THE MEANING OF THE FRONTISPICE.

Learning the Atlas of the world, doth beare
Earth's burden up; sustains this lower Sphere;
Which else had fall'n, and her declining light
Had slept in shades of Ignorance and Night.

Riot and Sloth, and dull Oblivion's head
Our Atlas spurnes, whose conquering feet does tread
Upon those flaxen necks, which else would rise
(Like self-slew'd Rebels) up and tyrannize:

Great Historie, and renowned Geography
Keepeth entry here; their quickning flames doe fly
And make a Sunne whose more refulgent rays
Lightens the World, and glorifies our Dayes:

By that faire Europe viewes the Asian shore,
And wilde Americke courts the Sunburnt Moore;
By this, the extreme Antipodes doe meete
And Earths vast bulke is lodged within one Sheet.

M. S.
HISTORIA MUNDI:
OR
MERCATOR'S
ATLAS.
Containing his
COSMOGRAPHICALL
Description of the Fabricke and
Figure of the WORLD,
Lately rectified in divers places, as also beautified
and enlarged with new Mappes and Tables;

By the studious industry
Of
IVDOCVS HUNSD.

ENGLISHED
By

Præfitter his scholis Orbis, simul Orbis, & urbes
Gnomes, scans urbes, annuus orbis crit.

LONDON
Printed by T. Cotes, for Latichal Spore and
Samuel Cuminwright, 1655.
TO

THE TRVELY NOBLE,
and no lesse worthily honoured

Sir H. Marten Knight, Judge of his
Majesties high Court of the Admiralty of
England, and Judge of the Prestigious Court of
Camerbury.

SIR

Eratosthenes Geographicall Historie, fat-
ly Emblematis'd by the Sunne, both with
refluced rays illuminated the Transpare-
cent World. But now rising up in our Cri-
tical Horizon, it scarce the Eclipse of
Lunus, and therefore doth your worthy
and learned Patronage, that being freed
from such interposing obstructions, it may shine forth as the Mo-
na Sunne. Your great, and good Fame, inviting and encouraging
strangers to behold, I was desirous for this Dedication, for since
the world is so much obliged to your Presence, Learning, and up-
right manner, it will appear a just gratitude to devote this Geo-
graphicall World to so favorable a Patronus. The Translator
in the performance, and Dedication, is forced to asy in an infer-
or Object; and to defend beneath his own defect and Birth,
which produced in the Universitie of Oxford, flavoured him
with hope of a kinder Fortune. But modest-ingenious permits
not a larger Character of himselfe, and the Brevis or few words
is most intelligible to the multitude. The works in the Original was
written by a famous learned Cosmographer, and a great light of
his
The Epistle Dedicated

tosome Mercator, whose labours are here amply presented, for his
Ajax sleeping in their arms (if they could be profitable to you) would
suffer him to be a Patron. Let the Author, and your own
worthiness mitigate your presumption, that JT will be much
of all the best who is pleased to accept this
Sacrifice, from the hand of the most humble Scribe,

The Servant of your
Worthy Vertues,

W. Salv. Stell.

Ad Mercatoris dignitatem & docilitatem
Mercator.

Loured Mercator, confess that I
Was born, as love and honor Pacific.
And though I do not write a gulling Line
To please the foolish with a jocund Rhyme;
Nor force a thought from Minerva’s sword
To enter of Nonsuch from a forced Quill.
I shunning the extremes of Wit,
To fling your Pens more sumbly thinketh it fit;
Since office (the name of a Story)
Verse, and Learning, which did transformate
Out of the ancient Sages, you the best.
In the first instance of your worthy best.
Thus Pythians are more credit gave,
Their Scribes informed, but once, their verses lost,
By you by Transmutation, who have fixed
The great Pythian of the Common good.
And may you live to profit Mercator’s play,
Until you are excelled unto Glory.

W. S.

TO

THE

GENTRIE

OF

GREAT BRITTAINE.

T is an Argument of worthinesse, to
love worth in others, and venture you
know not in action, so that Gent-
tlemen should be always doing some
worthy deeds, or patronizing that
which is done. If you therefore con-
side the worthinesse of the Author
or Workes, you will joyne your helping hands to support
Atlas groaning under the burthen of the world. Mercator
drew thefe Descripcons of the Intelligl parts of the
World in Latine, but now they are drawn forthe in English
colours, which are but changable accidents, for the
still subsistence of Mercator’s World remaineth the same
in that manner as he fashioned it. But of late with great
care, care, and fidelity thefe Descripcons have beene con-
verted into English, with new additions and much enlarged,
that the benefit thereof might have a larger extent,
For knowne and common of them; Good becomes better
when it is communicable to all. And besides, seeing per-
sonall travell in these compellous times, cannot be at-
tempered with any safety, here you may in the quiet shade
of your Studious travell at home. If therefore a workke that
is Bonum, utille & juicandum, good, profitable, and pleasant,
may deferve your favour, this labour, he open ef, this is it. So
that as Alexander grieved that there was but one World for
him to conquer, so you will be forry that there was but
one World for Mercator to describe. Enjoy therefore that
which is both good in itselfe, and was undertaken for
your good, and benefit. Palete.

W. S.
The Preface to the courteous Reader.

The many full and urgent reasons induce them, who among the liberal Disciplines which without controversy are very profitable to mankind, do give the first place to the noble Art of Geography, that they should know and consider, who shall consider both the excellence and pleasure, as also the incredible profit of this Art. For, as concerning the dignities and excellencies thereof, it doth not interest of mean matters of small moment, as brute beasts, the fruits of the Earth, precious Stones, metals, and other works of nature, the handling whereof, to an unpremeditated man, will contain, but is presented to our sight the whole Globe of the Earth as it were in a Mirror or Looking-glass, and doth show the beauties and ornaments of the whole Fabric of the world, and containeth all things in her ample and spacious bosom, and like the wide Sea, it doth not so opne and lay forth the hidden and remote Islands, but also all other Countries. To omit the more offininate which this noble Science hath with Afternoon, which mounting above the earth doth contemplate the Heavens.

Moreover, if men as often as they hear some relation of this or that Country, of any strange unknowne people, or of any rare and unusual creatures, or of the continual burning of the Mountain Mounts, aye of divers Islands lying here and there in the great Ocean, and also of Salvage Nations, some whereof are naked without clothes, others fed on men's flesh, and the like matters, or do read the wonderful histories of the East and West Indies, (in which there are many things which do other seem fabulous than true)

To the Reader.

truly do apprehend them with such great admiration, and give such earnest attention thereto, out of the desire which they have to hear such novelities; how much more may the curious Readers delight in this work, which, as we said before, doth contain and represent the whole Globe of the Earth, with all the Countries, Kingdoms, Dominions, Woods, Mountains, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Peoples, Cities and innumerable Towns thereof, with the Seas flowing about it; all which any one may here see on dry land, without endangering his body or goods, and in this travell his friends shall not be solicitous or take care for him in his absence, or earnestly desire his returne. Besides, in this peregrination or travell he shall want no delight that may drive away the tediousnesse of the journey; for while he fixeth his eyes on several Countries and places, he shall straighte behold the speciall gifts and peculiar excellencies of every Country, and observe a wonderful variety therein, which are very delightfull to the mind, for as the Proverbes saith, A good memory companion is as a Coach upon the way.

But they shall chiefly discern the great and manifold benefits of this Art of Geography, who in their eye-travell, and viewing of several Countries, shall consider the situation and disposition of Countries, the Customs, observations, laws, and manners of the Inhabitants, and shall afterwards traffique, and send commodities to several places, or resolve to study the liberal Arts; seeing no Poet, nor Historian can be well read with profit, nor be conveniently expounded or declared by any Interpreter or Commentator, without the help and knowledge of this most Noble Science. I omit here to mention how afar and wide it is, that he who hath so little or so little knowledge in these matters, should give his opinion and judgment in the publick Assembly or Council of the Common-wealth, when confusion is felt about the discovery of some unknowne Countries, or in time of war, concerning the bounds and confines of any Province.

But Princes and Noble men ought chiefly to be taught great pains to studying this most excellent Art, in regard it may be very useful in undertaking journeys and voyages when occasion requires, as also at home for fortifying the Frontiers of their own Territories, or the directing and controlling of any warlike expediitions. For that irrecoverable damages were endured when an army hath beene led through places unknowne both to the Founders and Captains,
OF THE WORLD.

corruption, and containeth not only simple Bodies, as Fire, Air, Water, Earth: but also those which are compounded of them, whereof some are imperfectly mixt, which we call Meteor, or heay, Rain, Snow, Thunder, Lightning, Wind, others perfectly mixt, but without life, as Stones, Metals, &c. There are others which have a vegetable soul, as Plants; and such as have a sensible soul, as brute Creatures. Lastly, there are some in the highest and last degree of compounded things, which beside all these have a reasonable soul, as Men. We leaving those things which belong to Astronomers and Philosophers, will chiefly consider the globe of the Earth. The whole Earth is being divided by Seas, Rivers, and Mountains, and they make altogether an absolute Globe. Is there for no other cause called it Orthuscal. And Numa Pompilius, the first King of Rome, as is said, enfeoffed a round Temple to Pallas, the mother of Saturn, whom poets take for the earth. And that the figure thereof can be no other, both as to the shape of it, and to the dimensions of the same, is found out by the long and certain observations of Travellers, that the longitude and latitude of places doe vary according to their several distances, so that it is most certain without any farther demonstration, that there are 360 degrees of longitude, and the latter age doth assume the fame, wherefore it to every degree you allow 15 German miles, or 60 Italian miles, it will be easy to find out the circuit of the whole earth. All the parts whereof (as Pliny hath in his 16. book of Natural History, Cap. 62, and as others also have delivered) are but a point in regard of the World, for the whole Earth is on one. This is the matter and cause of so great a number of mountains, rocks, and other land, and valleys, and hilly places. Some scarce riseth above the ground, some are covered with snow, and other with water, so that men can scarce walk upon the earth. And that there is no such place of human habitation as the Alexandrian, at the mouth of the Nile, which is the birthplace of the earth. All that part of the Earth is inhabited by men, and the adjacent country is inhabited by nations, by means of which we divide our knowledge of the earth. This is the sphere of the Earth, and the gnomon of Hellas. Thus saith Plato. And let this suffice concerning the Earth; as it does make one Globe with the Sea. Now as it is distinct from the waters, and called the Scriptures, so is the proper habitation of men. And for the great depth thereof, we give it the name of Mother. This receives us at our birth, nourishes us being borne, and being once brought to light, it doth always sustain us: Lastly, when we are cast off and forsaken by nature, then chiefly like a mother, they hides us in her bosom. This also is to be added, that a Provenement is called a part of land lying out farther than the rest,
OF THE WORLD.

But concerning them we will speak more in another place. The Sea is not altogether barren, but bringeth forth Fish, Plants, and precious Stones, and it is to be noted how Nature, with人力的幫助, hath preserved in the Sea all the choicest things which are found either on the Earth, or in the Aire. Let us first the Sea-animals, the Sea-Horses, the Dolphins, Dog-fish, Sea-calves, Sea-horses. I omit the Falcons and Sea-swallowes, seeing Nature hath exprest even man himselfe, in the Maiman, in the Siren, and Nereides: and also in the Mermaid: as for the Corall, the Pearls, the Amber, the Gummier, and Sponge, and in infinite other things. Whom do they not worthily draw into the admiration and adoration of Gods power? But of this we have spoken sufficiently. Let us come now to the description of the Globe of the Earth. The Ancients have divided the Globe of the Earth sometimes into two parts, sometimes into three: the division into three parts, Europe, Asia, Ethiopia, or Libya, is most famous among the Ancients, to whom the new World was not yet known. But America being found, our age hath added that whole Globe into five parts, Europe, Africa, Asia, America, and the Southern Land.
EUROPE.

EUROPE, though it be left of all, yet with the chief delineators of the terrestrial Globe, we will describe it in the first place, either for the excellence of the soil, or the company of the inhabitants, or in regard of their famous acts, who have hitherto populated it. Pius called it the Nurse of a People, conquering all Nations, and the most beautiful part of the Earth; besides, though other parts be greater and larger, yet they are left inhabited, and therefore these other parts were most justly begun first with Europe, which was the most noble inheritance of Jupiter (who being(numpy1) eldest Son enlarged his Territories even to the Land of his brethren, and his Children) so much concerning the orders in the next place we must draw the Erythraean name. Herodotus notes, that the original of this name was not known, some say it was called from one Europa in Tyre, the daughter of Agenor King of the Phoenicians, of whom it is an ancient fable, that Jupiter having transformed himself into a Bull, and having set her on his back, carried her from Tyre into Crete or Cyprus. Others rejecting fables, do shen the was carried away in a ship built in the form of a Bull. Others say it was a ship which had the protection of Jupiter, and the image of a Bull upon it, Polyphemus, of Crete, writeth, that it was a ship called the Bull, which brought away from the Tyrian Country, Europa the King's daughter in captivity, with other maidens. Some do suppose that it was a military Legion, which among other Enquiries had one Standard with the figure of a Bull in it. Some say it was so called in regard of the beauty of this Region which may be compared to a Virgin, carried away for the love of her beauty. And so, not unlikely, have laid, that it was called from Europa, who, as it is left to memory, had herefore a Kingdom in this part of the World. Some, being unwilling to be perfidated that Europe hath a Greek name, seeing the Lycianians did inhabit it before the Greeks, and the former had a different Language from the latter, thinketh that it was so called from the excellence of the people.

For the most favorable IV's, being pronounced by the distinct dignities of Greece great and excellent thing, and Hov, denoting a multitude of men. The Egyptians do generally at this day call the Europeans Franki: the Turks call those of the Roman Religion Franki, and those of the Arians call them Country Franki. So much for the Name; the Situation and Quantitative follows, which is to be held, that Italy and other Ancient Writers did place Europe between the 41st and 49th Climates, between the 11th and 14th Parallels between the Degrees of Latitude 37 and 54, and of Longitude 17 and 61. But in our age, facing the Declination of the Sun, as it is observed, is changed, and many places are added to this our Europe, for they have now discovered to the 71st Degree of Latitude.
EUROPE.

A Clerie at the
Book corp.

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The
AFRICE.

The word Africe, which was so called, if we believe Nicator, from Afira a companion of Hercules, who accompanied him even as fast as Calydon. But if we trust Theophrastus, and Eustathius, from one of the posterity of Abraham, whose name was Africux, as the Greek word signifies, which signifies cold, for it is free from cold, because the most part of it is situated between the Tropics. The Arabians do call it Friconia, from the word Forcon, which with them signifies to divide; for Africa is almost divided from the other parts of the Earth. Or it was so called from Africa, the King of Africa, who (they report) did first inhabit this Country. The Greeks call it Libya either from Libia, the daughter of Libya, or from the Greek word, which signifies barren or infertile. This wind blows south, and the wind which blows from the north is called Libris, which signifies Libris, but because it blows on the South-West wind bloweth from thence. In the Scriptures it is called Canaan, the Arabians, and Ethiopians do call it Ekebalo, and the Indian Belchira. The Equinoctial Circle doth almost cut the middle part of Africa. The whole Province is too much. In the south from Canaan to the Gulf of Morea, which inhabits the Country. See the Map on the south. The most part of this Kingdom is mountainous, which subjects in divers parts of the Country, the date and figs, and of all kinds.
THE TURKISH EMPIRE

In Asia, unto which we now are come, the Turkish Empire hath the first place. Meta in his first Booke maketh mention of the Turkes, and so doth Pliny, Lib. 6, Cap. 7. And it is not to be doubted but that Nation which is now grown so great by our sloth and dilution, was both named and originally descended from them, Ptolemy thinketh that the Hebrews did call them PERGAMUM. They doe call themselves Musulmans, that is, the Circuit of, or so some doe interpret it, the Right Believers. But they will not be called Turkes, for they account that name very reproachfull, which in the Hebrew language signifies Barbarous men, or as some doe interpret it, Spotters or Whores. The Empire of the OTTOMAN Family which is very large and potent, doth containe many Provinces and Countries of Europe, Africa, and Asia. In Europe it extendeth and freezeth it selue neere the mouth of the Adriaticke Bay from the borders of Epidauris, now called Ragusa, and so encompassing all the Aegean Sea, and also Propontis, and a great part of the Euxine Sea, it is bordered with the City Theodosia, in the Tauricum Chersonesus, which they now call Caffa, which space of ground containeth 9000 miles. In the Mediterranean part it extendeth from Damascus to Towne of Hungary, which the Inhabitants call Buda, even to Constantinople, which is seated in the borders of Europe. In Africa they doth containe all the Sea Coast from the Towne Bolla de Cemara, even to the Arabian Bay, or the red Sea, except some few places which are subject to the King of Spain. It doth also extend it selfe very farre into Asia. The Country for the most part is fruitful, and yeeldeth great store of Wheete, Barley, Oattes, Rye, Beastes, Milk, and other kindes of Poulde. It hath abundance of Rice, Hamspe, and Cotton. It hath also Vineyards. It yeeldeth also great store of Pomponios, Mellons, Cowcubers, Nues, Apples, Pears, Pomegranates, Oranges, Cheefniers, Figges, Cherries, and other fruits; but not in every Kingdom. For there are some places, as in Cappadocia and Armenia the leafe, where none of these fruits doe grow, by reason of the intemperance and excessive cold. It hath also veins of Gold, Silver, Iron, Brass, and Alum. It doth breed divers kindes of living creatures, and great store of Cattell, Mules, and other Cattell. The Turkish Horses and Mauflfes are much esteem'd. The Turkish Empire began thus. Ottoman their first Emperor was a Tatarian, and Souldier to the great Chams, a fierce man, and strong of body. He leaveng the Tartarian under the color of some injury, began to be weight.
The Turkish Empire.

Circes, and take all the pillar which he could, and so being certified with his approach he left the City, and so carried his Army to the borders of Galatia and Bithynia, where they met and fought until it was deep in the night. But Beyazet being too weak, was overcome, and being taken Prisoner, he was bound with Golden Fetter, and so carried in a Cage throw Offa. And long afterwards, he was in Offa, after he had remain'd 13 years, 6 months. He left the Senate, Council, Formers, Ministers, and Officers, Capitains and Officers, dyed suddenly, whose Son, Orkman was murdered by his Uncle Mufle, and Atmey by his Brother Muslaw. This Officers came to make the Turkish Colours even to the Junian Sea: he built himself a Palace at Adrianopoli, and after he had remain'd 17 years, deserted his life in the yeare of our Lord 1422. After him Amurat second got the Empire. He being brought into Thrace by the side of the Gruses, in a Battall overcame his Uncle Mufle, and besieged the Grusses. The Colours did more favour. He was driven and destoyed the former City of I belioninor, which was then a fierce City, pleasant, and well fared, which the Venetians then held. And when he understood that the friendship of George Lord of Serres would be much advisory unto him both to set and establish his own affairs, he so weakens the Christians, that he fought by all means to win him to his side; and moreover he married his Daughter. And after remaining in his own strength, he besieged Belgrade. There were three at this Siege, 1700. Turks. After him there succeded Muslaw the second. Having established his government by the murder of his Brother, he took Constantinople in the year 1453, on the last day of May. Two yeares afterwards he march'd to Belgrade, where having lost many of his men, he departed from thence wounded. Afterward he pillag'd Donustan, Belgrade, Zemun, and Belzyce, with all the Sea. He took also Tchernomor and Milovica, with all the Sea. He took also Belus and Thessaly, now called Epirus. He governed the Empire 32 yeares. Beyazet the first, having wash'd the warre with the Venetians, and took from them Neapoli, Salonic, and other Cities, and pillars of Solid, he dyed by his own hands the whole City of Belgrade, which he had taken, and all the Warre was siezed. His Son, Selim, the only one of Selim succeded in his Father, and took Belgrade the strength of Fortiffe, and Belwerke and other Cities. The first he destroyed, and the second he besieged. The Emperor brought him with him, he raiseth his Sire, and meets with them at Neapoli, where laying battle with them, he got the victory, the most part of the French Captaines being either slain or encastr'd. Beyazet growing proud with this good successe, marcheth againe to Constantinople, and besieged it two yeares together, so that the besieged were ready to yield, but that Turecluse the great city of the Turks had purpose and resolved to waste all Asia with fire and sword, to face the Citty;
we have spoke in Thrace. For it excelth all other Cities. The Turkes have a great care to build spacious Monuments or Temples, and Carthage or Hospitals, also Baths, Conduits, Bridges, High-ways, and other publick works, which the Turkes doe build very faire. The Church of Sophia in Constantinople is the fairest of all the rest, which remaineth still; it belloues wizneth, and dounse erre exed the Roman Pantheon, where all the gods were worshipped. I omit the Turkes royall Palace, and many ancient Monuments for brevity sake. The Christian government is Lordly. For the Turkish Emperor is to abothe a Lord within his owne Dominions, that the Inhabitants are his Slaves and Subjects: neither is any one Matter of himself, much less Lord of the House which he dwelth in, or of the Land which he tillith, except some Families in the City of Constantinople, to whom Atumnum the second in reward of some service did grant that Priviledge.

THE HOLY LAND.

His famous Province of Syrias, was hereafter called the Land of Chanaan the Souce of Cham, who populated it. It was called also the Land of the Promisie, or the Promised Land, because God promiseth it to our Fathers Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. This Country when the ancient Inhabitants were burnt out, and the Israelites came in their place, began sole called Israel and Judah. Ptolem of Egypt and others doe call it Palestina, from the Palestina a people of great note, who in the Sacred Scriptures are called Philistines, the Christians doe call it the Holy Land. This Country is situate in the middle of the world, betweene the Mediterranean Sea and the Sea of Arabia, on which side beyond the Black Seade is encompassed with continued ridge of Mountains, and so is between the Red Seade and Egypt: on the West the Mediterranean Sea: on the North the Mountain Plateau. The length of it reacheth on the North to the City of Taxus, and the length of the Mountain Libanus which was afterward called (Arabia Phalippi and Phanada) & so on the South to the City Beaufort: wherein in the Tribe of Simeon over against the great desert which is about 80 miles, every mile being an houers journey. But the breadth which is to be taken from the Mediterranean Sea on the West to Jordan on the East side, doth contain in some places 16, and other places 18, miles. Of all Countries it is chiefly commended for the wholesome climate of the Ayre, and temperance of the Climate, in the Winter is not too cold, nor the Summer too hot. And all Waters both sacred and profane doe prisse it for the fruitfulness of the Soyle, the abundance of all kinds of fruit, and the plenty of all things necessary for the sustentation and delection of mans life. Few things concerning this Country prophefeth thus to the Israelites, Deut. 8,31. For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good Land, and of Brookes, of Water, of Pomegranates, and depths, that spring out of Valleys and Hills, a Land of Wheat, and Barley, and Vineyards, olives, pomegranates, a Land of Olive, Olive, and Housy, a Land wherein thou shalt eate Bread without scarcenesse, thou shalt lack anything in it: a Land whose Stones are Iron, and out of whose Hills thou mayest digge Barke, a Land flowing with Milk and Honey. In short, those two cannot praise the fertility of this Country.
The Holy-Land.

and it continued 430 yeares under the power and dominion of the
Saracens. But in the yeare 1097, when it was decreed in the Council
of Clermont in the time of Pope Urban the second, that a voyage
should be made to recover the Holy Land, Godfrey of Boulogne being
rallied a great Army of Christians, which consisted of 50000, Fossae,
and ten argos. Fosse did beat out the Saracens. In the yeare 1183,
the King of Forca did restore the Saracens to their first estate. But
not long after the Christians invaded them again. And the Saracens
invaded them again in the yeare 1217, until at length after divers
invasions and changes, the Turks got possession of it in the yeare
1317. This Country containeth villages, inles, swamps, and bays.
Inles begin from the Mountain Caesarea, and according to others
from the Lake Galilee, and the Lest. These are also Citties in it. The
most famous part of this Country is between the Mediterranean Seas
and the Lake Galilee, and between Samaria and Gomera. It was first
called from the Citties which was the chief Tribes, in which there were
many Citties and Townes, but the name of them all was Hierusalem
the Metropolis of Inles, and the most famous City in the World.
In Ptolemy’s time it was called Ecbas, and afterwards called Cusarius.
And the City Ecbas, and Ecbas, were also Seiriam and Comerion,
which were fortified for their abominable wickedness. Samaria, which
in the middle between Inles, and Galilea. It was to called from the
Metropolis of the same name, which was Amor. King of Sarephath, it is
now called Sarephath. There are three Townes seiriam, after called
Seiriam, also Amor and Gomera. Galilea is situate between the
Mountain Liba and Samaria, and it is divided into the higher and the
lower: the higher is otherwise called the Galile of the Cattel. The
lower is situate by the Sea of Tiberias or Gennesaret. The Citties in it
are Neom, Cane, Nazareth, and Galilea. But the whole Country is situate
between two Seas, and the River Jordan. It hath many Lakes which
are navigable, and have great store of good Fish. But the River Jordan
which the Hebrews call Jordan, runneth through all the length of this
Country. This River as Hierosolome writeth, lieth from two Fountains,
or farre distant one from another, namely, Ser and Dar, and after they two forks
divides the Jordan, and the other makes the Jordan river. It hath
two chief Mountains, Hierosolome is the East, and Tow in the West, which
are very high, and all the other Mountains are but small and parts
of them. For Bethel, Betharam, and Galilea, or Maghal, and Bethelby
Mountains, Galilea, Gerizim, Syron, and lastly Cane and Cane
next to the Sea, are but part of the Mountain Tow. There are also four
Mountains, Mount Zion, Mount Moriah, Mount Vess, Mount Calvary,
and others. It

hath also many Woods, Wildernesses, and Groves. Here are many
fair buildings, and especially at Hierusalem. But of all those works
which were famous in ancient time, the chief is Adamus Tomus, and
the Josephus Tower, into which King David carried the Ark of the
Lord, and there is continued until Salomon Temple was built and
consecrated, of which there are some ruins yet remaining, where it
is thought that Christ lieth at the time of the Pseudo. There are
also some Monuments of David and the Kingdom of Judea. There
was also David’s House, which is still preferred, and called by the
name of David’s Tower. Here also some ruins of Astar at the farthest
part of the Mountain Mariah. Here was Salomon famous Temple,
which was 7 years building, and had 50000 men working daily at
it. Concerning the magnificence and splendour whereof you may
see in Lib. 1. of the Kings, Cap. 6. & 7. & Chron. Lib. 2. Cap. 3. & 4.
Concerning their Laws and Customs for brevity I will add noth-
ing, but referre the Reader to the Booke of Moses, Exodus, Levit-
icus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.
ASIA THE LESSE, WHICH IS NOW CALLED NATOLIA.

The Country was called by the Ancients Erosia; and more familiarly, Asia; which name is taken from the letter A, signifying the Ayre or Air, as being the most fitting of all the parts of the world, as the ancients said, in respect of the size and greatness of its extent. But the name of Asia is often changed by the moderns, according to the division of it into several parts, each of which has its own proper name. Thus, the Persians call it Persisia, the Romans call it Asia, the Italian name being derived from the Arabic word Asia. The Greeks call it Asien, and the Turks call it Aras. The Saracens, however, call it Asia, as they do all other countries, excepting the countries of the east, which they call Asia. The country of Asia is divided into two parts, the northern and the southern. The northern part is called Asia Minor, and is divided into several provinces, each of which has its own proper name. The southern part is called Asia Major, and is divided into several provinces, each of which has its own proper name. The country of Asia is known for its great fertility, its abundance of natural resources, and its strategic location. The country is rich in gold, silver, and other precious metals, and it is also known for its fine wool, silk, and cotton. The country of Asia is also known for its great cities, such as Athens, Alexandria, and Rome. These cities were centers of learning and culture, and they were also centers of trade and commerce. The country of Asia is also known for its great mountains, such as the Taurus Mountains, the Cilician Gates, and the Anti-Taurus Mountains. These mountains were centers of commerce, and they were also centers of trade and commerce. The country of Asia is also known for its great rivers, such as the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Indus. These rivers were centers of trade and commerce, and they were also centers of agriculture. The country of Asia is also known for its great lakes, such as the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea. These lakes were centers of trade and commerce, and they were also centers of agriculture.
by blood or descent, but all are equally, and the great Turkus for them
in their war whom both their Beyregers and Sallangak in divers
Countries and Provences, Nam are contrainct to the Countries, Peace,
Hurnan, Asia, properly called, Locto, Gallias, Pamphilia, Cypria,
Chic, and the leeff Arcadia,.LogInformation, where the great Turkus kept his regetse before
he took the imperial, There is also a Nezazzel, a Great Town. His
properly so-called, is now called Saroan, or Saram. It is bounded
on the East with Galaia, on the North with Pontus and Armenia: Other
parts are washed with the Sea. It containeth also within it Elle: Hugge,
Lydia, both the Myce, Crota, Rodia, Leoa, and Didyma, Berytus the
great, and the leef, the greater Ileth Westward, in which there are
few Cities, but more Villages. There is also the City 
Siroan 
which was so called from Siroah his Palace. There
is also Aenmus the greatest City in Phrygia, on a distance
near the River Myndus. Also the Towne Darumus, and the City
Garma. But in the leoff Paphia or Troas there were two,
or Tros, which is so often mentioned in Homer and Polyg, also Tyras
which King Balerus from a Cattle did enlarge and change into a
City; here Apolloandus the Poet hight. The Psalmers were
borne, the poore, that among the ruins of Troy there are fragments
and pieces of Marble Sepulchers, foundations of Walls, old Towers,
and Colours and other remains are. There are also in this same Country
the Promontory and Tower Spyram, in which there is also a
City, where Cymon his Palace was. 
Lycurus Maiotus, hath the City Phrygia, where Cymo his Palace was.
Phrygia anciently was the Hellepont bordereth on Troy. In this Country
there is Lamycnas, a Colony of the Persians, and Amyrion of the Meli-
enians. Caris was states between Ionia and Lydia, the Metropolis her
was anciently Heraclea, which now they call happily is called
Lydia, for the ancient city was called Mydotus, which Phryga called the first
City, Lyc. There is also Magnes above the River Stremi. 
On the shore was Istran near the Iland Jass, in which therefor was
that famous City Ephesus. Istran is between this and Lydia, while
Cities by the Coast side are Myotus, Cania, now Cymo, and Lydias
called Paghagis. Down is by the Carpathian Sea in the Heracleas, the
chief City whereof is Haracras, the Histri Lacon, and Diomerus were born, and Manubius had his Palace there. Garama,
which is also called Colonomus, is so called from the Frenchmen, who
mingled themselves with the Graecia, but some hereof became chief:
parts, which by the Empire Sea, between Phrygia and Caris. 
The Cities in it are Amyra, now called Aramis, famous for war
Chamot which is made there of Goathiers, Simoa was inhabited by
his Country: Amyrae now called Simo. In this Country is Ephesus,
which is now called Rom. Cypria is now called Cimmeria, and it reacheth from Galatia to Antiochus, on the South is ethica, on the
Northeast.
they called Carabara. Moreover, there are no Innes or places of Receipt for Travellers, in all those Provinces of which are subject to the Turke, except it be those publike Houses, which were built by divers means; but this was the most usual. The Turkish Nobles when they were grown rich, being willing to doe some great works in their lifetime, did out of their Zeale build such Houses, for they had no kinne to be the benefit of, and therefore thinking they should doe a good worke for the publike good, by raising such Structures and Buildings, they did therefore build either some bridge or an Hospitall called Carabara, unto which there was a Temple adjoyning, and next to it a Bath.

THE

THE ILAND OF CYPRUS,
WITH THE ILANDS
STALIMEN, CHUS, MITT.
ENE, NEGRONPONT, CERIGO,
AND RHODES.

CYPRUS is one of the greatest Islands of the Mediterranean Sea, which was so called either from Cyprus the Daughter of Cnossus, or from the Cypirus tree, which is proper to this Island. It lyeth in the middle of the Egean Sea between Sicily and Syria; on the East it hath the Syrian Sea, and at the West the Paphian Sea; on the North it looketh toward Sicily, which is now called Tarquinia, according to others Caramania. The compass of it is 472 miles, the length of it 200, as Bardinus witnesseth. It hath for the most part an unpleasaunt, and unwholesome aire, in regard of the exhalations and vapors which arise from the Lakes. Yet the whole land is very fruitful. For it produceth all things necessary both for necessitie and delicacies: as Wheate, Barley, and other kindes of Grains; also excellent Wine that may compare with Crete-Wine: also Oyl, Sugar, Honey, Salt, Oranges, Citronis, Lemmons, Dates, and other excellent fruit. Also Gold, Copper, Wool, Saffron, Cotton, bread, Silke, and what not? also Emeralds, Chrysfalus, Iron, and Alum: and especially such great store of Laffes, which is thought was first found there, so that it was called Brazen Cyprus. There is also Islande of Cypna made of Goats hair, which is called Chalim. Dios. Comed. Lib. 16. writeth that 9 Kings did governe this Island, which were all subject to the King of Persia. It had also Grecian Tythes. We read that heretofore it had 15 famous Cities, which are now for the most part decayed and灭亡. The chiefe of them was Paphos, now called Cyprus: also Palaepaphos, where the inhabitantes affirme that Cypna came first out of the Sea; there is also another which is called in a pleasant Bay of the East shore, whence it is a convenient passage to Syria. It was afterward called Constantia and Euphalia, was Bishop thereof. There were also the Cities Cypria and Cypusa. But now the chiefe are Nicers and Famara. But our of the Mountains Olympos, there doe runne two great Rivers, Iasus and Lyphus, the former runneth Southward, the latter

North-
STALIMENE, CHIOS.

Northward. The other streams may be rather called Torrents than Rivers, because they are sometimes dry, and then the inhabitants doe want water extremly. There are divers Mountains in this Land, but the higheft of them all is Osympa, which they call Prinidea which is beautifull with all kindes of trees, and hath many Monasteries on it, in which the Celsiusians dwell. The compass of it is 54. miles.

STALIMENE.

LEMOS is an Island of the Egean Sea, which the Turkes and Italians do now call Stalimene: it is over against Thrace, between the Chefe Bay of Thrace, and Mounte of Macedon, the compass of it is 110. miles. On the East side it is dry and barren: but betweene the South and the West the Fields are very fruitful, and the bring forth Wheate, Pulfe, Pease, Beans, Whife, Flaxe, and Henepe. The Lemnian Earth is digged forth now, as heretofore with many superstitions Cerimonies, and that every yeare on the 8. day of August, but not at other times. For it is forbidden upon paine of death, that none come to digge on it, either secretly or openly. The place out of which it is digged is called Judas Mountaine. This Island hath abundance of Bay-borches, which goe tosse, and doe neither pace nor trot. It hath also Serpents. Here were heretofore the Cities Myrina and Ephesius, but now the latter is ruine and delate, and called Cadmea. The other is a small Towne, seated on a Peninula which is joyned to the Land by a small Island or tongue of Land: it is now called Lemnos.

CHIOS.

The Island Chios was so named, either from the Snow, and from the Nymph Chion. Heretofore it was called Ricrea as Epimen reporteth. It is fuite between Zanes and Lesbos, over against Scythia. The compass of it is above a hundred miles. Chion hath excellent good Wine, so that at winter reporteth there are Clusters of Grapes which doe weigh 6. pound. It hath also good Figgas, and a kind of Marble which was much esteemed at Rome. And it is one of all the rest beareth Myrtick. And heretofore it was so fertile and fruitful, that it was called the Scarse-boue, or Barne of Rome. It hath also great store of tame Partridges, which runne up and downe the Fields, and the Streets. Here are 36. Townes. The chiefest City is Kerky, which hath a convenient Haven for Ships to ride in. It is all Mountains. It hath these Promontaries Phialium, Phialium, Arisfum, from whence come Arisian Wines, which are now called Malmesies. In this Country...
MITYLENE, NEGROPONTE.

LEBESUS or Athlous, which is now called Atimos from the church of Cyrra, which stands over against Psammon, and is distant from the Continent 7 miles and an half. Some report that the compass of it is 34 or 35 miles. And others say 137 miles. It hath a winderall, or fruitful fields, and good fruits. Here is the best Corn, best Wine, which is more esteemed at a small price than others, and for the most part it is of a pale colour betwixt red and white. Here is also Marble, which is better than the Touchoune; here is also the Precious stone called Athlous, which being worn, cleaves the heart, and drives away care and sorrow. It doth breed frightful Horrors, but of low stature. Here also there were 5 Towns in it, and 2000 or 2500 Houses, and a great闪光. Being the Patriarch of the whole Hand, which had a Castle, and a pleasant fruitfull soil, but now it is for the most part runned and falled down. This Hand hath two convenient Harbours.

NEGROPONTE.

EUROA now called Negroponte, or Negroponet on the South River, is a third part of the Promontory of Corina, and Caphis now on the North Continent, it is nowhere broad, and yet the narrowest part is two miles over; but it is long, and lieeth over 30 miles, and is divided from the shore by a narrow strait. Hereon Binno there was a great town. The compass of it is 265 miles. This Hand hath the tides of Corina, Pul-le, Wine, Oyle, and Trees for our Building Ships. The Metropolis was hereon before, but now it is called Negroponte, after the name of the Hand. It is famous for the death of Andromache, who died here for grief, when her son could not find on the mountain of the flowing and ebbing of the Sea 7 times by day, as tersely as the emperors. It is said that she died of grief so that he was prowled, and L. et in Siretus which he died by sickness. There are also the Pyrse, which is a very great Place, and the T. or Pyrse which is called Opetra. It is.

NEGROPONTE.

Herein it is called Cardea, which was famous hereon before for Marble, there are also Hillocks, Pits, Nests, Octopus, and a wood which that are two rivers in this Hand, are called Akaneon, and Aegina, which are of divers courses. For both flow out of one of them, their hair groweth white, but if they drink the water of the other River, their hide is made groweth black. There is an arm of the Sea, which is called the Thracian Bay, which is a violent sea, and flows about 60 times by day, and 70 times by night, with such a violent current, that a ship can fare against it. There is also the Mountain Athelous, or Shipwreck of the Greats, as they returned from Troy and for the death of Ilium, in Troy, the Sonne of Eageas, being a great stream in the Hellenic Hand.

CERIGO.

PLOMPEonas, called by the ancients from the great terror of Pompeia, which is in the Mountain; it is now called Cerigo. It is the same Sea on the West over against Cerigo, and is distant from the Bay of Calypso 5 miles, and is it bounded on the East. It hath a Town of the same name, and many Havens, which are not safe, and secure, for there are many Rocks which are erratically round about this Island.

RHODES.

THere remaineth in this Table the Hand of Ialipes. This Hand is called Ialipes, and was hereon called Ophone, Affe, Athens, Thracia, Corra, Agala, and Isarata. It is distant from the Com pact of 152 miles. The compass of it is 45 miles. It hath a fertile ground and gentle Ayre; and it was confect to the Sunne, and therethrough the Sunne doth not shine upon it. It is surrounded with the Medowes fertile, and it hath great fruitful Trees, of which many are always green. It hath also a great -City of the same name, which is in the center of the Hand, partly on a steep Hill, and partly on the Sea. It hath a faire and safe Haven, and it is well fortified with a double Wall, three high Towers, five Castles, and other Forts and Battlements. And it hath an University, which hereon before was as famous as that in Athens, Athina, Testament, and after it had a famous Corinth in the Sunne, which was seventy Cubits, which is a fortified town 45 years, it was thrown down by a Earthquake, and when it lay on the ground it was a wonderful fight
RHODES.

fight to behold. For a man of a good stature could not fathome or embrace his Thumb. And the Fingers were greater than most Statues, and when it was broke, his Belly did give like a great Core. This Colossus was making twelve yeares, and three hundred Taus of Braise went to the making of it, and within there were great boxes laid, that might make the work stand firme. The Sultan laded 700. Camels with the Braise of this Statue.

THE KINGDOME OF PERSIA, OR THE EMPIRE OF THE SOPHI.

HE Persian or Sophian Empire, as it was renowned heretofore, so now also it is very famous. The Inhabitants are Periains. They are called also Aymen, or Aymen,

from the Kingdom of Asmania, which some thinke was heretofore called Assyria: they were called Periains from Persia, and Chestians from the red Cap or Hatte which they use to wear. They were called Sophians from Prince Sophus. The Kingdom of Persia is situate betweene the Turkish Empire, the Tartars, the Zagartheans, the Kingdom of Cambasia, and betweene the Hircanian or Caspian Sea, and the Persian Bay. It hath thereof on the East the Indies and the Kingdom of Cambasia, from which it is separated and parted by the Mountains and Deltas; on the North are the Tartars, neere the River Abbisna or Oxus, the rest is enclosed with the Caspian Sea: on the West are the Turkes neere the River Tikus, and the Lake Gischs: on the South it is walked with the Persian Bay, and the Indian Sea, which is a large space of ground, for it containeth 98. degrees of longitude from the East to the West. And from the South to the North 90. degrees. Concerning the temper of the ayr of Persia, Q. aureius, Lib. 5. writeth thus. There is no wholebome Country in all Asia: for the ayr is temperate, here a continued shadie Mountain doth qualifie the heat thereof: and there it is joyned to the Sea which doth cherish it with a temperate warmth. But this Country is not all of one quality, nor of one foile. That part which lyeth toward the Persian Bay, in regard it is wateared with Rivers: and also that part toward the Caspian Sea, having pleasant Rivers, & a milde gentil ayr, are both happy and fruitful, and doe yeeld all kindes of Fruites, and doe breed all kindes of living creatures. It hath abundance of Wheate, Barley, Millet, and the like Graines, and also Mettals and Precious Stones, and Paulus Persicus writeth that it hath great plenty of Wine. The other parts are defolate by reason of the heat and dryness. Moreover the Periains were at first an oblique Nation, but they grew famous afterward by their King Cyrus, who having gotten the Empire of Medes and Lydia, joyned it to Persia, and is having conquered Assyria, and subdued all the
The Kingdom of Persia.

East, he left it a fire and flourishing Kingdom. Cambyses succeeded his Father, who added Egypt to the Empire, after whom Persia continued in one state until Darius ransained, who being conquered by Cyrus, his name is given to this Kingdom. It was governed by Kings 230 years. As Q. Curtius alleges, Lid, and the Prophet Jacob doth alight unto him at the 9. Chapter of Dan. But now the Persian Empire which is subject to the great Cyrus, is accounted one of the most part Empires of all the East, which though it was not an Empire by the Ancients, and sometimes by the Tatars, yet it grew up again in the reigning of King Japhet. The Countries which are subject to the Persian Empire are these, Media, Asia, Susiana, Mesopotaedia, Persia, Parthia, Syriaca, Media, Bactria, Parthia, Persia, Armenia, Gedrosia, and Cappadocia. Media is now called Persia, which is infinite between Persia, and the Hyrcania Sea. It lies on the East of Persia and Parthia, on the West the greater Armenia and Assyria. It is divided into the greater or the Southern and the Northern Aegyptis. The latter is colder, and therefore less inhabited. The chief City is Susa, there are moreover the Cities of Persia, Derb el, above the Sea, and Turke. The greater is more inhabited; it hath also the City Turus, which is placed at the foot of the O. Age, being 8. days journey distant from the Caspian Sea. The compass of it is about 16. miles, in which it is supposed that there are 50,000. Citizens. The Ancients did call it E. Bactri, where the Kings of Persia dwell in Summer. In the same Country there are Persia, Susiana, Syriaca, Media, Bactria, and Armenia. Persia which is now called Persia, hath on the East of Persia, on the West Mesopotaecia, on the North Armenia, and the South of Persia. It had hereofore these Provinces, as Calcar, Adiabene, and Susiana; these are the Cities of Persia, which is 15. miles in compass. Susiana Q. Curtius called Ophir, Lidia, and it was so named from Susa, a chief City, which is 15. miles in compass, and was so called from the Lillies which grew there, as Athenian mention, for Susi in the Persian language signifies a Lily. Mesopotamia, which is Susiana, is called Fallus, is now called Diarbekr. It is divided between the Rivers Euphrates, and Tigris, whose course is so named, because it lyeth to the right or west, or in the middle between the two Rivers; this Country hath a divers disposition: part of it the Rivers doe fertilize or make faire; part of it is dry and barren, and without Green, or Trees. The chief Cities are O. Age, which is 5. miles in compass, and Ophir which is far greater than the Metropolis of Susiana, which Selman the Turkish Emperour took from the Susians. Aegyptus is the State of the Patriarch of Chaldaea. Aegyptus of the Patriarch of the Nestorians, whose authority reaches even to the Indies and Cappadocia. In Persia, which they call now East, or Persia, there is the chief City Sinait, which was hereofore called Persia, which was the Seat of the Magi. Buxoris calls it the head City of the Persian Kingdom, and Q. Curtius the royall Palace of the East. Hyrcania, which is now called Bitlis, or Cria, or Organon, is next unto the Caspian Sea, which is therefore called the Hyrcania Sea. It hath these Cities Hyrcania, which the Scythians call Curis,
The Kingdom of Persia.

The chief City is *Isfern*, which was anciently called *Amuschis*. *Bishirah*, now called *Babur*, or *Chisra*, is a part of *Parrisia*. The Cities are *Bosta*, which is now called *Bieras*, and also *Shigane*. *Parapia* is a part of *Bishirah* by the Mountain *Parapia* is now called *Calabaka*. The chief City is *Balacara*, which is a famous Mart Towne. *Arxos* is called *Bispanethos*, which is the Metropolis thereof, *Bisra*, which is 12 miles in compass. *Carnasia*, which is called *Carnia*, or *Chernames* stretch to the Indian Sea, even to *Gadora*, having many Cities and Havens. The Metropolis is *Girmania*. In this City there are also a *Carnas*, chief King-dome, *Masa*, *Iaia*, *Girod*, and *Pareyn*. Some doe falsely suppose *Gaia* to be the same, being *Girmania* is the Kingdome of Cambias. *Babur* is a misnomer between the Persians Bay and *Mesopotamia*, and on the right and left hand it is enclosed with the Deserts of *Iofina* and *Masa*, it was so called from *Bisra* the chief City thereof. *Chalda* is nearly to it. *Carnasia* was the City *Pr*, which *Achaia* called *Pra*, from whence Abraham being admonished by God removed and went to *Haran* in *Mesopotamia*. This Kingdom hath many Rivers, as *Cava*, *B(maska)*, and *Tars*, which doe water the Southern part of *Medina*. In *Afarsius* is the River *Tarsius*. In *Saffara* the River *Euphrates*. In *Mansura* *Oxum*, *Arion*, and *Ariogoli*, and also the Navigable River *Oxis*, and others; in *Arin* are the Rivers *Arini*, *Tomplas*, *Arigole*, and others. It hath also divers Mountains, as *Quartes* in *Musa*, and the Mountain *Carnasia* in *Hyranius*. Also the Mountain *Taurus* which curseth the middle of *Persia*, which hath divers names given it by the people that dwell near it. It hath also many woods, especially *Panica* is very woody, and the Northern part of *Hyranius* hath great woods, which have flocks of *Oaks*, *Panthers*, and *Firs*, trees, and are full of wild Beasts, as *Oxen*, *Panthers*, and *Lambards*. Also *Arion* is full of Woods and Mountains, as also all *Paria*. Concerning the publick works, there are many Bardly and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdom, and especially in *Paludia*. As that magnificent Bridge in the City of *Paludia*, which the Queen *Seron* built over *Euphrates*, concerning which see *Meir*, *Iasi*, and also in the same *Booke* described a strange Garden which may be asylum to be planted. In *Bisra* *Barb* was the Castle *Ica*, in which the Kings of *Medina* dwelt, which as *Cassharon* reporteth *Amuschis* built with bones laid in *Gold* in head of morter: this is one of the 7 wonders of the world. But of their things enough, I come to their manners. They created their Kings out of their *Family*, He that did not obey the King had his head and arms cut oft, and his *Carkaf* was afterward left unburied. They had all of them many Wives, and many Companies, which they kept for *Oispring* sake that they might have Children by them. They never confused of anything matters but when they had their *Copul* about them, for they supposed that they could then better determine matters than when they were disorder. *Aquactina* and equalis did durst one another with a child. ***They have a due reverence by outward gestures***.
The Kingdom of Persia.  

Cariaeth, also assay, and Assyria, Persia, which is now called Egypt, is bordered on the North with the River Oosan. The chief City is Babylon, which was anciently called Ammonis. Sparta, now called Scyros, is a part of Tartaria. The Cities are Beltra, which is now called Beltran, and also Beltra. Pargon is a part of Beltran. The Mountains are Phoenicia, it is now called Caedon, or Caedon, the chief City is Caedon, which is a famous Mart Towne. Assyria is contended for by the Metropolis thereof. 1 Ebr, which is 2. miles in compass. Carmania is called Ctesis, or Chorßman, reaches to the Indian Sea, even to Gadeis, having many Cities and Havens. The Metropolis is Carmania. There are also in Carmania the Kingdoms, Assia, in Assia, Gushal, and Persia. Some doe falsely suppose Carmania to be Caulia, seeing Caulia is the Kingdom of Caulia, but their future between the Persan Bay and Meliponnesia, and on the right and left hand it is encircled with the Ditches of Sassa and Medea, it was so named from Babylon the chief City thereof. Chaldea layeth thereto. In Isus the City of Perineth, which is Isus, calleth Perineth, from whence being ambassadored by God removed and went to Haran in Assyria. This Kingdom hath many Rivers, as Gudre, and Sun, which doe water the Southern part of Media. In Isus is the River Isus. In Meliponnesia the River Isus. Meliponnesia hath the River Elamon. Assia is the Navigable River Elamon, and others: in Assia are the Rivers Elamon, Sassa, and Medea. It hath also divers Mountains, as Ocean in Media, and the Mountain Cermon in Harana. Also the Mountain Taurus which cutteth through the middle of Persia, which hath divers names given thereto by the people that dwell near it. It is also many woody, especially Parina is very woody, and the Northern part of Persia which hath great woods, which have bome of Oakes, Pines, and Fir-rtrees, and are full of wild Beasts, as Tigers, Panthers, and Leopards. Also Assia is full of Woods and Mountains, as also all Persia. Concerning the publick Buildings, here are many fair and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdom, and especially in Babylon. As that magnificent Bridge in the City of Babylon, which the Queen Semenane built over Euipers, concerning which see Semenane, John, who also in the same Bookes decrieth a strange Garden which Semanane caused to be planted. In the City Sepis was the Castle Caisali, in which the Kings of Media dwelt, which as Caesar Justinus reporteth Semanane built with Stones laid in Gold in stead of mortar; they are one of the 7 wonders of the world. But of these things enough, I come to their manners. They created their Kings out of one Family. He that did not obey the King had his head and arms cut off, and his Carcasse was afterward left unburied. They had all of them many Wives, and many Children, which they kept for offspring, that they might have Children by them. They never confounded of weighty matters but when they had their Gasp about them, for they supposed that they could then determine better of matters than when they were sober. Acquaintance and equals did judge one another with a kife. The Persians did show reverence by outward figures.

The Kingdom of Persia.  

flutes. They buried their dead bodies in the ground, and anointed them with wax. It was counted a hainous offence to laugh or speak before the King. Concerning the burying of their dead others doe write the cleane contrary, namely, that the Persians did bring forth the bodies of their dead without the City int heat Fields, and there cast them forth naked to be devoured by Dogs and pavenous Fowlers. And moreover that they would not suffer the bones of the dead to be hurled or inter'd. And when any Carthage was not presently devoured by the Fowlers and the wild Beasts, they accounted it an unlucky sign, superstitiously believing that that man had a wicked impudence, and therefore worthy of Hell, and his neighbours did lament him as a man who after this life had no hope of Felicity. But if he were devoured by the Beasts, they judged him happy. But some the Persians are more free and gentle in their manneres and behaviour then either the Turks, the Tartarians, or the Sarazens. They are by nature liberal, and doe love civility: and they reverence Learning and Arts, but especially Astrologie, Philosopie, and medicine. They use Parents and Brethren with much respect: and Nobility of blood is greatly esteemed: wherein they differ from the Turks, which make no differences of blood or difference. Moreover, they do entertaine and use strangers curiously: but yet they are very jealous. So that they either cut their Wives to come in a strange sight, though in other matters they use them with great respect, contrary to the manners of the Turks, who use their Wives like slaves. The Persians women are very fair. They do adorn themselves with Melanick Arms, and especially wearring of Silk and flax, which are re-exported and other Silk, and other Eastern Countries. They eat herefore the fruit of the Turpentine Tree, and on Summer and winter Pears: their daily food after running, or other exertions of the body, was hard bread, their drinke was wine. They are great by buying and selling of Pearls, and sweet Spices, but especially of Silk, of which there is great store.