THE MEANING OF THE FRONTISPICE.

Learning the Atlas of the world, does bear
Earths burthen up; suttaines this lower Spheare;
Which else had fallen, 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
Upon those flavius necks, which else would rise
(Like selfe-lwed Rebels) up and tirannize:

Grave Historie, and renownd Geography
Kepe Centry here; their quickning flames doe fly
And make a Sunne whole more refulgent rays
Lightens the World, and glorifies our Days:

By that faire Europe viewes the Atian shore,
And wilde America courts the Sunburnt Moore;
By this, the extreme Antipodes doe mete
And Earths vast bulke is lodg'd within one Sheete.
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
Ivocys Honty.

ENGLISHED
By

Pimpitor his tabulis Orbis, simul Orbis & urbet,
Gravae, font arbore, annulus Orbis cri.

LONDON
Printed by T. Cotes, for Achiel Sparke and
Samuel Curnowright. 1635.
TO THE TRVELY NOBLE,
and no leste worthily honoured
Sir H. Marten Knight, Judge of his
Magistrates high Court of the Admiralty of
England, and Judge of the Pre-
regeante Court of
Conventory.

SIR

Ercatoris Geographicae Historie, fit-
ily Emblematis'd by the Sunne, hath with
refulgent rays illuminated the Transfor-
mation World. But now rising up in our Cri-
ticall Horizon, it leaves the Eclipse of
Error, and therefore deserts your worthy
and learned Patronage, that being free'd
from such interposing Shadowes, it may shine forth as the Meri-
lian Sunne. Your great, and good Fame, inviting and encouraging
strangers to boldness, is my Apology for this Dedication. For since
the world is so much obliged to your Purtue, Learning, and up-
right Integrity, it will appear a just Gratitude to devote this Ge-
ographicall World to so favorable a Museus. The Translator
in the performance, and Dedication, is enforced to come at an infer-
ior Object, and to descend beneath his owne deceit and Birth;
which improved in the Universtitie of Oxford, flattered him
with hope of a kinder Fortune. But modest ingenuity permits
not a larger Character of himselfe, and the Breuiety of few words
is most intelligible to the judicions. The workes in the Original was
written by a famous learned Colmographer, and a great light of
his
OF THE WORLD.

TYPUS ORBIS TERRARUM
OF THE WORLD

is contrary to a Bay. Such are the Lucumi and Sepoy in the farther
part of India, the Liphov in Sitiar, and the Sigeen in Asia. That is the
land which is washed on every side with the Sea: such are Crete,
Cephalonia, Sicily, &c. A & Parnassus is that which is joined to the Con-
tinent by a narrow ridge of Land, which the Greeks call Amykos, and the
Romans Cynisca, the Sicilians Parnassus, the Carthagians Camelus, the
Doric the Tauric, and others.

In this place something is to be added concerning the Sea: one
part of the Sea is called the Mediterranean, the other the Ocean. The Ocean,
which the holy Scripture doth call the gathering together of the wa-
ters, doth exceed all the other Seas in bigness and longenesse, and is
spread abroad through the whole earth, and wandering with a winding
course by diverse coasts of the world, and by the Shoares, Ices, and
Pro-
monities of several Nations, is changeth its name with those places
it arriveth at.

As in one place it is called the Indian Ocean, in other places the
Easter,

Arabian, Indic, Atlantic, Sicyonian, French, Britanni, German, Nor-
wegian, German, English, the Sea of the Archipel of Lycia, the Indian
Sea, Lascidial. There are many Bayes belonging to it, as the Arabian, the
Persian, the Gutenberg, the Great, the Sarmatian, the Mexican, and the
Pacific, the other of the Magellanes, which may be added Asia, which lyeth
between the farther Western parts of America, and the Eastern parts

Of Tartaria. The Mediterranean Sea divideth Africa from Europe, and
Greece, and Lybia, and Ethiopia, and the Phrygian, the Trojan, the Sicyonian,
the Sicyon, the Arabian, 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 speak something of it in this place. The Tide is said to be a mo-
tion of the Sea, whereby it floweth upward, and back again, as there is one course thither to
there are many ebb and tides concerning it. For in some places there is little or no
Tide at all. In the Northern Coast of the Pacific Sea, there is none.

In the Tuscan, Tyrrhenian, and Mediterranean Sea, in the Gallican Sea at Bar-
thana, and in the Mexican at Cephal, with the neighboring Islands there is
no Tide at all. But elsewhere it is great, as at Bengal in the Indies, at
Ganges, in the Caucasus, Germanick, Britanni, and Portugal; and Ocean, and so great
in the Brachian Sea, that the deficipants of holy Scriptures have fainted, that
Christus to pass over on dry land by the opportunity of the Elbe,
which could not be, because even to Sestos, which lyeth backward, the Sea
covereth that Shoares which go ting backward doth it leave as that by its ebbing it should discover the lower parts, over which the
Tides pass. The Tides in the Ocean, are always greater the more they
flow. This River is in Asia, where there are more diversely about the shoares, then in the deep

OF THE WORLD.

But concerning them we shall speak more in another place. The Sea is
not altogether barren, but bringeth forth Fish, Plants, and Portions
froth, and it is to be observed how Nature, with little means, hath re-

OF THE WORLD.

American

River

of

B4

EVIPO.

Box
AFRICKE.

The Situation. Tropicall places not beyond it, either Northward or Southward, but it is
stretched out either of them ten degrees and more. It is bound
towards the North, with the Mediterranean Sea, and the Straits of
Heraclea, towards the East with the Arabian Bay, or the Erythrean
Sea, and with the Sphumus which is betweene the Mediterranean Sea and
the Arabian Bay, to the South it is washed with the Egyptian Ocean
and on the West with the Atlanticak. It hath the form of a Trigamble, which is
joynted to Asia by the Sphumus above mentioned. And though the length
thereof which lyeth from West to East, is shorter than the length of
Europe, yet the length thereof from the North, towards the South is
such, as Europe can hardly be compared with it; for it taketh up almost
70 degrees, but Europe scarce 35. Before, Europe is full of windings,
but Africa is uniforme and continued. Europe (as I said before in the
description thereof) is every where inhabited, but this is full of Deferes
and inhabitable places. That was formerly knowne, but now it is,
where it is inhabited, Africa doth excel in fruitfulnese. But for the
most part, it is not inhabited, but full of barren Sands, and Desertes,
and troubled with many kinds of living Creatures. It is reported that the
fruitfulness of the fields is very wonderful, and doth give the tillers
such a harvest, as doth require the labour with a hundred-fold increas
for that there is none. That is wonderful full which is spoken of the fer-
tillane of Mauritania: or, that there are Vines which two men cannot
fathom about, and bunches of Grapes a cubit long. There are very
high trees nere to the Mountaine Atlas, plaine and smooth without
knotts, and leaved like the Cypress tree. Africa doth bring forth Ele-
phants and Dragons, which be in waire for beasts, and kill them with
winding about them, and they, it hath a great number of Lyons, Buffs,
or wilde Oxen, Lizzards, wilde Goates, and Apes. Herodotus reports,
that the Fifi with hares bred here, beides Dragons, Hyenas, Roug
Wolves, begetten of the Wolfe and Hiena, Panthers and Orisses, and
beides many kinds of Serpenys, as Alpes, Crocodiles, to which natur
hath made the 1. Conqueror an enemie, &c. But as the Author wit
theneth, there is another Stagge nor Boar in it. Africa brings forth the
Bassilisks; and although many things are accounted to be fabulous
which are reported of him, yet it is certaine that Leo being Pope, there
was a Bassilisk which infected Rome with a great plague by his noy-
some breath. There are also divers kinds of Monsters, whole diversi-
fication and multitude they ascribe to the want of water, whereby the wild
beasts are enforced to come together at a few Rivers and Springs.
The Romanes divided Africa into three Provinces. The Proconsulate Pro-
full, Dyocto, Tripolitania, Mauritania Cafferid, and Mauritania Si-
wine, wherein was Carthage, Numidia, under the jurisdicition of a Con-
ful, Dyocto, Tripolitania, Mauritania Cafferid, and Mauritania Si-

The Division. Phenicis, Punicke in the beginning of his fourth Book doth reckon
four Provinces of Countries, Mauritania Tingitana, Mauritania Cae-
orton, Numidia, Africa properly so called, Cyrenaica or Fenitania (for so
Phenicis cales in) Marrocne, Italy properly so called, the Higher and
Lower Egypt, the Innermost Libya, Africa under Egypt, and the Inner-
most Ethiopia, Lib. Africa! doth divide all Africa into four parts,
Barbary, Nomades, Libya, and the Country of black Men. But in this Lea

AFRICKE.

The discovery, because he hath not made the Red Sea the bound of
Africa, but Nilus, whereby it comes to paffe that he joyntes Egypt
and the Euphrates part to Asia. Let us therefore, besides those four
parts reckoned up of Lea, place in Africa, Egypt, the Higher
Monde, the Lower and outermost Atlantica, and the innermost Egypt.
Egypt is stretched forth in a long tracts of Land, from the South unto
the North. The bounds thereof, on the West side are the Desertes of
Barbary, Libya and Nomades beyond Nilus, together with the Kingdom
of Libya. On the South it is bounded with the Country of Egypt and
Nilus, where it remnans a little from the West Eastward. On the Eastside
there are the Desertes of Arabia, which lyeth between Egypt and the Red
Sea, and on the North side it is enclosed with the Mediterranean Sea.
Other things concerning Egypt we will instro into the particular De-
scription thereof. At this day they call all that part of Africa, which
reacheth from Egypt to the Straits of Gibraltar, and is included with the
Mediterranean Sea and the Mountaine Atlas, Barbary; and it contains
the Kingdomes of Aethiopia, Feifi, Silejia, Turkei, and Barsa, of which
we will speake more largelye in the Description of Barbary. At this
time it shall be sufficient to shew the Reader the division and bounds
thereof. The Kingdom of Aethiopia is divided into three Pro-
vinces, Aethiopia, Silejia, Dachoda, the Land of Marocco, Dacula, Hespera, and
Tennes: it is bounded with the Atlantic Ocean, with the Mountaine Atlas it
inselfe, and the Kingdom of Feifi. The Kingdom of Feifi hath on the
West the Atlantic Sea, on the North the Straits of Heraclea, on the East
the Rivers Nilus, on the South the Kingdome of Numida. The Countries
therein are Tenes, the Territory of Feifi, Afarsa, Eilibaba, Araba, Gar-
den and Ebanon. The Kingdom of Tenes, is bounded on the
South with the Desert of Numida, on the East with the great River, on
the North with the Mediterranean Sea. The Kingdome of Tenes doth
contain the whole tract of Land from the great River, to the River of
the Country of Mysfa. The Countries thereof are Nilus, Constan-
tina, the Territory of Tenes, Tripolitania, Silejia, Barbary, or Barsa. Or Barsa
is stretched forth from the borders of Mysfa to the confines of Egypt, and the
Kingdom of Tenes is called at this day Bledelugerdyn, the bounds thereof are the
Atlantic Sea on the West side, the Mountaine Atlas on the North, the
continues of Egypt on the East, the Desertes of Libya on the South. The
Regions thereof are Tenes, Tegimene, Schil_Bledelugerdyn, Dara and Fasert.
Libya was called by the Ancients Sarsa, because it is a Desert. It begins-
tirth from the Kingdome of Canattae Nilus, and is extended toward
the West, even to the Kingdome of Canattae, which lyeth nexte to the
Atlantic Sea, on the North the Kingdome of Numida doth border on it,
and the South the Kingdome of the Neptunus or Blackwatern. The Nept-
unus are so called either from the blacke colour of the inhabitants, or for
the blacke rver which glideth through their Country. They have on the
East the Constanница, or the Borders of Nilus on the West the Wettere O-
cen, on the South partly the Ethyopian Sea, and partly the Kingdome of
Monstents, and on the North the desertes Libya. The Kingdomes ther-
of are five and twenty, namely, Galata, Gemen, Milli, Zebulf, Gogo,
Gub, Agada, Gana, Caffa, Zigud, Zafoure, Gimbarga, Barnum, Garra,

G2

Sinds.
AFRICKÉ.

Atlantic Ocean, there is the Isle called, Pertus Salis, or the Isle of the Holy Port: Madeira, the Canaries Islands, and Cape Verde, or the Green Cape. The Isle of the Holy Port was so called from the discovery, who having sailed thither with much danger and difficulty, would have this place so called in memory thereof. The compass of it is about fifteen miles. Madeira took his name from the great plenty of trees that grew here. The circuit of it is about an hundred and forty miles. The Canaries were so called from the multitude of dogges that were found there: they were called by the Ancients, the Fortunate Islands. They doth mention fixed: Ombria, known to the greater, and ifer, Capariz, Novaria, and Canaria. Ethnology calls them Aprathum, Hera, or Astolafa, Pintalia, Cabrera, Canaria, and Canaria, and doth place them all almost in a right line towards the North. Canariae they make ten, heaven till'd, three defect: the names of these that are manner are the Islands of Praia Lusca, Magna Bertis, Grand-Canares, Teoriffa, Comera, Pintai, and Ferro. Cape Verde, or the green Cape is planted with green Trees, and from hence is hath that name. The Isles thereof toward the West, doe lie in the midst of the Ocean: as the Islands of S. Anthony, S. Vincent, S. Lucia, S. Nicholas, the Island of Salt, Bonafrica, Maggior or May, Saint James, and the Island called Infield del Fuego. In the Aiskapien Ocean are the Islands, called Iuda Principa and Saint Thomas his Island. Behide the Peninany called Capul Islen, or the Cape of good Hope, there are other Islands, but none inhabited except the Island of Saint Lawrence.

AFRICKÉ.

Nabia, Biram Tussco, Diamma, Berou Gerra, the Territorie of Aventos, the Territorie of Chiesa, the Coast of Onima, the Territorie of Meligno, and the Kingdom of Mena. The Aligemine do inhabit the higher or intermoat Aligemine, whose Prince is called King John. His Country is large, and doth almost touch other Tropics, and it is extended betwixt the A-

Beggia the borders on Egypt, on the East the Red Sea, on the South the Mountains of the Moone, on the VVeest the Kingdom of Muro, the River Niger, the Kingdom of Noba, & the River Nile, whose Kings are subject to him, Barmorans, Togermans, Togrians, in which is the Oggius, Aesigis, Gazen, Apamis, Caes, Cogna, Bagnamedus, Caraguas, Fa-
tiagis, Danmar, Danmali, and Dobin. The louder or outmost Aligemine is the Southern part of Africa, unknown unto Ptolomeus. The beginning thereof on the East side is above the River Zaire not farre from the Ak

quinnelle, and it doth contain all the littoral part of Africa, and beyond the Equinoxiall, even to the States of Arabia. The Regions thereof are five, first the Country of Ayana, in which are the Kingdomes of Heli, and Aes Macdauscum. Secondly, the Country of Singhara, the King-

domes whereof are, Melinda, Membraca, Spalla, Melagnetique, Meminer-

nus, Cufoda, Monomopatia, Terra, and Sinean, the Kingdom of Caparo, and Monimog, in which there are four Provinces, Sanda, Fario, Suma, Bama, Barra & Bemblo, to which are added the Kingdomes of Ango, Loom, & Amelio. There are some very great Lakes in Africa, which feeme rather to be Seas, the Lakes of which the chiefest is Zambe, which is sixty miles in compass, front of it there flow the Rivers, Nila, Eter, and Canna. Besides this part of the VVeast hath great Rivers, as Nilus, Niger, Senegal, Cufoda, Zaire, Canna, & the River called the River of the Holy Ghost, all which by their overflowing do wonderfully water it, so make it fruitful.

It hath many great mountains, amongst which the chiefest is Atlas, who rising out of the vall fendlifteth up his high head above the clouds, so that the top thereof cannot be seen. The inhabitants call it the Pillar of Heaven. It begins from the VVeast, where it gives the name to the Atlantic Ocean, and from thence by a continued winding ridge it extends itself towards the East, towards the borders of Egypt it is round, rugged, steep, and unpassable by reason of steep Rockefeller: also woodyly, and watered with the breaking forth of springs. The top of this Mountain is covered even in the Summer with deep snow: yet sometime the backe thereof (if the North wind be sharp) is covered with a snow deeper than the highest tree, whereby both men and cattle do perish.

There is another very high mountain called Sierra Liena, whose top is staves built with clouds, from whence a terrible noise is heard at Sea, so that it is called the Mountain of Lina. The Mountains also of the Moone, much renowned by the Ancients, are here placed under the Tropics of Capricornus they are very rugged, of an incredible heigh, and inhabited by wild people; and some there are such low and deep vallies, that it may seeme that the Center of the Earth is there. Lastly, there are the Mountains Capricornus of the Moone, where rich in silver mines, and other which were wil intention in our particular Descriptions. The chief Islands about Africa are these. In the Atlantick
ASIA.

SIA succeeds Africke in my division. This name was allotted it from the Nymph A sia (as Varro witnesseth) of whom and Japetus Prometheus was born; Others say it was so called either of Asia the fonne of Ays, or from Aysus the Philosopher, who gave the Palladium of Troy to the custodie of the Cittie, for which, that they might gratifie him, his whole dominions (which before was called Erebus) they called Aisia. And from hence afterward, as from the more noble part, all the whole tract of Land began to bee called A sia. Moreover, as Lyibia doth both signifie a third part of the World, and a part of this part: So it is observed, that A sia doth signifie both the whole Continent, and that part which is hem'd in with the Mountaine Taurus, wherein doe dwell the Lydians, the Carins, the LYdahians, Paphlagonians, Ionians, Eolians, and others; which part, for distinction sake, is commonly called Aisia the Lesse: the Turkes call it RGolia. There is faith Varro, Lib. 4, an Asia which is distinguished from Europe, in which is Syria: and there is an Asia which is called the former part of Asia, in which is Ionia, and our Province. But all Asia is called in the Holy Scriptures 9 Semia. It is almoost wholly situated in the Northern part of the World from the Aquinoctiall Circle, to the 80th degree of Northern Latitude, except some Islands pertaining to Asia, some whereof are stretched out beyond the Aquater Southward. Hence arieth a great difference through all Asia, in the length of the artificiall dayes. For in the left Parallel, which is drawne not farre from the Aquinoctiall, the longest day is almoost twelve houres. About the middle of Asia, the longest day is fifteene houres, and in the most Northern Parallel their light continually endureth almoost for foure whole Moneths in Summer. According to the Longitude, Asia is stretched forth from the Meridian of 51 degrees, even to the Meridian of 196 according to some: but if we follow the description of Mercator, the most Western Meridian thereof passeth through the 57th degree near to the furthest Western part of Asia the Lesse; and the most Eastern Meridian through the 178th degree. On the North it hath the Scythian Sea, on the South the Indian, on the East the Eastern Sea, on the West the Bay of Arabia, or the red Sea; the Mediterranean and Euxine Seas. And as in the higher part it cleaveth to Europe, so in the Southern part it is joyned to Africke by an Isthmus: yet Ptolemy and Strabo with some others doe stretch out Asia even to Nitus, and doe reckon all Egypt to Asia. In Asia the face of the skie is both pleasanet and wholefome, the Aire milde and temperate. Yet all Asia doth not feel this temperatenesse: for the right hand and left hand parts thereof are exceeding hot and cold. The pleasaneness of this Country is so great, that it became a Proverbe: All the Land is so renowned both for the fertillitie of the fields, the variety of fruits, and large pasturing of carrell, and for the abundant plenty of those things which
THE COUNTIE OF NASSAVV, or NASSAVIA.

ASSAVIA is called as it were NASS-gavia, which word signifies a moist and slumy Country: for the Towne which nameth the Country, is encompassed on every side with moist and mossy grounds: and in the German speech, Aw, and Gaw do signifie a Country: so Thurgau signifies a Country, Rhen-gawa Country by the Rhine, ottens-gaw, a County abounding with corn, and so alfo Oster-gaw, Wester-gaw, &c. But this Countie hath others annexed to it, as Wiltzen, Idsteinen, Wiesbaden, Dietschen, Cattimelboen, &c. It is bordered on the South with the Countie of Wiesbaden, and Idsteinen, on the East with Isenburg, Solms, and Hafsia: on the North it is bounded with Welfphalia and the Countie of Wingenstein: on the West with the Dukedom of Bergen, and the Counties of Weiden, Seynen. It hath many Prefectureships. As Frudeberg, Sign, Nephens, Hegerana, Ebersbac, Dilkenburg, Hilleikenbe, Drissenstein, Lombergen, Herbornen, Dridorff, Beilsteinen, Marchen, Honsfetzen, Elsbrana, Cambergen, Altenberg, Kidorff, Nassaun, and many others. It is one of the freest Counties of the Empire, to Lords whereof are subject to none but the Emperour, and do enjoy all the royall priviledges, and prærogatives of the Emperour as well as other Noble men. They have power alfo to cause gold or silver or brasse money, as appeareth by some pieces of gold which are yet currant. The Landgrave of Hafsia and the Earle of Nassau are Coe-Lords, and by a joynt Title, doe receive the submission of the Countie of Cattimelboe, by a covenent made in the yere 1537 betweene Phillip Prince of Hafsia, and the Earle of Nassau. The Countie in some places is plaine ground, and in other places it is tiled and swelles into hills; here it hath flourishing Vines, in the Countie of Dietschen, and by the bancke of the River lnus: and other where it hath pleasant meadowes and pastures, and elle fruitfull cornfields. It hath also metall Mines. For in the Territorie of Sagen, a certaine kind of Iron Metall, is melted out of stone, out of which they cast Fornaces, Iron Potts, Kettles, Stitches, or Anville Bullets, and doe make al lind of Iron worke. At Frundeberg there is excellent flèele made. There are also the like Mines, in the Countie of Dilkenburg, Hegeran, and Burbeck, out of which Lead and Copper are digged, as in Ebersbach, where there is also a Glasse house. The chiefe wood is Westerwald, which is a peece of Hercynia, the lesser woods which are also part of Hercina are Kali-Esch, Hege-fraud.
THE TURKISH EMPIRE

N Asia, unto which we now are come, the Turkish Empire hath the first place. 

The Name.

In his first Book he makes mention of the Turks, 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 dissenion was both named and originally descended from them. Ptolemy thinketh that the Hebrews did call them Targumá. They do call themselves Musulmanni, that is, the Circumcised, or as some doe interpret it, the Right Believers. But they will not be called Turkes, for they account that name very reprobated, which in the Hebrew language signifies Banished men, or as some doe interpret it, Spoylors or Wastors. The Empire of the Osmanian Family which is very large and potent, doth contain many Provinces and Counties of Europe, Asia, and Affrick.

The Situation.

In Europe it extendeth and stretcheth itselfe next the Sea shore of the Hadriatick Bay from the border of Epiadauns, now called Ragusa, and so encompasseth all the Aeguan Sea, and also Propontis, and a great part of the Euxine Sea, it is bounded with the City Théodosia, situate in the Armenian Chersonesus, which they now call Caffa; which places of ground containeth 6000 miles. In the Mediterranean parts it reacheth from Lavinium, a Towne of Hungary, which the Inhabitants call Rab, even to Constatinople, which is seated in the borders of Europe. In Affrick Turkie doth containe all the Sea Coast from the Towne Bellis de Camara, even to the Arabian Bay, or the red Sea, except some few places which are subject to the King of Spaine. It doth also extend itselfe very farre into Asia. The Country for the most part is fruitful, and yeldeth great store of Wheate, Barley, Oates, Rye, Beans, Millet, and other kindes of Pulfe. It hath abundance of Rice, Henpe, and Cotton. It hath also Vineyards. It yeldeth also great store of Pompions, Mellons, Cowcumbers, Nuts, Apples, Peares, Pomegranats, Oranges, Chestnuts, Figgis, Cherries, and other fruits, but not in evety Kingdome. For there are some places, as in Cappadoce and Armenia the lease, where none of these fruits doe grow, by reason of the intensive 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 Cammels, Mules, and other Cartell. The Turkish Horses and M告tifes are much esteem'd. The Turkish Empire began thus. Ottoman their first Emperour was a Tartarian, and a Souldier to the great Khan, a stout man, and strong of body. He leaving the Tartarians under the colour of some injury, began to live in
THE TURKISH EMPIRE.
The Turkish Empire.

At first he had but 40 horsemen with him; but afterward many of his followers, including his own family, joined him. At the battle of Hostage, the Goertzis and the Holbein, who were the leaders of the Greek and Turkish forces, met in battle with the Turks. The Turks were victorious, and the Greeks were forced to retreat.

The next day, the Turkish army advanced to within sight of the city of Nicaea, and the Greeks were forced to surrender. The Turks then entered the city and seized the wealth and treasures of the inhabitants.

The Turkish Empire.

A few days later, the Turks besieged the city of Adrianople, and after a long and bloody siege, they took the city. The Turks then entered the city and seized the wealth and treasures of the inhabitants.

The next day, the Turkish army advanced to within sight of the city of Nicaea, and the Greeks were forced to surrender. The Turks then entered the city and seized the wealth and treasures of the inhabitants.


The Turkish Empire.

We have spoke in Thrace. For it excelth all other Cities, The Turkish have a great store to build spacious Mecchites or Temples, and Carbarara or Hospitals, also Baths, Conduits, Bridges, High-wares, and other publick works, which the Turkish do build very faire. The Church of Sophia in Constantinople is the fairest of all the rest, which remaineth hilly, as Solomius witnessed, and doth farre exceed the Romane Pantheon, where all the gods were worshipped. Iomie the Turkes royall Palace, and many ancient Monuments for beautey fake. The Citiemans government is Lordly. For the Turkish Emperour is so absolute a Lord within his owne Dominions, that the inhabitanants are his Slaves and Subjects; neither is any one Mater of himself, much lesse Lord of the House which he dwelleth in, or of the Land which he filleth, except some Families in the Citty of Constantinople, to whom Mahomet the second in reward of some service did grant that Priviledge.

The Holy Land.

His famous Province of Syria, was heretofore called the Land of Chasam; the Sonne of Chasam, who possesst it. It was called also the Land of Promise, or the promis'd Land, because God promised it to our Fathers Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. This Country when the ancient Inhabitants were bereavn'd of it, and the Israelites came in their place, began to be calld Israel and Israelites. The Hebrews and otheres doe call it Religion, the Palestines 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 Arabia, on which side beyond the River Jordan is encompassed with a continued ridge of Mountains, and so it rea.

The Length from Egypt, as I erewheres have it, or as others from the Lake of Athes, even to Judea. The breadth thereof are briefly, north on the Sea of Azov and Arabia; on the south the Desert of Pisan, and Egypt; the West the Mediterranean Sea; on the North the Moutaineous. The length of it reacheth on the North to the City of Dan, at the foot of the Mountain Sion (which was afterward calld Cesarea Philippi) and Panosies to the South to the City Beersheba, situated in the Tribe of Simeon, over against the great Desert which is about 67 miles every mile being an hours journey. But the width which is to be taken from the Mediterranean Sea on the East to Jordan on the East side, doth containe in some places 15, and other places 16, miles. Of all Countries it is chiefly commended for the wonderful variety of the Ayre, and temperature of the Climate, and the Winter is not too cold, nor the Summer too hot. And all these both carved and present doe prais it for the fruitfulness of the Soile, the abundance of all kinds of fruits, and the plenty of things necessary for the sustenance and delectation of mans life.

The fertility of the Soyle.

For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good Land, a Land of Brookes, of Water, of Fountains, and depths, that spring out of Valleys and Hills, a Land of Wheat, and Barley, and Vines, and Fig-trees, and Pomegranates, a Land of Oyle, Olive, and Honey, where in thou shalt eat Bread without scarcenesse, thou shalt lack nothing in it: a Land whose Stones are Iron, and out of whose Hills thou mayst digge Brass, a Land flowing with Milke and Honey. These also and many doe prais the fertility of this Country.
Country. But of all these things which serve either for delight or medicinal use, the Balm is especially commended, which God herebefore gave to this part of the World, but now it wanteth it, also the Aromatick sweet Spices, and Mafit, and two Kinde of Nuts, the one called Almonds, and the other Pithack Nuts. In the Mountains also there is Iron and Brass. Ith hath abundance of sweet Springs, and pleasant Meadows which are clothed with Floewrs and Flowers of Carmell, which do yeeld great store of Milk. And here is good hunting of Bears, Goates, Hares, and Hawking after Partridges, Squirres, and other Birds. Moreover the Land of Chanaan had 31. Kings, which were Philistines, but after Israelites entered into this Country there, most part of the Philistines and ancient Kings were slain and destroyed. And the Children of Israel were governed by Captains about 45 years, until the Prophet Samuel. Neither did they rule by Succession, nor Election, but it was a kind of Aristocracy, where the Senate is every Tribe did govern, but afterward at the request of the people, God changed this form of government into a Kingdom, and the government continued many yeares. For in processe of time the Israelites suffered many calamities, until at length they lost their Kingdom. For both sacred and profane Histories doe witness, that this Nation had been subject to divers changes, and had been vexed continually with wars, either through the disposition of the people, who could neither endure their own nor others heavy taxation, or through their vices which provoked Gods anger toward them, through the felicity and happiness of this Country which tempted Strangers to invade them. Sometimes they were overcome, sometime carried away into captivity, so that they were taken either in prosperity or adversity. Sometimes they were under the yoke of servants, and in bondage to their neighbours, and sometimes to remote people farre off, as the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Medes, Persians, Macedons, and Romanes and they never ceased to traduce and overthrow themselves, and their Common-wealth by thier own counsel, until at length they forsook and nayled the Sonne of God, and the Saviour of mankind, with their wicked hands to the ground, which there could bee no greater shame or impunity. More that there ensued new calamities and miseries. For Titus Praetor having conquered Judea took Jerusalem, and carried away many thousands of Jews into Captivity, and many of them being flaine by famine, poxillence, fire, and sword, were wasted and destroyed the Temple and all the sacred and profane buildings, in the yeare from the bith of Chrift 73, which Christ himselfe while hee lived here on Earth had foretold. Eliau Abiram did re-erecte the City, but hee communely setted thereinto the Temple, and all the sacred and profane buildings, in the yeare from the bith of Chrift 76, when the Apostates and the Jews leave to re-erecte it, who being disordered by a miracle did redeem from their enterprise and lefte it off againe. In the yeare 64 1/6 of our King of Perge tooke the City, and put 300000. men to the sword, but hee was overcome and taken by Titus Praetor, who punished for this cruelty. In the yeare 636. Hummer Prince of the Saracens did take all Judea, and
The Holy-Land.

and it continued 200 years under the power and dominion of the Scythians. But in the year 1297, when it was decreed in the Council of Constantinople in the time of Pope Urban the Second, that a Voyage should be made to recover the Holy Land, Geoffrey of Bologny having raised a great Army of Christians, which consisted of 40,000, 50,000, and 100,000. Forte, did beat out the Saracens. In the year 1415, Saladin King of Persia 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 year 1517, until a length of time after divers maraudings and changes, the Turks got possession of it in the year 1557. This Country containeth Idumea, Idumes, Samaritans, and Caesarea. Idumea beginneth from the Mountaine Carmel, or according to others from the Lake Sidon, andeth Eastward even to Idumes. There are thefe Cities in it, Myca, Rhamsumus, Raphia, Abderon, Libanus, Saron, and Gaza. Idumes is the most famous part of Palathia, being between the Mediterrenean Seas and the Lake Saphathar, and between Samaria and Samaria. It was fo called from Japhet which was the chief Tribe, in which there were many Cities and Townes, but the fairest of them all was Hierusalem the Metropolis of Idumes, and the most famous City in the World. In Polybius time it was called Ebron Capadolinum, and now the barbarous Inhabitants doe call it Ebron Japhet. There are also other Townes and famous places in Idumes, beside Hierusalem, as Jericho, where which is now called Jaffa, Jaffa Tower, afterward called Caesare Tower, also Bethel, Cheiron, or Hebron, before called Shechem, and Mamre, and Cariathar, that is, the City of the Gentiles, next to Tyre. There were also Salem and Gomorrah, which were abode for their aulominable wickednesse. Samaria followed which is the middle between Idumes and Caesarea. It was so called from the Metropolis of the same name, which Amur King of Assyria, it is now called Saba. Here are thefe Townes Sticium, afterward called Neapoli, also Carthage, Cyrene, and Carthage. Gadara is situate between the Mountaine Libanus and Samaria, and it is divided into the higher and the lower; the higher is otherwise called the Gable of the Gentiles, next to Tyre. The lower is situate by the Sea of Teberio, or Gomorrah. The Gable is in the Sea, Cast, Nazareth, and Galilee. But the whole Country is situate between two Seas, and the River Jordan. It hath many Lakes which are Navigable, and have great flore of good Fish. But the River Jordan which the Hebrews call Tardon, runeth throw all the length of this Country. This River as Hierome writeeth, filleth two Fountains, one from another, namely, one, and Es, and afterward these two fonked streams joyning together doe make the River Tardon. It hath two chief Mountains Hermon on the East, and Tabor on the West, which are very high, and all the other Mountains are, but arms and paws of them. For Es, Bethor, and Mounto, or Mounta, and Bethor Hermon; Gilead, Gerizim, Saron, and Iaffy Carmel, next to the Sea, are but part of the Mountaine Tabor. These are also the Mountains, Mount Sinem, Mount Meribah, Mount Ousit, Mount Calvary, and others. It
ASIA THE LESSER, WHICH IS NOW CALLED NATOLIA.

The Country whereof it called.

The Situation.

The ancient government.

Anatolia, the less so called to distinguish it from the greater, is now to be described: for to the Romans when they made a Province did call it after the name of the Continent. The Turks do call it now NATOLIA, or NATOLIA, as if you should say the East Country, from the Greek word Anatolia, which signifies the East, which Peter Huius the best in his learned observations of his travels. And it is called of late the greater Turkey, since it gives a new Turkey, and the Barbarians note, namely, the East, pars which containeth Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia. But they call the Southern Country, in which are Lycia, Cilicia, and Pamphilus, Cilician.

The bounds of this Country round the East is the River Euphrates, on the South the Mediterranean Sea; on the West the Ionian Sea, or the Archipelago of Greece; on the North it is washed with the Euxine Sea, and the greater Sea. It containeth therefore all that Cilicia, which lyeth between the Euphrates, the Galatian, and Phrygian Sea. The breadth of it according to Pliny is about 200 miles, namely, from the Hacca Bay, now called Golfo de Lazzaro, and the Armenian Haven, even to the Euphrates which is on the Sea Coast, in which he conjoyneth with Armenia, who faith that the Ishmum of the Sylphs is 5 days journey. This Country is not inferior to any other both for the gentle temperateness of the ayre, and the fertility and goodness of the foyle. Which Cicero wittnesseth in their words. The

The temple of the Aye.

The greater store of Wine and Oyle like it hath one thread convenience, and in it is often troubled with Earth-quakes, so that Cities are overthrown by them: as in the reign of Julius Caesar 12 Cities in Asia fell downe in one night, as Pliny reporteth, Lib. 2. In this Asia there were heretofore the great Kingdoms of the Trogus, of Chaldaea, Medes, Persia, of the

The ancient governments.

The people of the East.
by blood or descent, but all are equal, and the great Turks keep them as slaves, who hath here his Beglersboys and Sangacks in divers Countries, and Provinces. Novados containeth these Countries, Provinces, Belusea, Aria, properly so called, Libya, Galasa, Panphilia, Caspacia, Cilicia, and the lesser Armenia, Pontus, and Bohusma, were herefore devised and parted by the little River S大大小, flowing between them, afterward they were reduced into one Province, which is now called Bysia, or Besfugia. It was herefore called Mountains, this Kingdom. The chief Cities are Chelitum, Xemennia, Caria, Epirus, by the Mountains, where the great Turks kept their residence before they took Constantinople. There is also Nicea and Xenea, other Province. Also, properly so called, is now called Salamum, or Arcunum, it is bounded on the East with Galasa, on the North with Pontus and Armenia; the other parts are washed by the Sea. It containeth also within itself Bysia, Prophes, and Lokos, both the Bysia, Caria, Epirus, Xenea, and Prophes, Bysia in要说, the greater the lesser, the greater the lesser Eastward, in which there are few Cities, but more Villages. There is also the City Midenas, where Sangerman, which was so called from Medas his Palace, There is also Ammena, the greatest City in Phrygia, near East from the River, Syrakos, also the City Syrakos, and the City Syrakos. There is also Bysia. In the town of Bysia there were, like, or Troy, which is so often mentioned in Homer and Virgil. Also Syrakos, which King Akkans from a River did enlarge and change, into a City, where Apollon was the Rhetorician, and Galton were born. Bysia reporteth, that among the ruins of Troy there are fragments and pieces of Marble Sepulchers, foundation of Wall, old Towers, and Colossi, and no remaining. There are also in this same Country the Promontory and Townes of Bysia, in which there is Anthea Tondos, which is the City Sardinia, where Caris his Palace was, Styria near the Hellespont bordereth on Troy. In this Country there is Amalia, a Colony of the Parians, and the City of the Macedons. Caris is ascended between Lake and Syrakos, the Metropolis hereof was herefore Miletus, which now they falsely thinke is called Helenus, for the ancients did call it Miletus, which is the chief City, Lydus, 6, 9, 11, 13. There is also Magnes near the River Stamnos. On the shore of the Antic City, the chief City whereof is Halicarnassus, here the Historians Herodotus, and Dimysus were born, and the City of Heraclea, which is also called Heraclea, is so called by the Frenchmen, who mingling themselves with the Greeksians, did herefore populate those parts, which by the Euxine Sea, between Pontus and Caspasia. The Cities in it are Amalia, now called Amalia, Kemala, new called Simusa, and Bysia. In this Country is Kyrholea, which is now called Ruma, Cappadocia, which is now called Amalia, and it reacheth from Galasa to Cappadocia, and from the South to Thessalonica.
The Iland of CYPRUS, with the Ilands STALIMNE, CHIUS, MITYLENE, NEGRONOTO, CERIGO, and RHODES.

CYPRUS is one of the greater Ilands of the Mediterranean Sea, which was so called either from Cyprus the Daughter of Cyma, or from the Cypress tree, which is proper to this Iland. It lyeth in the middle of the Euxinian Bay betweenest Silicia and Syria; on the East it hath the Tymian Sea, and the Ilician Bay, which is commonly called Trégone, on the West the Pampholian Sea; on the South the Egyptian Sea; on the North it looketh toward Chaldaea, which is now called Armenia, according to others Carmania. The compass of it is 47 miles, the length of it 200, as Bordenius witnesseth. It hath for the most part an unpleasante, and unwholesome aire, in regard of the exhalations and nores which arise from the Lakes. Yet the whole land is very fruitful. For it produceth all things necessary both for eat and for drink: as Wheate, Barley, and other kindes of grain; also excellent Wine that may compare with Crete Wines: also Oyle, Sugar, Honey, Salt, Oranges, Citrons, Lemmons, Dates, and other excellent fruit. Also Gold, Copper, Wood, Saffron, Carder seed, Silk, and what not? Also Emerald, Chrystal, Iron, and Alum: and especially such great store of Braille, which is thought very fine found thereof. But it was called Brassi Cyprus. There is also a kind of stuffe made of Goates hair, which is called Chamblet, Domino (vel. lib. 16). Writeth that 9 Kings did governe this Iland, which were all subject to the King of Persia. It had also Greece Tyburn. We readeth hereof it had 19 famous Cities, which are now for the most part decayed and ruinated. The chiefest of them were Paphos, now called Paphos: also Palaepaphos, where the Inhabitants doe affirm that Venus came first out of the Sea: there is also Samos which is seated in a pleasant Bay of the East shore, from whence there is a convenient passage to Syria. It was afterward called Chersonesos, and Euphrasian was Bishop thereof. There were also the Cities Amous and Cerami. But now the chiefest are Nicotis and Famagusta. But out of the Mountaine Olympos, there doe runne two great Rivers Eupores and Leucas, the former runneth Southward, the latter North-
STALIMENE, CHIOS.

Northward. The other streams may be rather called Torrants than Rivers, because they are sometimes dry, and then the inhabitants do want water extremely. There are divers Mountains in this Land, but the highest of them all is Olympus, which they call Trobadem in which is beautified with all kinds of trees, and hath many Monasteries on it, in which the Calojerians dwell. The compass of it is 54 miles.

STALIMENE.

LEMNOS is an Island of the Egæan Sea, which the Turkes and Italians do now call Stalimene; it is over against the sea, between the Cherso and the Therace, and attains a Mountain of 12000 feets, the compass of it is 100 miles. On the East side it is dry and barren; but betwixt the South and the West the fields are very fruitful, and bring forth Wheat, Raisins, Peaches, Beans, Wine, Flax, and Hemp. The Lemnian Earth is digged fowre years, as heretofore with many superstitious Ceremonies, and that every yeere on the 6th 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 Pulcana's Mountaine. The land hath abundance of Bay-horbes, which grow softly, and do neither pace nor trot. It hath also Serpents. Here were the Cities Apirora and Ephesium. But now the latter is ruinous and defiled, and called Carhino. The other is a small Towne, faile on a Peninsula which is joyned to the land by a small Isthmus or tongue of Land: it is now called Lemnus.

CHIOS.

This Island Chios is faile, either from the Sunne, or from the Nymph Chios. Heretofore it was called Aliko as Ephesus reporteth. It is situat betweene Samos and Lesbos, over against Troya. The compass of it is above a hundred miles. Chios hath excellent good Wine, so that as Saros reporteth there are Clusters of Grapes which doe weigh 5 pounds. It hath also good Pigeons, and a kind of Marble which was much esteemed at Rome. And it alone of all the rest beareth Mastick. Heretofore it was so fertile and fruitful, that it was called the Store-House of Bark 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 chief is Cutia, which hath a convenient Haven for Ships to ride in. It is all Mountainous. It hath these Promontaries Paphlagon, Pheonum, Arrifium, from whence come Arvillian Wines, which are now called Malmeles. In this Com
MITYLENE, NEGROPONT.

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try for the Tragedian, Polybius the Historian, and Theophrastus the Sci
plutarch was borne. And some suppose that Homer was borne here.
Cicero in his Oration for Archelaus. The Cephalonians do say that
Homer was their Citizen, the Carians do challenge him to theirs, the
Samians do account him theirs, and the Smyrneans reckon him theirs.
And therefore they did dedicate a Cephal
idol to them in their Towne. And many others do commend him for
him.

MITYLENE.

Lesbus or Mitylene, which is now called Melide, is the
chief City, lyeth over against Perga, and is distant from the
Continent 7 miles, and an half. Some report that the compass of
it is 168 miles. And others say 170 miles. It hath a wholesome
aire, fruitful fields, and good fruits. Here is the port Coris, in which
the best Wine, which is more esteemed at Corinth than at any
other wines, and for the most part it is of a pale colour between red
and white. Here is also a Marble, which is blunter than a Tooth-brush:
here is also the Precious Stone called Achates, which being worn,
creareth the heart, and driveth away care and sorrow. It is hight:
strong Histis, but of low stature. Herebefore there were 5 Towns in it, Mitylene, Erythra, Eryphas, Eriste, and Methis. From
these Townes being the Prince-Town of the whole Island, which hath a
capital and a pleasant Fruitfull foyle, but now it is for the most part
ruined and fallen downe. This Island hath two convenient Harbors.

NEGROPONT.

Euboea now called Negropont, or Nea Euboea, is a
thirteneighth part of the Promontorie Cervia, and Calabria are the
North Canaries, it is nowhere broad, and yet the narrowest place is
two miles over: but it is long, and lyeth over against Venice and Sei,
parapated from the shore by a narrow strait. Herefore it was called
to Bonta. The compass of it is 365 miles. This Island hath abun
dance of Coris, Pulis, Wine, Olive, and Trees for building
Ships. The Metropolis was herefore: but a name it called Nea
Euboea after the name of the Island. It is famous for the death of A
draste, who dyed here for griefe, when hee could not finde out the
cape of the flowing and ebbing of the Sea 7 times by day, and 6
times by night. Although cato reporteth that the dyed not for griefe:
but that he was poisoned, and Lys in Girth that he did be suffocated.
There are also the City Euboea, where some Ridley the English Post was borne: there is also Cherson, which stephanus calleth Cephalis and

NEGROPONT.

Rhodes now it is called Karalis, which was famous heretofore for Mar
ble, there are alio Thasius, Paros, Naxos, and Naxos. Strabo reporteth
that they are two Rivers in this land, the one and Nereus, which run
towards the
names. For if he be taken out of one of them, they have a black
wine, but if he be taken out of the water of the other River, their Wine
is bluer and blunter than black. There is an Arm of the Sea, which 7
nereus called the Euboean Bay, which is a violent sea, and Floweth and
Floweth 7 times by day, and 7 times by night, with such a violent course,
that no Ship can stay against it. There is also the Mountaine Euboea
famous for the Shipwreck of the Cretians, as they returned from
Asia, and for the death of Palamedes at Troy, the Sonne of Eupagides
年轻 King of the Euboean land.

CERIGO.

Dimosthenes calleth it Cypria. Ptolemeus calleth it 7
and Ptolemeus calleth it Periphylea, from the great store of Por
pice Marble which is in the Mountains: It is now called Ceri
go, the first Island of the Aegean Sea on the West over against the
Laconick Bay. It is distant from the shore of Pelopponese 5 miles, and
is 60 miles in compass. It hath a Towne of the same name, and many Harbours, which are not safe and secure, for there are many
occluders which are scatering round about this Island.

RHODES.

There remained in this Table the Iland of Rhodes. This is
Drusus, which was herefore called Cypria, Cypria, Euboea, Timaeus, Corinthus, Malines, and Acarnania. It is distant from the con
cent of Asia 20 miles. The compass of it is 140 miles. It hath a
narrowe part of the land, partly on a steep Cliff, and partly on the
Sea-Coast. It hath a faire and safe Harbor, and is well fortified
double Wall, thirteneigh high Towns, five Castles, and other
Fort and Palmarcs. And it hath an University which herefore
was as famous as that at Mytilene, Athens, Alexandria, and Eofra: 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
fight
Rhodes.

fight to behold. For a man of a good stature could not fathom 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 Falcons of Brass went to the making of it, and within there were great stones layed, that might make the world stand firme. The Sultan loaded 300 Camels with the Brass of this Statue.

The Kingdome of Persia, or the Empire of the Sodl.

The Persians or Sophian Empire, as it was renowned heretofore, so now also it is very famous. The Inhabitants are Persians. They are called also Ayymi or Asamy, from the Kingdome of Asamia, which some thinke was heretofore called Asiata: they were called Persians from Perses, and Chofekus from the red Cap or Hatte, which they used to wear. They were called Sophians from Prince Sophus. The Kingdome of Persia is between the Turkish Empire, the Tartars, the Zagarthains, the Kingdome of Canbalk, and between the Indian or Caspian Sea, and the Persian Bay. It hath thereof on the East the Indies and the Kingdome of Canbalk, from which it is bounded and parted by the Mountains and Desertes: on the North are the Tartars, near the River Albania or Orus, the rest is enclosed with the Caspian Sea: on the West are the T. Ikes near the River Tigris, and the Lake Tigris, on the South it is washed with the Persian Bay, and the Indian Sea, which is a large Space of Ground, for it contained 22 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, Q. Curtius, Lib. 1. writeth thus. There is now where our former Country in all Asia, for the ayre is temperate, here a continual Brise, Mountaine doth not qualify the Heat of the Sunn, and there it is payned to the Sea which doth cherish it with a temperate warmth. But this Country is not all of one quality, nor of one NYle. 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 gentle Ayre, are both happy and fruitful, and do yeeld all kindes of fruits, and doe breed all kindes of living creatures. It hath abundance of Wheete, Barley, Millet, and the like Graines, and also Metals and Precious Stones, and Palaee, and oceas without that is hath great plenty of Wine. The other parts are defor-
East, he left it a faire and flourishing Kingdom. Cambyses succeeded his Father, who added Egypt to the Empire, after whom Persia continued in one Empire until Darius reigned; who being conquered by Alexander of Macedon, lost his life together with his Kingdom. It was governed by Kings 230 yeeres, as Q. Curtius affirmeth, Lib. 4, and the Prophet Jeremiah doth afflant unto him at the 9. Chapter of Daniel. But now the Persian Empire which is subject to the great Vaphy, 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 reign of King Israel. The Countries which are subject to the Persian Empire are chief: Media, Assyria, Susiana, Mesopotamia, Persis, Partia, Hyrcania, Margiana, Bactria, Paropamissus, Aria, Drangiana, Gedrosia, and Carmania. Media is now called Sarvans, which is situate betweene Persia, and the Hyrcanian Sea, it hath on the East Hyrcania and Parthia, on the West the greater Armenia and Assyria. It is devide into the greater or the Southern, and the Northern Astropantha. The latter is colder, and therefore less inhabited. The chief City is Susiana, there are moreover these Cities, Derb n. Eres, Sechi, and Ctesos. The greater is more inhabited: it hath also the City Tapin which is placed at the foote of Olimis, 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 30000. Citizens. The Ancients did call it Ehotan, where the Kings of Persia doe dwell in Summer. In the same Country there are Turcomans, Arabians, Susiachus, Nebra, and Marani. Assyria which is now called Azeshem, hath on the East Media, on the West Mesopotamia, on the North Armenia, and on the South Susiana. It had heretofore these Provinces, Assyria, Adiabana, and Sitaena: the City Nineveh is by Tigris, which is 60. miles in compass. Susiana is now called Chus or Cyschan, it was so named from Sus, a chief City, which is 15. miles in compass, and so called from the Lillies which grew there, as Athenaeus noteth, for Susum in the Persian language signifies a Lilly. Mesopotamia, which in Scripture is called Palash Aram, is now called Dioreteche, it is situate betwixt the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, whence it is so named, because it lyeth between two Rivers: this Country hath a divers situation: part of it the Rivers doe fertilize or make fast: part of it is dry and barren, and without Grass, or Trees. The chief Cities are Ophra, which is 7. miles in compass, and Caramil which is farre greater than it being the Metropolis of Mesopotamia, which Selimus the Turkish Emperor tooke from the Sephi. Mardin is the seate of the Patriarke of Chaldea, and Moffa of the Patriarke of the Nerrorianians, whose authority reacheth even to the Indies and Cathay. In Persia, which they call now Fars, or Partia, there is the chief City Sitans, which was heretofore called Perspolis, which was the Seate of the Magi. Hymn calls it the head City of the Persian Kingdom, and Q. Curtius the royall Palace of the East. Hyrcania which is now called Gris or Cos, or Darman, is next unto the Caspian Sea, which is therefore called the Hyrcanian Sea. It hath these Cities Hyrcania, which the Scythians call Carizan.
THE KINGDOM OF PERSIA
The Kingdom of Persia.

Carisath, also Della, and Maffera, also Marjas, which is now called Jaffa, is bounded on the North with the River Odm. The chief City is Edin, which was anciently called Amisius. Babylonia, now called Babel, or Charisio, is a part of Tartaria. The Cities are Babel, which is now called Babylonia, Parsis, and Parthia. The cross on which the Towers of Babylon are built is a part of Babylonia.

The chief City is Carisath, which is famous Mart Town, which is 14 miles in compass. Carisath, which is called Carisath, is a part of Carisath, and reaches to the Indian Sea, even to Gedrosia, having many Cities and Havens. The Metropolis is Carisath. There are also in Carisath the chief Kingdoms, Aratia, Arax, and Arax, and Peras, which are called Gia to be Carisath, being Carisath in the Kingdom of Carisath. Babylonia is situated between the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia, and on the right hand and left hand it is enclosed by the Desert of the Sea, and Arax, and it is so named from Babylonia being a city of the chief City of the Babylonians. Chaldea was the City of Priam, which is called Priam, and is from whence Alexander was born, and was from Harmas, Mesopotamia. This Kingdom hath many Rivers, as the Cassus, Araxes, and Arax, which arise from the Southern part of Media. Also from the River Tigre. In Susiana the River Euphrates, also Mesopotamia, hath the River Euphrates, which is called Euphrates, the River Tigris, and the River Euphrates, and others, and in Asia are the Rivers, Aligia, Tomis, Araxes, and Arax, and others. Also in the Mountains, as the Mount Ararat, in Armenia, the Mountain Casarn in Hesperus. Also the Mountains, which are called the Middle of Persia, which have rivers and names given by the people that dwell there. Also the Marshes of Oakes, and Pimere, and Fige, are full of wild Beasts, as Lions, Panthers, and Lizards. Also Araxes is full of Woods and Mountains, as also all Persia. Concerning the publick works, there are many rare and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdom, and especially in Babylon. As that magnificent Bridge in the City of Babylon, which is the Sacred Semiramis built over Euphrates, concerning which see Mon- ter, Lib. 5. who also in the same Book describes a Garden which Semiramis caused to be planted. In the City Susa was the Castle of Gades, in which the Kings of Media dwelt, which is called Gades, and there the Scriptures report, that Memnon built cities and lakes in Gold, and out of marble: 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 a Family; and that did not obey the King had his head and arms cut off, and his head was afterward left unburnt. They had all of them many Wives, and many Concubines, and they kept for Offspring, that they might have Children by them. They never confined their wicked matters, but when they had their Gips about them, for they supposed they could then determine better of matters than when they were sober. Acquaintance and equals did fight one another with a knife. The Inhabitants did have reverence by others, but...