

THE MEANING OF
THE FRONTISPIECE.

LEARNING the *ATLAS* of the world, does beare
Earths burthen up; sustaines this lower Spheare;
VVhich else had fall'n, and her declining light
Had slept in shades of *IGNORANCE* and *NIGHT*.

RIOT and *SLOTH*, and dull *OBLIVIONS* head
Our *ATLAS* spurnes, whose conquering feet does tread
Vpon those slavish necks, which else would rise
(Like selfe-lewd Rebels) up and tirannize :

Grave *HISTORIE*, and renown'd *GEOGRAPHY*
Keepe Centry here; their quickning flames doe fly
And make a *SUNNE* whose more refulgent rayes
Lightens the *VVORLD*, and glorifies our *DAYES* :

By that faire *EUROPE* views the *ASIAN* shore,
And wilde *AMERICK* courts the Sunburnt *MOORE* :
By this, th'extreme *ANTIPODES* doe meete
And Earths vast bulke is lodg'd within one *SHEETE*.

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. HONDVS.

ENGLISHED

BY

W. S. Generosus, & Coll. Regin. Oxoniae.

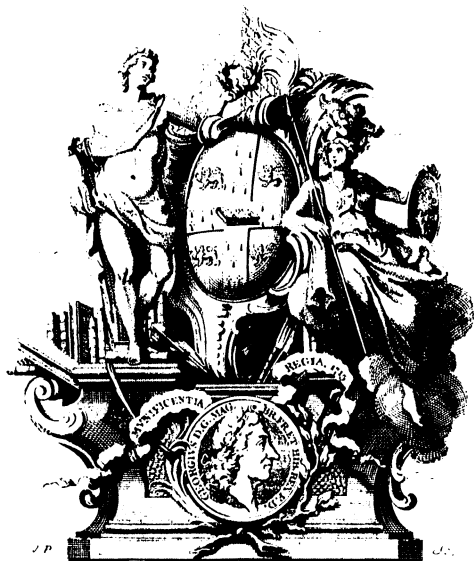
Pingitur his tabulis Orbis, simul Orbis & urbes;
Comme sunt urbes, annulus Orbis erit.



LONDON
Printed by T. Cotes, for Michael Sparke and
Samuel Cartwrights. 1635.



TO
THE TRVELY NOBLE,
and no lesse worthily honoured
Sir H. Marten Knight, Iudge of his
Majesties high Court of the Admiralty of
England, and Iudge of the Pre-
rogative Court of
Canterbury.



SIR



CREATORS Geographical Historie, fitly Emblematis'd by the Summe, hath with resplendent rayes illuminated the Transmarine World. But now rising up in our Criticall Horizon, it scares the Eclipse of Envie, and therefore desires your worthy and learned Patronage, that being freed from such interposing shaddowes, it may shine forth as the Meridian Summe. Your great, and good Fame, inviting and encouraging strangers to boldnesse, is my Apologie for this Dedication. For since the world is so much obliged to your Vertue, Learning, and upright integrity, it will appeare a iust gratitude to devote this Cosmographicall World to so favorable a Maccenas. The Translator in the performance, and Dedication, is enforced to cyme at an inferior Object, and to descend beneath his owne descent and Birth, which improved in the Universtie of Oxfor^s, flattered him with hope of a kinder Fortune. But modest ingenuitie permits not a larger Character of himselfe, and the Brevitie of few words is most intelligible to the iudicious. The worke in the Originall was written by a famous learned Cosmographer, and a great light of

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

his time Mercator, whose labours are here humbly presented, & his ashes sleeping in their Urne (if they could be sensible of joy) would rejoyce in so worthie a Patron. Let the Authors, and your owne worthinesse mitigate my presumption, that I whose life hath bene all Trifflia, have presumed to offer up the whole World at so high an Altar. Pardon this double Ambition, and be pleased to accept this Sacrifice, from the hand of the most humble Sacrificer,

The Servant of your
Worthy Vertues;
WYB SALTONSTALL.

Ad Mercatoris dignitissimum & doctissimum
Mæcenatem.

LEarned Mæcenas, I confesse that I
Am borne to love and honour Poëtic.
And though I doe not write a ginsling Line
To please the silken Tribe with a smooth Rhyme;
Nor strive against Minerva's sacred will
To extrude New-fence from a forced Quill.
I shunning these two mad Extremes of Wit,
To sing your Praise more humbly thinke it fit;
Since Justice (the maine Pillar of a State)
Vertue, and Learning, which did transmigrate
Out of the ancient Sages, now doe rest
In the faire Mansion of your worthy Brest.
Vnto Pythagoras we may credit give,
Their Soules inform'd but once, their vertues live
In you by Transmigration, who have stood
The great Protector of the Common good.
And may you live to protect Mercators story,
Vntill you are exalted unto Glory.

W. S.

TO



TO THE
GENTRIE
OF
GREAT BRITTAINE.



IT is an Argument of worthinesse, to love worth in others, and vertue you know consisteth in action; so that Gentlemen should be alwayes doing some worthy deede, or patronizing that which is done. If you therefore consider the worthinesse of the Author of Worke, you will joyne your helping hands to support Atlas groaning under the burthen of the world. Mercator drew these Descriptions of the Integrall parts of the World in Latine, but now they are drawne forth in English colours, which are but changeable accidents, for the real substance of Mercators World remaineth the same in that manner as he fashioned it. But of late with great care, cost, and fidelitie, these Descriptions have bene converted into English with new additions and much enlarged, that the benefit thereof might have a larger extent, for *bonum quò communius est melius*, Good becomes better when it is communicable to all. And besides, seeing personall travells in these tempestuous times, cannot be attempted with any safety, here you may in the quiet shade of your Studdies travell at home. If therefore a worke that is *Bonum, utile & jucundum*, good, profitable, and pleasant, may deserve your favour, *Hic labor, hoc opus est*, this is it. So that as Alexander grieved that there was but one World for him to conquer, so you will be sorry that there was but one World for Mercator to describe. Enjoy therefore that which is both good in it selfe, and was undertaken for your good, and benefit. *Valete.*

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W. S.



The Preface to the courteous Reader.



That many solid and urgent reasons did induce them, who among the liberall Disciplines which without controversie are very profitable to mans life, doe give the first place to the noble Art of Geographic, they shall best know and discern, who shall consider both the excellencie, and pleasure, as also the incredible profit of this Art. For, as concerning the dignitie and excellencie thereof, it doth not intreate of meane matters of small moment, as brute beasts, the fruits of the Earth, pretious stones, mettalls, and other workes of nature, the handling whereof no reasonable man will contemne, but it presenteth to our sight the whole Globe of the Earth as it were in a Mirroux or Looking-glasse, and doth shew the beautie and ornaments of the whole Fabricke of the world, and containeth all things in her ample and spacious bosome, and like the vaste Sea, it doth not onely open and lay forth the hidden and remote Ilands, but also all other Countries. To omit the neere affinitie which this noble Science hath with Astronomie, which mounting above the earth doth contemplate the Heavens.

Moreover, if men as often as they heare some relation of this or that Country, of any strange unknowne people, or of any rare and unusuall Creature, or of the continuall burning of the Mountaine Aetna, also of divers Ilands lying here and there in the great Ocean, and also of Salvage Nations, some whereof goe naked without cloathes, others feede on mans flesh, and the like matters; or doe reade the wonderfull histories of the East and West Indies, (in which there are many things which doe rather seeme fabulous than true)

To the Reader.

true) doe apprehend them with such great admiration, and give such earnest attention thereunto, out of the desire which they have to heare such novelties; how much more may the curious Readers delight in this worke, which, as we said before, doth containe and represent the whole Globe of the Earth, with all the Countries, Kingdomes, Dominions, Woods, Mountaines, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, People, Cities and innumerable Townes thereof, with the Seas flowing about it: all which any one may here view 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 severall Countries and places, he shall straight way behold the speciall gifts and peculiar excellencie of every Country, and observe a wonderfull variety therein, which are very delightfull to the mind, for as the Proverbe saith, *A good merry 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 severall Countries, shall consider the scituation and disposition of Countries; the Customes, observations, lawes, and manners of the Inhabitants, and shall after wards traffique, and send commodities to severall places, or resolve to study the liberall Arts; seeing no Post, nor Historian can be well read with profit, nor be conveniently expounded or declared by any Interpreter or Commentator, without the helpe and knowledge of this most Noble Science. I omit here to mention how absurd and unfit it is, that he who hath no skill nor knowledge in these matters, should give his opinion and judgement in the publicke assembly or councill of the Common-wealth, when consultation is held about the discovery of some unknowne Country, or in time of warr: concerning the bounds and confines of any Province.

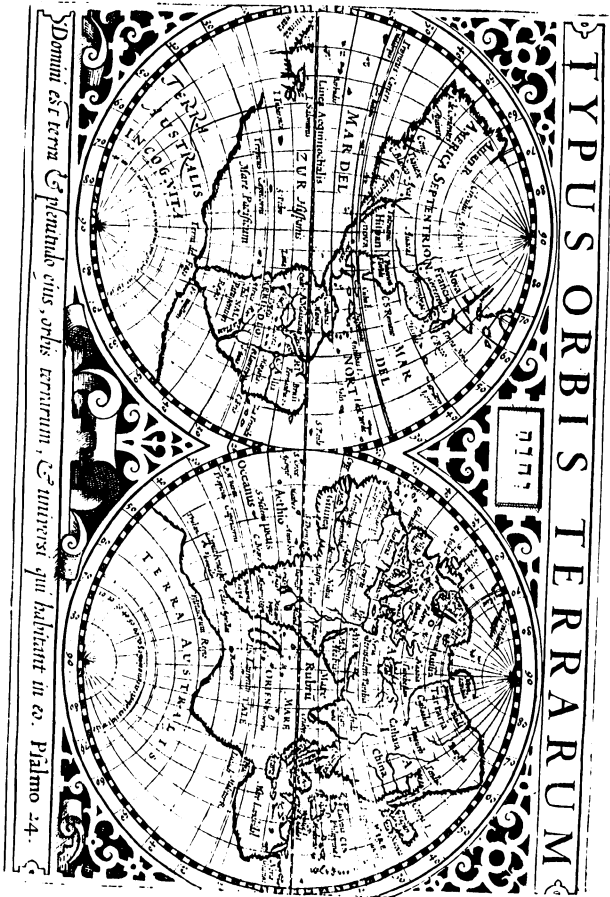
But Princes and Noble men ought chiefly to bestow great paines in studying this most excellent Art, in regard it may be very usefull unto them in undertaking journies and voyages when occasion requireth; as also at home for fortifying the Frontiers of their owne Territories, or the directing and conducting of any warlike expedition. For that irrecoverable dangers have ensued when an army hath bene led through places unknowne both to the souldiers and Captaine,

corruption, and containeth not onely simple Bodies, as Fire, Aire, Water, Earth: but also those which are compounded of them, whereof wise men have delivered five kinds. For some are imperfectly mixt, which we call Meteors, as Hayle, Raine, Snow, Thunder, Lightning, Winde; others perfectly mixt, but without life, as Stones, Mettalls, &c. There are others which have a vegetable soule, as Plants; and those which have a sensible soule, as Brute Creatures: Lastly, there are some in the highest and last degree of compound things, which beside all these have a reasonable soule, as Men. We, leaving those things which belong to Astronomers and Philosophers, will chiefly consider the globe of the Earth. The whole Earth being diversly divided by Seas, Rivers, and Marshes, doth make altogether an absolute Globe. Homer for no other cause calleth it Orbicular. And Numa Pompilius for the same consideration, did consecrate a round Temple to *Vesta*, the mother of *Sturne*, whom Poets take for the earth. And that the figure thereof can be no other, both *Aristotle* hath demonstrated by the reason of heavy things making towards one certaine point, and also Mathematicians prove by the Eclipses, and shadowes of Dyalls. Besides it is found out by the long and certaine observations of Travellers, that the longitudes and latitudes of places doe varie according to their severall distances, so that it is most certaine without any farther demonstration, that there are ^b *Periaeci*, that is to say, those that dwell under the same Parallel, and ^c *Antiaci*, that is, those that dwell alike distance from the *Aequator*, but the one Northward, and the other Southward, and ^d *Antipodes*, that is, people dwelling on the other side of the earth, with their feet directly against ours. Antiquitie sheweth that the compass of this Globe, where it is largest, is 360 degrees; and this latter age doth affirme the same, wherefore if to every degree you allow 15 Germane miles, or 60 Italian miles, it will be easie to finde out the circuit of the whole earth. All the parts whereof (as *Plinie* saith in his 2^d booke of *Naturall Historie*, Cap. 68. and as others also have delivered) are but a point in respect of the World, for the whole Earth is no better. This is the matter and seat of our glory, here we beare honours, here we exercise government, here we covet riches, here men doe make tumults, and wage civill warres, thereby to make themselves roome upon the earth by slaughtering one another. And (that I may passe over the publicke furie of nations) this is it in which we drive forth our bordering neighbours, and by stealth encroach upon their Country, so that hee that hath most enlarged his territories, and drven the adjoining inhabitants from their bounds, in how small a part of earth doth hee rejoyce? or when hee hath enlarged it to the measure of his owne covetousnesse, what portion doth hee obtaine for all his labour? Thus saith *Plinie*. And let this suffice concerning the earth as it does make one Globe with the Sea. Now as it is distinguished from the waters, and called in the Scriptures drie land, it is the proper habitation of men. And for the great desert thereof, we give it the name of Mother. This receiveth us at our birth, nourishes us being borne, and being once brought to light, it doth alwayes sustaine us: Lastly, when we are cast off and forsaken by nature, then chiefly like a mother shee hides us in her bosome. This also is to be added, that a ^e *Promontorie* is called a part of land lying out farther than the rest, and

^a So called by the Greekes, *Periaeci*, *Antiaci*, *Antipodes*.
^b So named by Aristotle, *Periaeci*, *Antiaci*, *Antipodes*.
^c So called from the Greekes, *Periaeci*, *Antiaci*, *Antipodes*.
^d The compass of the Earth.
^e The circumference according to this account is 140 Germane miles, or 21600 Italian miles.
 The quaine of the Earth.

^f The outmost end whereof is called a Cape.

OF THE WORLD.



is contrary to a Bay. Such are the *Lacinian* and *Sephyrian* in the farthest part of *Italie*, the *Lilybean* in *Sicilie*, and the *Stigean* in *Asia*. That is called an *Iland* which is washed on every side with the Sea: such are *Crete*, *Cyprus*, *Sicilie*, &c. A *Peninsula* is that which is joynd to the Continent by a narrow ridge of Land, which the *Greekes* call *Isthmos*, and the *Peninsula* it selfe, *Chersonesus*: such are the golden *Chersonesus*; the *Cimbrique*, the *Dacike*, the *Tauricke*, and others.

In this place something also is to be added concerning the Sea: one Sea is called the *Mediterranean*, the other the *Ocean*. The *Ocean*, which the holy Scripture doth call the gathering together of the waters, doth exceed all the other Seas in bignesse and largeness, and is spread abroad through the whole earth, and wandering with a winding course by diverse coasts of the world, and by the Shoares, Iles and Promontories of severall Nations, it changeth its name with those places.

As in one place it is called the *Western Ocean*, in other places the *Eastern*, *Ethiopian*, *Spanish*, *Atlantick*, *Scythian*, *French*, *Brittish*, *Germanic*, *Northerne*, and *Frozen*, and elsewhere by moderne observation it is called *Mare del Sur*, or the peaceable Sea, the *Archipelagus* of *Lazarus*, the *Indian Sea*, *Lantchidol*. There are many *Bayes* belonging to it, as the *Arabian*, the *Persian*, the *Gangeticke*, the *Great*, the *Sarmaticke*, the *Mexican*, and the *Vermilian*. There are two famous Streights of the Ocean, the one of *Gibraltar*, the other of *Magellan*, to which may be added *Ania*, which lyeth

between the farthest Western parts of *America*, and the Eastern parts of *Tartaria*. The *Mediterranean* Sea divideth *Africke* from *Europe*, and hath diverse names according to the situation of diverse Countries. As the *Iberian*, the *Blearick*, the *French*, the *Tuscan*, the *Sicilian*, the *Adriaticke*, the *Ionian*, *Cretian*, *Egyptian*, *Pamphilian*, *Syrian*, *Aegean*, *Alyrtian*, *Icarian*, and the Sea of *Propontis*. Concerning the motion of the Sea, which they call the *Tide*, seeing it is a matter most worthy of admiration, we are to speake something of it in this place. The *Tide* is said to be a motion of the Sea, wherby it floweth upward, & having finished his course, ebbehth backe againe. As there is one cause thereof so there are many events and effects concerning it. For in some places there is little or no *Tide* at all. On the Northern Coast of the *Pacificke* Sea, there is none.

In the *Tuscan*, *Tyrrhene*, and *Narbonian* Sea, in the *Celiberian* Sea at *Barthino*, and in the *Mexican* at *Cuba*, with the neighbouring *Ilands* there is none at all. But elsewhere it is great; as at *Bengala* in the *Indies* neere to *Ganges*, in the *Gothicke*, *Germanic*, *Brittish*, and *Portugall* Ocean, and so great in the *Erythrean*, that the despisers of holy Scriptures have fained, that *Moses* used to passe over on dry land by the opportunitie of the *Ebbe*, which could not be, because even to *Sues*, which lyeth backward, the Sea covereth that Shoare; neither going backward doth it leave it so naked as that by its ebbing it should discover the lower parts, over which the *Hebrewes* passed. The *Tides* in the *Ocean* are alwaies greates then those in *Bayes*, yet are they more discerned about the shoares, then in the deep.

^a So called, quasi Pene Insula.

^b Chersonesus is a compound word of χερσος and νησος, i. e. insula, i. e. terra insularis.

^c This Sea some Writers call *Mare Internum*, others *Mare Internum*.

^d *Plinius* calls it *Mare Internum*, and because of the Strait of *Spane*, *Germanic*, *Brittanic*, &c. it is toward the East.

^e The Spaniards call it *Mare Levantico*.

^f The East Sea, although in holy Scripture it be called *Mare Occidentale*, is being West from *Jerusalem*.

^g The Ocean is so called from the Greek word *ὄκεανος*, i. e. *oceanos*, which signifies a great and hath been called *Mare Atlanticum*, of the *atlantia*, i. e. *Sent in Tullii Scemum scip*, where it is said, that every Country that is inhabited, is compassed about with the *Atlanticke* Sea, which we call the Ocean.

^h This Strait is by diverse severly called, sometime *Fretum Herculeum*: *Plinius* lib. 3, cap. 5. calleth it *Fretum Gaditanum*: *Avienus*, *Herculis Viam*; and *Hermes*, *Strabo*, *Fretum columnarum*; *Lyons*, *Fretum Oceanum*; *Florus*, *Ostium Oceanum*; *Aufonius*, *Fretum Ibericum*, &c.

ⁱ This Strait deriveth its name from one *Magellanus* a Spaniard, who first discovered it about the yeare of our Lord 1520.

BUT

But concerning them we will speake more in another place. The Sea is not altogether barren, but bringeth forth Fish, Plants, and pretious stones, and it is to be noted how Nature, with *Dedalus* cunning, hath represented in the Sea all the chiefest things which are seen either on the Earth, or in the Aire. I let passe the Sea-*Elephants*, the Sea-*Hogges*, the *Tortises*, *Dog-fishes*, *Sea-calves*, *Sea-horles*: I omit the *Falcons* and *Sea-swallowes*, seeing Nature hath exprest even man himselfe, in the *Mairman*, in the *Siren*, and *Nereides*: and also in the *Monke-fish*: as for the *Corrall*, the *Pearles*, the *Amber*, *Gumme*, *Sponges*, and infinite other things. Whom do they not worthily draw into the admiration and adoration of Gods power? But of this wee have spoken sufficiently. Let us come now to the distribution 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*, *Africke*, or *Libya*, is most famous among the Ancients, to whom the new World was not yet knowne. But *America* being found, our age hath added that for the fourth part. Our *Mercator* doth distinguish this Globe of the Earth into three Continents: hee calleth that the first, which the Ancients divided into three parts, the second that which we now call *America*: the third, the Southerne, or *Magellanicke* land. But we will divide the whole Globe into five parts, *Europe*, *Africke*, *Asia*, *America*, and the Southerne Land.

The commodities of the Sea.

B 4

EVROPE.

EUROPE.

EUROPE, though it be least of all, yet with the chiefe Delineators of the terrestriall Globe, we will describe it in the first place, either for the excellencie of the soyle, or the company of the inhabitants, or in regard of their famous acts, who have hitherto possessed it. *Pliny* calleth it the Nurle of a People conquering all Nations, and the most beautifull part of the Earth: besides, though other parts be greater, and larger, yet they are lesse inhabited; and therefore for these and other causes wee may justly begin first with *Europe*, which was the most noble inheritance of *Japhet* (who being *Noahs* eldest sonne enlarged his Territories even to the Land of his brethren, *Sem* and *Cham*) so much concerning the order: in the next place we must shew the Etymologie of the name. *Herodotus* noeth, that the originall of this name was not knowne: some say it was called so from one *Europa* a *Tyrian*, the daughter of *Agenor* King of the *Phenicians*, of whom it is an ancient fable, that *Jupiter* having transformed himselfe into a Bull, and having set her on his backe, carried her from *Sydon* into *Creete*, or *Cyprus*. Others rejecting fables, do thinke she was carried away in a ship built in the forme of a Bull: Others say it was a ship which had the protection of *Jupiter*, and the image of a Bull upon it. *Palephatus* of *Creete* writeth, that it was a ship called the Bull, which brought away from the *Tyrian* Countrie, *Europa* the Kings daughter as captive, with other maids: Some do suppose that it was a militaric Legion, which among other Ensignes had one Standard with the figure of a Bull in it. Some say it was so called in regard of the beautie of this Region which may be compar'd to a *Virgine*, carried away for the love of her beautie. And some (not unlikely) have said, that it was called so from *Europus*, who, as it is left to memory, had heretofore a Kingdome in this part of the World. *Becanus*, being unwilling to be persuaded that *Europe* hath a Greeke name, seeing the *Cimmerians* did inhabit it before the *Greekes*, & the former had a different Language from the latter, thinketh that it was so called from the excellencie of the people. For the monosyllable *VEA*, being pronounced by the diphthong, signifies some great and excellent thing; and *HOV*, doth denote a multitude of men. The *Asiatics* do generally at this day call the *Europeans* *Franki*: the *Turkes* call those of the *Romish* Religion *Franki*, and those *Romies* who are added to the *Greeke* Religion. The *Abyssines* in *Africke*, which divers Records do testifie, do call us *Alfrangues*, and the *Christians* Countrie *Frankia*. So much for the Name: the Situation and Quantitie followes: concerning which it is to be held, that *Ptolomy*, and other Ancient Writers did place *Europe* betweene the 4. & 9. Climes, betweene the 11. and 21. Parallels: betweene the Degrees of Latitude 36. and 54. and of Longitude 17. and 61. but in our age, seeing the Declination of the Sunne, as it is observed, is changed, and many places are added to this our *Europe*, for they have now discovered to the 71. Degrees of Latitude

And therefore by some called *Agrippa*. *Europe*, whence so called. Whence also called *Tyria*. *Herodotus*. *Pliny*. *Metamorph.*

Hygin in his Geographie. pag. 29. denies this derivation with the rest of man. Latitude is the distance of a place, North or South from the Equator or middle of the World. Longitude is the distance of any place, East and West from the chiefe Meridian, and is measured by the Degrees of the Equator. Modern Geographers place the first Meridian, not as the Ancients in the Canaries, or some of the Islands, but in the Island of *S. Michael*, one of the 9. Azores in the Atlanticke Sea.

EVROPE.



titude toward the North; a further description of Climes and Parallels hath been devised, so that *Europe* is situated between the 4th and 18th Climates; and between the Parallels 11. and 36. Lastly, between the degrees of Latitude 36. and 72. but almost between the degrees of Longitude 17. & 71. If it be considered from the Promontorie of *Spain*, which is called at this day *Cabo S. Vincentij*, even to a right line drawne from the head of the River *Tanaus* to the Northerne Ocean: but the shortest Longitude is between the 17th and 58. degrees, counting it from the same Promontorie of *Spain*, even to *Mela's* a Promontorie of *Peloponnesus*, and excluding the Islands of the *Aegean Sea*, which may be reckoned as part of *Europe*: so that the most Southerne parts of *Europe* are in the 36. degree of Latitude, as the Mountaine *Calpe* in *Spain*, one of *Hercules* Pillars, the Southerne Promontory of *Sicilie*, heretofore called *Odyssia*, and the head of *Peloponnesus*, or *Alora*, anciently *Tenaria*, and now *Cabo Misini*: in which places the longest day is 14. hours, and 30. minutes. But the most Northerne limits of it are in the 71. degree and a halfe, as the Promontory of *Scandia*, the farthest Land Northward, now called *Wardhus*, where the longest day is 2. months, 22. days, and 7. hours. Moreover, we make account that a line drawne straight forward from the head of *Tanaus* to the Northerne Ocean is the Easterne limite of *Europe*, following the common account. For ancient Writers doe not agree concerning the Easterne boundes of *Europe*. *Aristotle*, *Plato*, *Herodotus*, and others who are of their opinion, doe divide *Europe* from *Asia* by the River or *Isthmus* of *Phasis*, which is between the *Euxine* and *Caspian Sea*. *Dionysius*, *Arrianus*, *Diadorus*, *Polybius*, *Iernandez*, doe divide it by the River *Tanaus*. *Abraham* ^u *Ortelius* makes the bounds of *Europe* toward the East to bee the *Aegean Sea*, the *Euxine* Sea, the *Maeoticke* Lake, the River *Tanaus*, and the *Isthmus* which lyeth straight forward from the head Springs thereof towards the North; and others make other bounds. *Ptolomaeus* doth part *Europe* from *Asia*, by the same River of *Tanaus*, and a line drawne from the head thereof toward the Northerne Sea. Now (wee subscribing unto him with other most skilfull Geographers, and descending from the Line and River of *Tanaus* towards the South) let us with others place the Easterne bounds thereof in the *Maeoticke* Lake, the *Cimmerian* *Bosphorus*, the *Euxine* Sea, the *Thracian* *Bosphorus*, the *Propontis*, and the *Aegean Sea* even to the *Mediterranean Sea*, which parts it from *Africke* Southward: on the West, the great and wide Ocean beates upon it. Lastly, on the North it is encompassed with the Northerne Sea. *Strabo* doth attribute to it the forme of a Dragon, of which *Spain* doth represent the head, *France* the necke, *Germany* the body, *Italie* and the *Cimbrian* *Chersonesus* the right and left wings. For the most part it enjoys a temperate Aire, and milde Weather. Whence *Europe* is every where inhabited, although very incommodiouly and hardly in those places which are beyond the 60th degree of Latitude, in regard of cold. And it doth not onely farre excell the other parts of the World in the wonderful temperatenesse of the Climate, temper, pleasantness, and great company of the inhabitants; but also in the abundance of Fruits, Trees, Plants, all kinde of living Creatures, Mettals; and in the plentie of all other

A Clime is
space of the
Earth compre-
hended be-
tweene the Pa-
rallels, like to
the Circles
which compa-
sse the Earth
from East to
West. Climes
serve to distin-
guish the length
of days in all
places; in the
first 24. from
the Equator,
both North
and South, eve-
ry one length-
ens the day
halfe an houre,
afterward they
encrease by
Weekes and
Months, till
it comes to the
length of halfe
a year.

See Ortelius
in his Thea-
trum orbis ter-
rarum.

The temper-
atence of the
Aire.

The fertility of
the Soyle.

other things which are necessarie to sustaine mans life. Yet it hath not vines everywhere, but where wine is wanting it supplies the defect thereof with drinke made of fruits. This (for here I cannot refrain from praising it) is the mother of the Conquerours of the World. Here *Macedon* did heretofore bring forth *Alexander*, *Italie* the *Romanes*: who in a certaine succession (God in his Eternall Providence so decreeing) did conquer the whole World, so farre as it was knowne; and *Germany* doth at this day bring forth Princes of great Prowes. Have not here beene borne many noble *Heroes*, which have added to their Empire *America* unknowne (as the most do suppose) to the Ancients, and the better and stronger parts of *Asia*, and *Africke*? Is it not the onely mother of many Kings and Princes fighting in Christs cause? This our *Europe*, besides the *Romane* Empire, hath above eight and twentie Kingdomes instructed in Christian Religion, if we adde the foureteene, which *Damianus* ^a *Goes* reckons to be in *Spain*, whence wee may estimate the dignitie of this Countrey: what shall I speake of the populoufnesse, and renowne of the cities thereof. Heretofore *Africa* hath beene proud of her *Carthage*, *Asia* hath beene puff'd up with her three Cities, *Babilon*, *Ninivie* and *Hierusalem*. *America* doth glory at this day in *Cusco*, and new *Spain* in *Mexico*: but who seeth not in these times the like and greater, almost in every Countrey of *Europe*? Let any one in his minde onely walke over *Italy* (for this doth afford an example of all the rest) the sumptuous magnificence of *Rome*, the Royall wealth of *Venice*, the honourable Nobilitie of *Naples*, the continuall commerce and traffique of *Genoa*, the happie and fertile pleasantness of *Millaine*, and the famous wonders; and commodities of other places. So that the other parts of the World may be silent, for none are equall to *Europe*. The Countries in it (as they are now called) are *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, *Italie*, *Hungarie*, *Transilvania*, *Dalmatia*, *Greece*, *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Moscovie*, *Russia*, *Denmarke*, *Swethland*, *Norway*: besides the Isles in the Northerne Ocean, which are, *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Island*, *Frisland*, and others in other places; and those in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as the *Balesares*, which are two Isles in the *Spanish* Sea called *Majorica* and *Minorica*, also *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, *Sicilia*, with the Isles of *Malta*, *Corfu*, *Creete*, and many others. And as for the Lakes, standing Pooles, Rivers, and Waters having diverse vertues in them, which (beside their fish, whereof they yeeld an incredible company) are as it were a wall unto Countries, who can number them? What should I mention the Seas? it would be tedious in this place to reckon up their commodities, profits, and delights, these things shall therefore be unfolded in their proper places. *Europe* doth not want Mountaines, among which the *Pyrenean* hills, and the *Alpes*, are alwaies white with continuall snow, and it hath many woods and Forrests, which afford pasturage for cattell, and have few harmefull beasts in them. What should I speake of the private or publique workes, both sacred and profane that are in this part of the World? Here are innumerable magnificent Temples, innumerable Abbies, many famous Pallaces of Kings, innumerable faire and magnificent houses belonging to Noble-men and Princes: and many rare buildings, both publique and private. We have here Justice and Lawes: we have the dignitie of ^x Christian Religion, we have all the delights of

The governours
of the Anci-
ents, and their
successions.

See Ortelius
in his booke
before cited.

The Lakes and
Rivers.

The Seas.

The publique &
private workes.
The Lawes &
Institutions.
x It is obser-
vable that there
is no part of
Europe, where-
ther Continent
or Island, that
hath not long
since beene
Christened.

mankinde,

AFRICKE.

The company of Senators.

mankinde, we have the strength of Armes, innumerable Senators, Men venerable both for Wifedome and Learning : and if you please to compare famous men together, there was never so great a company of Heroes, and Noble men in other parts of the World, as in any one part of Europe. Besides, this part of the World is so studious of Arts and Sciences, that for the invention and preservation of many things, it may worthily be called, the Mother and Nurse of Wifedome. In this are many excellent and flourishing Universities, but in other Countries there is nothing but meere Barbarisme. It would be too much to reckon up the vertues of the Inhabitants; but as for the vices (as who is without some?) they are noted in some short sayings, which I will here adde : The people of Franconia are foolish, rude, and vehement. The Bavarians are prodigall, gluttons, and railers. The Grisons are light, talkative, and braggers. The Turings are distrustfull and contentious. The Saxons dissemblers, craftie, selfe-willed. The Low-country-men are horsemen, delicate, and tender. The Italians proud, desirous of revenge, and witty. The Spaniards haughtie, wise, covetous. The French eloquent, intemperate, and rash. The People of Denmarke and Holsteine, are great of stature, seditious, and dreadfull. The Sarmatians great eaters, proud, and stealers. The Bohemians inhumane, new-fangled and robbers. The Illyrians unconstant, envious, seditious. The Pannonians cruell, and superstitious. The Greekes miserable. And there is another saying no lesse pleafant. A Bridge in Poland, a Monke of Bohemia, a Knight of the South, a Nunne of Swevia, the Devotion of Italie, the Religion of Prutenicks, the Fasts of Germans, and the Constancie of Frenchmen are nothing worth.

The Voveritius Who number it no lesse then 8.

The manners of the people.

AFRICKE.



FRICKE follows: which was so called, if we beleeve Nisias, from Afer a companion of Hercules, who accompanied him even as far re as Calis. But if we trust Iosiphus, and Isidorus, from one of the posteritie of Abraham, whose name was Afer: or (as Festus doth suppose) from the Greek word *αφρος*, which signifies cold, for it is free from cold, because the most part of it is situated between the Tropicks. The Arabians doe call it Fricchia, from the word *Farruca*, which with them signifies to divide: for Africke is almost divided from the other parts of the Earth. Or else it was so called from *Ifficus* a King of Arabia Felix, who (they report) did first inhabite this Country. The Greekes call it Libya either from *Libya* the daughter of *Epathus*, or from the Greeke word *λιβιν*, which signifies stonie, or because *Libis* or the Southwest-wind bloweth from thence. In the Scriptures it is called *Chameisia*; the Arabians, and *Aethiopiens* doe call it *Algebula*, and the Indians *Besechaib*. The Equinoctiall Circle doth almost cut the middle part of Africke. The

The name by whom & why given.
 & Afer a privativum.
 a The Tropicks are two, namely Cicles (that be Parallel to the Equator), fro which the Northern Tropick called the Tropick of Cancer, is distant 23. degrees; and the Southern, called the Tropick of Capricorne, as much. & So called, from Cham the Sonne of Noah, who inhabited this Country. See *psal* 105. 23. & So stiled because when the Sunne is under that Equinoctiall Circle in the Heaven, which answers to this on the Earth, the daies and nights be of one length

Tropicks

AFRICKE.



C

THE TURKISH EMPIRE:

The Names.



IN *Asia*, unto which we now are come, the Turkish Empire hath the first place. *Mela* 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 growne so great by our stock and dissention was both named and originally descended from them. *Postellus* thinketh that the Hebrewes did call them *Togarma*. They doe call themselves *Musulmanni*, that is, the Circumcised, or as some doe interpret it, the Right Beleevers. But they will not be called *Turkes*, for they account that name very reprochfull, which in the Hebrew language signifies Banisht men, or as some doe interpret it, Spoilers or Walters. The Empire of the *Ottoman* Family which is very large and potent, doth containe many Provinces and Countries of *Europe*, *Affrick*, and *Asia*.

The Situation.

In *Europe* it extendeth and stretcheth it selfe nere the Sea shore of the *Hadriatick* Bay from the borders of *Epidaurus*, now called *Rafus*, and so encompassing all the *Aegean* Sea, and also *Propontis*, and a great part of the *Euxine* Sea, it is bounder with the City *Theodosia*, situate in the *Taurican* *Chersonesus*, which they now call *Cassa*; which space of ground containeth 8000. miles. In the *Mediterranean* parts it reacheth from *Iavarinus* a Towne of *Hungary*, which the Inhabitants call *Rab*, even to *Constantinople*, which is seated in the borders of *Europe*. In *Affrick* *Turky* doth containe all the Sea Coast from the Towne *Bellis de Gomer*, 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 mozt part is fruitfull, and yeeldeth great store of Wheate, Barley, Oates, Rye, Beanes, Millet, and other kindes of Pulse. It hath abundance of Rice, Hempe, and Cotton. It hath also Vineyards. It yeeldeth also great store of Pompions, Mellons, Cowcumbers, Nuts, Apples, Peares, Pomegranats, Oranges, Chestnuts, Figges, Cherries, and other fruits; but not in every Kingdome. For there are some places, as in *Cappadocia* and *Armenia* the lesse, where none of these fruits doe grow, by reason of the intensive and excessive cold. It hath also veines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Brasse, and Allom. It doth breed divers kindes of living creatures, and great store of Cammels, Mules, and other Cattell. The Turkish Horses and Mastiffes are much esteem'd. The Turkish Empire began thus. *Ottoman* their first Emperour was a Tartarian, and a Souldier to the great *Cham*, a stout man, and strong of body. He leaving the Tartarians under the colour of some injury, began to live in

The variety of living creatures.

The ancient governement.

The variety of living creatures. The ancient governement.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.



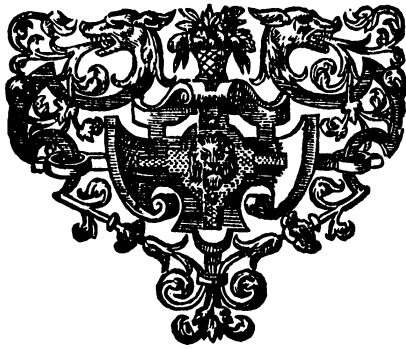
wrought about the Mountaines of *Cappadocia*. At first he had but 40. Horsemen with him; but afterward many guilty persons, allured with the hope of booty, and the conscience of their wicked deeds, flockt unto him; by whose ayde and assistance he began to attempt openly, what he formerly intended, and so possessed himselfe of *Cappadocia*, *Phrygia*, *Bithynia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Cilicia*, all rich Countries. This was done about the yeere of our Lord 1300. After him succeeded his Sonne *Orchan*. He by the same Arts, but with greater strength of wealth and riches, preterved and enlarged the Empire which he had received from his Father, and made great use of the present opportunity, the Christians being at that time in disention amongst themselves; whereby it came to passe that hee conquered *Myfia*, *Lycia*, *Phrygia*, and *Lycaonia*, and also he besieged and tooke *Nicaea*; and enlarged his Kingdom even to the *Hellepont*. At that time the Palatologues contended with *Catharans*. But hee knowing before hand that it hee should favour him, hee should be called into *Europe*, hee past it over, and showed posteriorly a way how to vex *Europe*. In his latter time hee was hurt by a battell against the Tartarians, after he had reigned 21. yeeres. After him succeeded his Sonne *Amurath*, who was cunning in simulation and dissimulation, courageous, hardy, and not inferior to his Ancestors for Military affaires. He cunningly nourished those aforesaid disentions betwene the Grecians, who being wearied and tired with continuall warre, having hired Ships of the Genoaes (behold the treacherous and covetousnesse of men) did passe over out of *Asia* into *Thrace*, in the yeere 1363. hee tooke *Callipolis* which is situated in the *Chersonesus*, after which a great part of *Thrace* yielded it selfe. Afterward hee overcame *Myfia*, the *Bithians*, and *Triballians*. Afterward having taken *Adrianopolis*, and thinking to get *Serbia* and *Bulgaria*, hee was stabbed with a dagger by *Servius* Servant to *Lazarus* the Lord of *Serbia* whom he had tooke prisoner in the Warres. Hee left two Sons, *Solyman* and *Bajazet*. *Bajazet* after his Brother was slaine, obtaining the government, purposed to conquer & subdue all *Thrace*. He was a man of a sharp wit, and an aspiring mind, bold in attempting, diligent in contriving, stout in suffering, acute and wise in foreseeing opportunities and occasions, and resolute in executing. In so much that having subdued all *Thrace*, he purposed to attempt *Constantinople*, but first he thought it good to possesse himselfe of *Thessaly*, *Macedon*, *Thrace*, and *Attica*. And afterward the Prince of *Bulgaria* being slaine, hee subdued the *Myfians* (who are now called *Servians*) the *Thians* who are called *Bolnienfians*; & the *Triballians* (now *Bulgarians*.) And now having besieged *Constantinople* eight yeeres, fearing the coming of the Hungarian and French Army, which the Emperour brought with him, hee raised his Siege, and meetes with them at *Nicopolis*, where joyning battell with them, hee got the victory, the most part of the French Captaines being either slaine or tooke Prisoners. *Bajazet* growing proud with this good success, marcheth againe to *Constantinople*, and besieged it two yeeres together, so that the besieged were ready to yeeld, but that *Tamerlane* the great *Chan* of the Tartars had purposed and resolved to waste all *Asia* with fire and sword, to raze the

Cities,

Cities, and take all the pillage hee could get, and so being terrified with his approach hee left the City, and so carried his Army to the borders of *Galatia* and *Bithynia*, where they met and fought untill it was deepe in the night. But *Bajazet* being too weak, was overcome, and being taken Prisoner, hee was bound with Golden Fetters, and so carried in a Cage thorow *Asia*. And long afterward hee dyed in *Asia*, after he had reigned 13. yeeres 6. moneths. Hee left these Sonnes, *Calapinus*, *Mosy*, *Mahumet*, and *Muslapha*. *Calapinus* dyed suddenly, whose Sonne *Orchan* was murdered by his Uncle *Mosy*, and *Mosy* by his Brother *Mahumet*. This *Mahumet* overcame all *Valachia*, and *Macedon*, and carried the Turkish Colours even to the *Jonian* Sea: hee built himselfe a Palace at *Adrianopolis*, and after he had reigned 17. yeeres, hee departed this life in the yeere of our Lord 1422. After him *Amurath* the second got the Empire. Hee being brought into *Thrace* by the ayde of the Genoaes, in a Battell overcame his Uncle *Muslapha*, whom the Grecians did favour more. Hee razed and demolisht the ancient City of *Thessalonica*, which was then a faire City, pleasant, rich, and well feared, which the Venetians then held. And when he understood that the friendship of *George* Lord of *Serbia* would be much available unto him both to sett and establish his owne affaires, and to weaken the Christians, hee fought by all meanes to win him to his side, and moreover hee married his Daughter. And now being confident in his owne strength, hee besieged *Belgrade*. There were slaine at this Siege 7000. Turkes. After him there succeeded *Mahumet* the second. Hee having established his government by the murder of his Brother, tooke *Constantinople* in the yeere 1458. on the last day save one of May. Two yeeres afterward hee marched to *Belgrade*, but there having lost many of his men, hee departed from thence wounded. Afterward hee possessed himselfe of *Bulgaria*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia*, with all *Russia*. Hee tooke also *Trapezunt* and *Astilenes*, with some other Ilands of *Aegean* Sea. Hee tooke also *Eubaa* and *Theodosia*, now called *Cyphus*. Hee governed the Empire 32. yeeres. *Bajazet* the second waged warre with the Venetians; and tooke from them *Naupactum*, *Atchona*, and *Dyrachium*. And having depopulated and wasted all *Dalmatia*, hee dyed by poison. His Sonne *Schymus* invaded the Empire. Who having tooke *Acair* the strongest City of *Egypt*, and the Sultane being slaine, hee added all *Alexandria* and *Egypt* to his Empire, and tooke *Damascus*. *Solyman* the onely Sonne of *Schymus* succeeded his Father, and tooke *Belgrade* the strongest Fortresse, and Bulwarke not onely of *Hungary*, but of all the Christian World. Hee tooke *Rhodes*, *Seragonium*, and *India*, and other Cities, and hee besieged *Vienna* in *Austria*, and at length dyed at *Zyethus*, in the yeere of his raigne 47. *Selyman* the second succeeded after him, who made a Truce with the Emperour *Maximilian* for 8. yeeres, and tooke *Cyprus* from the Venetians. Hee possit himselfe of *Tavennum* and *Goleta*, and dyed in the yeere 1575. After whom succeeded *Amurath*, and after him *Mahumet* the third, who began his raigne with the murder of his 18. Brethren. Hee hath 4. rich Cities in these Territories, *Constantinople*, *Alcairum*, *Aleppo*, *Tarsum*. *Constantinople* was heretofore called *Bizantium*, of which

we

we have spoke in *Thrace*. For it excelleth all othes Citties. The Turkes have a great care to build spacious Meschites or Temples, and Carbarara or Hospitals, also Baths, Conduits, Bridges, High-waies, and other publike workes, which the Turkes doe build very faire. The Church of *Sophia* in Constantinople is the fairest of all the rest, which remaineth still, as *Bellonius* witnesseth, and doth farre exceed the Romane Pantheon, where all the gods were worshipped. I omit the Turkes royall Palace, and many ancient Monuments for brevity sake. The *Ottoman* government is Lordly, For the Turkish Emperour is so absolute a Lord within his owne Dominions, that the Inhabitants are his Slaves and Subjects: neither is any one Master of himselfe, much lesse Lord of the House which he dwelleth in, or of the Land which he tilleth, except some Families in the City of *Constantinople*, to whom *Mahomet* the second in reward of some service did grant that Priviledge.



THE HOLY LAND.

THis famous Province of *Syria*, was heretofore called the Land of *Chanaan* the Sonne of *Cham*, who possessed it. It was called also the Land of Promise, or the promised Land, because God promised it to our Fathers *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jacob*. This Country when the ancient Inhabitants were beaten out, and the Israelites came in their place, began to be called *Israel* and *Judea*. *Ptolemy* and others doe call it *Palesstina*, from the Palastines a people of great note, who in the sacred Scriptures are called Philistins: the Christians doe call it the Holy Land. This Country is situate in the middle of the world, betwene the Mediterranean Sea and *Arabia*, on which side beyond the River *Jordan* it is encompassed with a continued ridge of Mountaines, and so it reacheth from *Egypt*, as *Herodotus* will have it, or as others from the Lake *Sinor*, even to *Phanitia*. The bounds thereof are these; it hath on the East *Syria* and *Arabia*: on the South the Desert of *Pharan*, and *Egypt*: on the West the Mediterranean Sea: on the North the Mountaine *Libanon*. The length of it reacheth on the North to the City of *Dan*, seated at the foot of the Mountaine *Libanon* (which was afterward called *Cesarea Philippi* and *Panæa*) & so on the South to the City *Beusebek* situate in the Tribe of *Siméon* over against the great Desert which is about 67. miles, every mile being an houres journey. But the breadth which is to be taken from the Mediterranean Sea on the West to *Jordan* on the East side, doth containe in some places 16. and in other places 18. miles. Of all Countries it is chiefly commended for the wholesomnesse of the Ayre, and temperature of the Climate, for the Winter is not too cold, nor the Summer too hot. And all Writers both sacred and prophane doe praise it for the fruitfulnessse of the Soyle, the abundance of all kindes of fruits, and the plenty of all things necessary for the sustentation and delectation of mans life. *Moses* concerning this Country prophess'd thus to the Israelites, *Deut. Cap. 8. Vers. 7.* For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good Land, a Land of Brookes, of Water, of Fountaines, and depths, that spring out of Valleys and Hills, a Land of Wheate, and Barley, and Vines, and Fig-trees, and Pomegranates, a Land of Oyle, Olive, and Honey, a Land wherein thou shalt eate Bread without scarcenesse, thou shalt not lack any thing in it: a Land whose Stones are Iron, and out of whose Hills thou mayest digge Brass, a Land flowing with Milke and Honey. *Iosephus* also and *Pliny* doe praise the fertility of this Country.

The Country whence so called.

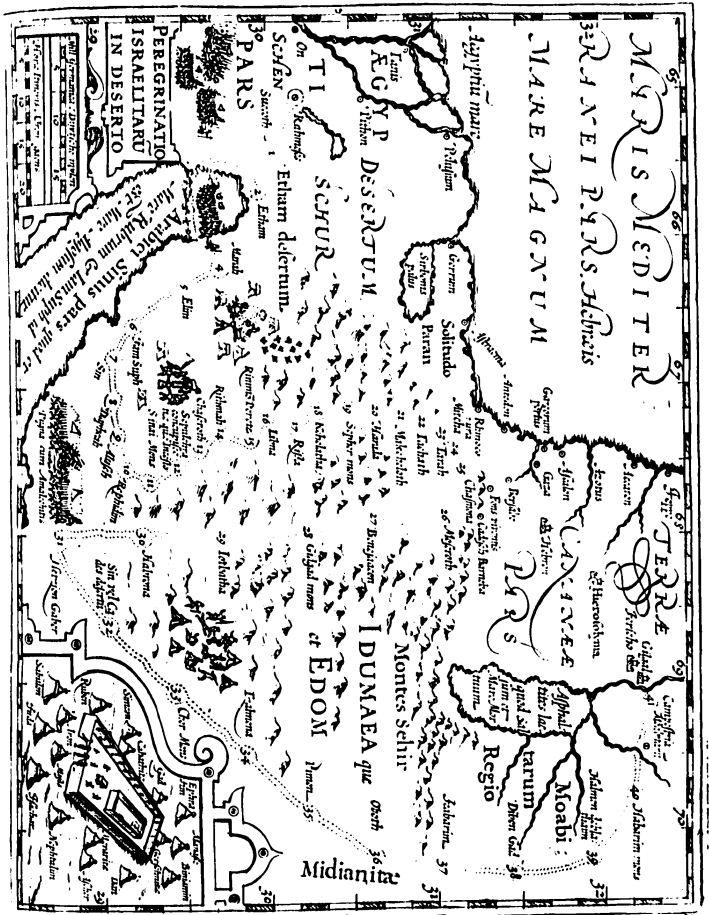
The Situation.

The fertility of the soyle.

THE

Country. But of all those things which serve either for delight or medicinable use, the Balsame is especially commended, which God heretofore gave to this part of the World, but now it wanteth it, alio the Aromatick sweet Spices, and Mastix, and two kinde of Nuts, the one called Almonds, and the other Pistack Nuts. In the Mountains also there is Iron and Brasse. It hath abundance of sweet Springs, and pleasant Meddowes which are clothed with Flocks and Herds of Cattell, which doe yeeld great store of Milke. And here is good hunting of Boares, Goates, Hares, and Hawking after Partridges, Stares, and other Birds. Moreover, the Land of *Chanaan* had 31. Kings, which were Philistins, but after Israelites entred into this Country, the most part of the Philistins and ancient Kings were slaine and drowen out. And the Children of *Israel* were governd by Captaines about 450. yeeres, untill the Prophet *Samuel*. Neither did they rule by Succession, or Election, but it was a kinde of Aristocracy, where the Seniors in every Tribe did governe, but afterward at the request of the people, God changed this forme of government into a Kingdome, and this government continued many yeeres. For in proceesse of time the Israelites suffered many calamities, untill at length they lost their Kingdome. For both sacred and prophane Histories doe witness, that this Nation had bene subject to divers changes, and had bene vexed continually with warres, either through the disposition of the people, who could neither endure their own nor others government, or through their sinnes which provoked Gods anger toward them, or through the felicity and happinesse of this Country which tempted Strangers to invade them. Sometimes they were overcome, sometime carried away into captivity, so that they were unfit to live either in prosperity or adversity. Sometimes they were under the yoke of servitude, and in bondage to their neighbours, and sometimes to remote people farre off, as the *Aegyptians*, *Chaldeans*, *Medes*, *Persians*, *Macedons*, and *Romanes*; and they never ceased to tread downe and overthrow themselves, and their Common-wealth by their evill counsell, untill at length they fastned and nayed the Sonne of God, and the Saviour of mankind, with their wicked hands to the Crosse, than which there could be no greater sinne or impiety. After that there ensued new calamities and miseries. For *Titus Vespasian* having conquerd *Judea* tooke *Jerusalem*, and carried away many thousand Jewes into Captivity, and many of them being slaine by famine, pestilence, fire, and sword, he wasted and destroyed the Temple and all the sacred and prophane buildings, in the yeere from the birth of Christ 73. which Christ himselfe while hee lived here on Earth had foretold. *Aelius Adrianus* did re-edifie the Citty, but hee changed the Situation thereof. And the old Temple of *Salomon* lay ruinate and wasted, even untill the yeere 263. when *Julian* the Apostata gave the Jewes leave to re-edifie it, who being dismayd by a miracle desisted from their enterprise and left it off againe. In the yeere 615. *Chosroes* King of *Persia* tooke the Citty, and put 90000. men to the sword: but he being overcome and taken by *Heraclius* was punisht for his cruelty. In the yeere 636. *Hannar* Prince of the Sarazens subdued all *Judea*

THE HOLY LAND.



Cccc

and it continued 450. yeeres under the power and dominion of the Sarazens. But in the yeere 1097. when it was decreed in the Counsell of *Clairmont* in the time of Pope *Urban* the second, that a Voyage should be made to recover the Holy Land, *Godfr. y* of *Boloyne* having raised a great Army of Christians, which consisted of 300000. Foote, and 10000. Horse, did beat out the Sarazens. In the yeere 1185. *Saladine* King of *Persia* did restore the Sarazens to their first estate. But not long after the Christians invaded them againe. And the Sarazens invaded them againe in the yeere 1217. untill at length after divers mutations and changes, the Turkes got possession of it in the yeere 1517. This Country containeth *Idumea*, *Judea*, *Samarita*, and *Galilee*. *Idumea* beginneth from the Mountaine *Cassus*, or according to others from the Lake *Sirbon*, and stretcheth Eastward even to *Judea*. There are these Citties in it, *Maresa*, *Rhinocorura*, *Raphia*, *Amthelon*, *Asalon*, *Afotus*, and *Gaza*. *Judea* is the most famous part of *Palestine*, being situate betweene the Mediterranean Seas and the Lake *Asphaltites*. and betweene *Samarita* and *dumea*. It was so called from *Judah* which was the chiefe Tribe, in which there were many Citties and Townes, but the fairest of them all was *Hierusalem* the Metropolis of *Judea*, and the most famous City in the World. In *Ptolemies* time it was called *Æta Capatolia*, and now the barbarous Inhabitants doe call it *Coz* or *Godez*, or *Chutz*. There are also other Townes and famous places in *Judea*, beside *Hierusalem*, as *Jericho*, *Ioppe* which is now called *Iffa*: *Stratons* Towre, afterward call *Cæsars* Towre, also *Bethlehem*, *Chéron*, or *Hebron*, before called *Abec*. and *Mambre*, and *Cariatharbe*, that is, the City of four men. And the Towne *Macherus* with a strong Castle beyond *Jordan*. There were also *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah*, which were destroyed for their abominable wickednesse. *Samarita* followeth which is situate in the middle betweene *Judea*, and *Galilee*. It was so called from the Metropolis of the same name, which *Ami* King of *Israel* built, it is now called *sebasté*: here are these Townes *Sichem*, afterward called *Neapolis*, also *Cape naim*, *Bethsaida*, and *Chorazin*. *Galilee* is situate betweene the Mountaine *Libanus* and *Samarita*, and it is divided into the higher and the lower: the higher is otherwise called the *Gallée* of the Gentiles, neere to *Type*. The lower is situate by the Sea of *Tiberias*, or *Genesareth*. The Citties in it are *Naim*, *Cana*, *Nazareth*, and *Gadara*. But the whole Country is situate betweene two Seas, and the River *Jordan*. It hath many Lakes which are Navigable, and have great store of good Fish. But the Riuier *Jordan* which the Hebrewes call *Iordan*, runneth thorow all the length of this Country. This Riuier as *Hierome* writeth, issueth from two Fountaines, not farre distant one from another, namely, *For*, and *Dor*, and afterward these two forked streames joyning together doe make the Riuier *Jordan*. It hath two chiefe Mounraines *Hermon* on the East, and *Tabor* on the West, which are very high, and all the other Mountaines are but armes and parts of them. For *Ebal*, *Bethron*, and *Aliba*, or *Maspha*, and *Beid* by *Hermon*: *Gelboe*, *Gerizim*, *Sarona*, and lastly *Carmel* neere to the Sea, are but part of the Mountaine *Tabor*. There are also these Mountaines, *Mount Sim*, *Mount Moriah*, *Mount O'zei*, *Mount Calvary*, and others. It hath

hath also many Woods, Wilderesses, and Groves. Here are many faire buildings, and especially at *Hierusalem*. But of all those workes which were famous in ancient time, the chiefe is *Mans Domus*, and the *Jebusians* Tower, into which King *David* carried the Arke of the Lord, and there is continued untill *Salomons* Temple was built and consecrated, of which there are some ruines yet remaining, where it is thought that *Christ* supped at the time of the Passover. There are also some Monuments of *David* and the Kingdome of *Judah*. There was also *David's* Houfe, which is still preserved, and called by the name of *David's* Tower. Here also some ruines of *Mello* at the farthest part of the Mountaine *Moriah*. Here was *Salomons* famous Temple, which was 7. yeeres building, and had 50000. men working daily at it. Concerning the magnificence and statelynesse whereof you may reade in *Lib. 1.* of the *Kings*, *Cap. 6. 7.* & *Chron. Lib. 2. Cap. 3. & 4.* Concerning their Lawes and Customes for brevity sake I will adde nothing, but referre the Reader to the Bookes of *Moyfes*, *Exodus*, *Leuiticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

Cccc 2

THE



ASIA THE LESSE, VVHICH IS NOVU CALLED NATOLIA.

The Country
anciently cal-
led.

ASIA the lesse so called to distinguish it from the greater, is now to be described: for so the Romanes when they made a Province did call it after the name of the Continent. The Turkes doe call it now *Natolia*, or *Avastia*, as if you should say the East Country, from the Greeke word *Avastia*, which signifies the East, which *Peter Bellonus* sheweth in his learned observations of his travels. And it is called of late the greater Turkey. *Marius Niger* delivers that the Low-Country-men call it new Turkey, and the Barbarians *Rom*, namely, the Northerne part, which containeth *Bithynia*, *Galatia*, and *Cappadocia*. But they call the Southerne Country, in which are *Licia*, *Cilicia*, and *Pamphilia*, *Cotianamidi*. The bounds of this Country on the East is the River *Euphrates*, on the South the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the West the *Aegean Sea*, or the Archipelagus of *Greece*: on the North it is washed with the *Euxine Sea*, and the greater Sea. It containeth therefore all that *Chersonesus*, which lyeth betweene the *Euxine*, the *Cilician*, and *Pamphilian Sea*. The breadth of it according to *Pliny* is about 200 miles, namely, from the *Iscan Bay*, now called *Golfo de Lajazzo*, and the *Ammanian Haven*, even to *Trapezumes* which is on the Sea Coast, in which he consenteth with *Herodotus*, who saith that the *Isthmus* of the lesser *Asia* is 5. dayes journey. This Country is not inferiour to any other both for the gentle temperatenesse of the ayre, and the fertility and goodnesse of the soyle. Which *Cicero* witnesseth in these words. *The Custome and Revenues of other Provinces, O Citizens, are so small, that we are not content to undertake the defence of the Provinces for them: But Asia is so fat and fruitful, that it exceedeth all other Countries, both for the fertility of the Fields, the variety of Fruits, faire Pastures, and divers commodities, which are exported from thence. So that it was heretofore enriched with fruitfull Fields, fatt Pastures, and Gold-bearing Rivers. Besides it hath all things that can be desired, wanting nothing, but is content with her owne commodities. It hath great store of Wine and Oyle. But it hath one shrewd inconvenience, which is, that it is often troubled with Earth-quakes, so that Citties are over-throwne by them: as in the raigne of Tiberius Caesar 12. Citties in Asia fell downe in one night, as Pliny reporteth, Lib. 2. In this Asia there were heretofore the great Kingdomes of the Trajans, of Crasus, Mithridates, Antiochus, of the Paphlagonians, Galatians, Cappadocians, and others. It was first governed by Cyrus King of Persia, afterward the Macedons, and Alexander's Captaines, together with Syria, Egypt, and Babylon did divide it amongst themselves, afterwards it was waisted by the Romanes, and then by the Turkes, so that it hath now nothing memorable in it: and it is all subject to the Turkish Emperour. Here are no Nobility*

The Situation.

The temper
of the Ayre.

The ancient
government.

THE LESSER ASIA.



by blood or descent, but all are equal, and the great Turke uses them as slaves, who hath here his Beglerbeys and Sangiacks in divers Countries and Provinces, *Naxos* containeth these Countries, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Asia*, properly so called, *Lycia*, *Galatia*, *Pamphilia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, and the lesser *Armenia*. *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, were heretofore divided and parted by the little River *Sagavis* flowing between them, afterward they were reduced into one Province, which is now called *Bithia*, or *Besangial*. It was heretofore *Mithridates* his Kingdome. The chiefe Citties are *Chalcedon*, *Nicomedia*, *Cerasus*, *Prusa*, by the Mountain *Olympus*, where the great Turke kept his residence before he took *Constantinople*. There is also *Nicea* and *Healeia* towns. *Asia* properly so called, is now called *Sabrum*, or *Sarum*, it is bounded on the East with *Galatia*, on the North with *Pontus* and *Bithynia*: the other parts are washed with the Sea. It containeth also within it selfe *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, both the *Mysia*, *Caria*, *Aeolides*, *Ionis*, and *Dorides*. *Phrygia* is twofold, the greater and the lesser, the greater lyeth Eastward, in which there are few Citties, but more Villages. There is also the City *Midas* neere *Sangarius*, which was so called from *Midas* his Palce. There is also *Apamea* the greatest City in *Phrygia*, nor farre from the River *Meander*. Also the Towne *Docymeum*, and the City *Synada*. There is also *Pestinus*. In the lesser *Phrygia* or *Troas* there were *Ilium*, or *Troy*, which is so often mentioned in *Homer* and *Virgil*. Also *Pergamus* which King *Attalus* from a Castle did enlarge and change into a City: here *Apollonius* the Rhetorician, and *Galen* were borne. *Bellonius* reporteth, that among the ruines of *Troy* there are fragments and pieces of Marble Sepulchers, foundations of Walls, old Towers, and Colossusses yet remaining. There are also in this same County the Promontory and Towne *Sigamum*, in which there is *Achilles* Tombe. *Lydia* or *Meonia* hath the City *Sardeis*, where *Crasus* his Palace was. *Mysia* neere the Hellespont bordereth on *Troas*. In this County there is *Lampascus*, a Colony of the Patians, and *Abydus* of the Melelians. *Caria* is situate betweene *Ionis* and *Lydia*, the Metropolis hereof was heretofore *Mileus*, which now they falsely thinke is called *Mylaxo*: for the ancients did call it *Mylasa*, which *Pliny* calleth the free City, *Lib. 5. Cap. 21*. There is also *Magnesa* neere the River *Meander*. On the shore was *Ionis* neere the Island *Chios*, in which heretofore was that famous City *Ephesus*. *Aeolis* is betweene this and *Lydia*, whose Citties by the Coast side are *Myrina*, *Cuma*, now *Castri*, and *Phocaea*, now called *Foglia Vecchia*. *Doris* is by the Carpathian Sea in the *Therapsus*, the chiefe City whereof is *Halicarnassus*, here the Historians *Herodotus*, and *Dionysius* were borne, and *Manolus* had his Palace here. *Galatia*, which is also called *Golgogreece*, is so called from the Frenchmen, who mingling themselves with the Græcians, did heretofore possesse those parts, which lye by the Euxine Sea, betweene *Pontus* and *Cappadocia*. The Citties in it are *Ancyra*, now called *Anguri*, famous for waterd Chamlo which is made there of Goates-haire. *Sinope* was *Mithridates* his Country: *Amisus* now called *Simiso*. In this Country is *Paphlagonia*, which is now called *Roni*. *Cappadocia* which is now call'd *Amisus*, and it reacheth from *Galatia* to *Amisus*: on the South is *Cilicia*: on the

North:

North the Euxine Sea. The length of it is more than 300000 miles Here was sometimes the flourishing Kingdom of the Amazons, whom *Titus Livius* as *Strabo* witnesseth doth elegantly call One-breasted Amazons. The Citties and Townes herein are *Trapezus*, *Themiscyra*, *Amisus*, where *Strabo* was borne, *Iconium* and *Maaza*. *Lycia* is next to *Caria*. It hath these chiefe Citties *Patara* and *Telmessus*. *Pamphilia* follows which is parred by the River *Cataractes* from *Lycia*. In it there were these Citties *Sida*, *Attalia*, and *Aspendum*. It is now together with *Cilicia* called *Caramania*. The Metropolis of *Cilicia* is now called *Yam*, the ancients called it *Tarsus*, here *S. Paul* was borne, being an ancient University by the River *Cydus*. *Strabo* doth much commend it. There is also the Towne *Adena* and *Heraclea* by the Mountain *Taurus*. *Armenia* the lesser reacheth even to *Eufrates*, but on the West it is bounded with *Cappadocia*. The Rivers are *Tis*, which is now called *Casius*, also *Halys*, *Ottomysius*, *Parthenius*, *Dolap*, *Sangaris*, *Sangri*, which doe all runne into the Euxine Sea. Into the Propontick Sea these Rivers doe runne, namely, *Ascanius*, *Rhizacus*, *Aëtopus*, and *Granicus*; and into the Hellespont these Rivers, *Simois*, and *Scamander*, which is also called *Xanthus*. Into the Aegean Sea the se Rivers doe runne, *Caurus*, *Hermus*, *Casrus*, *Meander*, which as *Priseus* reporteth, maketh a hundred windings and turnings. Lastly, there doe runne into the Mediterranean Sea these Rivers, *Calus*, *Xanthus*, *Limyrus*, *Cataractes*, and others. The Seas are the Euxine Sea, the Aegean Sea, and Pamphilian, the Propontis, the Hellespont, the Icarian, the Myroan, and Rhodienian Seas. And these Seas are very convenient, both for importing and bringing in all kinde of Merchandise, and also for fishing, by which they reape much profit. The chiefe Mountaines are *Hominium* in *Pontus* and *Mysium*, which is also called *Olympus*. The Synnadic Mountaines are famous for Stone-Quarries, there is also *Idis* in *Phrygia* which is memorable for the ancient contention of the Goddesses for the Golden Ball, and *Paris* his judgement which hee gave there, also Gold-bearing *Tomus* in *Lydia*, *Argeum* in *Cappadocia*, *Amvium*, now called *Monte Negro* in *Cilicia*, on which there doe grow high Cedars and Juniper, also the Mountaine *Sabina*, which hath great store of Plants. There are also *Dindyma* and the Mountaine *Chimera*, which flameth like *Aetna*, and the flame thereof as *Pliny* witnesseth is encreased by casting on water, and extinguished or quenched with dunge. There is also the Mountaine *Taurus* which beginneth here, on the top whereof there are Lions, in the middle of it which hath pleasant pastures, there are Goates, and at the bottome Serpents. Whence the Poets doe faine that it is a Monster which vomiteth and spitteth fire, having a head and breast like a Lion, a belly like a Goate, and the tayle of a Dragon, and that *Bellerophon* was sent to kill this *Chimera*. There are also other Mountaines as *Antitaurus*, and *Scardisus*, which for brevity sakes we omit. I come to the publick workes. There was heretofore in *Ionis* in the City of *Ephesus* the Temple of *Diana*, the most famous and most magnificent Temple in the World, and accounted one of the 7. wonders of the World. Here were also many Hospitals for Strangers, and for the sicke, which

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they

they called *Carbachara*. Moreover, there are no Innes or places of Receit for Travellers, in all those Provinces of which are subject to the Turke, except it be those publike Houses; which were built by divers meanes, but this was the most usuall. The Turkish Nobles when they were growne rich, being willing to doe some pious worke in their life time, did out of their *Leale* build such Houles, for they had no kinne to bestow it on, and therefore thinking that 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 *Carbachara*, unto which there was a Temple adjoyning, and next to it a Bath.

THE



THE I LAND
OF
C Y P R V S,
WITH THE I LANDS
ST ALIMENE, CHIOS, MITY-
LENE, NEGROPONTE, CERIGO,
AND RHODES.

CYPRUS is one of the greater Ilands of the Mediteranean Sea, which was so called either from *Cyprus* the Daughter of *Cymia*, or from the Cyprus tree, which is proper to this Iland. It lyeth in the middle of the *Iffican Bay* betweene *Silicia* and *Syria*: on the East it hath the Syrian Sea, and the *Iffican Bay*, which is commonly called *Golfo de Lajazzo*, on the West the Pamphilian Sea: on the South the Egyptian Sea: on the North it looketh toward *Cylicia*, which is now called *Turcomania*, according to others *Caramania*. The compasse of it is 427. miles, the length of it 200. as *Bordonius* witnesseth. It hath for the most part an unpleasent, and unwholesome ayre, in regard of the exhalations and uprores which arise from the Lakes. Yet the whole Iland is very fruitfull. For it produceth all things necessary both for necessity and delicacies: as Wheate, Barley, and other kindes of Graine: also excellent Wine that may compare with Crete Wine: also Orle, Sugar, Honey, Salt, Oranges, Citrions, Lemmons, Dates, and other excellent fruit. Also Gold, Cotton, Wooll, Saffron, Cotiander seed, Silke, and what not? also Emralds, Chrystall, Iron, and Allome: and especially such great store of Brasse, which it is thought was first found there, so that it was called Brazen *Cyprus*. There is also a kinde of stulle made of Goates haire, which is called Chamlot. *Dionysius Siculus. Lib. 16.* writeth that 9. Kings did governe this Iland, which were all subject to the King of *Persia*. It had also Greecke Tyrants. We read that heretofore it had 15. famous Citties, which are now for the most part decayd and ruined. The chiefeft of them were *Paphos*, now called *Bapho*: also *Pala Paphos*, where the Inhabitants doe affirme that *Venus* came first out of the Sea: there is also *Salaminis* which is seated in a pleasant Bay of the East shore, from whence there is a convenient passage to *Syria*. It was afterward called *Constantinople*: and *Epaphranus* was Bishop thereof. There were also the Citties *Antiochia* and *Cerania*. But now the chiefeft are *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*. But out of the Mountaine *Olympus*, there doe runne two great Rivers *Lycus* and *Lycus*, the former runneth Southward, the latter North-

STALIMENE, CHIOS.

Northward. The other streames may be rather called Torrents than Rivers, because they are sometimes dry, and then the Inhabitants doe want water extremely. There are divers Mountaines in this Iland, but the highest of them all is *Olympus*, which they call *Trohadon*, which is beautified with all kinde of trees, and hath many Monasteries on it, in which the Calojerians dwell. The compasse of it is 54. miles.

STALIMENE.

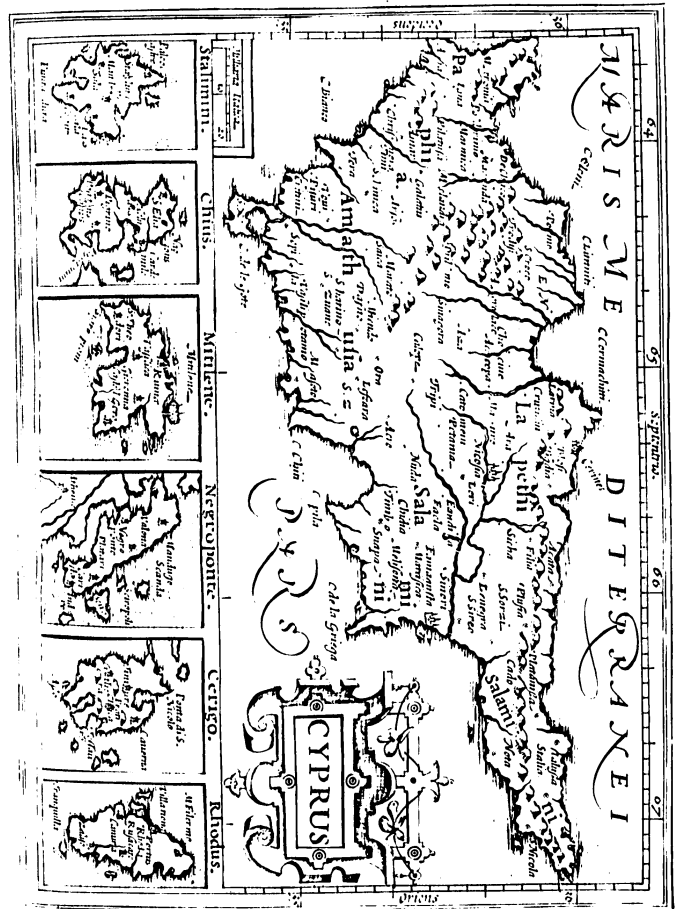
LEMNOS is an Iland of the *Aegæan* Sea, which the Turkes and Italians do now call *Stalimene*: it is over against *Thrace*, between the *Chersonesus* of *Thrace*, and *Atina*, a Mountaine of *Macedon*, the compasse of it is 100. miles. On the East side it is dry and barren: but betweene the South and the West the Fields are very fruitfull, and doe bring forth Wheate, Pulse, Pease, Beanes, Wine, Flaxe, and Hemp. The Lemnian Earth is digged foorth now, as heretofore with many superstitious Ceremonies, and that every yeere on the 6. day of August, but not at other times. For it is forbidden upon paine of death, that none come to digge of it, either secretly or openly. The place out of which it is digged is called *Vulcanus* Mountaine. This Iland hath abundance of Bay-horses, which goe softly, and doe neither pace nor trot. It hath also Serpents. Here were heretofore the Cities *Myrina* and *Ephesias*. But now the latter is ruinate and desolate, and called *Cachino*. The other is a small Towne, seated on a Peninsula which is joynted to the Iland by a small Isthmus or tongue of Land: it is now called *Lemnos*.

CHIOS.

χιος, græc.
Snow.

THE Iland *Chios* was so named, either from the Snow, or from the Nymph *Chion*. Heretofore it was called *Ætolia* as *Ephorus* reporteth. It is situate betweene *Samos* and *Lesbus*, over against *Eubœa*. The compasse of it is above a hundred miles. *Chios* hath excellent good Wine, so that as *Strabo* reporteth there are Clusters of Grapes which doe weigh 6. pound. It hath also good Figges, and a kinde of Marble which was much esteemed at *Rome*. And it alone of all the rest beareth Mastick. And heretofore it was so fertile and fruitfull, that it was called the Store-house 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 chiefe City is *Chios*, which hath a convenient Haven for Ships to ride in. It is all Mountainous. It hath these Promontaries *Posidium*, *Phanaum*, *Arvisum*, from whence come *Arvisian* Wines, which are now called *Malmesies*. In this Country

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.



try for the Tragedian, *Theopompus* the Historian, and *Theocritus* the Sapphister was borne. And some suppose that *Homer* was borne here. *Cicero* in his Oration for *Archias* saith, The Colophonians doe say that *Homer* was their Citizen, the Chians doe challenge him to be theirs, the Salaminians doe account him theirs, and the Smyrnians reckon him their Citizen. And therefore they dedicated a Chappell to him in their Towne. And many others doe contend and strive for him.

MITYLENE.

LESBUS or *Mitylene*, which is now called *Mitelin* from the chiefe City, lyeth over against *Phrygia*, and is distant from the Continent 7. miles and an halfe. Some report that the compass of it is 108. miles. And others say 130. miles. It hath a wholesome Ayre, fruitfull fields, and good fruits. Here is the best Corne, It yeeldeth the best Wine, which is more esteemed at *Constantinople* than other wines, and for the most part it is of a pale colour betwene red and white. Here is also Marble, which is bluer than a Touchstone: here is also the Precious stone call'd *Achaus*, which being worne, cheareth the heart, and driveth away care and sorrow. It doth breed strong lusty Horses, but of low stature. Heretofore there were 5. Towns in it, *Antissa*, *Pyrrha*, *Eressos*, *Civros*, & *Mylus*, now *Mitelin*, being the Prince-Towne of the whole Island, which hath a Castle and a pleasant fruitfull soyle, but now it is for the most part ruined and fallen downe. This Island hath two convenient Havens.

NEGRPONTE.

EUBOEIA now called *Negropontus*, or *Negroponte* on the South thrusteth forth the Promontory *Cerigo*, and *Cypharum*: on the North *Cencium*, it is no where broad, and yet the narrowest place is two miles over: but it is long, and lyeth over against *Attica*, and is separated from the shore by a narrow strait. Heretofore it was joyned to *Bœtia*. The compass of it is 265. miles. This Island hath abundance of Corne, Pulse, Wine, Oyle, and Trees fit for Building of Shippes. The Metropolis was heretofore *balis* now it is called *Negroponte* after the name of the Island. It is famous for the death of *Aeschylus* who dyed here for griefe, when hee could not finde out the cause of the flowing and ebbing of the Sea 7. times by day, an seven times by night. Although *Strabo* reporteth that he dyed not for griefe, but that he was poisoned, and *Lucius* saith that he dy'd by sickness. There are also the City *Eretria*, where *Symonides* the Lyrick Poet was borne: there is also *Chrysis* which *Strophilus* calleth *Chironia* and

Fig.

Arga, now it is called *Gargiso*, which was famous heretofore for Marble, there are also *Hellæa*, *Thræa*, *Nefos*, *Oribala*. *Strabo* writeth that there are two Rivers in this Island *Ceris* and *Nelus*, which are of divers natures. For if beasts drinke out of one of them, their haire groweth white, but if they drinke of the water of the other River, their haire and haire groweth black. There is an arme of the Sea, which *Liore* calleth the Euborian Bay, which is a violent sea, and floweth and ebboeth 7. times by day and 7. times by night, with such a violent course, that no Ship can sayle against it. There is also the Mounraine *Abithra*, famous for the Shipwrack of the Grecians as they returned from *Troy*, and for the death of *Palamides* at *Troy*, the Soane of *Eurypilus* King of the Eubœan Island.

CERIGO.

PTOLEMIE calleth it *Cybera*. *Plin* heretofore calleth it *Portus*. *Strabo* and *Ulpianus* calleth it *Portus*, from the great store of Porphyrie Marbles which is in the Mounrains: It is now called *Cerigo*. It is the chief Island of the *Ægean* Sea on the West over against the *Carosick* Part. It is distant from the shore of *Deloponnesus* 5. miles, and it is 6. miles in compass. It hath a Towne of the same name, and many Havens, which are not safe and secure, for there are many Rocks which lye scatteringly round about this Island.

RHODES.

THERE remaineth in this Table the Island of *Rhodes*. This as *Plin* writeth was heretofore called *Ophrusis*, *Asteria*, *Æthraea*, *Timbria*, *Orimbis*, *Atabris*, and *Mascaria*. It is distant from the continent of *Asia* 200. miles. The compass of it is 140. miles. It hath a temperate and gentle Ayre: and it was consecrate to the Sunne, because there is no day wherein the Sunne doth not shine upon it. The soyle is fruitfull, and the Meddowes fertile, and it hath great store of fruit Trees, of which many are alwayes Greene. It hath now but one strong City of the same name, which is situate in the Easterne part of the Island, partly on a steepe Hill, and partly on the Sea Coast. It hath a faire and safe Haven, and it is well fortified with a double Wall, thirteene high Towers, five Castles, a 10 other Forts and Bulwarkes. And it hath an University which heretofore was as famous as that at *Majilis*, *Athens*, *Alexandria*, and *Lusis*: and it had a brazen Colossus of the Sunne, which was seventy Cubits high, which after it had stood 56. yeeres, it was throwne downe by an Earthquake, and when it lay on the ground it was a wonderfull sight

Dddd

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 gape like a great Cave. This Colossus was making twelve yeeres, and three hundred Talents of Brasse went to the making of it, and within there were great stones layd, that might make the worke stand firme. The Sultan laded 700. Camels with the Brasse of this Statue.

THE



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

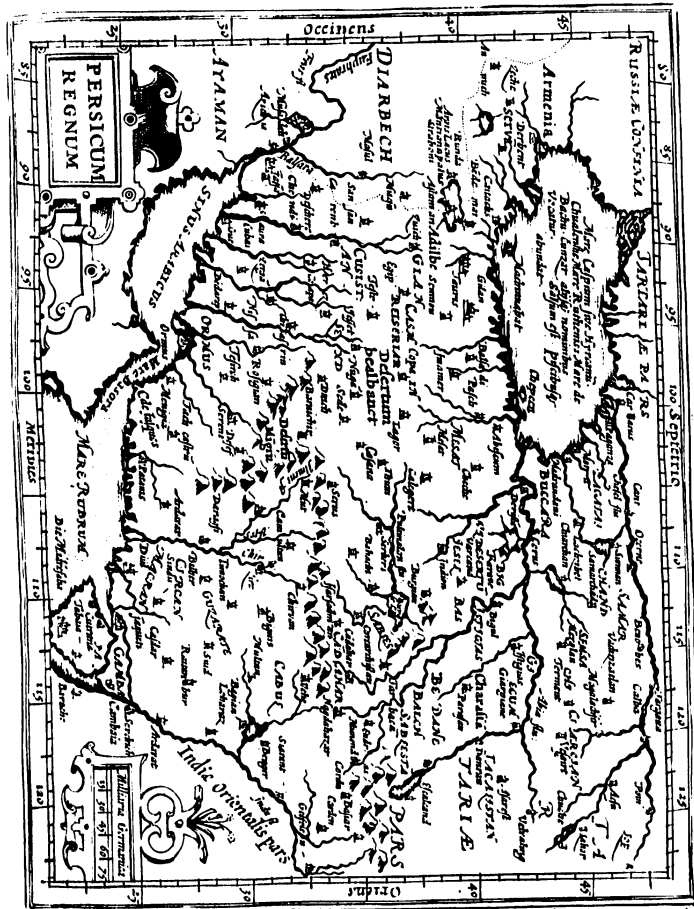
THE Persian or Sophian Empire, as it was renowned heretofore, so now also it is very famous. The Inhabitants are Persians. They are called also *Ajami*, or *Azami*, from the Kingdome of *Azamia*, which some thinke was heretofore called *Assyria*: they were called Persians from *Perfides*, and *Chefelbus* from the red Cap or Hatt which they used to weare. They were called Sophians from Prince *Sophos*. The Kingdome of *Persia* is situate betweene the Turkish Empire, the Tartarians, the Zagarheans, the Kingdome of *Cambaja*, and betweene the Hircanian or Caspian Sea, and the Persian Bay. It hath thereof on the East the Indies and the Kingdome of *Cambaja*, from which it is separated and parted by the Mountaines and Desarts: on the North are the Tartars, neere the River *Albianus* or *Oxus*, the rest is enclosed with the Caspian Sea: on the West are the Turkes neere the River *Tigris*, and the Lake *Giocho*: on the South it is washed with the Persian Bay, and the Indian Sea, which is a large space of ground, for it containeth 38. degrees of longitude from the East to the West. And from the South to the North 20. degrees. Concerning the temper of the ayre of *Persia*, *Quartius*, *Lib. 5.* writeth thus. There is no wholsommer Country in all *Asia*: for the ayre is temperate, here a continued shady Mountaine doth qualifie the heate 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 soyle. That part which lyeth toward the Persian Bay, in regard it is watered with Rivers: and also that part toward the Caspian Sea, having pleasant Rivers, & a milde gentl: Ayre, are both happy and fruitfull, and doe yeeld all kindes of fruits, and doe breed all kindes of living creatures. It hath abundance of Wheate, Barley, Millet, and the like Graine, and also Mettals and Precious Stones, and *Paulus Venetus* witnesseth that it hath great plenty of Wine. The other parts are desolate by reason of the heate and drynesse. Moreover the Persians were at first an obscure Nation, but they grew famous afterward by their King *Cyrus*, who having gotten the Empire *Media* and *Lydia*, joyned it to *Persia*, and so having conquered *Asia*, and subdued all the

The Country

The Situation.

East, he left it a faire and flourishing Kingdome. *Cambyfes* succeeded his Father, who added *Egypt* to the Empire, after whom *Persia* continued in one Estate untill *Darius* reigned; who being conquered by *Alexander* of *Macedon*, lost his life together with his Kingdome. It was govered by Kings 230. yeeres, as *Q. Curtius* affirmeth. *Lib. 4.* and the Prophet *Ieremish* doth assest unto him at the 9. Chapter of *Daniel*. But now the Persian Empire which is subject to the great *Tophy*, is accounted one of the most potent Empires of all the East, which though it were sometimes oppressed by the Sarazens, and sometimes by the Tartars, yet it grew up againe in the raigne of King *Ismael*. The Countries which are subject to the Persian Empire are these, *Media*, *Assyria*, *Susiana*, *Mesopotamia*, *Perfis*, *Parthia*, *Tyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, *Pars*, *Pamistus*, *Aria*, *Drangiana*, *Gedrosia*, and *Carmania*. *Media* is now called *Seruin*, which is situate betweene *Persia*, and the *Hyrcania* Sea, it hath on the East *Hyrcania* and *Parthia*; on the West the greater *Armenia* and *Assyria*. It is divided into the greater or the Southerne, and the Northern *Atropatia*. The latter is colder, and therefore lesse inhabited. The chiefe City is *Smyrna*, there are moreover these Cities, *Derbent*, *Eres*, *Sechi*, and *Cavus*. The greater is more inhabited: it hath also the City *Taurus* which is placed at the foote of *Orontis*, being 8. dayes journey distant from the *Caspian* Sea. The compass of it is almost 16. miles, in which it is supposed that there are 200000. Citizens. The Ancients did call it *Eburan*, where the Kings of *Persia* doe dwell in Summer. In the same Country there are *Turcomian*, *aru*, *Suslan*, *Nesiva*, *Adasil*, and *Marant*. *Assyria* which is now called *Azerum*, hath on the East *Media*, on the West *Mesopotamia*: on the North *Armenia*, on the South *Susiana*. It had heretofore these Provinces, *Arachites*, *Adiabens*, and *Sittana*: the City *Ninive* is by *Tigris*, which is 60. miles in compass. *Susiana* is now called *Chus* or *Cassian*: it was so named from *Susis* a chiefe City, which is 15. miles in compass, and was so called from the Lillies which grew there, as *Athenus* noteth, for *Susum* in the Persian language signifies a Lilly. *Mesopotamia*, which in Scripture is called *Padan Aram*, is now called *Diarbecha*, it is situate betweene the Rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, whence it was so named, because it lyeth εν μεσο των ποταμων. or in the middle betwene two Rivers: this Country hath a divers situation: part of it the Rivers doe fertilize or make fat: part of it is dry and barre, and without Grasse, or Trees. The chiefe Cities are *Opha*, which is 7. miles in compass, and *Avanil* which is farre greater than it being the Metropolis of *Mesopotamia*, which *Selimus* the Turkish Emperour took from the *Sopli*. *Aterdin* is the seate of the Patriarke of *Chaldea*: and *Mofus* of the Patriarke of the *Nertorianians*, whose authority reacheth even to the *Indies* and *Cathaja*. In *Persia*, which they call now *Farsi*, or *Farsium*, there is the chiefe City *Siras*, which was heretofore called *Persopolis*, which was the Seate of the *Magi*. *Pliny* calls it the head City of the Persian Kingdome, and *Q. Curtius* the royall Palace of the East. *Hyrcania* which is now called *Grigya*, or *Coria*, or *Dargument*, is next unto the *Caspian* Sea, which is therefore called the *Hyrcanian* Sea. It hath these Cities *Hyrcana*, which the *Scythians* call *Carizast*.

THE KINGDOME OF PERSIA.



Carizath, also *Besla*, and *Mefandra*. *Margiana* which is now called *Isfelba*, is bounder on the North with the River *Oxus*. The chiefe Citty is *Isdem*, which was anciently called *Antiochia*. *Bactriana*, now called *Bacter*, or *Charassa*, is a part of *Tartaria*. The Citties are *Bactra*, which is now called *Bochara*, and also *Istigia*. *Paropamissus* is a part of *Bactriana* by the Mountaine *Paropamissus*, it is now called *Candabar*, or *Amblestan*. The chiefe Citty is *Candabar* which is a famous Mart Towne. *Aria* is so called from the Metropolis thereof *Eri*, which is 12. miles in compasse. *Carmania* which is called *Circi*, or *Chermaine* reacheth to the Indian Sea, even to *Gedrosia*, having many Citties and Havens. The Metropolis is *Chirman*. There are also in *Carmania* these Kingdomes, *Marian*, *Eraa*, *Gundel*, and *Paran*. Some doe falsely suppose *Cesita* to be *Guzarate*, seeing *Guzarate* is the Kingdome of *Cambaja*. *Babyl* is situate betwene the Persian Bay and *Mesopotamia*, and on the right and left hand it is enclosed with the Desarts of *Susia* and *Arabia*, is was so named from *Babylon* the chiefe Citty thereof. *Chaldea* joyneth to it. *La Chaldea* was the Citty *Pr*, which *Iosephus* calleth *Pr*, from whence *Abraham* being admonished by God removed and went to *Haran* in *Mesopotamia*. This Kingdome hath many Rivers, as *Canac*, *Araxes*, and *Tis*, which doe water the Southerne part of *Media*. In *Assyria* is the River *Tigris*. In *Susania* the River *Euleus*: *Mesopotamia* hath the River *Euphrates*. In *Margiana Oxus*, *Arins* and *Margis*. *Bactria* hath the Navigable River *Ochus*, and others: in *Aria* are the Rivers *Abus*, *Tonclius*, *Arapenes*, and others. It hath also divers Mountaines, as *Orontes* in *Media*, and the Mountaine *Coronus* in *Hyrcania*. Also the Mountaine *Taurus* which cutteth thorow the middle of *Persia*, which hath divers names given it by the people that dwell neere it. It hath also many woods, especially *Parthia* is very woody, and the Northerne part of *Hyrcania* which hath great woods, which have store of Oakes, Pinetrees, and Firre-trees, and are full of wilde Beasts, as Tigers, Panthers, and Libards. Also *Aria* is full of Woods and Mountaines, as also all *Persia*. Concerning the publike works, there are many stately and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdome, and especially in *Babylon*. As that magnificent Bridge in the Citty of *Babylon*, which the Queene *Semiramis* built over *Euphrates*, concerning which see *Munster*, *Lib. 5.* who also in the same Booke describeth a strange Garden which *Semiramis* caused to be planted. In the Citty *Susis* was the Castle *Susa*, in which the Kings of *Media* dwelt, which as *Castrodorus* reporteth *Memnon* built with stones laid in Gold in stead of mortar: this is 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 armes cut off, and his Carkasse was afterward left unburied. They had all of them many Wives, and many Concubines, which they kept for Off-spring sake, that they might have Children by them. They never consulted of waighy matters but when they had their Cups about them, for they supposed that they could then determine better of matters than when they were sober. Acquaintance and equalls did salute one another with a kiss. The *Urbans* did shew reverence by outward gestures.

They buried their dead bodies in the ground, and anoynted them with waxe. It was counted a hainous offence to laugh or spee 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 Citty into the Fields, and there cast them forth naked to be devoured by Dogs and ravenous Fowles. And moreover that they would not suffer the bones of the dead to be buried or interr'd. And when any Carkasse was not presently devoured by the Fowles and the wild Beasts, they accounted it an unlucky signe, superstitiously beleeving that that man had a wicked impure soule, 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 soone devoured by the Beasts, they judg'd him happy. But now the Persians are more soft and gentle in their manners and behaviour then either the Turkes, the Tartarians, or the Sarazens. They are by nature liberall, and doe love civility: and they reverence Learning and Arts, but especially Astrologie, Phisick, and Poesie. They use Parents and Brethren with much respect: and Nobility of blood is greatly esteemed: wherein they differ from the Turkes, which make no differences of blood or dissent. Moreover, they doe entertaine and use strangers curteously: but yet they are very jealous. So that they suffer not their Wives to come in a strangers sight, though in other matters they use them with great respect, contrary to the maner of the Turkes, who use their Wives like slaves. The Persian women are very faire. They doe addit themselves to Mechanick Arts, and especially weaving of Silke stufes which are transported thorow all *Syria*, and other Easterne Countries. They did feed heretofore on the fruit of the Turpentine Tree, and on Acornes, and wilde Peares: their daily food after running, or other exercises of the body was hard bread, their drinke was water. They get much by buying and selling of Pearles, and sweet Spices, but especially of Silke, of which here is great store.

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