ [both with householde stuffe] and servantes, as the manner is in all such chaunges [and alterations]. The

¹ Orig. Dutch : the better".

² Orig. Dutch: ⁶ surprise".

³ Orig. Dutch: obtained".

⁴ Orig. Dutch: many other excellent gentlemen".

⁵ Orig. Dutch : ⁶ hebben hem menagie ofte beloften gedaan'% ¹⁰ Menagie" iB probably B misprint for homagie". So it Bould be rendered, rendering him homagie or promises", i.e., of fidelity.

⁶ Orig. Dutch : Governor".

⁷ Orig. : the oath wae taken".

* ; left and almost ravaged".

⁹ ⁸ instantly cleaned and filled up with his people".

bodie of the deade Viceroy being left in the Church, was buried by his servantes without any more memorie of him, [saving onely touching his owne particular affaires].¹

In the Monthes of Iune, Iulie, and August, of the same yeare, Anno 1588, there happened the greatest winter that had of long time beene seene in those Countries, although it rayneth everie winter, never holding uppe all winter long : but not in such [great quantitie and] aboundance, as it did in those three Monthes, for that it rayned continually [and in so great aboundance], from the tenth of Iune till the first day of September, yt. it could not be iudged that it ever held uppe [from rayning] one halfe hower [together], neyther night nor day, whereby many houses by reason of the [great] moysture fell downe to the grounde, as also because the stone wherewith they are built, is verie soft, and their morter [the more] half earth.

In the same month of August there happened a foule and wonderfull murther within [the towne of] Goa, and because it was done upon a Netherlander, I thought good to set it downe at large, that hereby men may the better perceyve the boldnesse and [filthie] lecherous mindes of the Indian women, which are commonly all of one nature and disposition. The thing was thus, a young man borne in Antwarpe called Frauncis King,² by his trade a stone cutter,³ was desirous (as many young men are) to see strange countries, & [for the same cause] travelled unto Venice, where he had an uncle dwelling, 'tvho being desirous to preferre his cosin, sent him in the company of other Marchantes to Aleppo in Suria, where the Venetians have great traffcke, as I saide before, there to learne the trade of marchandise, and specially to deale in stones, to the which ende he delivered him a [great] summe of money. This [young] youth being in Aleppo, fell into com-

¹ Orig. Dutch : " unless by those whom it particularly regarded" .¶ Orig. Dutch : Frans Coniogh".

³ Orig. " diamond-polisher".

pany in such sort, that insteede of increasing his stoeke, as his uncle meant he should doe, he made it lesse by the one halfe, so that when the other Marchants had dispatched their businesse, and were readie to depart for Venice, Frauncis King perceyving that hee had dealt in such sorte,¹ that halfe his stocke was consumed, and spent in good fellowshippe, knew not what to doe, as fearing his uncles displeasure, not darina to returne againe [to Venice unlesse hee caried as much with him as hee brought from thence] in the end hee tooke counsell of some Venetians, with whome hee was acquainted, that willed him to goe with the Caffla or Carvana, that as then was ready to go unto Bassora, and from thence to Ormus in India, assuring him seeing hee had knowledge in stones, that hee might [doe great good and] winne much profite [in those Countries], and thereby easily recover the losse that by his folly hee had receyved : which would turne to his great benefite, and likewise no hurt unto his uncle. Which counsell hee followed, determining not to returne backe againe before hee had recovered his losse, and [to the same end and purpose heel ioyned himselfe with certain Venetians, who [at the same instant] travelled thether, and so went with the Caffla till they came unto Bassora, the best Towne in all those Countries,⁸ lying uppon the utter parte of Sinus Persicus, that goeth towardes Ormus, and from thence by water till they arrived in Ormus, where everie man set uppe hig shoppe, [and began to sell his wares] : but Francis King being young and without government, seeing himselfe so far distant from his uncle, made his account, that the money he had in his hands was then his owne, and began againe without anie foresight, to leade his accustomed life, taking no other care, but onlie to [be merrie and] make good cheare so long, till in the end the whole stock was almost clean [spent and]

¹ Orig. : that the time was and "....."

* : without settling his accounts".

³ "of the country".

consumed, and beginning to remember himself [and to call to mind his follies past,] hee knewe not what course to take : for that to goe home again, he thought it not the best way, as wanting the meanes, and again he durst not shew himself in the sight of his Uncle. At the last he determined to travell unto Goa, where he understood he might well get his living, by setting up his trade, til it pleased God, to work otherwise for him, and so he came to Goa, and being there, presently set up shoppe to use his occupation. But because he found there good company, that is to say, Netherlanders and [other] Dutchmen, that served there ordinarily for Trumpetters and Gunners to the Viceroy, who did daylie resort unto him : he could not so well ply his worke, but that he fell into his wonted course : which he perceiving, in the end determined to make his continuall residence in Goa, and [for the same purpose] set downe his rest, [to seeke some meanes] there to abide as long as he lived, seeing all other hope ~~was~~ cleane lost for ever, returning againe unto his [Uncle, or into his] owne countrie. [At the same among other strangers, there was one Iohn de Xena,¹²⁶ a French man, borne in Deeper that in former times was come into India, for drum unto one of the Viceroyes, and having beene long in the countrie, wag maryed to a woman of Ballagate, a Christian, but by birth a More. This French man kept a shoppe in Goa, where he made Drummes and other loyners worke, and withall was the Kings Oare maker for the Galleyeg, whereby he lived in reasonable good sort. He had by his foresaid wyfe two sonnes and a daughter : and as strangers, [of what nation soever they be], use to take acquaintance one of the other, being out of their owne countries (speciallie in India, where there are very few) and do hold together as brethren, which to them is a great comfort : so this Frauncis King

¹ Orig. Dutch : So he began to seek 8 partner. Now among", etc.

¹²⁶ Orig. Dutch: du Xena"% probably " du Chesne". ³ Read Dieppe.

used much to this French mans house, by whom he was verie much made of, and very welcome, as thinking thereby to bring him to match with his daughter, because of his occupation, which is of great account in India: because of the great number of (I)amants & other] stones that are sold in those countries: and to conclude, as the manner of India is, that when they have gotten a man in once, they will never leave him : he ceased not with many promises and other wonderfull matters to draw Frauncis so farre, that he gave his consent thereunto, which afterwarde cost him his lyfe, as in the historie following you shall heare the true discourse. To make short, they were married according to their manner, the Bryde being but 11. yeares old, [very] fair and comelie of bodie and limrne, but in villanie, the worst that walked uppon the earth: yet did her husband account himselfe a [most] happie man that had found such a wyfe, as he often times said unto me : although he was so ielous of her, that he trusted not any man, were they never so neere friends unto him but he in whome he put his greatest trust & least suspected, was the [onely] worker of his woe. When he was betrothed to his wife,¹²⁷ the father promised him a certain peece of money, and untill it were payde, he and his wyfe should continue at meat and meale in his father in lawes house, and should have a shop adioyning to the same, and whatsoever he earned should be for himself. [When all] this was done, and the matter [had] remained thus a long while, by reason that the father in law could not performe the proJ.lised summe, because⁸ their household increased, [it came to passe that] the old man fell into a sicknesse and died, [and then] Frauncis King must of force pay his part towards the housekeeping, which he liked not of : & thereupon fel out

■ Orig. Dutch : " neither of his own nation nor of his particular friends".

with his mother in law ; and on a certaine time made his complaint to me, asking my counsel therein, I answered him and said, I would be loath to make debate betweene Parents & Children, but if it were my case, seeing I could not obteyne my dowrie, I would stay no

¹²⁷ • By his marriage-contract". ■ : and while
and".

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch

longer there, but rather hyre a house by my self, and keep better house alone with my wife, then continue among so manie, wher I could not be master. In the end he resolved so to doe, & with much adoe tooke his wife & Child wt. his slaves, and parted boushold, hyred himselfe a house, set up his shoppe, and used his trade 80 handsomely, that having good store of worke, he became reasonable wealthie. But his mother in law, that could not conceale her Morish nature, after ye death of her husband : whether it were for spight she¹ to her sonne in law, or for a pleasure she tooke therein, counselled her daughter to fall in love* with a young Portingal Soldier, whom the daughter did not much mislike which soldier was verie great in the house, and ordinarilie came thether to meat and drinke, and Frauncis trusted him [as well as if he had bene]⁴ his brother, in so much that he would doe nothing without his counsell. This Soldier called Anthonio Frago so continued this beastlie course with Frauncis his wyfe, with the helpe of her mother, all the while that they dwelt with the mother: and it is sayd, that he used her company before shee was married, although shee was but young, which is no wonder in India : for it is their common custome in those countries to doe it, when they are but eight yeres old, and have the flight to hide it so well, that when they are married, their husbands take them for very good maides. This [order of life] they continued [in that sorte] for the space of foure yeares, and also after that they had taken a house, and dwelled alone by themselves (for

1 Read : she tooke".

* Orig. Dutch : to take for paramour".

1 Orig. Dutch : " to which the daughter seemed also inclined". 4 Orig. more as".

Antonio Fragoso kept his old haunt) and although Francis used continually to shut his chamber dore,¹ yet waa this Portingall oftentimes hidden therein, he not knowing thereof, where hee tooke his pleasure of his 'tvife.

At the last, one Diricke Gerritsen of Enchuson in Holland, being Godfather unto Francis Kinges wife, comming newly from China,² desired the said Francis and his wife to come and dine with him at his house without the towne, [where as then he dwelt,] and among the rest had mee,³ [minding to bee merrie and made us good cheare] •.⁴ but because the honest Damsell Francis Kinges wife, made her excuse, that she might not with her credit come where Batchelers were, for that they had no such use in India, he desired mee to hold him excused till another time. They being there at this feast, with the mother in law, and her sonne, & their household of slaves that waited uppon them, as the maner of India is. After dinner was ended, and they well in drinke, they went to walke in the fieldes, where not far from thence there stood a house of pleasure, that had neyther dore nor window, but almost fallen downe for want of reparations, having on the backe side therof a faire garden full of Indian trees and fruites: the house and garden Francis Kinges father in law had bought in his life time for a small peece of mony, for as I say, it was not much worth: thether they went, and caused their pots and their pans with meat and drinke to be brought with them, being minded all that day to make merrie therein, as indeede they did. In the meane ti:ne it was my fortune⁵ with a friend of mine [to walke] in

¹ Orig. Dutch: always bolted the door when he did go abroad".

² Thig Dirck Gerritsz, surnamed China, furnished to Linschoten B log-book of his voyage from Macao to Nagasaki in 1585, and from Nagasaki to Macao in 1586, which are in the third part of Linschoten's work (Reyg-ghegchrijf), ch. 36 and 41.

³ Orig. Dutch : " had invited me".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : to give there a merry welcome".

⁵ Orig. Now it chanced that I made a walk".

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the fieldes, and to passe by¹ the house, wherein they were, not thinking any company had bin there, & going by, Francis King being all drunken, came forth and saw me, wherewith he ranne and caught me by the cloke, & perforce would have me in, & made me leave my companion, & so brought me into the garden, where their wives* and his mother in law, with their slaves sate, [playing upon certaine]³ Indian Instruments, being verie merrie: but I was no sooner espied by them, but the young woman presently went away to hide herselfe for her credits sake, accordino to their manner, as their manner is when any stranger commeth into the house. Not long after supper was made ready of such as they had brought with them, although the day was not so far spent, and the table cloth was laid uppon a matte lying on the ground : for that (as I said before) there was neyther table, bench, window, nor dore within the house. The meate being brought in, every man sate downe, only Francis Kinges wife excused her selfe, that I had shamed her, and desired that she might not come in, saying for that time shee would eate there with the slaves, and although her husband would gladly have had her come in among us, thereby to shew that he was not iealous of her, [yet shee would not, so that] seeing her excuse he let her rest, saying [it were best to let her stay there, because] shee is ashamed. While we sate at supper where the slaves served us, going and comming to and fro, [and bringing such thinges as we wanted] out of the place where this honest woman was; her husband thinking shee had taken pains to make it ready, it was nothing so, for that while we were merry together, not thinking any hurt, in came Antonio Fragoso with a naked Rapier under his cloake ¶ it being yet daylight, and in presence of all the slaves, both

1 Orig. Dutch : in the neighbourhood of".

2 Read : hi8 wife".

3 Orig. Dutch ; with their".

4 Orig. (add) 6' in the old house".

theirs and mine,¹ without anie feare of us^e led her away by the hand into one of the chambers of the house, having neyther doore, flore nor window, and there putting off the cloth that she had about her middle, (which he laid uppon the ground to keepe her from fowling of her body) not being once ashamed before the slaves, neyther fearing any danger, he tooke his pleasure of her: but if any mischance had happened, that any of the slaves had marked it and bewraied it, the said Anthonie had tenne or twelve souldiers his companions and friendes not farre from thence, which with a whistle or any other token would have slaine us all, and taken the woman with him, which is their dayly profft³ in India, but we had better fortune: for that hee dispatched his affaires so well with her, that wee knew it not, and had leysure to depart as he came, without any trouble, and she well pleased therewith : and when the slaves asked her how ghee durst bee so bold to doe such a thing, considering what danger of life shee then was in, ghee answered them that shee cared not for her life, so shee might have her plea.sure, and saying that her husband was but a drunkard, and not worthie of her, and that she had used the company of that fine lustie youth for the space of foure yeres together, and for his sake she said shee would not refuse to die : yet had she not then béene married to Francis King full foure yeares, neyther was shée at that time above fifteene or sixteene yeares of age. Not long after ghee had done, shee came into the garden; and as it should seeme, had cleane forgotten her former shame, where she began both to sing and dance, shewing herselfe very merry: wherewith all the companie was [very well] pleased, specially her husband [that commended her for it]. When evening was come, every man tooke his leave, and departed to his lodging, and [when wee

¹ Orig. Dutch: of Ijirck Gerritz and me and ber own husband".

² Orig. Dutch : (add) " that Bat in the garden, not four paces distant". Orig. neeriughe" (profeæion).

were gone] wee chanced by our slaves to understand the truth of the fact [before rehearsed], and what danger we had escaped: whereat we wondred much, and Francis King himselfe began to be somewhat suspicious of the matter, being secretlie advertised of his wives behaviour, but hee knew not with whome she had to doe, nor once mistrusted this Anthonie Fragoso, thinking him to be the best friend hee had in all the world : yea, and that more is, hee durst not breake his minde to any but onely unto him, of whome in great secret he asked counsell, saying, that he understood, and had well found that his wife behaved her selfe dishonestlie, asking him what he were best to doe, and told him further, that he meant to dissemble the matter for a time, to see if hee could take them together, thereby to kill them both, which the other counselled him to doe, promising him his help and furtherance, and to bee secret therein, and so they departed. Anthonio Fragoso went presently unto his wife, and shewed her what had past betweene her husband and him, where they concluded uppon that which after they brought to passe, thinking it the best course to prevent him. Now so it hapned, that in an evening in the month of August, 1588, Francis King had provided a roasted Pig for supper in his own house : whereunto he invited this Anthonio Fragoso, and his mother. in law, who as it seemeth, was of counsell with them in this conspiracie, and the principall cause of the Tragedy, although [very stoutly and] boldly shee denied it afterwards. They being at supper and very merrie, at the same time it was my chance to suppe in a certaine place with a Dutch painter, whether Francis King sent us a quarter of the Pigge, praying us to eate it for his sake, [and to be merrie he that brought it being one of our owne house. They had caused him to drinke of a certaine wine that was mingled with the Hearbe Deutroa,¹ thereby to bereave poore Francis of his wittes, and so to effect their accursed device : ¹ Read : Dutroa" (datura). See p. 68.

THE

for as it appeared, hee that brought the Pigge came halfe drunke,¹ and out of his wittes, whereby we perceaved that all was not well.

To conclude, the Hearbe beganne to worke, so that of force hee¹²⁸ must needs sleep, and the companie beeing departed, shee⁸ shutte his trappe doore, as ordinarily he used to doe, and laid the key under his pillow, and went to Bedde with his loving wife: where presently hee fell on sleepe like a dead man, partly by meanes of the Deutroa, and partly because hee had drunke well. About eleaven of the Clocke in the night, Anthonie Fragoso all armed, and another good friend of his, not knowing (as hee confessed) what Anthonio meant to doe, [and] came to the doore of Francis Kinges house, and knocked softly, and willed the slaves that slept below to open the dore : but they answered him their master was a bedde, and that the trappe doore was shut on the inside. Francis his wife that slept not, when she heard it, ran to the window and willed him to bring a ladder and clime up, which he presently did, and shee help him in, where shee tooke him about the necke kissing him, and bad him welcome, leading him in by the hand, where her husband slept, little thinking on the villanie pretended by his wife, and such as hee hold to bee his best friend[s], and to be brieve shee said unto him : There lieth the drunkard and the Hereticke, that thought to bring us to our endes, thereby to seperate us from our love and pleasures, now revenge your selfe on him if you love me, and presently hee thrust him into the body with his Rapier, cleane through the breast, so that it came out behind at his backe, and [being not content therewith,] gave him another thrust, that went in at the one side, and out at the other side, and so [at the least] 4. or 5. thrusts more after he was dead : whereby the [poore] innocent man

^tOrig. Dutch : doting".

endea his dayes : which done, they took all the stones & Diamonds that hee bad of divers Inen to worke, as also to sell : which amounted at the least to the value of 40. thousand Pardawes, and tooke Francis his own Rapier [that hung by him] & put it into his hand, as if they would make men beleieve that hee would have

¹²⁸ Viz., Frans Coniugh.

Read; be¹⁸.

killed them, & that in their owne defence they had slaine him, but it was well knowne to the contrarie: for that the slaves being below, heard all that had past. They tooke with them also the childe, being of two yeares old, and went out of the house, but they had not gone farre, but they left the childe lying at a doore in the street, where in the morning it was found, & althouh the slaves made a great noise at their mistrisses flight, & went to fetch the officers, yet they could not find them, for that night the murtherers went & knocked at ye lesuits cloister, desirino them to take them in, & gave them the most part of the stones, saying they had slain the man in their owne defence, but the lesuites would not receive them, although they tooke the stones, of purpose to give them againe to the owners. In the morning it was knowne through all the towne not without great admiration,¹ and although they sought diligently in all places [where they thought or suspected them to lodge],² yet they could not find them : but not long after they were seene in the towne of Chaul, which is aljout thirty miles Northwarde from Goa, where they walked freely in the streetes, without any trouble : for there all was covered, and few there are that look after such matters, [though they bee as cleare as the Sunne].³ The dead bodie lay in that sort till the next morning, & we Dutch men were forced to see him buried, for the mother in lawe woulde not give one peny towards it, making as though she had not any thing to doe with him, but holpe the murtherer both with money and vic-

■ Orig. Dutch : amazement".

² Orig. Dutch : with great penalty of those that lodged them".

³ Orig. Dutch : then it bappens on more days Sunday".

THE

tuailes, therewith to travell unto Portingal, and so he sayled in the fleete with us : for I saw him in the Island of S. Helena, as bold and lusty ⁱ as if no such matter had beene coinnitted by him, and so arived in Portingall, not any man speaking against him : having also prnlised both the mother, and wife of Francis King, that hee woulde come againe with the Kinges pardon, and marrie her : which I doubt not of, if hee once went about it. And thus Francis

King ended his travell : which I thought good to set downe at large, that thereby you may perceyve the boldnes and inclination of the Indian women : for there passeth not one yeare Cover their heades], but that in India there are [at the least] twentie or thirtie men poysoned, and tnrthered by their wives, onely to accmnplish their filthie desires. Likewise there are yearely lilany wornen killed by their husbands being taken in adulterie, but they care not a haire for it, saying with great boldnes, that there is no pleasanter death then to die in that manner . for thereby (they say) they do shew that they die for pure love. And to shew that this honest woman was not of this badde inclination alone, you shall understande that a brother of hers, being but fourteene or fifteene yeares of age, was openly burnt in Goa fbr soc101ne or buggery, which was done when Francis King and his father in lawe were livin" : yet could not Francis thereby bee warned to take heede of his wife and that kindred • for as it seemeth [it was Gods will]¹²⁹ he should end his dayes in that rnanner.

The IG. of Septenlber 1588. there arived in Goa a shippe of Portingall, culled the S. Thcnnas, bringin€ r newes of 4. shippes more, that were in Mostunbiquic, all conie from Portingall, which not long after ctune likewise to Goa : their names were, Saint Christopher being Adtnirall, S. Marie, S. Anthony, and our Lady of Conseprao. ³ By those shippes 'eve receyved newes

¹Orig. Dutch : presumptuous".

of the death of my I-Ård the Archbishoppe, called Don. Frey Vincente da Fonseca, who died in his voyage to Portingall, upon the 4. day of August, An. 1587, betweene the Flemish Islandes, and Portingall, eight daies before the ship came to land. It was thought that he dyed of [some] poyson, that he brought out of India, or els of some impostume that sodainely brake within him, for that an houre before his death he seemed to be as well as ever he was in all his life, and sodainly he was taken so sick yt. he had not the leasure to make his will, but dyed presently, and voyded at the least

¹²⁹ Orig. Dutch his fate and planet had ordained". Read : Couc•eiqão.

a quart of poyson out of his body, To be short, he was cloathed in his Bishops apparell, with his Myter on his heade, and rings upon his fingers, and put into a coffn, and so throwne into the sea. These newes made many sorrowfull hartes in India, of such as were his welwillers and frindes : and to the contrarie such as hated him, were glad [and reioyced,] because he had beene earnest to reprehend and correct them for their faultes : but none lost more by it then wee that were his servantes, which looked for great preferment by him, as without doubt hee ment to have obtained it of the King, as being one of the principallest occasions of his going into Portingal, but death altred all. And although at that time my meaning and intent was, to stay the comming of my Lord Archbishop, & to continue longer there, yea possible while I lived : yet upon those newes I was wholly altered in my purpose, [and a horrible feare came upon me, when I called to mind what I had passed touching the things I was desirous to bring to passe].¹ And although I had means enough there to get my living in good sort, being* as it were one of those countrimen,³ and so [in all places] well esteemed and accounted of, yet those perswasions not of force inough once to disswade

¹ Orig. Dutch . and I began to loathe what formerly agreeable to me".

² Orig. Dutch • '6 being skilful'.

³ Orig. Dutch " as if I were native".

mee from the pretence and desire I had to see my native countrey : 80 that it seemed [my] God had opened mine eies, and by my Lords death made me more cleare of sight, & to call my native soile unto remembrance, which before was so ¹ darkened, that I [had almost forgotten it, and] stood in hazarde never to see it more, if my Lord had lived and returned home again. But to avoide all occasions and inconveniences¹ that might happen, & dayly offred themselves unto me, I resolutely determined to depart, where unto I sought al the meanes & necessary occasions I could find to bring it to passe: and that which perswaded me most thereunto, was the losse of my brother William Tin, that had beene with me in India, who sailing from Setubal in Portingal towards Hamborough, taking their course on the back side of En^gland, was cast away, and never could be heard of, neyther ship nor men. Being in this resolution, it chaunced that a shippe by authoritie of the Viceroy, and at the request of the Farmers of Pepper was appointed to saile for Portingall, because there was so great quantitie of Pepper to be laden, that the Portingall ships at that time being there could not take it in : and although the ships are purposely sent to lade Pepper, with licence from the King that there may no more but five ships lade everie yeare, whereunto the Factors* do bind themselves, yet if there bee any goods in India, as Pepper & other wares, which the other ships can not take in, then the Farmers of Pepper and the kinges omcers may buy^s one or two' ships, [and make them ready for the purpose to take it in,] so that there be [ships] found that bee suffcient : which if the Factors^o reiuse, then the Viceroy and the kings officers may fraight as many ships as they thinke good, and as they find fit to take it in, and lade them with the Farmers pepper, or any

¹ Orig. Dutch : obstacles" ² Orig.
Dutch : they".

³ Orig. Dutch . buy or dispose of".

⁴ Orig. Dutch • more".

⁵ Orig. Dutch: ¹⁴ they".

other goods that are there to be laden, so it bee after the five shippes are laden by the farmers: and all this for the profit of the King, without let or hinderance of the said farmers. In this sorte [as I said before,] there

was a shippe called the Santa Crus, that was built in Cochijn by the King of the Malabares, and called after the name of the towne of Cochijn, that was likewise by ye Portingals called Santa Crus, which the King of Malabares made in honor of the Portingalles, because he hath brotherly allyance with them, and is by the King of Portingall called our brother in armes. The same ship he had sold unto a Portingal, that therewith had made a voiage into China, and Iapan, being of 1600. tunnes : and because it was stron« and good, & so fit to make a voiage into Portingall, and because (as I said before) there was more pepper then the Portingall ships could take in, the farmers of pepper were desirous to buy it, & besought the Viceroy to let them have it, according to the contentes of their composition, [and the Kings ordinance]. Whereupon the Viceroy caused the farmers of the ships to be called together, & signified unto them, what the request of the farmers of pepper was, that is to say, that the shippe should be bought according to the Kings ordinance, for as much as necessity did so require it, & they [had] refused [to use] it, & said that it was not fit for them,¹ & so desired yt.² in respect of the Kings interest in^s the pepper, [the shippe might be bought accordingly].³ Alwaies provided, yt. the kings ordinance ((who granted them their Priviledge)) might be kept & observed, viz. that their ships might first have their lading, and bee first dispatched.¹³⁰ [And although

1 Orig. Dutch : that it was unconveioient to them".

2 Orig. Dutch : and when he to buy it".

3 (Orig. Dutch : 6^t and" (that of).

4 Orig. Dutch: they gave bim permission".

To THE

they that had bought it of the owners] for ton thousand duckets readie money¹ [were in doubt that they should not finde wares enough to lade it withall, yet in the end it was in a manner laden as well as the other ships were. Nowe it was agreed by the owners that sold it, that the]

¹³⁰ Orig. Dutch : (add) " although they afterwards repented of it, for they supposed they should not find wares enough to load them, but they had little 1088 as the other ships, So the ship was bought (whereunto the farmers of the pepper lend the money frum the kings^{treasure})".

Maister Gunner and chiefe Boteswaine shoulde keepe their places stil within the shippe as they had when it sailed to China and Iapen. The Gunners name was Diricke Garitson of Enchusen,² who after he had bene 20. yeares in India, was Ininded as then to saile in that shippe to Portingall, with whome because of olde acquaintance, and for his company, I nained to see if I could get any place within the shippe. And because the farmers of pepper had their factors in India, that were Dutchnnen, which lay there iu the behalfe of the Foukers and Velfares* of Ausburg, who at that time had a part of the pepper [laden in that ship] and use to send in each ship a Factor, to whome the King alloweth a Cabine and victuails for the voyage : This place of Factor in the said shippe called Santa Crus, I did obtaine of the Fanners,' because they were of my acquaintance. Whereupon I prepared my selfe to depart, and got a Pasporte of the Viceroy, without which no man may passe out of India, as also a Certificat out of the Kinges chaniber of accountes, and out of the Matricula generall, wherein all such as conxe into India are registred, with a note of my paye,⁵ "I)ich by the Kings commandement is [appointed to bee] paide [uppon certificate from and

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) "on condition that the same ofücerg the Master", etc.

² See respecting him, p. 209, ante.

³ Orig. Dutch : " die Fuckaren ende Velsares"; i.e., the famous firms of Fugger and Welser at Augsburg, that from the beginning of the sixteenth century had lent their funds to the Portuguese Government, and sent their factors to India.

■ Orig. Dutch : (add) " or their clerks".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : with their pay".

⁶ Orig. Dutch: with certification of the sum for which the King remains indebbcd".

[withall] the titne of [my] residence in India, and what place

[I was] employed in there, [that when I came into Portingall, I Inight

have recompence if I would aske it, or]¹ minded to returne aaaine into India. But although I had no such in. tent, yet I must of force observe this order, to make² thenl thinke I would returne againe, [and] the easier to obtaine Iny Pasport, which was easily grauted mee by the Governour, as also the other Certificates : and having obtayned them I tooke my leave of all my friends and acquaintance, not without great grieve, as hee that was to depart out of

is second naturall dwelling place,¹³¹ by reason of the great and long continuance that I had made in those countries, so that I was in a manner alfe dissuaded from my pretended voya^ue. But in the end the remembrance and afhwtion of my true natural countrie, got the upper hand, and over ruled me,' making Ine wholly to forget my concept unto the contrarie : and so ornInitting my selfe & my affaires unto God, who onely can direct and elpe us, and give good successe to all endeavours, I entred into Iny new retended course.

In the Month of Novenxber 1588, the ships sayled againe frotn Goa, to the coast of Malabar & Cochijn, to take in their lading : [And] the 23. of the sarne 111011th, the Santa Crus set sayle to begin our Viage. The 28. day we arrived in Ilonor, a Fort belonging to the Portingals, and the first they have uppon the coast of Malabar, which lyeth Southward from Goa eig'hteene miles, in which place we were assigned to take in our lading of Pepper. They used not before to lade any Pepper in that place, so that we were the first that ever laded there: but from thence forwards, they minded yearely to lade one ship there, because the Quéene of Batticola⁵

‡ Orig. Dutch: "for the case that in Portugal any recompense ia . required by those that are" *****

* Orig. Dutch: making".

¹³¹ Orig. Dutch: second fatherland".

Orig. Dutch; overruled the last affections".

‡ Baikul, or Baitkul, called by the Portuguese Baticala.♦

(that lay not farre from thence) and Honor, being within her Iurisdition or kingdom, had bound her selfe, yearly to deliver seaven or eight thousand Quintales of Pepper, so that the Farmers paid her halfe ye mony for the same, sixe Months before shee delivered it, and then shee would deliver it at times. For the which cause the Farmers have their Factor in Honor to receive it of her by waight, and lay it up till the time of laung commeth. The like have they in all the other Fortes uppon the coast of Malabar, as at Mangalor, Barselor, Cananor, Cochijn, Coulan, &c. Nowe to know the right manner of farming of the Pepper, you must understand that the Farmers take the same to Farme for five yeres, and bind themselves every yeare to send their stocke of readie money, for thirtie thousand Quintales of Pepper, so that the King will send ships to lade it in. The King on the other side bindeth himselfe to [performe, and to] send everie yeare five ships, the Farmers bearing the adventure of the Sea both of their mony sending thether and of the Pepper brought from thence, & must lade it in India, into the ships at their owne costs and charges: which being brought into Portingall, they deliver al the Pepper to the King at the price of twelve Ducats the Quintall : & if any bee cast away or taken upon the Sea, it is at the Farmers charge,¹ for tho King doaleth not but onely with that which is delivered him [in Portingall, being] drie and [faire laide up] in the Kings store house² in Lisbone : for the which he payeth not any money unto the Fanners, untill the said Pepper be sold, with the mony wherof he payeth them : so that the King without any hazard or disbursing any thing of his O'vne, hath alwaies his money for his Pepper, without the losse or any one pennie. And in that respect the Farmers have great and strong priviledges : first that no man of what estate or

* (orig. Dutch: damage".

■ Orig. Dutch: " in the house of India".

³ Orig. Dutch: " without advancing".

condition so ever he bee, either Portingall, or of any place in India, may deale or trade in Peper, but they, upon paine of death, which is verie sharply looked unto. Likewise they may not for any occasion or necessitie, whatsoever, diminish¹ or lessen the ordinarie stocke of money for the Pepper, neither hinder [or let] them in any sorte concerning the lading thereof, [which is also verie strictly observed].¹³²¹³³ [For although the Pepper were for the Kings owne person, yet musty the [Farmers] Pepper be first laden, to whome the Viceroy and other Officers and • Captaines of India, must give al assistance, helpe and favour, with watching [the same] and al other things whatsoever shall by the said Farmers bee required for the safetie and benefite of the saide

Pepper. For the lading and providing wherof, the said Farmers are to send their Factors, servants, and assistants, of what nation so ever they bee, (except Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Spaniards) [unto every place, to see it laden and dispatched away,] for other strangers may not goe into India, without the speciall licence of the King, or his counsell of India. The Pepper commonly costeth in India 28. Pagodes the Bhar, (everie Bhar is three Quintales and a halfe Portingall waight) so that every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardawes, Xeraffns, and foure Tangoes. Everie Quintall is 128. pounds, and everie Pardawe three Testones or thirtie Stivers heavie money, and every Tanga, sixtie Reijs, or sixe Stivers, which is twelve Dollers⁴ of sixtie pence¹³⁴ Flemish the peeco, after the rate of Portingall money, and twentie foure Stivers of the like money, besides all charges & adventure of the Seas. But the great quantitie maketh

† Orig. Dutch: touch".

TilF,

¹³² Orig. Dutch: with all possible survey and diligence".

¹³³ Orig. Dutch: For all affairs, even those which touch the countrie or the kings person, must be set aside and"† (Orig. Dutch: Daelders".

¹³⁴ Orig. Dutch; grooten". A groote" was one-third part of L penny or stiver. (See '6 Kiliani Dictionarium".)

them gaine the more,¹ specially if it come safe home. The ships & their frayghting, with condition to builde them, and the provision of all necessaries for them, are also farmed by themselves, and all at the adventure of the Farmers : and if the ship come safe home, they give the King a certaine summe of money for every ship, and every yeare furnish² five shippes, [likewise] at their owne charges: [but such Souldiers as are appointed to goe in them, are bound to sayle for ye King, and have but onely meate and drinke at the Farmers the Officers and Saylers being placed therein by the Kings Adnriraltie ; which the Farners may not once denie or refuse : so that the King adventureth nothing, neither in Pepper nor in ships, but only if the ships be cast away, he looseth the money that hee should have had for the farne of every ship, if it had returned safe, & the gaine of the Pepper that should have beene (elivered him, at a certaine price. Whereupon⁴ the Adnriraltie of Portingall are now 'vaxen verie carelesse to sec them well conveied, as they used to be during the times of the Kings of Portingall, when all the Pepper⁵ came for the Kings own accounts. And although the king hath promised continually to send his Navie by Sea, as far as the Flemish Ilands, there to stay for the comming of the Indian ships, and from thence' to conveye them unto Lisbone, yet since they were Fanned out there are few fleetes sent forth, so that they are but little thought upon, but howsoever it is in the payanent [of the fee Farnne, for Pepper] the King will not loose a pennie of his due, nor once abate them any thing.

The sixth of Decelnber wee had taken in our lading of

¹ Orig. Dutch: " makes the profit".

² Orig. Dutch: they must prepare and despatch".

³ Orig. Dutch: moreover they must carry the soldiers for nothing, and give them food".

⁴ Orig. Dutch; ^c For which reason",

⁶ Orig. Dutch: all the ships and pepper".

Pepper, which Was 6700. Quintales of the best that is in all Malabar, and verie ful. The same day we set sayle from thence,

keeping close under the coast, because that ordinarily in that countrie, every day from twelve of the clocke of the night, till twelve at noone there bloweth an Easterly winde, which commeth out of the land : and then commeth a West wind out of the Sea, to the landward, and with those two windes we performe our Via^ae: but the East winde is alwaies mightier and stronger then the West, and therefore the shippes keepe themselves close under the shore, for when they put further into the Sea, they can hardly get the coast againe, because the West wind is not of so great force: as it chanced unto us, for that having put somewhat from the coast, we had much to doe before wee could get the coast a^caine, by the which meanes often times they loose^l their Viages into Portingal, as by experience it hath beene found. All the coast of Malabar is verie pleasant to behold : for that they sayle so close unto it that a man may tell everie hill, valley and tree that is therein, being verie greene and faire land.

The eleaventh of December wee came to Cananor, another fortresse of the Portingales, as we have told you in the description of this coast. There we lay a day and a halfe, to take in certaine Mastes, with other provision yt. we were to use, which is there in great abundance: & so wee set sayle againe, keeping along the coast, and passed by Calecut, Panane, and certaine other places untill the twentie foure of December, when wee arrived at Cochijn, where we lay till the twentie of Ianuarie after in Anno 1589. In the meane time our shippe was provided of all things necessarie, and then we stayed till our turne came to set sayle, because the other shippes according to the contract were to set sayle before us, one after the other, which custome I will here

■ Orig. Dutch: they Fould loose".

[partly] set down in briefe. You shall understand, that as soone as the shippe hath taken in her lading of Pepper, which is done with great care and diligent watch, as well in the Kings behalfe, as of the Farmers, and is laden in the two nether Oorlopes, that is upon the Balast, and in the Oorlop next over it, laying Deale boords upon the Balast, and making certaine places and devisions for the purpose, with a hole over each place, to shutte in the Pepper, leaving roome by the maine Mast to passe by it, so that there is [at the least]¹ thirtie severall places, which they call Payoos, and all under the two lower Oorlopes as I said before. Which beeing all filled with Pepper, they shut the holes of those places verie close, with Ocam and Pitch, and so are marked with numbers how many there are, and upon ech place his waight of Peper. These two Oorloppes being thus laden, there is left a place aboute the maine Mast to bestow water, wine, woode, and other necessaries for the sliippe, which are (layly used. In the thirde¹³⁵ Oorlop and on both sides therof, there are divers places severally made that belong unto the Officers of the shippe, as the Captaine, Master, Pilot, Factor, Purser, &c and of all the rest of the Saylor's that are allowed places : which they sell or let out unto the Marchants, to lade goods therein, whereof they Inake good profite. Upon the saine Oorlop from the Mast unto the sterne, are the places wher they put their Poulder, Bisket, Sayles, clothes and other provisions for the ship. The other Oorlopes¹³⁶ [above these] are laden by the Marchants, with all sorts of wares, which are in Chestes, Fattes, Balles, and Packes, and are placed in this sort, that is to say. As soone as the Pepper is laden, there is presently sent into the shippe two waiters, and one that stoweth the goodes [(as a Porter)] on the Kings behalfe: and he hath ten or twelve Porters under him, that must only lade

- Orig. Dutch : nearly".

¹³⁵ Orig. Dutch : Above the second".

¹³⁶ Orig. Dutch @dd) and places of the ship".

and stow the goodes in the shippe, the Master nor any other [not once] havino any thing to doe with it, savin(T onely the chiefe Boteswaine, who is to looke unto it, and yet commaundeth nothing. No goods may bee laden whatsoever, or how small so ever they bee, but they must bee Registred in the Kinges bookes, and they must bring a Billet fronn the Veador da Fnsenda, that is to saye, the Surveighor of the businesse, being chief Officer for the King,¹ wherein must be certified everie kind of ware by peecemeale, which they lade, together with ye natne of the ship, wherein it is to he laden, for without that Certificat, the stowers and Porters² will not take it in : aml although you have your Billet, yet must you bribe the waiters, before you can get it abord the shippe, and some thing must be given likewise to the porters besides their duties, if you desire to stow your goods well, otherwise they will let it stand, and he that giveth most hath the best place in the shippe : yea and they stow the ship so miserablie full, that there is not a hole [or an emptie place to be found] but it is full stuffed : and for al l³ their profit; it is often times seene, that the chief Porter, that doth onlie command and looke over the rest, getteth for his part in bribes for stowage of a ship, sometilnes seven or 800. Dukats, and the waiters as much, and all this onlie by gifts. Those offices are given by favour of the Viceroy and the Veador de Fasenda, which is the cause that the ships are often times laden so fill, that they are [in manner] ready to sinke: so that a man would think it were irnposible for them either to row or stirre : because ye sailers & omcers of the ships have nothing to doe therewith untill the last hour that it setteth sayl, & then it is delivered into their bandes, and the waiters and porters goe their waies, leaving the ship ful in every place even to the uppermost Oarlop, where there standeth com-

¹ Orig. Dutch : that i8, the upper surveyor of the king's goods". ² Orig. Dutch : the waiters and stowen", ³ Read : all for".

monlie 7. or 8. chestes, one above the other, both in the sterne and foreshippe, upon the cables, [in] the forecastell, in the stirrige,¹ and in

every place, [which are all] ful of great pots, fattes, chests, hennes cages, and such like, so that it seemeth [rather] a Labyrinth [or a Maze then a ship] : and so they commit themselves to the grace of God and set sayle : and often times it falleth out, that of 50. saylers [which are above the ship (as it did in our ship)] not above 10. of them could tell how to steere or handle the Ruther : & besides that, most of them were never at sea before, but by favor get their places, [as all the rest so that when occasion serveth, being at sea, they stand looking one upon an other, doing nothing but cry Misericordia, and our Lady helpe us.

In Cochijn there are a great number of botes called Tones,^s that are cut out of one peece of wood, and yet some of them are so great, that a man may lade 20. pipes of water in them. These they carrie aboard the ships, that lie at the least a mile within the sea, and there they make price with them for a small summe of money, and then they goe and fill the pipes themselves, with pots which they have for the purpose, and it is a great commoditie [unto them]. This water is brought out of the river of Cochijn called Mangate, & it is verie good. Touching the towne and country of. Cochin, I have already declared in the description of the coast of Malabar, so that this shall sumce [to shew you what} the countrie of India [is] : and now I will shew unto you the manner that is used in the ships when they sayle home againe : which in part I have alreadie touched, as also our departure and voyage from India to Lisbon.

ⁱ Orig. Dutch : behind where the pilot has his seat".

² Orig. Dutch : inßghelijcks vande Putgerg ende Busschieters" (alw the 8bipboys and gunner's mates). Putger" is, p. 486 of vol. i, trans. lated by swabber", as both words designate the office to clean the 8bip.

³ See p. 191, ante.

Orig. Dutch about".

VOYAGE OF VAN
LINSCHOT.F.X

THE 93. CHAPTER.

Of my voyage and departure from India to Portingale.

The first of Ian. 1589. the Santa }iTaria set sayle, and because it was one of the oldest shippes, it wtus first dispatched away, by reason that the sooner the depart fronu Cochin, they came in better time to the Cape de Bona Speranza, and the later they come thether, the more storms & foule wether they have, because as then the Sunne goeth further into the North, and leaveth the South parts. Therefore commonly they let the best and strongest shippes goe last, because they are best able to hold out: and •in the Iland of S. Helena they stay one for the other untill the 25. day of May, & no longer, which is the time appointed by the king, and so aoe in company together unto

Portingale, for from India unto the Iland of S. Helena they need not keepe company, because all that way they feare no Rovers, and [from thence] they have all their Cannon shot pulled in, the better to passe the foule wether at the cape de bona Speranza. The 6. of Ianuary, the ship called our Ladie de Consepcao set sayle, the 10. of the same, the Admirall called S. Christopher : the 12. the S. Anthony : the 15. the S. Thomas, which was the greatest and the best shippe in all the Fleet, and richest of lading : and the 20. of the same Moneth, wee set sayle, in our ship called the Santa Crus, being the last, wherein was about 200. men [of all sorts] as saylers, soldiers, and slaves : for from India there goe but few soldiers without the Viceroyes passeport,¹ [by vertue whereof they goe] to present their services, and to fetch [their payes and duties for the same].² And this they doe after they have served in India sonne yeares, & also when they have abilitie to passe over •

THE EAST INDIES.

‡ Orig. Dutch : with permission of the Viceroy". *
any remuneration".

'ro

for when they are poore, and have no helpe, they must stay in India, [even] for necessities sake, because they have no means to procure their passage, so that manie of them are constrayned to tarrie there, and to marrie with Mores¹ and Indian women, the better to maintain themselves, although it be with miserie enough. For the charges of a mans voiage out of India into Portingal, is at the least 200 or 300 Pardawes, and that onlie for meate and drinke, which a poore soldier can hardly com passe, unlesse² [he can procure] sonle gentleman, Captaine, or some wealthy man in omce, [to be favorable unto him,] in helping him to performe his iourney. For in the voyages homewards the king giveth nothing to the soldiers and passin«ers, but free passage, for him self and a chest of 4. spannes high and broad, and 7. in length : and that after they have bene 3. yeares in India, & for that Chest they pay neither fraught nor cu.stmne : they likewise have a Chest in the roomage, free of frai('lt, for which they pay custome 3. and this⁴ they may sell in India to any Marchant, as they connnonlie doe, and is worth [unto them at the least] 40 or 50 Pardawes. These places they call liberties, and hee that buyeth thenl, registreth them in the name of him that he buyeth them of, to the end that in Portingale they may enioy the same libertie and priviledge : all the saylers and Officers also of the shippes that [sayl in them from Portingal,]⁵ have likewise besides their places in the ships, the forage of such a chest allowed them: full⁶ of custome and freight. All these thinges are very sharply looked unto : for although the ships and goods are fanned, yet when they arive at Lisbon, all the

‡ Orig. Dutch : Swartinnen" (black women).

* Orig. Dutch : (add) " he has any kindred that helps him, or the favour of"

‡ Orig. Dutch: ende somtnige tol van dien" (and some free of custom., ..

* *I.e.*, " this place".

Ⓜ(orig. Dutch: that are registered from the voyage in Portugal' "6 Read free".

chests are brought into the Indian house, and there visited, to see if any goods be in them, that is forbidden to be brought out of India, as pepper, Anill, or Indigo, and other such wares as are farmed of the king : & if any be found, it is presently forfeited, and all the wares that are in such chests, are likewise valued, so that if they amount unto more then the value of 1000¹ Milreyes, they must pay custome for the overplus, which in the tyme of the kings of Portingale was not used : for then they were accustomed to carrie their chestes home, and to shew them only to the waiters : and although the [poore] saylers [and Officers] doe much complayne for the losse & breaking of their liberties, yet can they not be heard* : and thus there come but few Soldiers out of India, for the causes aforesayd : for I certainlie beleeeve that of 1500 Soldiers and more yt. yearelie are sent thether out of Portingal, there returneth not a hundreth again, some dying there in the countrie, others beeing cast away [and slayne by divers occasions,] and the rest by povertie not able to returne againe : and so against their willes are forced to stay in the Countrie. If anie of them doe chance to come, it is with some Viceroy, Captaine, or other Gentleman, or pelson, that hath borne office or authoritie: and when such men come over, they alwaies take some Soldiers with them, to whome they give meate and drinke, and yet are such as are of their acquaintance, and that long before had bene at their commandements : which they doe for the most part upon a certaine pryde and vaine glorie and in this sort there may yearelie come 20 or 30 Soldiers over in each Shippe, which have their Slaves and Blacke [Mores] with them : so that they come cleane and sweet' home, both for Linnen and other thinges, because Linnen in India is verie good cheap : and

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch .

Orig, Dutch

THE EAST INDIES.

1 Read : 100".

2 : c ' they are little beard".

3 : (add) '8 and to obtain authority".

: well served and clean".

the Shippes when they returne home, are cleaner then when they set out of Portingale, because they have fewer men in them, and such as come out of India, bring all their necessities with them, besides that the shippe is [verie] sweete, by reason of the spice that is laden in it.

The partition of the ship is in this manner, the Pilot hath his Cabbin above in the hinder part of the shippe, on the right side, where he bath two or three roomes, and never commeth [under hatches, nor] downe [into the foreship,] but standeth only and commaundeth the Master •of the ship to hoise or let fall the sailes, and to looke unto his course, how they shall steere to take the height of the sunne, & every day to write and marke what passeth, and how they saile, with what tokens, winde and weather they have everie day: the Master hath his Cabin in the same place, behind the Pilotes Cabins, on the left hand, with as manie places and roomes as the Pylot hath, where he standeth and commandeth, with a silver whistle, & looketh onlie to the Mayne Maste and her Sayles, and so backwards: yet he hath the care of all the Shippe, and whatsoever belongeth to it ; and commandeth all thinges, as to make & mend the sayls, which he cutteth out, & the saylers sow them : he looketh also if there be any fault in the shippe, and Öauseth it to be mended, & as need requireth, to draw their Cannon in, and againe to put it out. If hee wanteth any thing, as cloth for sailes, nailes, ropes, or any such like thinges, as are needful, he must aske them of the Factor and purser of the shippe, which presently are delivered unto him, with a note of his hand in the booke to be accountable for it. The Chiefe Boteson hath his Cabbin in the forecastle, and hath commandement and gouvernement over the Fouke mast and the fore sayles : hee hath also a silver whistle like the master, and taketh care for all thinges belonging to the Fouke maste, and for the fast binding of the ankers. The Guardian or quartermaster hath his Cabbin close by the great mast outward on the left hand, for on the 232

right hand standeth the scullerie and kitchin [where they dresse their meat], he weareth a silver whistle and hath charge to see the swabers pompe¹ to make the ship cleane, to looke to the ropes & cause then¹ to bee mended, and to the boate which he commonly ruleth the Gunner hath his Cabbin inward from the mast, hard by the Ruther under thé first Oorlope, and must alwaies sit by the maine mast looking uppon the master both night and day, that as the Master whistleth to will the Gunners to draw in their peece, or to thrust them out, he may bee readie so to doe: he likewise taketh care for the peece and the thinges belonging to them : when they have cause to use them, the under Pilot doth nothing but helpe the chiefe Pilot & watch³ his quarter • they have likewise two or three of the best saylers, that doe nothing els but command in the Pilots roome when he sleepeth. The saylers have most of their Cabins in the forecastle, and there abouts, & the Gunners behinde by the master Gunner, under the upper decke, and doe nothing els but with their instruments put the great peece forth, or draw them in as they are commanded, the swabers must doe all whatsoever they are bidden* to doe by the officers, but never touch the Ruther: for the saylers doe only steere and rule the ship when need requireth, but not the pompe, neyther doe they hoise up the maine sayle, for the sonldiers and slaves use to doe that, the swabers pompe, & the Carpenter doth such worke as is to bee done, the Cooper in like sort and the Calker, so that if the shippe were sincking, not any of then) will doe more than belongeth to his charge, and what further is to bee done, they will stande still & looke uppon it :

¹ Orig. Dutch : heeft het bevel over die putgers, en te doen pompen". ctr. (bas the commandment of the boys, to let them pump, etc.). See p. 2'27, ante.

² : ⁶ ' to see to the boat and rule it", etc..

³ relieve".

⁴ ' ordered•".

the Capitaine bath the Gallerie and the Cabbin behind, he conunandet, l) onely over the souldiers, & such as watch by night, the Pilot, Master, and the Boteson, are served in very good sorte with their silver lampes,¹ beakers.¹³⁷ cups, & bowles, every Inan by himselfe, [and are waited on] by their slaves and servants, and have enough of every thing, but the other say }ers & swabers have not such .store, but indure •more hardnes, for every man must provide for himselfe, as we told you before. Now you must understand that in their³ ships there is no averidge : for that when there happeneth any losse, or that any goods are throwne over board, hee standeth to the losse that oweth the goods, without any Inore accounts, and that connnonly falleth out upon the poore swabers, for they usually have their chestes stat)ding uppon the hatches because they have nothing to give unto the Porters that they might have a good place for them, as the others of greater abilitie use to doe, and when any storme or hurt chanceth, then they throw the thinges overboard, that first ccnnes to hand, without respect of persons or anye averidge to bee nnade.

In this sort setting saile, we held our course south south East for the space of 150 miles, till we cmne to the Equinoctiall line, & from thence till we were under seaven degrees in the sanre course, and fronl thence south West [and] by West, unto the cape de Bona Speranza, which way was never used before that time, for they used to saile froun Cochiin south west, and south west [and] by South, betweene the Islands of Maldiva, aud a thousand other Islands and sands, unto the Iland of Saint Laurence, and so to the cape : but after that the Pilot had lost the Saint lanne.s\$ upon the shallowes of India, and escaped alive (and was nov.,^r Pilot in

¶ Orig. Dutch : " Lampetten" (lavers).

¹³⁷ (Orig. Dutch : " Beckens" (basins).

¶ (Orig.)utch : " these". ¶ Santiago.

Orig. Dutch

Orig. Dutch

Orig, Dutch

the Saint Thomas, beeing the best shippe in all our Fleete) hee had the fore Voiage,¹ and kept aloofe two or three hundred miles out into the Sea, cleane from all Islandes, sandes or cliffes : saying that² the casting away of so many ships (whereof no newes or tidings could ever be heard) was, that they were cast away upon the sands, even as it chanced unto him, and to avoide the dangers thereof, as also to winne the favour of the King and the omcers of the Admiraltie, he was the first that tooke upon him to discover that way, with the ship wherein my Lord the Archbishop sayled, and is almost the same way that the shippes that come from Malacca do hold when they saile to Portingall, where they see neither llands nor Sandes, nor any other thing but onelie the plaine sea, & so hee came into Portingale, certifying [the Admiraltie of] that new way, and although he was cast in prison [for the same cause,] yet by favor he was presently relea.sed, and the Admiraltie perceaving it to be so great a danger for the ships to saile amongst the [Islands and] Sands, (which they thought to bee the chiefe cause of the losse of so manie ships) have expresly commanded that the Pilots should use that new discovered way, according to the saide Pilots information, therby to avoide all danger : but that is not the cause of their casting away,⁸ although many times they are the means of much mischief : but the chiefe reason is the unreasonable lading, and charging of the ships, the unskilfull seamen, and the slacke visiting or searching of the ships, to see if they bee fit to sayle, and have all thinges that they want.

By these and such like meanes the ships are dayly lost, as in other places by examples and true witnesses⁴ I have already declared, and as the same Pilot that first founde this

¹ Orig. Dutch • this earne (pilot) had begun in the foregoing voyage the outward course".

² : "presuming that the reason of". ^a : " but the faults lie not therein".

" histories".

Orig. Dutch Orig.
Dutch

⁴Orig. Dutch :

new way, did well approve and verifie to bee true, in the Saint Thomas, that the Sands or Islands did him no hurt, but onely the overlading of her, wherewith the ship was by the Cape burst in peeces, as hereafter I will shew. Notwithstanding this way is not therefore to be disliked, although it bee somewhat further about, but it is a very good way and wholly out of all danger of Sandes and Islandes, whereby they doe avoid the Island' of Maldiva, with other drouhtes and sands about* the same.

The 30. day of Ianuarie in the night, we passed the Equinoctiall line, and the next day after we descried a shippe which we thought to bee the Saint Thomas, and the same day one of our Boyes fell overboard, whome to save wee made all the haste wee could to get out our small boate, but because it stood full of thinges,³ we could not so soone get it forth, but that in the meane time the boy was [cast] at the least two miles behind us, and so was drowned.

The third of Februarie the ship (we saw) came close by us,⁴ and then wee knew it to be the Saint Thomas, wherewith wee made towards it⁵ to speake [with them] : but when they began to know our shippe by the ropes, that were all white, made of Indian Cairo, [and] knowing that we were left behind them at Cochiin, and thinking⁶ when they descried us, wee had beene one of the shippes that first set saile, [as also ~~that~~]⁷ their ship was accounted one of the best for sayle in all the fleete : for very pride aud high stomacke they would not stay to speake witli us, but made from us againe : which our officers perceiving, did likewise winde from them, every one doing his best to get before the other.

■ Read : Islands".

■ 2 Orig. Dutch : " about and put".

3 Orig. Dutch • st of goods and lumber of the muter", ■ Orig. Dutch
 . 'c we came close by the ship".

5 Orig. Dutch. we approached one another".

6 Orig. Dutch while at first they thought".

■ Ori«. Dutch now, because".

By this and such like signes of pride, the Portingales do often cast themselves away, and as it may bee coniectured, it was one of

the chiefe causes of the losse of the Saint Thomas : for that they used all the meanes they could to sayle well, and that they might passe the Cape before us, wherof they use to brag, when they nneete at the Island of Saint Helena, as if it were done by their wisdome : for so it fell out with the Saint Thomas, that comming to the cape de Bona Speranza, it had a contrarie winde, whereby they strucke all their sailes, and so lay drivina ae^tainst the waves of the sea, which doe there fall against a shippe, as if it stroke against a Hill so that if the Shippes were of hard stones, yet in the end they would breake in much more such Shippes as are made of wood; and this is commonly their manner, thereby the sooner to passe the Cape : which our shippe could not beare, so that we put backe againe with the winde, yet as little as we might, thereby to avoide the force of the sea as much as we could : but because the Pilot of the Saint Thomas trusted overmuch in her strength, & did purposely meane to be before us all, thereby as hee thought to win the praise, the ship did (as it well appeared) lie still and drive without any sailes, which they call Payrar, and so by the great force [and strength] of the seas, together with the overlading, was stricken in peeces, & swallowed in the sea, both Inen and all that was within her, as wee might well perceive comming unto the Cape, by the swimming of whole chests, fats, balles, peeces of masts, & dead men tied unto bords, and such like fearefull tokens : the other ships also that arived in the lland of Saint Helena, told us likewise that they had seene the like, most pittifull sights, which was no small losse of so great treasure, and so Inany men: so that we which beheld it, thought our selves not free from the like danger. It was one of the richest ships, that in many yeares had sayled out of India, & only by reason of the good report it

had to be so good of sayle, being but new, for as then it was but her second voyage : so that everie man desired to goe, and to lode their wares in her. In the same ship went Don Paulo de Lyra Periera,¹ that raised the siege before Malacca, & had served the king 30. yeares in India, & had obtained many brave victories, thinking as then to be in the top of his honor, and to be much advanced by the king. He [also] carried with him a great treasure in lewels and other riches, as also his wife, children, and one of his brethren, with many other gentlemen and souldiers that bare him company, thinking to have good fortune in their Voiage : there were likewise 10. or 12. gentlewomen, some of them having their husbands in the ship, others whose husbandes were in Portingall, so that to conclude it was full of people, and most of the Gentilitie of India,² in all our ships] there were many that seeing us in daunger would say they might have come safely in the Saint Thomas, thinking it impossible that it should bee cast awaie. Therefore it is manifestly seene, that all the works [and navigations] of men are but meer vanities, and that wee must onely put our trust in God, for that if God be not with us [in our actions], all our labour is in vaine.⁸ But returning to our matter, each shippe did their best to be first, untill the seventeenth of Februarie that we got before the S. Thomas, being in the South under seven degrees, and from that time forwards we saw her no more, but onely the tokens of the casting of her away about the Cape de bona Speranza, which after being at the Island of S. Helena, was tolde us more at large. The same day we had a great storme of wind and raine, so that the Ruther of our great maste⁴ by force of the Sea was broken. And from the line we had a North and northwest wind with continuall raynes, stormes and

¹ Read : Pereira".

* Orig. Dutch : and the very choice of India and the whole fleet".

3 Orig. Dutch : strength is 108t and science nothing".

■ Orig. Dutch : yard of the top-mast".

fowle weather, never ceasing untill wee came under 20. degrees, which was upon the 25. of Februarie, and then wee had a Southeast wind, with fayrer weather (called by the Portingalles the generall wind) which they commonly finde and looke for under 12. degrees the cause whereof wee thought to be, for that we had put so farre into the sea, out of the common way. This wind commonly holdeth unto 27. or 28. degrees little more or lesse, and then they must looke for all kindes of windes and weathers, untill they come to* the Cape de Bona Speranza, without any certainty of winds.

The 5. of March being under 25. degrees, we had an East winde, with a most great storme, and [exceeding] raine, so that our Ruther-staffe brake, and two more that we had in the shippe, one after the other being put unto it broke likewise, with the pinne and ye ioynt wherein the ende of the Ruther hung : and we were forced to lie and drive without steering, having stricken all our sayles, and the shippe so tossed by the waves on all sides, that wee had not one drie place in all the ship. In this sort wee lay driving for the space of two dayes and two nights together, with a continuall storme and fowle weather with rayne. The same night we gaw uppon the maine yarde, and in many other places a certaine signe, which the Portingalles call Corpo Santo, or the holy body of brother Peter Gonsalves, but the Spaniards call it S. Elmo, and the Greekes (as ancient writers rehearse, and Ovid among the rest) used to call it Helle and Phryxus. Whensoever that signe sheweth upon the Maste or maine yarde,⁸ or in any other place, it is commonly thought, that it is a signe of better weather : when they first perceive it, the maister or the chiefe boteswaine whistleth, and commaundeth every man to salute it with a Salve corpo Santo, and a misericordia, and with a very great cry [and exclamation]. This

■Orig. Dutch : (add) but we did not get it but in 20 degree^D.

2

Orig. Dutch : " until beyond".

" marg ofte groote ra" (topsail or main yard).
To

constellation (as Astronomers doe write) is ingendred of great moysture and Vapors, and sheweth like a candle that burneth dimly, and skippeth from one place to another, never lying still. We saw five of them together, all like the light of a candle which made mee wonder, and I should have hardly beleaved it, but that I saw it, and looked verie earnestly upon it : and although it was fowle weather, whereby I had no great leasure to think uppon such curious thinges, notwithstanding I came purposely from under the hatches to note it. Those five lights the Portingals cal Coroa de nossa Senhora, that is, déere¹ Ladies Crowne, and have great hope therein when they see it, And therewithall our men being all in great feare and heaviness, [and almost out of hope], began again to revive and to be glad, as if thereby they had benee fully assured of better comfort.

The seventh of March wee had better weather, and then we tooke counsell¹³⁸ how to mend our Ruther: some were of opinion we shoulde saile to Mosambique, and rule the Ruther with a rope: others were of contrary opinion, and said we might mend it aboard, and so performe our voyage : so that at the last we pulled certaine peeces out of the ships side, (for we had not brought one with us, as neede required) but being pulled forth, they were all too little, and woulde not serve. In the ende wee found it convenient to take one of the bosses¹³⁹ in dur shippe, and thereof to make an Anvile, and of two Oxe hydes a payre of bellowes, wherewith wee went to worke: and of a peece of an olde hooke or dragge, wee tooke two or three ends, wherof but one woulde serve, and that halfe broken, and the splinters wee bounde with an Iron hooke : and so being fitted to the Ruther,

¹³⁸ Orig. Dutch: and then came the diffculty".

¹³⁹ Orig. Dutch: baue.camer" (the movable chamber that was placed in tbe piece of ordnance to receive the charge).

wee set forwards in the name of God. This asked us two dayes worke before

¶ Read Oure".

wee could dispatch it, & then we hoysed sayle again with great ioy, & gave divers almes to our Lady and the Saintes, with many promises of better life,¹ as being in misery men commonly do. The day after we tooke the height of the Sunne, and found our selves to be under 28. degrees and two thirdes, being in the height of the land called Terra Danatal,² although wee were at the least 400. miles to seaward from the lande, and there wee had good weather with a Southeast winde. In this countrey called Terra Donata¹⁴⁰² (which reacheth to 32. degrees) and at the Cape de bona Speranza, [and] is the hardest passage that is in all the voyage, aud oftentimes they feare the land of Natal more then the Cape: for there conunonly is stormy and fowle weather, and many shippes have beene spoyled and cast away, as the Portingalles recordes can verie well shew. In the same countrey also wee founde the signes of the casting away of the S. Thmnas, so that to conclude, conunonly the shippes doe there pay tribute [by casting some lading over bord], or else leave [body and] all behind : and therefore it is called Terra Danatal ; that is to say, the lande of Christma.sse and for this cause they never passe it without great feare but with good watch, and cn•eat foresight : all their ropes being stiffe, [and well looked unto,] the peeces drawne in, and all chestes, pottes, fattes and other roomage that are not stowed under hatches, being throwne over borde into the sea, and every thing setled and Inade ready in his place : for that in this coast they bave one houre fayre weather, and another houre storil)ie weather, in such manner as if heaven and earth should waste and be consumed. In that place [likewise] with a cleare and fayre weather there commeth a [certayne] cloude, which [in shew] seenleth no bigger then a Inans fist, and therefore by the Portingals it is called Olho do Boy, (or Oxe eye) and although as then it is [cleare, and] calme weather, and that the sailes

¹⁴⁰ Orig. Dutch : promises of pilgrimages and better life",

² Read: do Natal".

³ See vol. i, p. 19.

[for want of wind] do beate against the mastes, yet as soone as they perceyve that cloude, they must presently strike all their sayles : for that [commonly] it is upon the ships before they perceyve it, and with such a storme and noyse, that without al doubt it would strike a shippe into the water, if there be not great care had to looke unto it : as it chaunced to the second fleete, after the Portingalles had discovered the Indies,¹ there being ten or twelve shippes in company, which in such a calme and fayre weather let all their sailes hang, and regarded them not, [and this]² custome [they observed] in this our navigation, for sodainely the cloud came with a most horrible storme, and fell uppon them before they coule prevent it, whereby seven or eight of them^s were sunke into the seas, and never heard of againe, and the rest with great hurt and much daunger escaped. But from that time forwards they looked better to themselves, and have learned to know it, so that at this present they watch for it, and yet it giveth them worke enough to doe. This storme falling over their heads in this sorte, continueth through the whole Countrey of Terra Donatal, until you passe the Cape de bona Speranza

The 12. of March being under 31. degrees, wee were right in the winde, and had a calme, whereupon we stroke all our sayles, and so lay driving 4. dayes together (which the Portingalles call Payraes⁵) having a verie high sea, which tossed our shippes in such sort, that the Saylers esteemed it to be worse then a storme : for that there the waves of the Sea mette in such sorte on all sides, and clasped the shippe in such manner betwixt them, that they made all her ribbes to

¹ Thi8 fleet sailed from Lisbon the 9th of March 1500, under the commandment of Pedro Alvara Cabral. ^a Orig. Dutch: 88 iB the".

³ Read: 's four of them".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : and after that". ⁵ Read•

pairâr".

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cracke, and in a nuanner to open,¹ so that it is very dangerous for the shippes. We in very great care for our Foukemaste, and

therefore we bound our Mastes and all the shippes about with Cables, as² [harde as possible] wee might. This continued till the 17. of March, and then we had a little wind, so that we hoysed saile againe: but it continued no longer then to the next day, and then we fell againe into the wind, and had a storme : wherewith our maine yard brake, and then agame wee stroke al our sails, and so lay driving or Payraering, as the Portingalles call it. In the meane time we mended our maine yard, and so wee continued driving without our sailes till the 20. of March, with great risings of the waves of the sea, which much tormented us, as in that h)lce they commonly doe: all the which time we were under 31. degrees, and could not passe forward. In that time we saw many birdes, which the Portingals call Antenalen,³ and are as bigge as Duckes.

The 20. of March wee had a little wind, but [very] sharpe, yet we hoysed our sailes, and sayled by the wind. The next night after, we had a calme, which continued to the 22. [day], and then we fell againe into the winde, with so great a storme, that wee were compelled to strike all our Sayles, which wee coulde hardly pull in, and could not stay the shippe in any sort, [it drave so fast whereby wee were in great daunger; so that wee were compelled to binde the bonnet about the Fore-castle, which was our sayle, (for other sayle we might not beare) and so sayled backwarde, whether the winde would drive us, thereby to have some ease, and yet we had enough to doe, for wee were compelled to throwe our great Boate over bord, with all the chests, pots, and vesselles, that stooode upon the Hatches, with other wares, such as came first to hand. This storme continued for the space of two dayes & three nights without ceasing.

¹ Orig. Dutch : ende gants ontstellen" (and wholly to derange), ² Orig Dutch: a.s ('00d" ³ Read: antennae".

The 25. of March (being the day before Palme sunday) we had. a better wind and weather, after we had given great almes to our blessed Ladie of the Annuntiation, whose Feast was uppon that day, and again hoysed up our sayles, keeping our course towards the Cape. At the same time we had a disease in our ship, that tooke

us in ye mouth, lippes, throate, and tongue, which tooke off the skin and made them swell, whereby they could not eate, but with great paine, and not one in the ship but had it.¹

The eight of Aprill in the Morning, after we had sayled fifteene daies before the winde, towards the Cape, we perceived some signes of the land, which is greene water: but wee found no ground, yet was it not above fortie miles from the land, according to the Pilots iudgement. We saw there also divers of the Birds called Mangas de Velludo, that is to say, Velvet sleeves» for they have upon the ends of their wings, blacke points like Velvet, all the rest beeing white and somewhat gray, which they hold for a certaine signe of land that lyeth within the Cape de Bona Speranza called Baya de la Goa,² or the Bay of the Lake, and lyeth under thirtie three degrees & a halfe from the coast that reacheth towards Mosambique.

The ninth of Aprill at night, we were againe right in the winde, being under thirtie five degrees and a halfe, with a great storme, and foule wether, that continued till the 14. of the same Month, so that we were compelled, (not being able to endure the force of the Sea, with the continuall storme and foule wether) to sayle back againe before the winde, with the halfe of our Fouke sayle up, for that wee found our gelves not strong enough to drive without sayles, as the shippes commonly use to doe, which oftentimes is the cause of their casting away, as it may well be iudged, by of

¹ Orig. Dut.ch : and wu common among all that were in the ship" ² Read : Lagoa" (the well-known Delagoa Bay).

the great force and strength of the waves that runne there : so that it seemeth almost impossible for a ship to beare out so great a force, though it were of Iron. And although we sayled before the winde, yet wee bad danger inough, for that the Sea came behinde and over our shippe, and filled all the Hatches, whereby we were compelled to binde our Mastes, Cables, and all the shippe round about with Ropes, that with ye great force of the Sea it might not stirre, and flye in peeces. And forced we were to Pumpe night and day, haviu^a ut each ende of the Fouke-yarde a rope that reached to the Pilot, and at each rope there stooode fifteene or sixteene men, the Pilot sitting in his seate, and the under Pilot behinde upon the sterne of the shippe, to marke the course of the Sea, and so to advertise the other Pilot. At the ruther there stooode ten or twelve men, and the other Saylers upon the Hatches to rule the sayle[s,] & as the waves came and covered the shippe, the under Pilot called, and then the chiefe Pilot spake to them at the Ruther to hold stiffe, and commaunded^l the ropes that were at the Fouke-yarde to bee pulled stiffe • the Saylers likewise and the chiefe Boteswaine standing on the Hatches, to keepe the ship right in the waves, for if the wave.s had once gotten us about, that they had entred on the sides of the shippe, it had certainly beene said of us, Requiescant in pace. And it was there almost as cold as it is here with us in winter, when it freeseth not: whereby wee were all sore toyled, and [in a manner] out of hart, [so that wee esteemed our selves cleane cast away:] for we were forced by turnes to go to the ruther, & from thence to the pumpe, (not one excepted) so that we had no time to sleepe, rest, eate, nor cloath our selves : and to help us the better the staffe of our Ruther brake in peeces, and had almost slaine two or three of our men. But God had pittie on us, so that

: (add) " on the one or other side".

•ro Tile

there happened no other hurt,¹ but that some of theur were [a little] amazed.¹⁴¹ This continued to the fourteenth of Aprill, without any change, whereupon all the Officers of the shippe assembled together with others of the companie, taking counsell what was best to be done, and perceiving the shippe not to bee strong enough to passe the Cape, they concluded by protestation (whereunto they subscribed their hands) to sayle³ with the ship to Mosambique, and there to winter and to repaire the shippe, and provide all necessaries for it, which greatly grieved the common sort because they did find as great danger in turning backe againe to Mosambique, as to passe the Cape, for that they were to sayle againe by the land Donatal, which they feared as much as the Cape : and also though they did arrive at Mosambique, yet they accounted it as much as a lost Viage. For that they must stay there till the next yeare, and there spend all they have, for that all things that come thether are brought out of India: so that everie thing is there as deare as gold, which would bee hard for the poore Saylers and Swabbers, as having but little meanes to relieve themselves, and therby they should be constrained to sel that litle they had bro^{cht} with them, for halfe the value: and besides that they were as then about 500. miles from Mosambique. Wherefore there grew great [noyse and] murmuring in the ship, among the Saylers, that cursed the Captaine and the Officers, because the ship was badly provided, for it had not one rope more theu hung about the ship, nor any thing wherof to make them, if those that we had should have chanced to breake. The Captaine laide the faulte on the Master, because hee asked them not when hee was at land : and the Master saide that he had spoken for them, and that the Cairo, or Hemp (wherof in India the ropes are made) v^{as} delivered unto the Captaine,

¹⁴¹ Orig. Dutch . qualijck ghetractert" (badly hurt). ³

¹ ¹⁴¹ return

¹ Orig. Dutch : damage".

and that he had sold ye best part¹ thereof to put the money in his purse: & that was the cause why we wanted : with this disorder they bring their matters to passe, not once remembring what may after fall out : but when they are in danger, then ther is nothing els but crying Misericordia, and calling to our lady for helpe : the Captaine could not tell what to answe², seeing us in that trouble, [but said] that he marvelled at nothing so much, as why our Lord God suffered them (beeing so good Christians and Catholiques, as they were) to passe the Cape, with so great torments and dangerous weather, having so great and strong shippes, and that the Englishmen, beeing (as he said) Heretickes, and blasphemers of God, with so smal & weake vessels, & passed ye Cape so easilie: for they had receaved news in India that an English Shippe had passed the Cape with verie great eage And so wee made backe againe towards Mosambique, being in great dispaire, for that no man cared for laying his hand to worke, and hardlie would any man Obay the Officers of the Shippe. In this manner sayling, wee perceived divers vesselles, and bordes with⁸ dead men [bound upon them] driving in the Sea, which comforted us a little, thinking that some other of the shippes were in the same taking, and had throwne some of their goods over bord, and so made towards Mosambique before us : whereby we thought to have company, and that we alone were not unfortunate, for that is commonlie said, that companions in miserie are a comfort one to an other, and so it was to us: but I would to God it had bene so as we imagined, but it was farre worse then turning backe againe, for those were the Bignes of the casting away of the S. Thomas, as being in the lland of S. Helena, as we were afterwards advertised.

The 15. of April we had an other great calme, which con-

¹ Orig. Dutch : the half".

² Orig. Dutch : " was not ashamed to say". 3 : and".

tinued till the 17. day, and taking the hight of the Sunne, we found our selves to be under 37. degrees, to the great admiration of al the company, for that being (as I said) under 35. degrees, and haying sayled for the space of 5. dayes, with so great a wind and stormy weather towards Mosambique, we should rather by al mens reason, have lessened [our degrees,] & by estimation wee made account to have bene under 30. or 32. degrees [at the highest :] but the cause why our shippe went backward in that sort against wind and weather,¹ towards the Cape, thinking wee made towards Mosambique, was by the water, which in those countries carieth with a verie strong streame towards the cape, as the Pylot tould us he had proved at other times : yet he thought not that the water had runne with so great a streame, as now by experience he found it did: so as it seemed that God miraculously against all mans reason and iudgement, and all the force of wind and stormes would have us passe the Cape, when we were least in hope thereof: whereby we may plainelie perceive that all mens actions without the hand of God, are of no moment. The same day againe we saw greene water, and the birdes called Mangas de Vellido, [or velvet sleeves,] which are certain signes of the cape de bona Speranza, which put us once againe in hope to passe it: and about evening a swallow flew into our shippe, wherat they much reioiced, saying that it was a sign and foreshowing, that Our Lady had sent the Swallow on bord to comfort us ; and that we should passe the Cape : wherewith they agreed once againe to prove if we could passe it, seeina we had such signes and tokens to put us in good comfort, that God would help us. This being concluded, we sung the Letany, with Ora pro nobis, and gave many almes, with promises of pilgrimages [and visitations,] and such like things, which was our

¹Orig. J)utch ⁸'pgainst our course".

dayly worke.¹ With that the saylers & others* began to take courage [and to be lustie] every man willinglie doing his office, offering rather to lose life and welfare in adventuring to passe the Cape, then with full assurance of their safetie to returne unto Mosambique : we had as then great waves, and very bigge water in the sea, which left us not till wee came to the other side of the Cape.

The 18. of Aprill we fell againe into the wind, with as great stormes and foule weather as ever we had before, so that we thought verily we should have been cast away : for that at everie minute the sea covered our ship with water, & to lighten her, we cast divers chestes, and much Cinamon, with other thinges, that came first to hand, over bord, 'Wherewith everie man made account to die, and began to confess themselves, and to aske each other forgiveness, thinking without more hope, that our last day was come. This storme continued in this sort, at the least, for the space of 24. houres • in the mean time great almes were given in our shippe to many Virgin Maries, and [other] Saints, with great devotion & promise of [other] wonderfull things when they came to land : at the last God comforted us, and sent us better weather, for that the 19. of Aprill the wether began to cleere up, and therewith we were in better comfort.

The 20. of Aprill we took the hight of the Sunne, and found it to be 36. degrees: and againe we saw greene water, and some birds which they call Alcatraces,³ and many Seawolves, which they for certain signes of the cape de Bona Speranza, & as we thought 'tvere hard by the land, but yet saw none: the same day we had the wind somewhat fuller, and were in great hope to passe the Cape, so that the men began to be in better comfort, by reason of the signes we have seene. All that day we saw greene water, till the 22. of Apr.

■ (orig. Dutch : traffic".

² Orig. Dutch: With that the people was comforted and"³ i.e., the albatross (Diomedea caulans).

upon which day twice, and in the night followina, we cast out the Lead, and found no ground, which is a good signe that wee had passed the Cape called das Agulhas, or the cape of needles, which lieth under 34. degrees & a half. And because that about this cape Das Agulhas, there is around found, at the least 30. or 40. miles from the land, we knew wee were past it: as also by the colour of the water, and the birds, which are alwaies found in those countries : and the better to assure us thereof, the great & high sea left us, and then we found a smoother water, Inuch differing from the former: so that as then we seemed to conne out of hell into Paradice, with so great ioy, that we thought we were [within the sight of some and withall had a good 'tvinde though somewhat cold.

The 23. of Aprill we passed the Cape de Bona Speranza, with a great and generall gladnes, it being as then 3. months and three dayes after we set sayle from Cochiin, not once seein«m any land or sand at all, but onelie these assured tokens of the said Cape, which happened [very] seldome : for that the pilots doe alwaies use what meanes they can to see the cape, and to know the land, thereby to know certainlie that they are past it: for then their degrees Illust lessen, and [there they] Inay² as soone Inake tmvards Mostunbique, as to the Iland of S. Helena: for although they can well perceive it by ye water, yet it is necessary for them to see the land, the better to set their course unto S. Helena, wherein^s they must alwaies keepe on the left hand : otherwise it were hnpossible for them to cnne at it, if they leave that course : for if they once passe it, they can not cotne to it again, because there bloweth continually but one kind of wind, which is South east: and thus havin•^r passed the Cape, we got before the wind.

t Orig. Dutch : herboren" (born anew).

¶ Orig. I hitch : Illigl)t" „3 Orii'.

Dutch : which".

The 24. of Aprill the Pilot willed us to give the Bona viagen unto the Cape de Bona Speranza, according to the custome, with great ioy and gladnes of all that were in the shippe : for that as they then assure themselves that they sayle to Portingal, and not to turne againe into India (for so long as they are not past the Cape, they are alwaies in doubt) and as then we were about 50. miles beyond the Cape. The signes and tokens whereby they know themselves certainly to have passed the Cape, are great heapes and peeces of thicke reedes, that alwaies thereabouts drive uppon the water, at leaſt 15. or 20. miles from the land : as also certaine birds by the Portingals called Feysoins,¹ somewhat greater then sea mewes, being white & full of blacke spots over al their bodies & very easie to be known from al other birds. These are certain signes whereby the Pilots doe certainly persuade themselves that they are past the Cape, and having passed it, they set their course for S. Helena Northwest & Northwest & by west. The 27. of Apr. we were right in the wind, and so continued till the next day, and then we had a calm, being under 30. degrees on Portingal side. The 29. of Apr. we got before the wind, which is the generall wind yt. alwaies bloweth in those countries al the whole yere, untill yu. come to the Equinoctial line, and is a Southeast wind : so yt. they may wel let their sayles stand, & lay them down to sleep, for in ye greatest wind yt. bloweth there, they need not strike their maine yard above half the mast.

The 12. of May, in the morning betimes, we discovered the Iland of S. Helena, whereat there was so great ioy in the ship, as if we had bene in heaven : & as then we were about 2. miles from ye land, the Iland lying from us West, south west: whereunto we sayled so close, that with a caliver shot we might reach unto the shore : being hard by it, we sayled about a corner of the land, that from us lay Northwest, ¹Moraes Silva mentions the Feijão (plur., Feijöcs) as a seabird. Fai&io (Plur., Faisäes and Faisöes) is pheasant.

which having compassed wee sayled close by the land, West, North west: the land on that side beeing so high and still,¹ that it seemed to be a wall that reached unto the skyes. And in that sort we sayled about a mile and a half, and compassed about ye other corner that lay westward from us, which corner beeing compassed, we presentlie perceived the shippes that lay in the road, which were those ships that set sayle before us out of India, lying about a small half mile from the foresaid corner, close under the land, so that the land then lieth South east from them : and by reason of the high land the shippes lie there as safe as if they were in a haven: for they may well heare the wind whistle on the top of their maine yards, but lower it can not come : and they lie so close under the land, that they may almost cast a stone upon the shore. There is good ground there, at 25. and 30. fadomes deep, but if they chance to put further out, or to passe beyond it, they must goe forward, for they can get no more unto ye land •.² and for this cause we kept so close to the shore, that the height of the land took the wind from us, & the ship would not steer without wind, so that it drave upon the land, wherby our boresprit touched ye shore, & therwith we thought that shippe & goods had all beene cast away : but by reason of the great depth, being 10. fadomes water, and with the help of the Boats, and men off the other ships that came unto us, we put off from the land, without any hurt, and by those Boates wee were brought to a place wher the other ships lay at Anker, which is right against a valley, that lyeth betweene two high hilles, wherein there standeth a little Church called Saint Helena. There we found five shippes, which were, the ship that came from Malacca, and the S. Mary that had beene there about 15. daies, which came both together to the Cape de Bona Speranza, the S. Anthonie, and the S. Christopher being Adlniral

¹ Read : 'steep'.

² Orig. Dutch : (add) s' 'becausee the wind is right contrary'.

that had arrived there 10. daies before, and the Conception, which came thether but the day before us, so that ther wanted none of the Fleet but the S. Thomas, and by the signes and tokens, that we and the other ships had seene at Sea, we presumed it to be lost, as after

we understoode, (for it was never seene after) for the other shippes had seene Mastes, Deales, Fattes, Chestes, & many dead men that had bound themselves upon boards, with a thousand other such like signs. Our Admiral likewise had beene in great danger of casting away: for although it was a new ship, & this the first Viage it had made, yet it was so eaten with Wormes, that it had at the least 20. handfuls deepe of water within it, and at the Cape was forced to throw halfe the goods [over bord,] into the Sea, and were constrained continually to Pumpe with two Pumpes, both night and day, and never holde still: and being before the Iland of S. Helena, had ther also sunke to the ground, if the other ships had not holpen her. The rest of the shippes coulde likewise tell what dangers and miseries they had indured. About three Monthes before our arrivall at S. Helena, there had beene¹ a ship which the yere before set out of Ormus, with the goods & men that remained in the S. Salvador, that had beene saved by the Portingall armie,² upon the coast of Abex,³ and brought unto Ormus, as in an other place I have declared.⁴ That ship had wintered in Mosambique, and had passed [verie] soone by the Cape, & so sayled without any companie unto Portingall, having left some of her sicke men in the Iland, (as the maner is) which the next ships that came thether must take into them. These gave us intelligence, that about foure monthes before our arrival}, there had beene an English ship⁵ at the Iland of Saint Helena, which had

¹ Orig. Dutch : sailed from the island".
Abyssinia.

⁴ See p. 184, ante.

² Read: armada". ■ I.e.,

⁵ It was Thomas Cavendish. who sailed from Plymouth July 21st 1586, and returned there Sept. 9th, 1588.

sayled through the Straights of Magellanaes, and through the south seas, & from thence to the Ilands of PhiUippinas, and had passed through the Straights of Sunda, that lyeth beyond Malacca, betweene the Ilands of Sumatra and Iava : in the which way she had taken a shippe of China (such as they call lunckos) laden with Silver and Golde, and all kind of Silkes, and that shee sent a letter with a small

present to the Bishop of Malacca, telling him, that shee sent him that of friendship, meaning to come her selfe and visite him. Out of that ship of China, they tooke a Portingall Pilot, & so passed the Cape de Bona Speranza, and came to the Iland of Saint Helena ; where they tooke in fresh water and other necessities, and beate downe the Alter and the Crosse that stoode in the Church,¹ and left behind them a Kettle and a Sword, which the Portingales at our arrival found there, yet could they not conceive [or thinke] what they might meane. Some thought it was left there for a signe to some other ships of his companie, but everie man may thinke what he will thereof. In the ship of Malacca came for Factor of the Pepper, one Gerrit van Afhuysen, borne in Antwarpe, and dwelling in Lisbone, who had sayled in the same ship from Lisbone [about] two yeares before, for that they staid in Malacca at the least fourteene Monthes, by reason of the warres, and troubles that were in that countrie, untill Malacca was relieved, as I saide before : whereby they had passed great miserie, and beene at great charges. And because it is a very unwholesome countrie, together with ye constraint of lying there so long, of 200. men, that at first sayled from Lisbone in the ship, there were but 18. or 20. left alive, and all the rest dyed, so that they were enforced to take in other unskilfull men [in Malacca], to bring the shippe home. This Gerrard van Afhuysen, being of mine acquaintance and my good friend, before my departure out of Portingall for India,

Inarvelled and ioyed much to find me there, little thinking ¹ Orig. Dutcb • the altar of the little chuxch and the crosses".

that we should meete in so strange a place, and there we discoursed of our travels past. And of him among divers other things, I learned many true instructions as well of Malacca, as of the countries and Ilands lying about it, both for their manner¹ [of dealing in] trade of Marchandise, as in other memorable things. By the pictures following, you may see the true description of the Iland of Saint Helena, and of the three sides therof as we passed by it, and as we sayled about it to the road, as also of the Iland of Ascention. The description of which two Ilands you may here perceive and learne, as I my selfe could marke the same.

THE 94. CHAPTER

A briefe description of the Iland Saint Helena.

The Iland of Saint Helena is so named, because the Portingales discovered it uppon Saint Helens day, which is the twentie one of May.³ It is in compasse sixe miles,⁴ little more or lesse, and lyeth under sixteene degrees and a quarter, on the South side of the Equinoctall 550. Spanish miles from the Cape de Bona Speranza, and from the coast called Angola or Ethiopia 350. miles, & from Brasilia 510. miles. These are the two neerest lands adioyning to It is a verie high and hillie countrie, so that it commonly reacheth unt^o⁵ the cloudes: the countrie of it selfe is [verie] ashie and⁶ drie : also all the trees that are therein, whereof there are great store, & grow

¹ Orig. Dutch : manners".

² Orig. Dutch: and".

³ It was discovered by Joao de Nova the 22nd May 1502, on his return from India to Portugal.

⁴ I.e.. Dutch miles. The island is twenty-eight English miles in circuit.

⁵ Orig. Dutch : is with".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : " and very".

of themselves in the woodes, are little worth but only to burne : for it hath no special substance, but sheweth as if it were halfe consumed, so that it should seeme that some mines of Brimstone,¹ hath in times past beene in that Iland, as commonly all the Ilands are [all] much subiect to the same : for that in some places thereof they find Sulphur and Brimstone. When the Portingales first discovered it, there was not any beasts, nor fruite, [at all within the Iland,] but onely great store of fresh water, which is excellent good, and falleth downe from the mountaines, and so runneth in great abundance into the Valley, where the Church standeth, and from thence by small chanel,² into the Sea, where the Portingales fill their vessels full of fresh water, and wash their clothes : so that it is a great benefit [for them,] and a pleasant sight to behold, how cleare & in how many streames the water runneth downe into the valley, which may bee thought a myracle, considering the drinesse of the country together with the stonie Rockes and hilles therein. The Portingales have by little and little brought many beastes into it, and in the valleyes planted al sorts of fruites : which have growne there in so great abundance, that it is almost incredible. For it is so full of Goates, Buckes, wild Hogges, Hennes, Partridges, and Doves, by thousands, so that any man that will, may hunt and take them: & ther is alwaies [plentie and] suffcient, although there came as many shippes Inore into the Iland as there doe : and they may kill them with stones and staves, by reason of the gret numbers of them. Now for fruites, as Portingall Figges, Pomgranets, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons,³ and such like fruites, there are so many, that growe without planting or setting, that all the valleyes are full of them, which is a great pleasure to beholde, for that it seemeth to bee an earthly Paradise. It hath

¹ Orig. Dutch : some volcano".

² Orig. Dutch: " brooks".

³ Orig. lymen" (little lemons). See ch. 54, ante.

fruite all the yeare long, because it raineth there by showers at the least five or sixe times everie day, and then againe the Sunne shineth, so that

whatsoever is planted, there it groweth verie well : but because the Portugales are not over curious of new things, there groweth not of al sorts of fruites of Portingall and India in that Iland: for [assuredly] with out any doubt they would growe well in that land, because of the good temperature of the ayre, besides this they have so great abundance of Fish, round about the Iland, that it seemeth a wonder wrought of God : for with crooked nayles, they may take as much Fish as they will, so that all the shippes doe provide themselves of Fish of all sorts in that place, which is hanged up and dried, and is of as good a taste [and savor], as any Fish that ever I eate : and this every man that hath beene there, affirmeth to be true. And the better to serve their turnes, upon the Rockes¹ they find salt, which serveth them for their necessarie provisions, so that to conchide it is an earthly Paradise for ye Portingall shippes, and seerneth to have been miraculously discovered for the refreshing and service of the same, considering the smalnesse and highnesse of the land, lying in the middle of the Ocean seals], and so far from the firme land or any other Ilands, that it seemeth to be a Boye, placed in the midle of the Spanish Seats] : for if this Iland were not, it were impossible for the shippes to make any good or prosperous Viage : for it hath often fallen out, that some shippes which have missed thereof, have endured the greatest miserie in ye world, and were forced to put into the coast of Guinea, and there to stay the falling of the raine, and so to get fresh water, and afterwarde came halfe dead and spoyled into Portingall. It is the fashion, that all the sicke persons, that are in the shippes, nud can not well sayle in them, are left there in the Iland, with some provision of Rice, Bisket, Oyle, and some Spices, for Fish and flesh they may have enough, for when the ships

¹ Orig. Dutch : upon the cliffs on the seaside".

THE

are gone, then all the beastes (which by reason of the great number of people fly into the mountaines) come downe againe into the valleyes, where they may take them with their handes and kill them [as they list], those sicke men stay there till the next yeare, till other ships come thether, which take thern with them, they are commonly soone healed in that Iland ; as being a verie sound and pleasant countrie : and it is verie seldome seene, that any of them dveth there,

because they have alwaies a temperate ayre, and coole winde, and alwayes fruite throughout the whole yeare.¹ The king will not suffer any nian to dwell in it, because they should not destroye & spoyle the countrie, and holde it as their owne, but will have it common for everie man to take what he hath neede of. In time past there dwelt an Hermet in the Ile, [who continued there for] certaine yeares, under pretence of doing penance, and to uphold the Church, hee killed many of the Goates and Buckes, so that everie yeare hee sold at the least five or sixe hundred skinnes, and made great profit therof which the King hearina, caused him presently to be brought from thence into Portingall. Likewise upon a certaine time two Caffares or blacke people of Mosambique, and one laver,² with two women slaves stoale out of the shippes, and hid themselves in the Rockes of this Iland, which are verie high and Wilde, men can hardly passe them. They lived there together, and begot children, so that in the ende they were at the least twentie persons, who when the ships were gone, ran throughout the Iland and did much hurt, making their houses & dweling places betweene some of the hilles, where not any of the Portingales had beene, nor yet could easily come at them : and therein they hid themselves untill the shippes were gone,³ but in the end they were perceived, and the Portingales used all the meanes they could to take them : but they knew so well how

¹ Orig. Dutch without much change". ² I.e., Javan. ³ (orig. " when the shipe did lie there".

to hide and defend themselves, that in many yeares they could not be taken : in the end, fearing that they might in time be hurtfull unto them, and hinder them much, by expresse com mandement of the King, after long and great labour, they tooke them all and brought them psonem*s into Portingall so that at this present no man dwelleth therein, but only the sicke Inen, as I told you before. When the ships collie thether, everie man Inaketh his lodging under a tree, setting a Tent about it : for that the trees are there so thicke, that it presently seemeth a little towne or an annie lying in the felde. Everie man provideth for himself, both flesh, fish, fruite, and woode, for there is enough for them all : and everie one washeth Linnen. There they hold a generall fasting and prayer,¹ with Masse everie daye, which is done with great devotion, with procession, and thankesgivin ^a and other Himnes, thanking God that hee hath preserved them froui the danger of the Cape de Bona Speranza, and brought them to that Iland in safeties There they use [sonnetilnes] to Carve their names, and markes in trues & plants* for a perpetuall memorie : whereof many hundreth are there to be found, which letters with the growing of the trees, doe also grow bigger and bigger, we found names that had been there. since the yeare of the Lord 1510 & 1515, and everie yeare [orderly] following, which names stode upon Figge trees, every letter being of the bignesse of a spanner by reason of the ac'e and growing of the trees. This shal suffice for the description of the Iland of Saint Helena.

The 21. of May, being Saint Helenas day, and ~~Whitsun~~ after we had taken in all our fresh water, and other necessities, we set sayle altogether in companie, and directed our course towards Portingall, leaving about fiteene sicke men in the Ilande, & some slaves that ranne out of the ships The 26. of May in the Evening, wee spake with the Saint

¹ Orig. Dutch: confession and communion".

² Orig. Dutch: in the truukB and branches of the trft-S'.

Mary, and the next day with the Gallion of Malacca: the same Morning and in the afternoone with the Admirall, who willed us to follow him unto the Iland of the Ascention. The same day one of our slaves fell over bord, and although we used all the meanes we could to save him, yet we could not doe it, by reason we sayled before the winde. The same day at night wee saw the Iland of Ascention, and lauered¹ all that night, because we would not passe the Iland. In the Morning the 28. of May, we sayled about the Iland t.o see if there were any ground to Anker on, because the Admirall was so leake, that shee could no longer holde out : and the men desired the Offeers of the shippe, that they would lay the goods on land, in the Iland of Ascention, and there leave it with good watch and necessaries [for them that keepe it,] and so sayle with the emptie ship to Portingall : and there procure some other shippe to fetch the goods, thinking it was suffcient to have it well watched and kept there, for that there commeth not a ship in twentie yeares into that Iland, because there is nothing in it to be had. We went close unto it, by a verie white and faire Sand, where tbe Admirall and all the shippes¹⁴² cast out the Lead, and found from eightie to fiftie, and 40. Fadomes water : and although they might have gone closer to the land, yet the Officers excused themselves, saying, that they coulde not goe neerer, and that it was too deepe and verie dangerous for them to Anker there. Which they said to pacifie the men, desiring that they might borow two Pumpes more of the other shippes, and so without doubt they woulde bring the shippe safe unto Portingall, and although it would bee great paine and labour for them¹⁴³ [to doe it,] yet they must [of force] content themselves: for that the Adrnirall and all the Gentlemen that were in the shippe pumped both day and night, as their

¶ Better, laveered i.e., beat about.

¹⁴² Orig. Dutch: and we also".

¹⁴³ Orig. although it wu difficult to them".

turnes came about, as well as the meanest [in the shippe) onely to encourage the people. They borrowed one Pumpe of the Saint Mary, and sent to desire us to lend them another, and although our ship was none of the best [among the Fleet,] we¹ were of opinion not to lend him any, as not knowing what neede wee should have ourselves, having so - long a way to sayle, yet in the end seeing the great necessitie they were in, we lent them one, the rather because they sayd that the Admirals meanino was, if it were calme Tether, to discharge some of their wares into other shippes, thereby to lighten thetnselves, but it fell not out a.s they thought, so that with great miserie and labor they overcatne their iournie.

THE 95. CHAPTER.

Of the Iland called the Ascention.

This Iland was discovered upon Ascention daye,² and in shew seemeth as great as the Iland of Saint Hellena, but not so high. It is ful of hilles and dales, lying under eight degrees and a halfe, on the South side of the Equinoctiall line, and lyeth Northwest distant from Saint Helena, 190. Spanish miles, and from the Equinoctiall line 140. miles. There is not any fresh water in the Iland, nor one greene leafe or branch. It hath many hilles of a reddish colour, which shew like a certaine Earth in Spaine called Almagro,³ and is full of stonie hilles, and dried land, [it is] like Saint Helena. There hath beene some shippes there, that missed Saint Helena, and sought for fresh water in that Iland, but

¹ Orig. Dutch : and many".

² ne island was discovered by João de Nova on his voyage to India in 1501, and called " Ilha da Concepção" (Isle of the Conception), but Affonso d'Albuquerque, who two years later touched it on Ascension Day, called it, perhaps without knowing of Nova's discovery, after that day, ^s ' Ilha da Ascensão". Read : almagre",—" red ochre".

could find none. It hath certaine faire and white Sandes about it, and great store of Fish, wherein it surpasseth S. Helena, but in it there are no beastes at all, onely by reason of the great quantitie of Fishes ther are so many Birds in it yt. it is strange, and they are of the bignesse of young Geese, & came by thousands flying about our ships, crying and making great noyse, and ranne up and downe in the shippe, some leaping and sitting on our shoulders and armes, not once fearing us, so that wee tooke many of then), and wrung of their neckes, but they are not good to eate, because they taste morish.¹ I thinke the cause they are so tame is, because they see but few men(, and some desire to goe to them]. About that Iland and the Iland of Saint Helena, unto the Equinoctiall line, there are flying Fishes, as great as Herings, which flie by great flockes together, two or three Fadome above the water, and flie in that manner at the least a quarter of a mile, untill their win^os or finnes be drie, and then they can flie no longer, but fall into the water, and there wet thetnselve.s, and then flie a^{cr}aine above the water. The cause why they flie in that sort is, because they are chased by the great fishes, that eate them, and to escape from them, they flie above the water, and some tirnes into the shippes: for Inany of thmn fell into our ship. which flew too high, for when their wings are drie they must needes fall.

From that Island of Ascention the shippes held their course Northwest and by til they be a degree past the Equinoctiall line on the North side, where there lyeth a cliffe called Penedo de Sam Pedro, which many times they see, and to it from the Islande of Ascention are 300. miles. The 5. of lune we passed againe the Equinoctiall line, and then again began we to see the North starre, which we had lost under ten degrees, on this side Cochijn, and now began to lose the sight of the South starre, and there we had the sun in the South at twelve of the clocke at noone, in which

¹ Orig. lhlch '6 fishy' Moorish, Old Engl.=•' strong-tasted",

on the other side of the line at the same time is in the North. The 8. of June, being 4. degrees in the North, we lost our generall South east winde, that had served us from the Cape de bona Speranza thether, & then began the raines and calmeg: for as then we began to come neare the coast of Guinea, which continueth to 9. degrees. These calmes and raines helde us till 11. degrees, being the 20. of lune, whereby the ships seperated themselves, by reason of the calmes which made them not able to steerre : and in the 11. degrees they met againe, and there we had a North east wind, which is called the generall winde, because it floweth continually in those Countries, and holdeth to 30. and 32. degrees, beginning many times at 6. and 7. degrees : but wee had it not till wee were under 11. degrees. This wind is somewhat scant, for wee must of force saile in the wind, because our chiefe course is Northwest and by North.

The 23. of lune we passed the point of Capo Verde, which is under 15. degrees, and the 26. of the same month we passed the Islands of Capo Verde, which are ten in number. They beginne under 15. degrees, and end in 19. degrees, and are distant from the firme land of Capo Verde, from 70. to 160. miles inwards to the sea. Then wee entred into the sea, called Sergasso, which all covered with hearbes, so that it seemeth to be like a greene field, & so thicke that a man can not see the water, neyther can the ships passe through them, but with great labour, unlesse they have a strong wind. The hearbe is like Samper,¹ but yellow of colour, & hath berries like Goose berries, but nothing in them. The Portingalles call it Sargasso, because it is like the herbes that groweth in their welles [in Portingall,] called Sargasso : whereupon that sea is called Sargasso. It is not knowne from whence it commeth : for there is no land nor Island that is knowne to bee neare that sea, but the coast of Africa,

¹ Orig. Dutch : peterselye" (parsley). ~~Samper~~—"æmpbire't, and is believed to be herbe de Saint Pierre".

which is at the least more then 400. miles from thence. It is thought it commeth from the ground, and yet there is no ground in that place to be founde : and in sayling to India the shippes come not into that sea, (for then they keepe closer to the shore, so that it is not once seene) and it is not found in any place but there, beginning at 20. degrees, & continuing to 34 degrees, so thicke, and 80 full as if they were whole Islandes, most strange to beholde. In the countrey it is as cold in winter, as it is here with us when it freezeth not, which the Portugallies esteeme a great cold, and cloath themselves against it [as we doe in a mightie great frost]. The last of Iune wee were under 23. degrees, being right under the sunne: for yt. the sun was then in the same height, and we also under ye Tropike of Cancer, which is the furthest part that the Sunne goeth Northwarde, and then it turneth againe unto the Equinoctial line, and from thence into the South. Wee passed ye line of Tropicus Capricorni twice, once on the South side, by the ende of the Island of S. Iulian, and then againe under 23. degrees, after we had passed the Cape de bona Speranza. The 2. of Iuly wee were under the height of the Islands of Canarie, which lie under 28. and 29. degrees, and are distant from the coast of Barbarie and Africa from 30. to 80. miles, which Islandes lay on our right hande : and because in those Islandes there are many things that are worthie the noting, therefore I thought it convenient to make a briefe description of them.

THE 96. CHAPTER.

A briefe description of the Islands of Canaria.

The Islandes of Canaria are seven, which in times past were called the Fortunadas, and at this day by the Spaniards are called the Canaries, by reason of the great numbers of dogges

which they founde in them, when they were first discovered.¹⁴⁴ The names of the Islands are, Great Canarie, Teneriffe, La Palma, La Gomera, El' Hierro, Lansarotte, and Fuente Ventura*. In the Island of Teneriffe there is a hill called Pico de Terraira,¹⁴⁵ which is thought to bee the highest hill that ever was found, for it may easily bee seene at the least threescore miles into the sea, before they come at it.¹⁴⁶ It cannot be climed but in the monthes of Iuly and August • for all the other monthes it lyeth full of snowe, although below in the Island, and in other Ilands thereabouts, they see no snow. It is three dayes iourney to clime up into it, and on the toppe thereof it is flat, and when it is clear and faire weather, a man may from thence see all the Islandes round about it, although some of them are at the least 50. miles distant, and as much in compasse. The two monthes in which they use to clime up upon the hill, they bring downe certaine peeces of brimstone, from whence it is much caried into Spaine: and at my being in the Island of Tercera, a shipper [one of my acquaintance] that came from Teneriffe, gave me a peece thereof, for a remembrance of him. In one of those Islandes called Hierro, or of Iron, there is a wonderfull and strange thing to be seene, and I verely thinke it is one of ye strangest things ein the world. This Island is one of the greatest of all the seven : but it is an unfruitful and barren land, and so drie, that in all the Island there is not one droppe of fresh water to bee found, but onely in some places uppon the sea side,

¹⁴⁴ This is a fable. The name Canaria, and its derivation a neultitudine. canum ingenti8 neagnitudini8, really came from King Juba, in Pliny (vi, 37). The Spaniards were not the discoverers (or, properly, re-discoverers) of these islands, but Genoese mariners, about the end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth, century.

¹⁴⁵ Thae islands are inhabited. Besides, there are six little uninhabited islands.

¹⁴⁶ Read: Pico de Teyde",

¹⁴⁶ 'This is the very reason why it was thought much more elevated than it actually is.

which is farre from hand, so that it profiteth the inhabitants but very little. But God of his

mercie hath provided for the want of water both for men and beastes, in this maner : for there is a great tree, which no man knoweth, (for the like is not found in any other place) the leaves whereof are small and long, and alwaies greene without chaunuing [colour]: this tree is covered and conncpassed about with a snnall cloud, which abvaies continueth in one forn)e, and never altereth nor diminisheth : and this cloud casteth dew upon the leaves of the tree, which hang down, and drop continually (without ceasing) a most cleare, thinne, and fine water, which falleth into [certaine] Cesternes, that by the inhabitants of the Island are made round about & under the tree, therein to keepe and preserve the water.l

[The Island of Ascention, so called, because it was discovered upon the day of Christs ascention into heaven, is not inhabited because of the unfruitfulness thereof, & because it wanteth fresh water: which is also the cause that it is not visited by the ships, for that they hope for no refreshing in the saine. The Hilles of this Iland are redde like Bolus. About this Iland are many birds, because of the great nurnbers of fishes that are about it, specially snrall flying fishes, which in Portingall are called Pisee Ibolodor. Reade Inore hereof in the booke, in Folio, 175.]²

And this water is in so great abundance, that it serveth [all the Island] for their necessarie uses, not onely for the people, but also for their cattle throughout all the Isle, and no uran can retnen)ber when that wonder first began.

On the right side of this Island³ about a hundred Illiles distant, there is yet an other wonder to be noted, which is,

¶ It appears frmn credible sources that this tree, u til-tree (Lauru8 foetenö), standing not far from the little town of Valver(le, indeed distils vater in great abundance from its leaves. It held this power to the end of the seventeenth century, but then, by age, it lost its dense foliage, and with it this peculiarity.

¶ L'his passa• 'e is an interpolation, not occurring in the original Dutch text. ³ Orig. Dutch these Islailtö".

that ofteu times there is an Islande seene thereabouts, called San Borondon,¹ where divers men have been on lande, [being onely such] as fell upon it on the sodaine, and not looking for it : who affrme it to bee a very fayre, ~~pleasan~~ and greene countrey full of trees, and all kinds of victuaile, and that it is inhabited by people that are Christians : but no man knowes of what nation they are, neyther what language they speake, The Spaniards of the Islandes of Canaria have many times sayled towards it to view it, but they could never find it : whereupon there goeth divers opinions of it, for some think it to be enchanted, and that it may not bee seene but upon certaine dayes: some thinke it to bee very small, and alwaies covered with cloudes, and that therefore it can not bee seene nor founde out : and also the great stormes and strength of the water driveth the shippes from it : but to conclude, it is holden for a truth, that the Ilande lyeth thereabouts, as all those that come from thence doe certainly affrme. The Ilandes of Canaria are very fruitfull, and plentifull of all thinges, both victuailes and other necessities. They have of all kinds of corne, specially excellent good Wine, which from thence is caried into all places. There is likewise great store of Sugar, which is much esteemed, and also caryed into all countries of Christendome, which causeth great tramcke unto those Ilands, as well by Spaniardes and Portingalles, as other nations, and is the common staple for the shippes that sayle out of Spayne into the West Indies, and refreshe themselves there, and also take in such Wyne as they commonly use to carry with them to the West Indies. They have also great abundance of Cattle and Cammelles, and are now inhabited by Spanyardes, having yet therein many of the naturall borne inhabitantes, which they doe call Guanchas, who by reason of their long conversation with the Spaniardes, doe wholly use their customes, [and manner of

¹ A fabulous island, called after Saint Brandan, an Irish monk of the sixth century, whose legendary voyage is described in an old poem.

apparell]. The chiefe of these Islands is great Canaria, where there is a Bishop, and the inquisition with the tribunal Royal, and it hath the government over all the other Islandes, that are called the Canaries.

The 6. of Iulie wee were under 32. degrees, where wee lost the generall North-East wind, and had a calme, and saw much of the hearbe called Sargasso, which covered all the sea. The 10. of the same month, we got againe before the wind, being under 34. degrees, and then we saw no more of the hearbe Sargasso, but a faire cleare sea.

The eighteenth of Iulie wee were under 39. degrees, under which height lieth the Iland called de Coruo, and the Island of Tercera, and also the river of Lisbone, all these dayes we had many calmes. The next day wee had West wind being a right forewinde, and saw many flying fishes, almost as great as Haddokes, that flew three or foure fadomes high above the water.

The 22. of Iuly, the winde continuing, about noone we saw the Islands called }lores, and de Coruo, which lie one close to the other: from thence to the Island of Tercera Eastward are 70. miles. At that time wee began to have many sick men, that is to say, some sicke in their eyes, and some in their breaste and bellies,¹ by reason of the long voiage, and because their victuals began to loose the taste, and savour, and many wanted meat, whereby divers of them through want were compelled to seeth rice with salt water, so that some of them died, which many times were found under the fore deck that had laine dead two or three dayes no man knowing it, which was a pittitull sight to behold, considering the miserie they indure[d] aboard those ships. There died in our ship from India unto that place, of slaves and others, to the number of* 24. persons.

The same day about Evening, being by the Islandes of

¹ Orig. Dutch : " en schucrbuyck'l (und of scurvy). ² Orig. Dutch : more then".

Flores and Coruo, wee perceived three shippes that Inade towards us, which came from under the land, which put us in great feare:

for they came close. by our Admirals, & shot divers times at him, & at another ship of our companie, whereby wee perceived them to be English men, for they bare an English flagge upon their maine tops, but none of them shewed to be above 60. tunnes in greatnes. About Evening they followed after us, and all night [bore lanternes with Candles burning in them at their sternes, although the Moone shined. The same night passing]¹ hard by the Island of Fayarl,² the next day being betweene the Island of S. George that lay on our right hand, and the small Island called Gratoso³ on our left hand, we espied the three English ships still following us that tooke counsell together, whereof one sayled backwards, thinking that some other ship had coine after us without coinpany, & for a small tilne was out of sight, but it was not long before it came ac^yaïne to the other two, wherewith they tooke counsell, & came all three together a^oainst our shippe, because we lay in the lee of all our ships, and had the Island of S. George [on the one side in steede of a sconce,] thinking to deale so with us, that in the end we should be constrained to runne uppon the shore, whereof wee wanted not much, and in that manner with their flagges openly displayed, came lustily towardes us, sounding their Trunnpets, and sayled at the least three tinies about us, beating us with Musket and Caliver, and some great peeces, and did us hurt⁵ in the body of our shippe, but spoyled all our sayles aud ropes, and to conclude, we were so plagued by thein, that no Inan durst put forth his head, and when wee shot ofl' a peece, we had at the least an houres worke to lade it againe, whereby wee had so great a noise and crie in the

¹ Orig. Dutch : 'L' all night gave each other signals from the top. 'i'he satne night, the moon shining, we passed"

² Read : " Fayal" ³ Read: " Graciosa".

« (orig. Dutch : tot eel) leggher (as a lee-shore). «(orig. Dutch) little hurl".

ship, as it we had all bin. cast a'vay, whereat the English men thmnselves beganne to 'nocke us, and with a thousand iesting words called unto us. In the uneane, time the other shippes hoised all their sailes, & did the best they could to saile to the, Island of Tercera, not looking once behinde them to help us, doubting they should corne too late thether, not caring fur us, but thinking themselves to have done sufficiently : ~~as~~ they saved their own stakes, whereby it Inay easily be seeme what company they keepe one with the other, & what order is among them. In the end the English men perceivimr small advantage against us, (little knowing in what case and feare we were, as also because ^s,ve were not far from Tercera) left us, which made us not a litle to reioyce, as thinking our selves to be risen from death to life, although we were not well assured, neither yet voide of feare till we lay in the road before Tereera, & under the safetie of the Portingales fort, & that we migllt (tet thether in good time we made all the sailes we could : on the other side we were in great doubt, because wee knew not what they (lid in the Island, nor whether they were our friendes or enemies, and 'tvee doubted so much the Inore, because vv'ee found no men of war nor any Carvels of advise frmn Portingal, as v.,^e Inade our accounts to doe, that might convay us from thence, or rive us advise, as in that countrie ordinarilie they use to (10,¹ & because the Englishmen had bin so victorious in those parts, it made us suspect that it went not well with Spaine : they of the Iland of Tercera, were in no lesse feare then we, for that seeina our fleet, they thought us to be Englishmen, & that we came to overrun the Iland because the 3. English Inen had bound up their flags & came in cmnpany with us: for the which cause the Iland sent out 2. Carvels that lay there with advise ffrom the King, for the Indian ships that should conie thither. Those Carvels came to view us, and perceiving what wee were, made after us, where uppon the English ships

left us, & made towards them, because the Carvels thought them to be friends, and shunned them not, as supposing them to be of our company, but we shot foure or five times and made signes unto them that they should make towards the Island, which they presently did. The English men perceiving that did put forwards into the sea, and so the Carvels bordered us, telling us that the men of the Island were all in armes, as having received advise from Portingall, that Sir Francis Drake was in a readines, and would come unto those Islands. They likewise brought us newes of the overthrow of the Spanish Fleet before England, and that the English men had beene before the gates of Lisbone : wherupon the king gave us commandement that we should put into the Island of Tercera, and there lie under the safetie of the Castle untill we received further advise what wee should doe, or whether we should saile: for that they thought it too dangerous for us to goe to Lisbone. Those newes put our fleet in greate feare, and made us looke uppon each 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 only used to come thether, and to laver¹ to and fro, sending their boates on land to fetch such necessaries as they wanted, without ankering but being by necessity compelled thereunto, as also by the kinges commandement, and for that wee understood the Earle of Cumberland not to bee farre from those Islands with certaine ships of war, we made necessitie & vertue, and entring the rode, ankered close under the Castle, staying for advise, and order from the king to performe our voyage, it being then the 24. of Iuly & S. James day. We were in al 6. ships, that is 5. from East Indies, & one from Malacca, & lay in the rode before the Towne of Angra, from whence we presently sent three or foure Carvels into Portin-

¹ See p. 259, note 1.

gall, with advise unto the king of our arivall. There we lay in great daunger, and much feare, for that when the month of

August commeth it is very dangerous lying before that Iland, for as then it beginneth to storme. The shippes are there safe from all windes, savin^{cr} onely from the South and Southeast windes: for when they blow, they lie in a thousand dangers, specially the east Indian ships, which are very heavily laden, and so full, that they are almost readie to sinke, so that they can hardly be steered.

The fourth of August in the night we had a South winde out of the sea, wherewith it began so to storme, that all the ships were in great danger to be cast away, and to run upon the shore : so that they were in great feare and shot off their peeces, to call for help. The officers and most of the sailers were on land, none but pugs¹ and slaves being in the ships: for it is a common custome with the Portingales, that wheresoever they anker, presently they goe all on land, and let the shippe lie with a boy or two in it. All the bells in the Towne were hereupon rung, and there was such a noyse and crie in everie place,² that one could not heare the other speak : for those that were on land by reason of the foule weather, could not get aboard, and they in the Shippe could not cmne to land. Our Shippe the Santa Crus was in great danger, thinking verily that it shuld have run upon the sands, but God help them. The ship that came from Malacca brake her Cables, and had not men enough aboard the shippe, nor any that could tell how to cast forth another anker: so that in the end they cut their mastes, & drove upon the where it stayed, and brake in peeces, and presently sunke under the water to the upper Oorlope, and with that the winde came North West, whelewith the storme ceased, and the water became callne. If that had not beene, al the ships had followed the same course : f'or that scenne of

¹ Orig. Dutch : putgers". See p. 227. ² Orig.

Dutch : " in the whole town".

thenu were at the point to cut their Masts and Cables to gave their lives, but God would not have it so. In that ship of Malacca were lost many rich and costly Marchandises : for these ships are ordinarily as rich¹ as anie ships that come from India, as being full of all the rich wares of China, Maluco, Java, and all those countries, so that it was great pittie to see what costly thinges, (as Silkes, Damaskes, clothes of gold and silver,² & such like wares) fleted upon the sea,³ and [were] torne in peeces. There was much goods saved, that lay in the upper part of the ship, and also' by duckers, as pepper, Nutmegs, and Cloves, but Inost of it was lost, and that which was saved, was [in a spoyled, and little worth : which presently by the kinges officers in the Island was seased upon, and to the Fanners uses, shut up in the *andega*,⁴ or Custorne house, for the Kinges custmne, not once regarding the poore men, nor their long and dangerous Voiage that had continued the space of three yeares, with so great Iniserie and trouble by them indured in Malacca, (as in another place I have alreadie shewed) so that they could not obtaine so Inuch [favour] of the king nor of his officers, that of the goods that were saved aud brought to land, they niight have some part, although they offered to put in suerties for so nntch as the might amount unto, or els to leave as nmch goods in the officers hands as would satisfie them, and although they made daily, and pittifull complaintes, that they had not where with to live, and that they desired upon their owne adventures to freight [certaine] shippes or Carvels at their owne charge, and to put in good suerties to deliver the goods in the Custome house of Lisbone, yet could they not obtaine their requests ; but were answered that the king,

1 Orig. Dutch: biways richer".

2 Orig. Dutch : (add) " costly porcelain".

3 Orig. Dutch : (add) and were cast on shore". 4 Orig. Dutch : (add) " in the long run". b (orig. Dutch : for the most part". 6 Read : Alfandega".

for the assurance of his custome, and of all the goods, would send an Armado by sea to fetch the goods: which fetching continued for the space of two yeares and a halfe, and yet nothing was done, for there came no Armado.

In the meane time the poore saylers consumed all that they had, and desperately cursed both themselves, the king, and all his officers: yet in the end by great and importunate sute of the Farmers of the pepper, every man had licence to lade his goods in what ship hee would, after it had laine there for the space of two yeares and a halfe, putting in suerties to deliver the goods in the custome house of Lisbone, where they must pay the halfe & more of the same goods for custome to the King, without any respect of their hard fortune and great miserie, [during their long and dangerous Voyage], and he that will be dispatched in the Custome house there, must see the officers,¹ otherwise it is most commonly three or foure monthes before the goods are delivered unto the owners, and the best things, or any fine devise that the Marchants for their own uses² bring out of India, if the officers like them they must have them, yet they will promise to pay for them, [but they set no day when : so that the poore Marchants are forced to give them rest, and wel contented that the officers are so pleased, and use no more delaies].³

The eight of August, the officers of the ships tooke counsell together with the Governour of the Island what they were best to doe, thinking it not good to follow the kinges advise, considering their long staying, and fearin^{cr} some other hard fortune if they should stay, and because a great Gallion, being a man of warre, and very strong, lay as then before

¹ Orig. Dutch: must continually fill up the hands of the custom. omcers with present⁸".

² Orig. Dutch: that any man for his own pleasure".

³ Orig. Dutch: but nothing comes of it, and they must remain silent and feign contentment".

THE EAST INDIES.

the Island, wherein was the Governour of Brasilia, who by foule weather had put in there: they concluded that this Gallion being well appointed should sayle with them to Lisbone, and although they did it without the advise and commandement of the king, yet had they rather so to adventure their lives upon the seas, then againe to stay the danger of the Haven, for that the winter did daylie more and more increase, so that they were not to looke for any better weather, and in that sort appointing themselves as well as they could, and taking in all necessarie provisions, the same day they all set saile with no small fear to fall into some misfortune by the way : but because many that were of the ship of Malacca, stayed at Tercera to save such goods as by any meanes might be saved, and [by that meanes to help selves],¹ (among the which was the Factor of the pepper, beeing one of my acquaintance,' at whose request, as also hecause the Pepper of that ship, and of all the other ships belonged all to one Farmer, by whom I was appointed Fac.tm•, [and] seeing the necessitie he had, and that he alone could hardly dispatch so great a matter,) I tooke Older for mine owne affaires, and having dispatched it by other shippes, I stayed there to help him, till wee had further advise, and order from the Farmers² of the Pepper and other spices and wares, of the which goods we saved a great quantitie by meanes of Duckers and other Instruments [that we used], having advise from the Farmers & the King that it shuld not be long before they sent for us, willing us to stay there, and to looke unto the goods. This staying and fetching us away continued (as I said before) for the space of two yeares and a halfe, whereby you may consider the good order, and pollicie of the Admiraltie of Portingall, and with what diligence and care they seeke for the common profit of the land,

¹ Orig. Dutch : ende te beneficiëren" (and to benefit them).

² See p. 219.

³ Orig. Dutch : (add) " and owners".

and the poore Marchantes of the Countrie,¹ whome they ought to favor and help, as much as possiblief they may, but they do cleane contrarie, as those which deale in Portingall doe well finde.

The 13.² of August the ships came back againe unto the Island of Tercera, because they had a contrarie wind, as also for want of fresh water, but they ankered not. The day before the Earle of Cumberland,⁸ with 6. or 7. ships of warre, sayled by the Iland of Tercera, & 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, & with them they sayled towards Lisbon, having a good wind : so that within 11. dayes after they arrived in the river of Lisbone with great gladnes, & triumph : for if they had stayed but one day longer before they had entred the river, they had all beene taken by Captaine Drake, who with 40. ships came before Cascalis,⁴ at the same time that the Indian ships cast anker in the river of Lisbone, being garded thither by divers Gallies. Now by the discourse of this long and perilous voiage, you may sumciently perceive, how that onely by the grace and speciall favour of God, the Indian ships doe performe their voiaages, yet with great miserie, paine, labour, losse, and hinderance : wherbY men may likewise consider the manner of their Navigation, ordinances, customes, and governments of their ships, so that [in comparison of many other Voyages,] this present Voyage may be esteemed a happy & prosperous voyage : for oftentimes it chanceth, that but one or two ships (of the five) that yearely saile to India

¹ Orig. Dutch : and the of their subjecta".

² Read: 30th".

³ See Edward Wright's Journal of Cumberland's Voyage to the Agores.—Hakluyt, ii, p. 156.

¶ Cascãeg, near the mouth of the Togas, which Lingchoten calls river of Lisbon".

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come safe home, as of late it hath bin seene, some being taken, and some lost, altogether¹ by their owne follies, & bad order, as herin at large you may perceive, &c.

 THE 97. CHAPTER.

[Of the] description of the Idlauds of Acores or the Flemmish Islands.

The Isles of Acores, or the Flemmish Islands, are 7. that is, Tercera, Saint Michael, S. Mary, S. George, Gratiota, Pico, & Fayael. There are yet two Islands called Flores and Coruo, which are not contained under the name of Acores, but yet at this day are under the government of the same Islands, so that they are in all accounted 9. Islands. They are called Acores, that is to say, Sparhaukes or Haukes, because that in their first discoverie, they found many Sparhaukes in then), whereof they hold the name, although at this day there is not any there to be found.² They are also called the Flemmish Islands, that is of the Neatherlanders, because the first that inhabited the same³ were Neatherlanders, whereof till this time there is a great number and offsprinø remaining, that in manner and behaviour are altogether like Neatherlanders, and there is yet in the same Island a running water, that issueth out of a hill, & so runneth into the sea, where as yet those issues or ofspringes of Neatherlanders inhabite, & is called Aribera⁴ dos Framengos, that is the Flemmish river. The principall Iland of them all, is that of Tercen,

¶ Orig. Dutch : (add). mostly",

² Probably the Portuguese took the kites, which are indigenous in the Agores, for hawks, which are not found there. Hawk is in Portug.

apr.

^J Orig. Dutch : the island of Fayal% ■

Read : ^s "a ribeira".

TO

called Insula de Iesus Christus of Tercera. It is betweene 15. or 16. miles in compasse, and is altogether a great Cliffe of land, [whereby in it there is little roome]: ¹for it is as it were walled round about with Cliffes : but where any strand or sand is, there standeth a fort. It hath no Havens nor entrance of waters, for the securitie and safetie of the ships, but only before the chiefe towne called Angra, where it hath an open Haven, which in forme is like a halfe Moone, by the Portingales called Angra, whereof the Lowne hath her name.² It hath on the one side in manner of an elbow sticking forth, two high hilles, called Bresyle, which stretch into the sea, so yt. a far off they seeme to bee devided from the Iland. Those hils are very high, so that being upon them, a man may see at the least 10. 12. and sometimes 15. miles into the sea, being cleare weather. Upon these hils there stand two small stone pillers, where there is a Centinel placed, that [continually] watcheth to see what ships are at sea, and so to advertise those of the Island : for that as many ships as hee séeth comming out of the west, that is from the Spanish Indies, or Brasilia, Cabo Verde, Guinea, and the Portingall Indies, and [all] other waies lying south or west, for everie ship he setteth a flagge upon the piller in the west, and when the ships which he descrieth are more then 5. then hee setteth up a great auncient, betokening a whole fleet of ships, the like he doth upon the other piller, which standeth in the East, for such shippes as corue from Portingall, or other places out of the East or North partes, these pillers may bee easily seene in all places of the towne, by reason of the highness

of the hils, so that there is not one ship or sayle that [is at sea, or] maketh towards the Island, but it is presently knowne throughout all the towne, and over all the whole Iland : for the watch is not holden onely upon those two hils iutting into the sea, but also upon all corners, hilles

■ (orig. Dutch : " which I)akes it unconqucrable".

² Angra Incans a cove or small bay.

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and cliffes through out the Iland,¹ and as soon as they perceive any ships, the Governer and Rulers are presently advertised therof, that they may take such order therein as need requireth. Upon the furthest corner into the sea* standeth a fort, right against another fort that answeretb it : so that those two forts doe shut and defend the mouth or open haven of the towne, where the ships lie in the road, and so no ship can either goe in or come forth, without the licence or permission of those two forts. This towne of Angra is not only the chiefe towne of Tercera, but also of al other townes 'Within ye Islands thereabouts. Therein is resident, the Bishop, the Governour for the King,⁸ and the [chiefe place of iudgement, or] tribunall seate of all the Islands of Acores. .

Three miles from this towne lietli another towne towards the North, called Villa de Praya (for Praya is as much to say, as strand) because it lieth hard by a great strand, and for that cause there is little trafique thether, as not having any convenient place for ships to come at it : yet some times there commeth sonle one, that by reason of contrarie wind cannot get before the towne of Angra, and so by constraint discharge their goods in that Towne, which from thence are carried by land to Angra, and yet some part thereof is spent [and used] there. It is walled and well housed, but not many people in it, and such as are in it, doe get their livings most by husbandrie: for there are very faire corne lands. The Island is likewise very fruitful and

pleasant, it hath much cornc and wine, but the Wine is not verie good to carrie into other Countries [thereabouts], because it is small, and will not long continue, so that it is used in the Countrey

¹ Orig. Dutch: (add) which have a prospect to the sea".

² Orig. Dutch: (add) '6 at the foot of the foresaid high mountain named Bresyl".

³ Orig. Dutch : Ilrc is the cathedrnl of the bishopric, the govern"lent".....

'ro

by the common people : but such as are of wealth, for the most part drinke wine of Madera and Canaria. It aboundeth in flesh, fish, & all other necessities and meats for mans body wherewith in time of neede they might helpe themselves. Oyle there is none, but it commeth out of Portingall. Also Salt, pottes, pannes, and all kinde of earthen vesselles, Chalke, and such like are brought thether out of other places, [for there they are not to bee founde :] for fruites they have (besides Peaches of divers kindes, and in so great abundance that it is strange) Cherries, Pluxnmes, Walnuttcs, Haslenuttcs, Chesnuttcs, but those not very good of Apples, Peares, Oranges and Lemons, with all such like fruites there are sufficient. Of all sorts of Hearbs and plants, as Coleworts, Radishes, and such like they have at their certayne times of the yeare. They have likewise in that Island a certaine fruitc that groweth under the earth, like Radishes or other roots, but the leaves or plants are trees like Vines, but different in leaves, and groweth longwise upon the groundc : it beareth a fruitc called Batatas, that is very good, and is so great that it weigheth a pound, some more, some lesse, but little esteemed: and yet it is a great sustenance and foode tor the common sort of people. It is of good account in Portingall, {Or thether they use to bring it for a present, and those of the Ilande by reason of the great abundance doe little

esteeme it. There is also another kinde of stuffe that is sowed like corne, and is a fruite : it groweth uppon the roote of the grasse or leaves, and is round and as bi^coe as a great Pea.se, but not so rounde : in eating it tasteth like Eardnuttcs, but harder to bite : it is likewise a good meate and much esteemed in other places, but by reason of the great quantitie thereof, it is most used² to fatten their Hogges, and is called lunssa. There is also in the Iland a certaine plant, which is found in all places therof in the open fields : it groweth as

¹ Orig. Dutch : not much".

^a Orig. Dutch : (add) on the island".

LINSCIIOTF..X

high as a man, and beareth no fruite, onely the roote thereof is a substance, of the thicknesse of a mans two fistcs, and in shew as if it were natural golden hair, and in handling like soft silke, which is used there to stuffe and fill their beddes in steede of wooll and feathers: and I do certainly beleeeve, if any man of understanding woulde take it in hand, it would well be woven. The principallest traffique of this Iland is their woad,¹ such as wee use for dying (wherof much is made in that Iland, and is fetched from thence by Englishmen, Scottes, and French Inen, in barter for cloathcs and other wares, •tvho continually traffique into that Iland : and although by reason of the warres, the Englishmen are forbidden to traffique thether, yet under the names of Scots and French men, they have continuall trade there. The Iland hath not any wilde beastes or fowles, but very fewe saving onely Canarie birdcs, which are there by thousands, wher many birders take them, and thereof make a dayly living, by carying them into divers places. It hath also wonderfull many Quailes, which they call Codornisen : of tame fowles, as Hennes & Gynny hens,² are there likewise great store. Hunting is there little used, but only for Cunnies, which are very great Hares, Harts, Partridges, Venison, and such like are not there to be found, because of

the little respect or care⁴ the inhabitantes have to breede any such thinges. Fish is [very] plentiful), and of divers kindes and very good • in Summer there is great store taken, for in Winter they can hardly brooke the seas. The chiefe monthes of winter weather for raine and stormes are, Ianuarie, Februarie, March and Aprill, and also the month of September is commonly [very] stormie : all the other monthes it is commonly good weather, The Countrey is verie hillie, and in some places

¹ Orig. Dutch : " pastel".

² (orig. Dutch .. turkeys".

³ (orig. Dutch : which are much increased there". ⁴

Orig. Dutch : " the little interest".

wooddy, full of bushes and trees : it is hard to travel, because their waies for the most parte are stony, so that for a mile, or a mile and a halfe together, men can see no ground, but only stones,¹ which for sharpenesse and fashion² shew like pointed Diamantes, whereby one can hardly tread upon it, least it should cut through both shooes and feet: and yet it is all planted with Vines, so full [and thick,] that in summer time you can hardly see through it, for that the rootes thereof doe grow betweene the stones : so that a man would think it impossible that any thing should grow therein : and which is more, in some places it seemeth impossible for a man to tread upon it, being so wilde and desert as it sheweth, and nothing but harde stones and rockes. On good ground their Vines will not grow, but onely in the wild & stoney places : & for that cause they are much esteemed. The good groundes and plaine fieldes, which in some places are verie manie, specially by villa da Praya, are sowed with corne and woad, & they have so much corne that they neede not bring any from other places : although that besides their inhabitants & natural borne Islanders, they have continually with them .14. companies of Spaniards, which are all fed and nourished by the corne that groweth in the countrey, unlesse there chance to come a [hard &] unfruitfull yeare, as oftentimes it doth, for then they are forced to helpe themselves with forraine corne, and that specially because of the soldiers that lie in the Iland: & yet it is strange, that the corne and all other things in the Iland continue not above one yeare, and that which is kept above a yeare is nought and nothing worth. And therefore to keepe their corne longer then a yeare, they are forced to bury it in the earth, for the space of fpure or five mouthes together, to the which end every townseman hath his pit at one ende of the towne in^g the common high

¹ Orig. Dutch: rocks and cliffy hills".

² Orig. Dutch unevenness".

¹ Orig. Dutch , beneath".

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'tvay, which is appointed för the purpose, and every man setteth his marke upon his pitte [stone] : the Corne is but lightly buried in the earth : the holes within are rounde, and the toppes thereof so wide that a man may¹ creep in, wherunto there is a stone purposely made to cover it, which shutteth it uppe very close. Some of the pittes are so great, as that they may holde two or three lastes of corne, some greater, & some smmler, as every man hath his provision : and as soone as the corne is reaped and fanned (which is in luly,) every man putteth his corne into those pittes, laying straw under and round about it, & then they fill it ful or but half ful according as their quantitie is, and so stoppe it uppe with the stone, which they cover with earth, & so let it stande untill Christmas, when every man that will fetch home his corne: some let it ly longer, and fetch it by little and little, as they use it : but the corne is as good when they take it out, as it was at the first houre that they put it in : and although that Cartes, horses, and men do commonly passe over it, and also that the rayne rayneth uppon it, yet there entreth not any droppe of rayne or moysture into it : and if the corne were not buried in that manner, it woulde not continue good above foure monthes together, but would bee spoyled: and when it hath beene thus [for a long time] buried in the earth, it will continue the whole yeare through, and then they keep it in chestes, or make a thing of mattes, like a coope to preserve it in, not once stirrin^{cr} or moving it, and so it continueth very good.

The greatest commoditie they have in tho land, and that serveth their turnes best, is the oxen: & I believe they are the greatest and fayrest yt. are to be found in al Christendom, wt. unmeasurable great and long horns. Everie Oxe hath his severall name like men, and although there bee a thousande of thenl in a hearde, and that one of them be called by his nanne, hec presently commeth förth unto his mayster that

¹

; (add) 'I hardly'.

calleth hiln. The land is verie high,¹ and as it seemeth hollow: for that as they passe over a hill of stone,¹⁴⁷ the ground soundeth under them as if it were a Seller, so that it seemeth in divers places to have holes under the earth, whereby it is much subiect to earthquakes, as also all the other Ilandes are: for there it is a common thing, and all those Ilandes for the most part have had mynes of brimstone,¹⁴⁸ for that in many places of Tercera, and Saint Michael, the smoke and savour of Brimstone' doeth still issue forth of the ground, and the Countrey rounde about is all sindged and burnt. Also there are places wherein there are fountaines and welles, the water whereof is so hotte that it will boyle an egge, as well as if it hung over a fire. In the Iland of Tercera, about three miles from Angra, there is a fountayne in a place called Gualua, which bath a propertie, that all the woode which falleth into it, by length of time converteth into stone, as I my selfe by experience have tryed. [In the same fountayne] by the roote of a tree, whereof the one halfe runneth under that water, and is turned into as harde stone as if it were steele : and the other parte of the roote (which the water toucheth not) is still woode and roote, as it should bee. The Iland hath great store and excellent kindes of woode, specially Cedar trees, which grow there in so great numbers, that they make scutes, Cartes, and other grosse workes thereof, and is the commonest woode that they use to burne in those Countries, whereby it is the wood that with them is least esteemed, by reason of the great quantitie thereof. There is another kinde of wood called Sanguinho, and is very fayre of a redde colour, and another sorte that they call white woode, being of it selfe as Whyte as

¹⁴⁷ Orig. Dutch . the mountains which are pure rocks".

¹⁴⁸ Orig. Dutch • volcanoes".

■ Orig. Dutch unoke and vapour".

Chalke : other that is perfecte yellow, and all naturall without any dying: and

■ Orig. Dutch : (add) and hilly".

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therefore there are divers good workemen in Tercera, that are skilfull in loyners ocupation, & make many fine peeces of worke, as Deskes, Cubbordes, Chestcs, and other such like thinges, whereof many are caried into Portingall, and much esteemed there, as well for the beautie of the woode, as for the workemanshippe, and specially the Spanish Fleete, which ordinarily refresh themselves in the Iland, do carry much of it from thence, for it is theⁱ best and finest that is made in all Spayne and Portingall, although it be not comparable to the Deskes, and fine workemanshippe Of Nurenbergh, and those countries : but for wood it excelleth all other countries, for that they have in² the Spanish Fleete, besides their owne kindes of woodes, [at the least] a thousande sortes of Woode of all colours that tnan can ima^cfine or devise, and so fayre that more fayrer can not be paynted. There is a certaine kinde of Woode in the Islande Pico, situate and lying twelve miles from Tercera, called Teixo, a most excellent and princely wood, and therfore it is forbidden to be cut, but only for the Kings owne use, or for his Officers. The wood is as hard as Iron, and bath a colour within, as if it were wrought, like red Chamlet, with the same water, and the older it is and the more used, the fairer it is of colour, so that it is worthie to be esteemed, as in trueth it is.

All those Ilands are inhabited by Portingals, but since the troubles in Portingall, there have bene divers Spanish soldiers sent thether, and a Spanish Governor, that keep all the Forts and Castles in their possessions, although the Portingales are put to no charges, nor yet hardly used by them, but are rather kept short, so that not one soldier dareth goe out of the towne, without licence : and therefore men may quyettlie traveli throughout the Iland, both day and night, without any trouble.

Likewise they will not suffOr any stranger to travel to sce the
Country : and this order was not brought up

¹ Orig. Dutch : among the".
² obtain through".

by the Spaniards, but by the Portingals themselves, before their troubles, (for they would never permit it) : which is more, all strangers that came thether were usually appointed a certain street, wherein they should sel their wares, and might not goe out of that street. Now it is not so straightlie looked unto, but they may ^aoe in all places of the towne, & within the Iland, but not about it, to view the coast : which notwithstanding was graunted unto us, by the Governor himself, who lent us his horses, to ryde about, and gave us leave to see all the fortes,• which at this time is not permitted to the naturall borne Ilanders, neyther are they so much credited. We road twice about the Iland, which he granted us leave to doe, by meanes of certaine particular friendship we had with him: neyther could the Portingales hinder us therein, because wee were in the Kinges service, as Factors for the Kinges Pepper, and for that, they held and accounted us as naturall borne Portingalles : for the Governor would willinglie have had mee, to have drawne a plot of the whole Iland, that he might have sent it to the King : wherein I excused my self: yet I made him the town with the Haven coming in, and Fortes of Angra, which he sent unto the King, the like whereof you may in this Booke behold : for the which the Governor was greatlie affected unto mee, and shewed mee much friendshippe. Wee had in our lodging a French Marchant and a Scot, that willinglie would have gone with us to see the Iland, but could not be suffered: for the Portingalles thinke that they would take the proportion thereof, and so seeke to defeate them of their right.

But returning to our matter, the Ilandes are verie good, and wholesome ayre, and the diseases that are most common in those Countries, though not verie plentiful, but only here & there one, are one sicknes called O Ax,¹ that is a kind of [bad

¶ Read: axe", or properly ache", which Moraes Silva derives from the Euglighb ache". O is the Portuguese article the".

ayre yt. taketh them, maketh them altogether lame, or half lame of [their limmes, or of] some one limme: and an other sicknes, that is called O Sange,² that is, a certaine blood, that hastelie cometh uppon a man, as a swelling in the eyes, or other places of the face, or of the bodie, & is as red as blood, for (as they say) it is nothing els but meeæ blood . there are two diseases like the plague,¹⁴⁹ and are commonest sicknesses in those Countries, which grow by reason of the great windines of the Ilandes, that are subiect to all stormes and foule weathers, and are unreasonable' moyst, which is one of the principall causes of these diseases : for the windes are there so strong and dangerous, that they consume both the Iron and the Steele' of their houses, and bring them into powder : for I have seene Iron grates in the Kings Custome house, as thicke as a mans arme, [and the windowes of hard free stone],⁵ which were so consumed by the wind, that the Iron in some places was become as thynne as a straw, and the stone in like sort : and therefore in those Countries they use to make [their Rooffes and painthouses]⁶ of stones, which they digge in the water, out of sandes uppon the Sea coast of those Ilandes, whereon the wind hath not so great a power to consume it : and yet that Custome house had not bene made above G. or 7. years before, at the most.

In this Iland besides the two townes, there are divers great villages, as S. Sebastians, S Barboran, Altares, Gualua, Villa noua, with manie other parishes and hamlets : so that for the

¹⁴⁹ Orig. Dutch : gelijk plagen". "ne Dutch plague is not the English plague", but is used for disease in general. ¶ Orig. Dutch : atone".

¶ Orig. Dutch : and the Btoneg of hewed rocks".

¶ Orig. Dutch : the gables of their houses". 7. : '6 wild and desert".

most part it is built and inhabited, saving onely the places that are wild and full of woods,⁷ which can hardlie bee

■ Orig. Dutch : paralysis by bad air, which".....

* Sanguine signifies blood".

travelled, much lesse inhabited. Their most traffque is (as I said before) the wood¹ that groweth in those countries, I meane for such as deale in marchandise, and the workemen² that make it : but the rest waight for the fleets that come and goe to and from the Spanish and Portingall Indies, from Brasilia, Cabo Verde and Guinea: all which countries³ doe commonly come unto Tercera to refresh themselves, as lying very fitly for that purpose : so that all the inhabitants doe thereby richlie maintaine themselves, and sell al their wares, as well handie works as victuals unto those shippes : and all the Ilandes round about doe as then come unto Tercera with their wares, to sell it there. For the which cause the Englishmen and other strangers' keepe continually about those Ilandes, beeing assured that all shippes for want of refreshing must of force put into those Ilandes, although at this time manie shippes doe avoid those Ilandes, to the great discommoditie of the Ilands and the shippes.

From Tercera Southeast, about 27. or 28. miles, lyeth the Iland of S. Michael, which is about 20. myles long, and is likewise full of Townes and Villages inhabited by Portingalles, for ayre and all other thinges like unto Tercera. The chief Towne is called Punta del Gada, where there is great traffque of English, Scots, and French men, onlie⁶ (as in Tercera) because of the woad, which is more abundant in that Ilande, then in all the rest of them : for that everie yeare there is made above two hundreth thousand Quintalles of Woad. It hath likewise great abundance of corne, so that they helpe to victuall all the Ilandes that are round about them. It hath neither Havens nor Rivers, but onlie the broad sea, and have lesse safeguard and defence then those [which are] of Tercera : but [there they] ly not under the

* Read : wood" (pastel).

² Orig. Dutch : husbandmen".

³ Orig. Dutch : and all thoe
Dutch : and all thoe
countryæ, (mil. whæe fleets)."
pirates". more' .

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ecommandelment of any Fort : so that many set sayle "ith all the windes, and put to sea, which in the road of Tercera they may not doe : and therefore the strangers shippes had rather sayle to S. Michaels, for there they cannot be constrayned to doe anie thing, but what they will themselves to doe. There is also a company of Spaniards in a Castle that standeth by the Towne of Punta del Gada, [which is Inade by the Spaniards] for the [defence and] maintenance of the sarne towne.

From the Iland of S. Michaels Southwardes twelve myles lyeth the Island Santa Maria, which is about ten or twelve myles compasse, and hath no truffique but onlie of pot earth, which the other Ilands fetch froilil thence. It hath no Woad, but is full of all victualles like Tercera, and inhabited by the Portingales. There are no Spaniards in it : because it is a stonie Countrie, like Tercera, and hard to bord: whereby the inhabitantes themselves are sufficient [and] able to defend it. While I reinained in Tercera, the Earle of Comberland came thether,¹ to take in fresh water, and some other victuals : but the inhabitants would not suffer him to have it, but wounded both himself and divers of his men, whereby they were forced to depart without having any thing there.

From Tercera North north west about seven or eight myles lyeth the little Iland called Gratirosa, & is but 5. or 6. miles in compasse, a very pleasaunt and fyne Island, full of all fruites and [all other] victudles, so that it not onley feedeth it self, but also Tercera and the other Islandes about it, and hath no other kinde of merchandise: it is well built¹⁵⁰ and³ inhabited by

¹⁵⁰ Orig. Dutch: "
cultivated". ³ Orig.

Portingales, and hath no soldiers in it, because it is not able to beare the charge. The Earle of Comberland, while I lay in Tercera, came unto that Iland,⁴ where himself

↑ See Edw. Wright's 'I Journal' in Hakluyt, ii, p. 161.

in person, with seven or eight in his company went on land, asking certaine beastes, Hennes, and other Victuals, with wyne and fresh water, which they willinglie gave him, and therewith hee departed from thence, without doing them anie hurt: for the which the inhabitantes thanked him, and commended him for his curtesie, and keeping of Illis promise.

From Tercera West North West, eight or nyne miles, lyeth the Iland of S. (}orge. It is about twelve myles long, but not above 2. or 3. myles at the furthest in breadth: it is wooddie and full of hilles; it hath no speciall traffque, but onelie some Woad, and yet verie little of it. The inhabitants live most by Cattell aud tilling of the land, and bring [much] victuals to sell in Tercera: it hath likewise many Cedar trees, and other kindes of wood, that from thence are brought unto Tercera, and sold unto the loyners, which for that occasion dwell onlie in Tercera.

From S. George West South west 7. miles, lyeth the Iland called Fayacl, which is 17. or 18. miles in compasse: it is one of the best Ilands next unto Tercera, and S. Michaels: it aboundeth in all sorts of victuailes, both flesh and fish, so that from this Iland the most part of victuailes and necessities commeth by whole Carvels unto Tercera: it hath likewise much Woad, so that many English shippes doe traffque thether. The principall road and place is the towne called Vitta there the ships likewise doe lie in the open sea under the land, as they do before al ye other Ilands: by this town there lieth a fortresse, but of small importance: & because the inhabitants of themselves do offer to defend the Iland againgt all enemies, the soldiers were discharged from thence, which before that time lay in the fort complaying that they were not able to

Dutch: 's' and much" .⁴ See Edw. M'right, p. 159.

maintaine nor lodge them. The same time that the Earle of
Cumberland was in the Iland

¹ Orig. Dutch : civility". ²

Read: Villa d'Horta".

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of Gratosia, he came likewise to Fayael,¹ where at the first time that he came, they beganne to resist him, but by reason of some controversie among them, they let him land, where he rased the Castle to the ground, and sunke all their Ordinance in the Sea, taking with him certaine Carvels and ships . that lay in the road, with provision of all things that he wanted : and therewith departed againe to Sea. Whereupon the King caused the principall actors therein to bee punished, and sent a companie of Soldiers thether againe, which went out of Tercera, with all kind of warlike munition, and great shotte, making the fortresse up againe, the better to defend the Iland, trusting no more in the Portingales. In that Iland are the most part of the Netherlanders ofspring, yet they use the Portingales language, by reason •they have beene so long conversant among them, and those that used the Dutch tongue are all dead : they are greatly affected to the Netherlanders and strangers.

From Fayael Southeast three miles, and from Saint George Southwest foure miles, and from Tercera Southwest and by West twelve miles, lyeth the Iland called Pico, which is more then fiftene miles in length. It is so named of a hiah mountain that standeth therein called Pico, which is so high, that some thinke it is higher then the Pico of Canaria.¹⁵¹ When it is cleare weather, it may as perfectly be seene in Tercera, as if it were not halfe a mile from thence, and yet it lyeth about twentie-five miles from it : for it is at the furthest end of the Iland towards Fayael. The toppe of it is seene cleare and bright, but the nether part is covered with cloudes, and with the Horizon, whereby the Iland is much spoken of. It is verie fruitfull of all kinds of victuals, like Fayael, and hatb great store of woode, as Cedars and all other kinds, and also the costly wood Teixo. There they build many Carvels and small ships : [& from thence] by reason of the

¹⁵¹ It is 7,143 feet high ; the "Pico de Teyde" of T'enerifa, 11,420 feet.

¶ See Edw. Wright, p. 158.

abundance of woode, they serve¹ the other Ilands with woqde. It is [also] inhabited as the rest are, their chiefe traffque being Cattle and husbandrie. It hath much wine, and the best in all those Ilands, and it hath the savorest [and pleasantest] Oranges that are throughout all Portingal so that they are brought into Tercera for a present, as being ther verie much esteemed, and in my iudgement they are the best that ever I tasted in any place. And because the towne of Angra, in the Iland of Tercera, is the chiefe towne and ruler over al the Flemish Ilands, I thought good to set it downe in this place, in the full proportion, with all the streetes, Fortes. and Road or open Haven, together with the hilles called Bresil, where the sentinell is holden, for all shippes that come into those Ilandg: al lively described as in my simple skill I could cmnprehend and devise it.

THE 98. CHAPTER.

Of the Ilaodg of Coruo and Flores.

From Tercera westwarde to the Iland named Flores are geventie miles : it is aboute seaven miles compasse, it is also inhabited by Portingales, and hath no speciall inarchandise, but onely some wood,² it is full of Cattle, and other necessarie provisions, and lyeth open to [all the world, and to] whosoever will come thether, as well Englishmen as others : for that the inhabitants have not the power to resist them. A myle from thence Northward, lyeth a little Iland of two or three miles in compasse called De Coruo, The inhabitants are of the same people that dwel in Flores. Betweene those two Ilands and round about them, the Englishmen doe commonly stay, to watch the ships that come out of the West: for those are

¹ Orig. Dutch : and they serve also"*
 Read: woad" (pastel).

the. first Ilands, that the shippes looke out for and descrie, when they sayle unto Tercera, wherby the inhabitants doe but little prosper, because they are at the pleasure [and commaundement] of all that will come unto them, and take their goods from them, as oftentimes it happeneth. Yet for all their povertie, not to loose [both] landes and goods, they must content themselves, and sayle with everie winde.

The Isle of Tercera lyeth under thirtie nine degrees, in the same height that Lisbone lyeth : and is distant from Lisbone [lying right] East and West two hundred and fiftie Spanish miles. This shall suffice for the description of the Flemmish Ilands, called the Azores, which by dayly traveling unto them are sufficiently knowne : for that at this time many of our nation doe sayle thether, so that everie Marchant knoweth them. This brieve description therfore is by me set down for the instruction of such as deale not in the trade of Marchandise, and know them not, whereby they may see what manner of Countries they are, &c.

THE 99. CHAPTER.

Of certaine notable [and memorable] accidents that happened during my continuance in Tercera.

The second of October An. 1589. at the towne of Villa danⁱ Praya, in the Iland of Tercera, two men being in a field hard without the towne were killed with lightning.

The ninth of the same month there arrived in Tercera fourteen shippes, that came from the Spanish Indies, laden with Cochenile, Hides, Golde, Silver, Pearles, and other [rich] wares. They were fiftie in companie, when they

departed out of the Iland of Havana, whereof, in their
comming out of the Channell, eleaven sunke [in the same
Channell] by

¶ Read : du".

foule weather, the rest by a storme were scattered and sepelited one from the other. The next day there came an other ship of the same companie, [that sayled] close under the [land, [so] to get into the Roade : [where] she met with an English shippe, that had not above three cast peece, and the Spaniard twelve: They fought a long time together, which we being in the Iland might [stand and] behold • whereupon the Governour of Tercera sent two Boates of Musketiers to help the shippe : but before they could come at her, the English shippe had shot her under water, and wee saw her sinke into the Sea, with all her sayles up, and not anything seene of her above the water. The Englishmen with their Boate saved 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 Ducats in Golde, Silver, and Pearles, the rest of the men were drowned, which might bee about fiftie persons, among the which were some Fryers and women, which the Englishmen would not save. Those that they had saved they set on land: and then they sayled away. The twentie seaventh of the same month, the saide fourteene ships having refreshed themselves in the Iland, departed from Tercera towards Sivil,¹ and comming upon the coast of Spaine, they were taken by the English ships, that laye there to watch for them, two onely excepted which escaped away, & the rest were wholly carried into England.

About the same time the Earle of Cumberland, with one of the Queeneg shippes, and five or sixe more, kept about those Ilands and came often times so close under the Iland, and to the Road of Angra, that the people on land might easily tell all his men that hee had a bord, and knew such as walked on the Hatches : they of the Ilande not once shooting at them, although they might easily have done it, for they were 'Within Musket shotte both of the towne and Fort. In

¹ l.c. , Seville.

these places he continued for the space of byo Moneths, and sayled round about the Ilands, and landed in Gratosia, and Fayael, as in the description of those Ilands I have alreadie declared. Here he tooke divers shippes and Carvels, which he sent into England •.¹ so that those of the Iland, durst not once put foorth their heads; at the same time about three or foure daies after the Earle of Cumberland had beene in the Iland of Fayael, and was departed from thence, there arrived in the saide Iland of Fayael sixe Indian ships, whose Generall was one Iuan Doryues: & there they discharged in the Iland 40. myllions of Gold and Silver. And having with all speed refreshed their shippes, fearing the comming of the Englishmen, they set sayle, and arrived safely in Saint Lucas,² not meeting with the enemie, to the great good lucke of the Spaniards and hard fortune of the Enolishmen : for that within lesse then two daies, after the Golde and Silver was laden a^aaine into the Spanish shippes, the Earle of Cumberland sayled againe by that Iland : so that it appeared that God would not let them have it, for if they had once had sight thereof, without doubt it had beene theirs, as the Spaniardes themselves confessed.

In the Moneth of November, there arrived in Tercera two great ships, which were the Admirall and Vice-Admirall of the Fleete, laden with Silver, who with stormie weather were seperated from the Fleete, and had beene in great [torment and] distresse, and readie to sinke : for they were forced to use all their Pumps : so that they wished a thousand times to have met with the Englishmen, to whom they would willingly have given their Silver, and all that ever they brought with them, onely* to save their lives. And although the Farle of Cumberland lay still aboute Jlands, yet they met not with hirn, so that after much paine and labour they got into the Road before Angra, where with all speed they unladed,

¹ (Orig. Dutch : (add) " after having disembarked the people". ² I.c., San Lucar de Barrtuncda.

and discharged above five myllions of Silver, all in peeces of 8. and 10. pound great : so that the whole Kaye lay covered with plates and Chests of Silver, full of Ryales of eight, most wonderful to behold : each myllion being 10. hundred thousand Ducats, besides Pearles, Gold, and other stones which were¹ not registred. The Admiral and chiefe commaunder of those shippes & Fleete called Aluaro Flores de Quiniones was sicke of the Neapolitan disease,² & was brooht to land, whereof not long after he dyed in Syvilia. He brought with him the Kings broad Seale and full authoritie to be Generall and chiefe comrnaunder upon the Seas, and of all Fleetes or ships, and of all places and Ilands, or lands wheresoever he came: where upon the governor of Tercera did him great honour, and between them it was concluded, perceiving the weaknesse of their ships, and the daunger of the Englishmen, that they would send the ships emptie with Souldiers to conveye them, either to Syvil or Lisbone, where they could first arrive, with advise unto his Maiestie of all that had past, and that he would give order to fetch the Silver, with good and safe convoy. Whereupon the saide Aluaro Flores stayed there, under colour of keeping the Silver, but specially because of his disease, and for that they were affraide of the Englishmen. This Aluaro Flores had alone for his owne part above 50. thousand Ducats in Pearles, which hee shewed unto us, and sought to sell them, or barter them with us for Spices, or bils of exchange. The said two shippes set sayle with three or foure hundred men, [as well Souldiers as others, that came with them out of and being at Sea had a storme, wherewith the Admirall burst and sunke in the Sea, and not one man saved. The Vice-Admirall cut downe her Mast, and ranne the ship on ground hard by Sentual,⁴

1 Orig. Dutch : are". 2 I.e., syphilis".

3 Orig. Dutch : partly the crew of the ships, partly soldiers to convey them".

4 I.e., Setubal, on the coast, of Portugal.

where it burst in peeces, some of the men saving themselves by swimming, that brought the news, but the rest were drowned.

In the same month, there came two great ships out of the Spanish Indies, and being within halfe a mile of the Road of Tercera, they met with an English shippe, that after they had fought long together,¹ tooke them both. About 7. or 8. Monthes before, there had been an English shippe in Tercera, that under the name of a Frenchman came to tramque in the Iland, there to lade woode,² & being discovered wag both shippe and goods confiscated to the Kings use, and all the men kept prisoners : yet went they up and downe the streetes to get their livings, by labouring like slaves, being in deede as safe in that Iland, as if they had beene in prison. But in the end upon a Sunday, all the Saylers went downe behind the hils called Bresil : wher they found a Fisher-boate whereinto they got, & rowed into the Sea to the Earle of Cumber. lands ship, which to their great fortune chanced at that time to come by the Iland, and Ankered with his shippes about halfe a mile from the Road of Angra, hard by two small Ilandes, which lye about a Bases shot from the Iland and are full of Goates, Buckes, and sheepe, belonging to the inhabitants of the I land of Tercera. Those Saylers knew it well, and thereupon they rowed unto them with their Boates, and lying at Anker that day, they fetched as many Goates alid sheepe as they had neede of: which those of the towne and of the Iland well saw and beheld, yet durst not once goe forth, so there renmined no Inore on land but the Master & the Marchant, of the said English ship.³ This Master had a brother in lawe dwelling in England, who having newes of his brothers irnprigionment in Tercera, got licence of the Queene of England, to set forth a ship, therewith to

¹ Orig. Dutch : (add) which we saw from the island".

¶ Read: " woad" (pastel).

¶ (orig. Dutch : (add) that, had procured bail".

see if hee could reeover his losses of the Spaniards, by taking some of them, and so to redeeme his brother, that laye prisoner in Tercera, and he it was that tooke the two Spanish ships before the towne.¹ The Master [of the ship] aforesaid, standing on the shore by me, and looking upon them, for he was my great acquaintance, the ships being taken, that were worth 300. thousand Ducats, he sent all the men on land saving only two of the principal Gentlemen, which he kept a borde, therby 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 hee wrote that he should deliver him his brother, and hee would send the two Gentlemen on land : if not he would sayle with them into England, as indeed he did, because the Governor would not doe it, saying that the Gentlemen might make that suit to the King of Spaine himselfe. This Spanish Pilot we bid to supper with us, and the Englishmen likewise, wher hee shewed us the manner of their fight, much commending the order and manner of the Englishmens fighting, as also for their curteous using of him : [but] in the end the English Pilote likewise stole away in a French ship, without paying any ransome [ag yet].

In the month of Ianuarie 1590. there arrived one shippe alone in Tercera, that came from the Spanish Indies, & brought newes, that there was a Fleete of a hundreth shippes which put out from ye Finn land of the Spanish Indies, and by a storme were driven upon the coast called Florida, where they were all cast away, she having only escaped, wherin 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 have put out of Nova *pai'ma, Santo Doniingo, Havana, Capo-verde, Brasilia, Guinea, &c., in the yeare 1589. to sayle for Spaine and Iortingall, there tverc 110t above fourteenc or fifteenc of them

¹ (orig. Dutch : before our eyes".

anived there in safetie, all the rest being either drowned, burst or taken.

In the same Moneth of Ianuarie, there arrived in Tercera 15. or 16. shippes that came from Sivilia, which were most Flie-boates of the lowe countries, and some Britons¹ that were arrested in Spain : these came full of soldiers, and well appointed with munition, to lade the silver that lay in Tercera, and to fetch Aluares de Flores by the Kings comililandement into Spain. And because that tyme of the yeare there is alwaies 8 stormes about those Ilandes, therefore they durst not enter into the road of Tercera, for that as then it blew so great a storme, that some of their shippes that had ankered, were forced to cut downe their mastes, and were in danger to be lost: and among the rest a shippe of Biscay ranne against the land, and was stricken in peeces, but al the men saved themselves. The other shippes were forced to keepe the . sea, and separate themselves one from the other, where wind and weather would drive them, untill the 15. of March : for that in all that time they could not have one day of faire weather to anker in, whereby they indured much miserie, cursing both the silver and the Iland. This storme being past, they chanced to meet with a small English ship of about 40. tunnes in bignes, which by reason of the great wind could not beare all her sayles : so they set upon her, and tooke her, and with the English flagge in their Admiralles stern they came as proudly into the haven, as if they had conquered all the Realme of England : but [as the Admirall that bare the English flagge upon her sterne, was] entering into the road, there came by chance two English 8 shippes by the Iland, that payed her so well for her paynes, that they were forced to cry Misericordia, and without all doubt had taken her, if she had beene but a myle further in the sea : but because she got under the Fortresse, which also began to shoot at the Engislunen, they were forced to leave her, and ¹ Orig. Dutch : Bertoenen' i.e.. Bretons (Bretagne).

to put further into the sea, having slain 5. or 6. of the Spaniards. The English men that were taken in the small shippe were put under hatches, and coupled in boltes, and after they had been prisoners three or foure dayes, there was a Spanish Ensigne-bearer in the shippe, that had a brother slain in the fleet that came for England, who as then, mynding to revenge his death, and withal to shew his manhood to the English captives, that were in the English shippe, which they had taken, as is aforesayed, tooke a poynt in his hand, and went downe under the hatches, where finding the poor Englishmen sitting in boltes, with the same poynt hee stabbed sixe of them to the heart : which two others of them perceyving clasped each other about the middle, because they would not bee murdered by him, threw themselves into the sea, and there were drowned. This act was of all the Spaniards much disliked and verie ill taken, so that they earyed the Spaniard prisoner unto Lisbon, where being arived, the King of Spaine willed he should bee sent into England, that the Queene of England might use him as shee thought good: which sentence his friends by intreaty got to be reversed, notwithstanding he commanded he should without all favor be beheaded : but upon a good Fryday, [the Cardinall going to Masse,] all the Captaines and Commanders made so great intreaty for him¹ that in the end they got his pardon. This I thought good to note, that men might understand the bloodie and honest mindes of the Spaniards, when they have men under their subiection.*

The same two English shippes, which followed the Spanish Admirall. till he had got under the Fort of Tercera, as I said before, put into the sea, where they met with an other Spanish ship, beeing of the same Fleet, that had likewise bene scatered by the storme and was onlie missing, for the

¹ Orig. Dutch : (Hdd) " to the Cardinal" (viz., Albert of Austria, the Spanieh governor at Lisboe).

^a Orig. Dutch: '6 when they predominate anywhere'.

rest lay in the road : this small shippe the Englishmen tooke and sent all the men on shore, not hurting any of them : but if they had knowne what had beene done unto the foresaid English captives, I beleeve they would soone have revenged themselves, as afterwards manie an innocent soule payed for it. This ship thus taken by the English men, was the same that was kept and confiscated in the Iland of Tercera, by the English men that got out of the Iland in a fisher boate (as I sayd before) and was^t sold unto the Spaniardes, that as then came from the Indies, wherewith they sayled to S. Lucas, where it was also arrested by the Duke, and appointed to goe in company to fetch the silver in Tercera, because it was a shippe that sayled but among the Spaniardes fleet^s it was the meanest of the company. By this meanes it was taken' [from the Spaniards], and caryed into England, and the owners had it againe, when they least thought of it.

The 19. of Marche, the aforesaid 8shippes, being 19. in nutnber, set 8ayle, having laden the Kings silver, and received in Aluaro Flores de Quiniones, with his company, and good provision of necessities, Inunitiion and soldiers, that were fullie resolved (as they made shewe) to fight valiantly to the last man, [before they would yeeld or lose their riches] : and although they set the course for S. Lucas, the wind drave them unto Lisbon, which (as it seemed) was willing by his force to helpe them, and to bring them thether in safetie : although Aluaro de Flores, both against the wind and weather would perforce have sayled to Saint Lucas, but being constrained by the wind, and importunitie of the Saylers, that protested they would require their losses and damages of him, he was content to sayle to Lisbone: from whence the Silver was by land carried into Sivilia. At Cape Saint

¹ Orig. Dutch : been".

- ² Orig. Dutch : (add) " being in hands of its English masters". a
 Orig. Dutch : " but in the hands of the Spaniards". 4 Orig. Dutch
 : " retaken".

Vincent, there lay a Fleete of twentie English shippes, to watch for the Arunada, so that if they had put into Saint Lucas, they had fallen right into their handes, which if the wind had served them they had done. And therefore they may say that the wind had lent them a happie Via^ae : for if the Englishmen had met with them, they had surely beene in great danger, and possibly but few of them had escaped, by reason of the feare wherewith they were possessed, because fortune [or rather God] was wholly against them, which is a sufficient cause to make ye Spaniards out of hart, to the contrarie to give the Englishmen more courage, and to make them bolder for that they are victorious [stout and valiant : and] seeing al their enterprises doe take so good effect, that thereby they are become Lordes and masters of the Sea, and neede care for no man, as it well appeareth [by this briefe discourse].¹

In the month of March 1590. there was a [blasing] Starre with a tayle seene in Tercera, that continued foure nights together, stretching the taile towards the South.

In the Month of May, a Carvel of Fayael arrived at Tercera, in the Haven or Roade of Angra, laden with Oxen, sheepe, Hennes, and all other kinds of victuals, and full of people, which by a storme had broken her Ruther, whereby the Sea cast her about and therewith ghee sunke, and in her wel•e drowned three children, and a Frier Franciscan, the rest of the men saved themselves by swimming. and by helpe from the shore, but all the Cattle and Hennes came drowned to land : the Frier was buried with a great procession and solemnitie,¹⁵² esteeming him for a Saint

¹⁵² Orig. Dutch : " rosaries".

because he was taken up dead with his Booke¹⁵³ between his armes : for the which cause every Inan came to looke on him as a myracle, giving gret offerings to say Masses for his soule.

¶ Orig. Dutch: and may partly be understood in this memorial".

The first of August the Governour of Tercera, received advise out of Portingall and Spaine, that two yeares before [the date of his letters,] there were sayled out of England twelve great shippes wel apointed, with full resolution to take their iournie, seven of them into the Portingall Indies, and the other five to Malacca : of the which five, two were cast away in passing the Straighes of Magellanes, and three sayled to Malacca: but what they had done there, was as then not knowne. The other seven passed the Cape de Bona Speranza, and arrived in India, where they put into the coast of Malabar, and there tooke sixe Foistes of the Malabares, but let them goe againe : and two Turkish Gallies, that came out of the Straighes of Mecca or the redde Sea, to whome likewise they did no hurt. And [there] they laded their shippes with Spices, and returned backe againe on their way : but where or in what place they bad laden, it was not certainly knowne, saving onely that thus much was written by the Governour of India, and sent over land to Venice, and from thence to Madril.i

The seventh of August a Navie of English shippes was seene before Tercera, being 20. in number, and five of them the Queenes shippes : their Generall was one Martin Furbusher,¹⁵⁴ as wee after had intelligence. They came purposely to watch for the Fleet of tbe Spanish Indies, Cand for the Indian shippes,] and the ships of the countries¹⁵⁵ in

¹⁵³ Orig. Dutch : breviary".

¹⁵⁴ Frobisher.

¹⁵⁵ Orig. Dutch : " other countries".

the West : which put the Ilanders in great feare, specially those of Fayael, for that the Englishmen sent a Trumpet to the Governour to aske [certaine] wine, flesh, and other victuals for their mony, and good friendship. They of Fayael did not onely refuse to give ear unto them, but with a shot killed

ⁱ This seems to be a very incorrect statement of the voyage of Thomas Cavendish. No English ship passed the Cape for India before that of James Lancaster in 1591.

their messenger or Trumpeter : which the Englishmen tooke in evill part, sending them word [that they were best] to [looke to themselves, stand upon their gard, for they ment to come and visite them whether they would or no. The Governor made them answere, 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 Fayael were in no litle feare sending to Tercera for aide, from whence they had certaine Barkes with poulder and munition for warre, with some¹ Bisket and other necessarie provision.

The 30. of August we received [very] certaine newes out of Portingall, that ther were 80. ships put out of the Carunho,¹⁵⁶ laden with victuals, Munition, money and Souldiers, to goe for Britaine^s to aide the Catholicks, and Leaguers of Fraunce, against the King of Navarre. At the same time, two Netherland Hulkes, comming out of Portingall to Tercera, being halfe the Seas over, met with foure of the Queenes ships, their General being S. John Hawkins, that stayed them, but let them goe again, without doing them any harme. The Netherlanders reported, that each of the Queenes ships had 80. peeces of Ordinance, and that Captaine Drake lay with 40. shippes in the English Channell, watching for the Army of the Carunho : and likewise that there lay at the Cape S. Vincent tenne other

¹⁵⁶ La Corufia in Galicia. ³ Bretagne.

English shippes, that if any shippes escaped from the Ilandes, they might take them. Those tidings put the Ilanders in great feare, least if they fayled of the Spanish Fleet, and got nothing by them, that then they would fall upon the Ilands, because they would not returne emptie home, whereupon they held straight watch, sending advise unto the king what newes they heard.

The first of September, there came to the Iland of S.

¶ Orig. Dutch : much".

Michael a Portingall shippe, out of the Haven of Pernanbuco, in Brasilia, which brought newes that the Admirall of the Portingall fleet, that came from India, having missed the Iland of S. Helena, was of necessitie constrayned to put in Parnanbuco, although ther King [had] expreslie under a great penaltie forbidden¹ [him] so to doe, because of the wormes that there doe spoile the ships. The same ship wherein¹⁵⁷ Bernaldin Ryber⁰³ was [Admirall] the yeare [before] 1589. sayled out of Lisbone into the Indies with 5. ships [in her company] whereof but 4. got into India, the 5. was never heard of, so yt. it was thought to be cast away : The other foure returned safe againe into Portingale, though the Admirall 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 sarne moneth, there arrived in Tercera a carven of the Island of Corvo and brought with her 50. men that had been spoiled by the Englishmen, who had set them on shore in the Iland of Corvo, being taken out of a shippe that came from the Spanish Indies, they brought tydings that the Englishmen had taken foure more of the Indian ships, and a carvell with the King of Spaines letters of advise for the ships comming out of the Portingall Indies, & that with those which they had taken, there were at the least fourty English shippes together, so that not one Barke escaped them, but fel into their hands, and that therefore the Portingall ships comming out of India, durst not put into the Ilands, but tooke their course under 40. and 42. degrees, and from thence sayled to Lisbon, shunning likewise ye cape S. Vincent, otherwise they could not have had a prosperous iourney of it, for that as then the sea was ful of English ships. Whereupon the King advised the fleet, lying in Havana, in the Spanish

¹⁵⁷ Orig. Dutch : **I**his admiral named" *****³

Bernardim Ribeiro Pacheco.

‡ Orig. Dutch: forbids".

Indies ready to come for Spain, that they should stay there all that yeare, till the next yeare, because of the great danger they might fall into by the Englishmen, which was no small charge, and hinderance to the Fleet, for that the ships that lie there doe consume themselves, & in a manner eat up one another by reason of the great number of people, together with the scarcetie of all things, so that many ships chose rather, one by one to adventure themselves alone, to get home, then to stay there: all which fell into the Englishmens hands, v., hereof divers of the men were brought into Tercera, for that a whole day we could see nothing else, but spoiled men set on shore, some out of one ship, some out of another, that pittie it was to see, all of them cursing the Englishmen, and their owne fortunes, with those that had bin the causes to provoke the Englishmen to fight, and complaining of the small remedie [and order] taken therein by the King of Spaines Officers.

The 19. of the same month there came to Tercera a Carvel of Lisbon, with one of the Kings officers, to cause the goods that were saved out of the ship which came from Malacca, (for the which ¹-rye stayed there) to be laden, and sent to Lisbon. And at the same tyme there put out of the Carunha one Don Alonso de Bassan, with 40. great shippes of warre to come unto the Ilands, ther to watch for the fleet of the Spanish & Portingall Indies, and the goods of the Malacca ship being laden, they were to convoy them [all together] into the river of Lisbon : but being certaine daies at sea, alwaies having a contrary wind they could not get unto the Ilands : only two of them that were scattered from the fleet, arrived at Tercera, & not finding the fleet, they presently returned backe to seek them : in the meane time the King changed his mind, and caused the fleet to stay in India,¹ as I said before : & therefore he sent word unto Don Alonso de Bassan, that he should return again to ye Carunho, which he presently did

‡ I.e., America.

(without doing any thing, nor once approaching neere the Ilands, saving only the 2. foresaid ships, for he wel knew yt. the Englishmen lay by the Iland of Coruo, but he would not visit them: and so he returned to the haven of Carunha, wherby our goods that came from Malacca, were yet to ship, and trussed up again, and forced to stay a more fortunat time, wt. patience perforce.

The 23. of October there arrived in Tercera a Carvel, with advise out of Portugale yt. of 5. ships, which in the yere 1590. wer laden in Lisbon for ye Indes, 4. wer turned again to Portugale after they had bin 4. months abroad, & that the Admiral, wherein the Viceroy called Mathias d' Alburkerke¹ sayled, had only gotten to India, as afterward news therof was brought over lande, having beene at ye least 11. monthes at sea, and never saw land, & came in great miserie to Malacca,¹⁵⁸ In this shippe there dyed by the way 280. men, according to a note by himselfe made, and sent to the Cardinal at Lisbone, wt. the names & surnames of every man, together wt. a description of his voyage, & the miserie they had indured : which was only done, because he wold not lose ye Government of India: & for that cause he had sworne eyther to lose his life, or to arrive in India, as indeede •he did [afterwardes, but] to the great [daunger,] losse [and hinderance] of his companie, that were forced to buy it with their lives, and onely fbr want of provision, as it may well be thought : for hee knew full wel that if he had returned backe againe into Portingal, as the other shippes did, he should have beene cassiered from his Indian regiment, because the people beganne alreadie¹⁵⁹¹⁶⁰ to murmur at him, for his proude and loftie mind. And among other things' (that

¹ Mathias de Albuquerque.

¹⁵⁸ According to Ign. da Costa Quintella (*Annan da marinha Portug.*, ii, p. 52), the ship came in May 1591 to Goa, after having passed the winter in Mocambique.

¹⁵⁹ Orig. Dutch: much".

¹⁶⁰ Orig. Dutch: whims".

showed his pride the more], behind above the gallery of his ship, he caused Fortune to be painted, & his owne picture with a staffe standing by [her, as it were] threatening Fortune, with this posee, Quero que vencas, that is, I will have thee to overcome: which being read by the Cardinall and other Gentlemen (that to honour him brought him aboard his shippe) it was thought to be a point of exceeding folly: but it is no strange matter among the Portingalles, for they above all others must of force let the foole peepe out of their sleeves, specially when they are in authoritie : for that I knew the said Mathias d'Alburkerk in India, being a soldier and a Captaine, where he was esteemed and accounted for one of the best of them, and much [honoured, and] beloved of all men, as behaving himselfe courteously to every man : whereby they all desired that he might be Viceroy. But when he once had receyved his Patent with full power [and authority from the King to be Viceroy] ¹he changed so much from his former behavior, that by reason of his pride, they al began to feare and curse him, [& that] before he departed out of Lisbone, as it is often geene in many men that are advanced unto state & dignity.

The 20. of Ianuarie Anno 1591. there was newes brought out of Portingall into Tercera, that the Englishnlen had taken a shippe, that the King had sent into the Portingall Indies, with advise to the Viceroy, for the returning again of the [foure] ships [that should have gone to India], & because the ships were come backe againe, that ship was stuffed and laded as full of goods as possible it might bee, having likewise in ready money 500. thousand duckets in Rials of 8. besides other wares. It departed from Lisbone in the month of November 1590. & met with ye Englishmen, with whom for a time it fought: but in ye end it was taken & carried into England with men & all, yet when they came

there, the men were set at libertie, & returned into Lisbon, where the ' (orig. Dutch • power of government".

Captaine was committed prisoner: but he excused himselfe, & was released, wt. whom I spake myselfe, & he made this report unto mee. At the same time also they tooke a ship that came from the Mine¹ laden wt gold, & 2. ships laden with Pepper and spices, that were to saile into Italie, the pepper onely that was in then¹, being worth 170. thousand duckets • all these ships were caried into England, and made good prise.

In the month of Iuly An. 1591. there happened an earthquake in the Iland of S. Michael, which continued from 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, [wt. great sorrow]² for yt many of their houses fel down, & a towne called Villa Franca, was almost cleane razed to ye ground, all the cloisters and houses shaken to the earth, & therein some people slain. The land in some places rose up, and the cliffes removed from one place to another, & some hils were defaced and made even with the ground. The earthquake wag so strong that the ships which lay in the road, & on the sea, shaken as if the world would have turned round : there sprang also a fountaine 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 under the earth, as if all the Devils in hel had been assembled together in that place, wherewith many dyed for fear. The Iland of Tercera shooke 4. times together, so that it seemed to turne about, but there happened no misfortune unto it. Earthquakes are common in those Ilandes, for about 20. yeares past there happened another earthquake, wherein a high hill that lyeth by ye same towne of Villa Franca, fell halfe downe, and covered all the towne with earth, and killed many men.

The 25. of August, ye Kings Armada comming out of Faro arived in Tercera, being in all 30. ships, Biskaies, Portingals

1 Orig. Dutch : " van de Myna", i.e., from Guinea. ²

Orig. Dutch : and much lamenting".

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& Spaniards: & 10. Dutch flie-boats, yt. were arested in Lisbon to serve ye king, besides other smal ships, Pataxos, yt. came to serve as messen^{ers} from place to place, & to discover the seas. This navie cmne to stay for, & convoy the ships that shold come from the Spanish Indies, & the flie-boates were apointed in their returne home, to take in the goods yt were saved in ye lost ship yt came from Malacca, & to convoy it to Lisbon.

The 13. of September the saide Armado arived at the Iland of Coruo, where the Englishmen with about sixteene shippes as then lay,¹ staying for the Spanish Fleete : whereof some of the most parte were come, and there the English were in good hope to have taken them. But when they perceyved the Kings Army to be strong, the Admirall being the Lorde Thomas Howard, commaunded his Fleete not to fall upon them, nor any of them once to seperate their shippes from him, unlesse he gave comrnission so to doe : notwithstanding the Vice Admirall Sir Rychard Greenfield* being in the ship called the Revenge went into the Spanish fleete, and shot among them, doing them great hurte, and thinking the rest of the company would have followed : which they did not, but left him there, and sayled away : the cause why could not be knowne : which the Spaniardes perceiving, with seven or eight shippes they borded her, but she withstood them all, fighting with them at the least 12. houres together, and sunk two of them, one being a newe double Flie boat, of 12,000. tunnes, and Admirall of the Flie boates, the other a Biscaine: But in the ende by reason of

the number that came upon her she was taken, but to their great losse: for they had lost in fighting, and by drowning above 400. men, and of the English were slaine about a hundred, Sir Rychard

¶ See the report by Sir Walter Raleigh in I-lakluyt's second volume, p. 169 ff. This is the story of Tennyson's famous poem, *The Revenge* :

«At Flores in the Azores
Sir Richard Grenville lay," etc.

2 Read : *Greenville*,"
.310

Greenfield himselfe being wounded in his braine, whereof afterwarde hee dyed. He was borne into the ship called the *Saint Paule*, wherein was the Admirall of the fleet *Don Alonso de Barsan* there his woundes 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, wondring at his courage, and stout heart, for that he shewed not any signe of faintnes nor changing of colour. But feeling the hower of death to approach, hee spake these wordes in Spanish, said] : Here die I *Richard Greenfield*, with a ioyfull and quiet mind, for that I have ended Iny life as a true soldier ought to do, yt. bath fought for his countrey, Queene, religion, and honor, whereby my soule most ioyfull departeth out of this bodie, and shall alwaies leave behinde it an everlasting fame of a valiant and true* soldier, that hath done his dutie, as he was bound to doe,³ When he had finished these [or such other like] words, hee gave up the Ghost, with great and stout courage,' and no man could perceive any true signe of heaviness⁵ in him.

This *Sir Richard Greenfield* was a great and a rich Gentleman in England, and had great yearly renewes of his owne inheritance: but he was a man very unquiet in his minde, and greatly afflicted to warre : in so much as of his owne private motion hee offered his service to the Queene;

he had performed many valiant actes, and was greatlie feared in these Islands, and knowne of every man, but of nature [very] severe,⁶ so that his owne people hated him for his fiercenes,⁷

¶ Read : " Basan• .

² Orig. Dutch : *voiherdigh ende vroom*" (persevering and valiant).

³ Orig. Dutch : (add) but my other companions have done 88 traitors and blood. houndB, and will their whole life be vituperated for it and infarnous in eternity".

⁴ Orig. Dutch : *¶with great steadfastness*".

¶ Orig. Dutch : *¶any real change*".

⁶ Orig. Dutch : *¶cruel*".

Orig. Dutch : " *tyranny*"¶.

and [spoke verie hardly of him] for when they first entred into the Fleete or Armado, they had their great sayle in a readinesse, and might possiblie enough have sayled away : for it w.as one of the best ships for sayle in England, and the Master perceiving that the other shippes had left them, and followed not after, commaunded the great sayle to be cut, that they might: make away : but Sir Richard Greenefield threatned both him, and all the rest that were in the ship, that if any man laid hand uppon it, he would cause him to be hanged, and so by that occasion they were compelled to fight, and in the end were taken. He was of so hard a complection, that as he continued among the Spanish Captaines while they were at dinner or supper with him, he would carouse three or foure glasses of wine, and in a braverie take the glasses betweene his teeth and crash them in peeces and swallow them downe, so that often times the blood ran out of his mouth without any harlne at all unto him, and this was told Hie by divers credible persons that many times stode and behelde him. The English men that were left in the ship, as the captaine of the souldiers, the Master and others, were dispersed into divers of the Spanish ships that had taken them, where there had almost a new fight arisen betweene the Biscaines and the Portingales ; while ech of them would have the honour to have first barded her, so that there grew a great noise and quarrell among them, one taking the chiefe ancient,² & the other the flagge,³ and the Captaine and everie one held his owne. The ships that had barded 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 repaire themselves: where being arived, I & my chamber fellow, to heare some newes went aboard one of the ships being a great Biscaine, and one of the twelve

¹ Orig. Dutch : " feared him much".

² Orig. Dutch : " die staodarten" (the banners). ³ Orig. Dutch : flags".

Apostles, whose Captaine was called Bertandono, that had bin Generall of the Biscaynes in the fleete that went for England. Hee seein (T us called us up into the gallerie, where with great curtesie hee received us, beeincr as then set at dinner with the English Captaine that sate by him, and had on a sute of blacke velvet, but he could not tell us any thing, for that he could speake no other language. but Enalish and Latine, which Bartandano also could a little speake. The English Captaine got licence of the goveruour that hee Iliigllt cenne on land with his weapon by his side, and was in our lodging with the Englishnnan that was kept prisoner in the Iland, being of that ship wherot the saylers got away, as I said before. The Governour of Tercera had him to dinner, & shewed him Teat curtesie. The Master likewise with licence of Bartandano came on land, and was in our Il RI' c, 'ill"o, and had at the least ten or twelve woundes, as well in his head, as on his body, whereof after that being at sea, betweene Lisbone & the [lands he died. The Captaine wrote a letter, wherein he declared all the nanner of the fight, and left it with the English Marchant that lay in our lodging, to send it to the Lord Adnlral of England. This English Captaine connili(' unto Lisbone, was there well received, and not any hurt (lone unto hinl, but witli good convoy sent to Sentuval,¹ & frcnn thence sayled into England, with all the rest of the Englishnwn that were taken prisoners.

The Spanish armie staid at the Island of Coruo til the last of September, to assenible the rest of the fleet together • which in the end were to the number of 140. saile of ships partly conningg India,² and partly of the Army, & being alto«cther ready unto saile to Tercera³ in good coinpany, there sodainely rose so hard [and cruell] a storme, that those ol' the Island did ailirme, that in Inans memorie there was never anv such seen or heard of before : for it semned the sea would

¹ Setubal.

² I. c., Atuenca,

³ Read • to saile unto Tercera

'ro

have swallowed up the Island[s], the water mounting higher than the Cliffes, which are so high that it amaseth a man to beholde them : but the sea reached above them, and living fishes were throwne upon the land. This storme continued not only a day or two with one wind, but seven or eight dayes continually, the wind turning round about, in all places of the compasse, [at the least] twice [or thrice during that time,] and all alike with a continuall storme and tempest nmost terrible to behold, even to us that were on shore, much more then to such as were at sea : so that only on the coasteg and Cliffes of the Iland of Tercera, there were above twelve ships cast away, and not only upon the one side, but round about it in every corner: wherby nothing els was heard but complayning, crying, lamenting, and tellina here is a shippe broken in peeces a^aainst the Cliffes, and there another, 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 driving on the shore. Among the rest was the English ship called the Revenge, that was cast away upon a Cliffe nere to the Island of Tercera, where it brake in a hundred peeces and sunke to the ground, having in her 70. men, Gallegos, Biscaines, and others, with some of the captive Englishmen, whereof but one was saved that got upon the Cliffes alive, and had his body and head all wounded, and hee being on shore brought us the newes desiring to be shriven, & therupon presently died. The Revenge had in her divers faire brasse peeces, that were all sunke in the sea, which they of the Island were in good hope to waigh up againe, the next summer after. Among these shippes that were cast away about Tercera, was likewise a Flie-boat, one of those that had bin arested in Portingall [to serve the King], called the white Dove. The Master of her, 'tvas one Cornelius Martenson of Schiedam in Holland, and there were in her one hundred soul(liers; as in everie one of the rest there was. He being over ruled by the Captaine that he could not be Master

3 14

of his owne, sayling here and there at the mercie of God, [as the storme drove him, in the end] came within the sight of the Island

of Tercera: which the Spaniards perceiving, thought al their safety only to consist in putting into the road, compelling the Master and the Pilotⁱ to make towards the Island, although the Master refused to doe it, sayin ^π, that they were most sure there to be cast away, and utterly spoyled: but the Captaine called him drunkard, and Heriticke, and striking him with a staffe, commanded him to do as he would have him. The Master seeing this, and being compelled to doe it said : well' theu [my Masters,] seeing it is the desire of you all to bee cast away, I can but loose one life, and therwith desperately he sayled towards the shore, and was on that side of the Island, where there was nothing els but hard stones and rockes, as high as Mountaines, most terrible to behold, where some of the Inhabitautes stood with long ropes and corke bound at the end thereof, to throw theenn downe unto the men, that they might lay hold upon them [and save their lives]: but few of them got so neere, most of them being cast away, and sinitten in peeces before they could get to the wall. The ship sayling in this manner (as I said before) [towards the Island approching to the shore, the master being an old man, [and ful of yeres, [called his sonne that was in the shippe with him, and having imbraced one another, and taken their last farewell, the [good] old Father willed his sonne not to care for him, but seeke to save himselfe: for (said he) sonne thou art yong, and may have some hope to save thy life, but as for me it is no great matter [I am old] what becomes of me, and therewith each of these shedding many teares, as everie loving father and kinde childe may well consider, the ship fell upon the Cliffes & brake in peeces, the father on the one side, the sonne on the other side falling into the .sea, each laying hold upon that which came next to hand, but to no purpose : for the sea was

¹ Orig. Dutch ; " sailors".

so high and furious, that they were all drowned, and onelie fourteene orififteene saved themselves by swimmino, with their legges and armes halfe broken and out of ioint, among the which was the Masters son, and foure other Dutch boies : the rest of the Spaniards and Saylers, with the Captaine and Master were drowned : whose heart would not melt with teares to behold so grievous a sight, specially considering with himselfe that the greatest cause thereof was ye beastlines and insolencie¹ of the Spaniards, as in this only example may wel bee seene : whereby may be considered how the other ships sped, as wee ourselves did in part behold, and by the men that were saved did heare more at large, as also some others of our Countrimen that as then were in the like danger* can well witnes.

On the other Islandes the losse was no lesse then in Tercera : for on the Island of Saint George there were two ships cast away : on the Island of Pico two shippes : on the Island Gratosia, three ships ; and besides those there came everie where round about divers peeces of broken ships, and other things fleeting towards the Islands, wherewith the sea was all covered most pittifull to behold. On the Island of S. Michael, there were foure ships cast away, and betweene Tercera and S. Michaels three more were sunke, which were seene and heard to crie [out,] whereof not one man was saved. The rest put into the sea without Masts, all torne and rent : so that of the whole Fleete and Armado, beinc^r 140. ships in al, there were but 32. or 33. arived in Spaine and Portingall, yea and those few with so great miserie, paine, & labor, that not two of them arived there together, but this day one, and to-morrow another, [next day the third, and so one after the other to ye ^s number aforesaid]. All the rest were cast away upon the Islands, and overwhelmed in the sea: whereby may bee considered what great losse and hin-

¹ Orig. Dutch : ignorance".

² Orig. Dutch • cbptivity and misery•².

derance they receaved at that time : for by many mens iudgements it was esteemed to be much more then was left by¹ their armie that came for England, and it may well bee thought, and presumed, that it was no other but a iust plague purposely sent by God upon the Spaniards, & that it might truely bee said, the taking of the Revenge was iusélie revenged uppon them, and not by the might or force of Inan, but by the power of God, as some of them openly said in the Isle of Tercera, that they beleevved verily God would consume them, and that hee tooke part with Lutheranes and Heretickes : saying further yt so soone as they had throwne the dead bodie of the Vice-Admirall Sir Richard Greenfield over borde, they verily thought that as he had a devilish faith [and religion], and therefore ye devils loved him, so hee presently sunke into the bottome of the sea, & downe into Hell, where he rayzed up all the devilles to the revenge of his death : and that they brought so great stormes and tormentes upon the Spaniardes, because they only maintained the Catholicke and Romish religion : such and the like blasphemies against God they ceased not openly to utter, without that any man reproved them therein, nor for their false opinions, but the most part of them rather said and affirmed, that of truth it nmst needes be so.

As one of those Indian Fleetes put out of Nova Spaigna, there were 35. of them² by storme and tempest cast away and drowned in the sea, being 50. in all, so that but 15. escaped. Of the fleete that came from Santo Domingo, there were 14, cast away, cornming out of the channell of Havana, whereof the Admiral], and Vice-Admirall were two of them • and from Terra Firma in India, there came two shippes laden with gold and silver, that were taken by the Englishmen, and before the Spanish Armie came to Coruo, the Englishmen

¹ Orig. Dutch . " than the loss of"; (probably read, lost by their armie that catne for England", i.e., the Great Armada of 1588). ² Orig. J hitch; Bhips".

at times had taken at the least 20. shippes, that came from S. Domingo, India, Brasillia, &c. and 81 sent into England. Whereby it plainly appeareth, that in ye end God wil assuredly plague the Spaniards, having already¹ blinded them, so that they have not the sence to perceive it, but still [to] remain in their obstinate opinions : but it is lost labour to strive against God, and to trust in man, as being foundations erected uppon the sands, which with the wind are [blowne down, and] overthrown, as we dayly see before our eyes, and now not long since* in many places have evidently observed: and therefore let every man but looke into his owne actions, & take our Low countries for an example, wherein we can but blame our owne sinnes and wickednesse, which doth so blind us, that we wholly forget and reiect the benefites of God, continuing the servantes & yoke-slaves of Sathan. God of his mercie open our eyes and hearts, that wee may know our onely health and saviour Jesus Christ, who onely can helpe, governe, and preserve us, and give us a happie ende in all our affaires. By this destruction of the Spaniardes and their evil successe, the lading and shipping of the goods that were saved out of the shippe that came from Malacca to Tercera, was againe put off: and therefore we must have patience till it please God to send a fitter time, & that wee receive further advise and order from his Maiestie of Spaine.

All this being thus past, the Farmers of pepper and other Marchants that had their goods in Tercera, which were taken out of the lost ship that came from Malacca, seeing that the hope of any Armada, or any ships in the kinges behalfe to be sent to fetch it, was all in vaine : they made request unto his Maiestie, that he would grant them licence every man particularly to ship his goods in what ship he would at his owne adventure, which in the end after long sute was granted, upon condition that every rnan should put in suertieg, to ¹ Orig. Dutch . . wholly". ² Orig. Dutch : in the last tilnes". 318

deliver the goods in the custome house at Lisbone, to the end the king might be paid his custome, as also that the goods that should bee delivered unto them in Tercera, should all bee

registred: where upon the Farmers of pepper with other Marchants, agreed with a Flushingier, to fetch al the Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, and other spices and goods that belonged unto them, the Pepper onely excepted, which as then the King would not graunt to lade. The same shippe arrived in Tercera about the last of November, and because it was sonle what dangerous, being the latter end of the yeare, wee laded her with all the speed we could, for then the coast was cleare of Englishmen. To bee short, this Flushingier being laden with most part of the goods, saving the Pepper that was left behind, we set saile for Lisbone, passing some small stormes, not once meeting with any ship, but onely uppon the coast where wee saw ten Hollanders, that sayled with corne towards Ligorne ; and other places in Italie, and so by Gods helpe upon the second of Ianuarie Anno 1592. we arrived in the river of Lisbone, being nine yeares after my departure from thence, and there I stayed till the month of Iulie, to dispatch such things as I had to doe, and upon the seventeenth of the same month, I went to Sentuval,¹ where certaine Hollanders lay, with whom I went for Holland.

The 22. of Iulie wee set saile, being in all twelve ships, and beca use we had a contrarie winde, we put out higher into the sea. The 27. of the same month wee had L lasting storme, whereby wee ranne against another ship, being both in a hundred dangers to bee sunke, for we were within a spanne of touching one another: but God holp us, and wee parted from each other, which almost seemed impossible : for that the bore sprite of the ship, that came against us, strake upon our Foukyard, and therewith brake in peeces, and presently thereupon his Fouke-maste fell over borde, whereby hee was

¹ Setubal.

THE

forced to leave the fleete. Another also of our companie had a leake, so that he made towardses the coast againe, where to save

the men hee ran the ship on shore, as afterwards we understood, and so we remained but ten in companie.

The 1. of August, being 90. miles in the sea, because the wind held contrarie, so that we could not keepe our right course, we espyed three strange shippes : but were not long before we lost the sight of them againe. The 4. of August there came three other shippes among our fleete, which we perceived to bee Biscaines, whereupon wee made towardes them, and shot certain peeces at them, and so they left us.

The 16. of August the winde being yet contrarie, and because wee were about 15. passengers aborde our shippe, our victuailles (specially our drinke) beganne to faile, so that wee were constrained to keepe an order, and to stint every man to his portion, being as then 120. miles from Heissant¹ inwards in the sea, under 46. degrees, which is^s called the half sea. The 18. we had a storme, whereby three of our fleet were left behind, because they could not follow us. The 24. of August we cast out the lead, and found ground, wherewith wee were all glad, for it was the entrance into the channel betweene England and Fraunce. The 27. of August being in the channel, there came two small English shippes to view our fleete, but presently put in againe to the coast of England. The 28. we descried land, being looseward from us, which was Goutster and Dartmouth. The next day we passed by the Isle of Wight, sayling alonge the coast. The 30. of August we put into the head² [betwene Dover and Calleys,] where there laye one of the Queenes ships, but she hoised anker and sailed to the coast of England, without lookinge after us, so^s wee set fower Inen on shore : and then we had a scant winde, wherewith wee entred into the North sea, not seeing any bodie. The 1. of September being clowdie, we had a storme out of the Northwest, wherby we could not 1 Ushant. ² Orig. I)utch : 'l in de Hoofden" (Strait of I)over). ^a Orig. I)utch (add) near Dover"

descerne land : but in the evening we met with two shippes that came out of the East countries,¹ which told us they had seene land,² saying it was [the] Texel, willing us to follow them, and so we discovered lande, being [the] Vlie but wee thinking it to bee [the] Texell, would no longer follow the other ships, but put so neare unto it that wee were in great danger; and then we perceived that we had deceived our selves, and saw the other ships to take another course towards [the] Texell: but we had the wind so scant and were fallen so low that wee could hardly gette from the shore, and withall we had a sodaine storme ; wherewith our Fouke-maste brake, our maine Inaste being alreadie crackt : where upon wee were fully determined to anker there, and stand upon good comfort and hope in God: and sodainely the wind came better, so that with great paine and labour about Sunne setting wee entred the mouth of the Texel, without any Pylot: for that by reason of the great winde they durst not come out : so that to conclude we got in, and there with thaukes given unto God, we ankered. In the morning being the seconde of September, our Gunner thinking to charge the Peeces, and for ioy to shoote them off before the towne, [by fortune] a ladle full of powder tooke fire, and with the force thereof strake off his right hande, and burnt him in many places of his bodie, wherewith our ioy was wholly quailed, and abated. The third of September wee arived in Enchuisen, where I founde my mother, brother and sister, all living and in good health, it being twelve yeares, nine monthes and a halfe after my departure from thence. For the which God Almighty with his sonne Christ Jesus our Saviour, be praised and blessed, to whom belongeth al power, honor and glorie now and for evermore. Amen.

¹ (orig. Dutch : van 008ten", i.e., from the Baltic.

² Orig. Dutch : reconnoitred the land".

³ Orig. Dutch: Vlie-landt" (an island above Texel). T'HE

ENL) [OF THE FIRST BOOKE].

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Ar. for Arabic

Can. for Canarese

Hind. for Hindustani

Jav. for Javanese

Konk. for Konkani Mahr. for

Mabratti

Mal. for Malay

Maln. for Malnyālam

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used :—

Pera. for Persian

Part. for Portuguese

Singh. for Singhalee Skt. for
Sanskrit

Sund. for Sundanese

Tam. for Tamil

Tel. for Telugu

Turk. for TürkiBh

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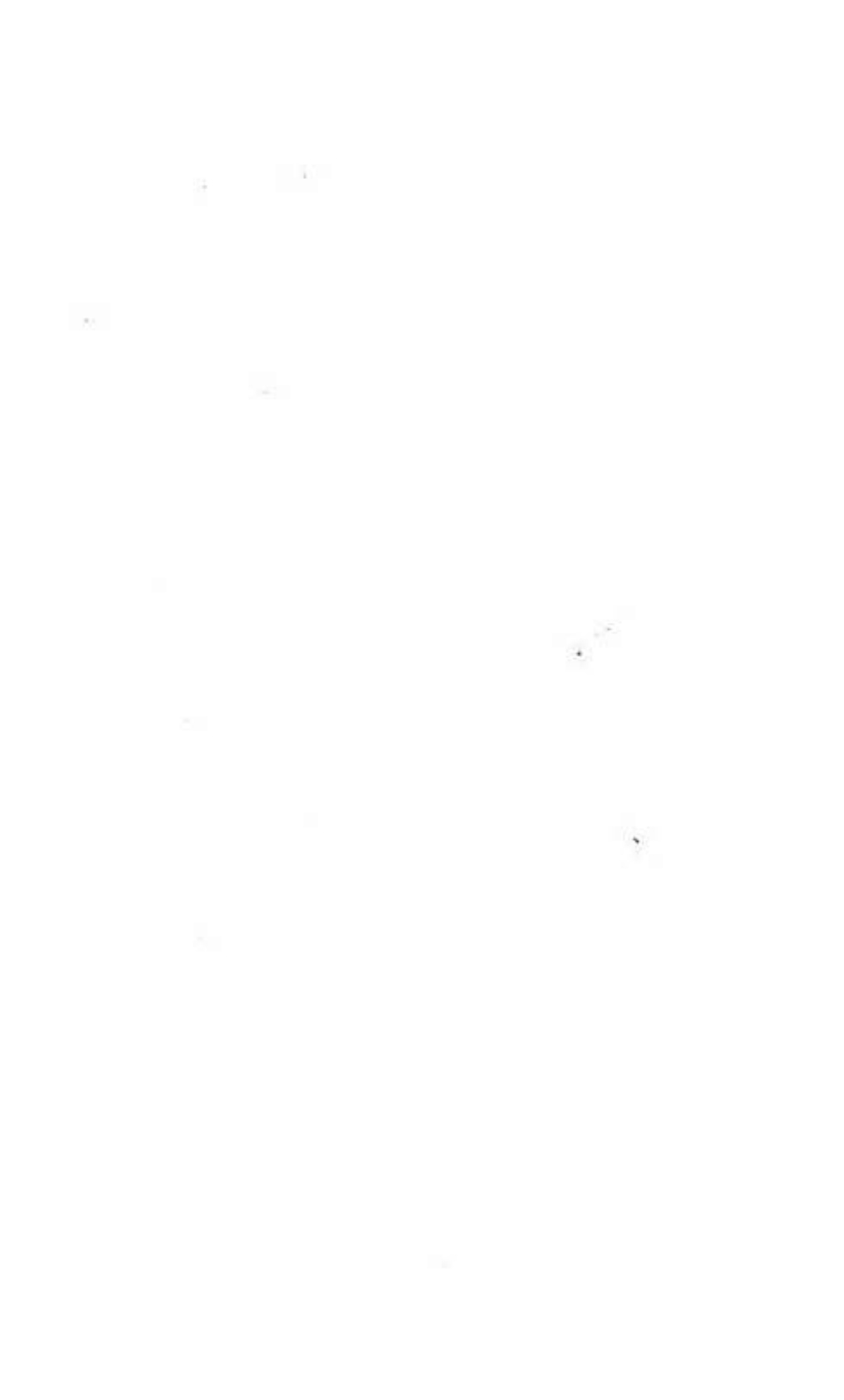
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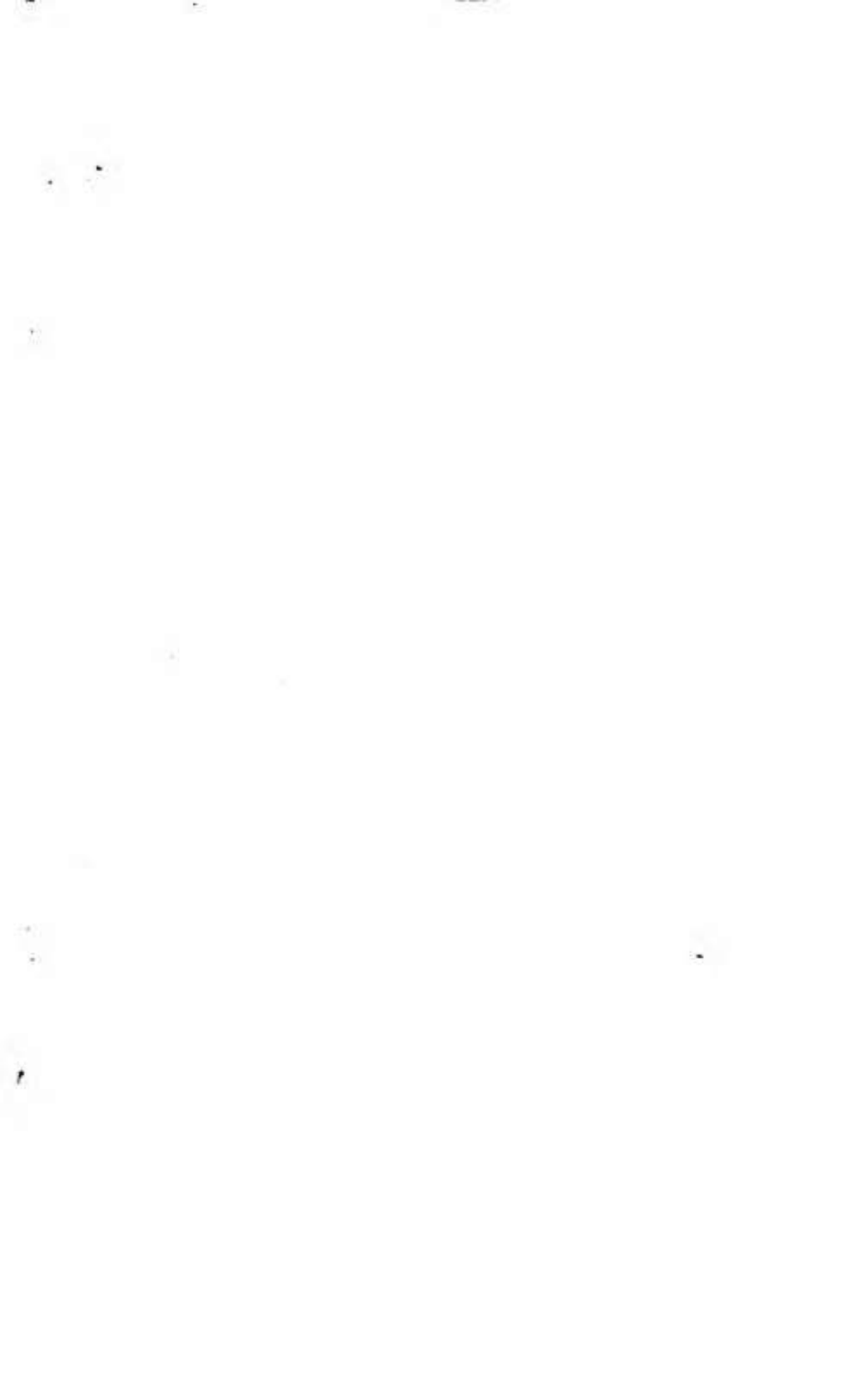
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