

THE MEANING OF THE FRONTISPIECE.

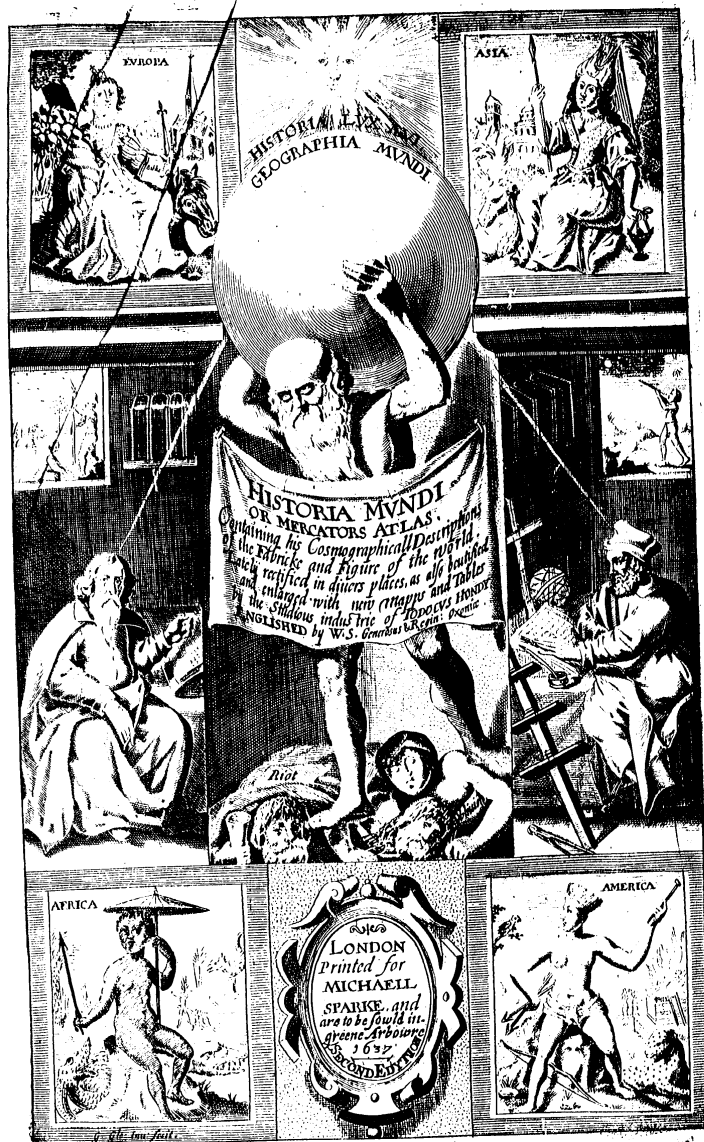
LEARNING the **ATLAS** of the world, does beare
Earths burthen up; sustaines this lower Sphcare;
VWhich else had fall'n, and her declining light
Had slept in shades of **IGNORANCE** and **NIGHT**.

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

Grave **HISTORIE**, and renown'd **GEOGRAPHY**
Keepe Centry here; their quickning flames doe fly
And make a **SUNNE** whole 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
COSMOGRAPHICAL
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

OR

IVDOCVS HONDY.

ENGLISHED

BY

W. S. Generosus, & Coll. Regim. Oxoniæ.

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



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



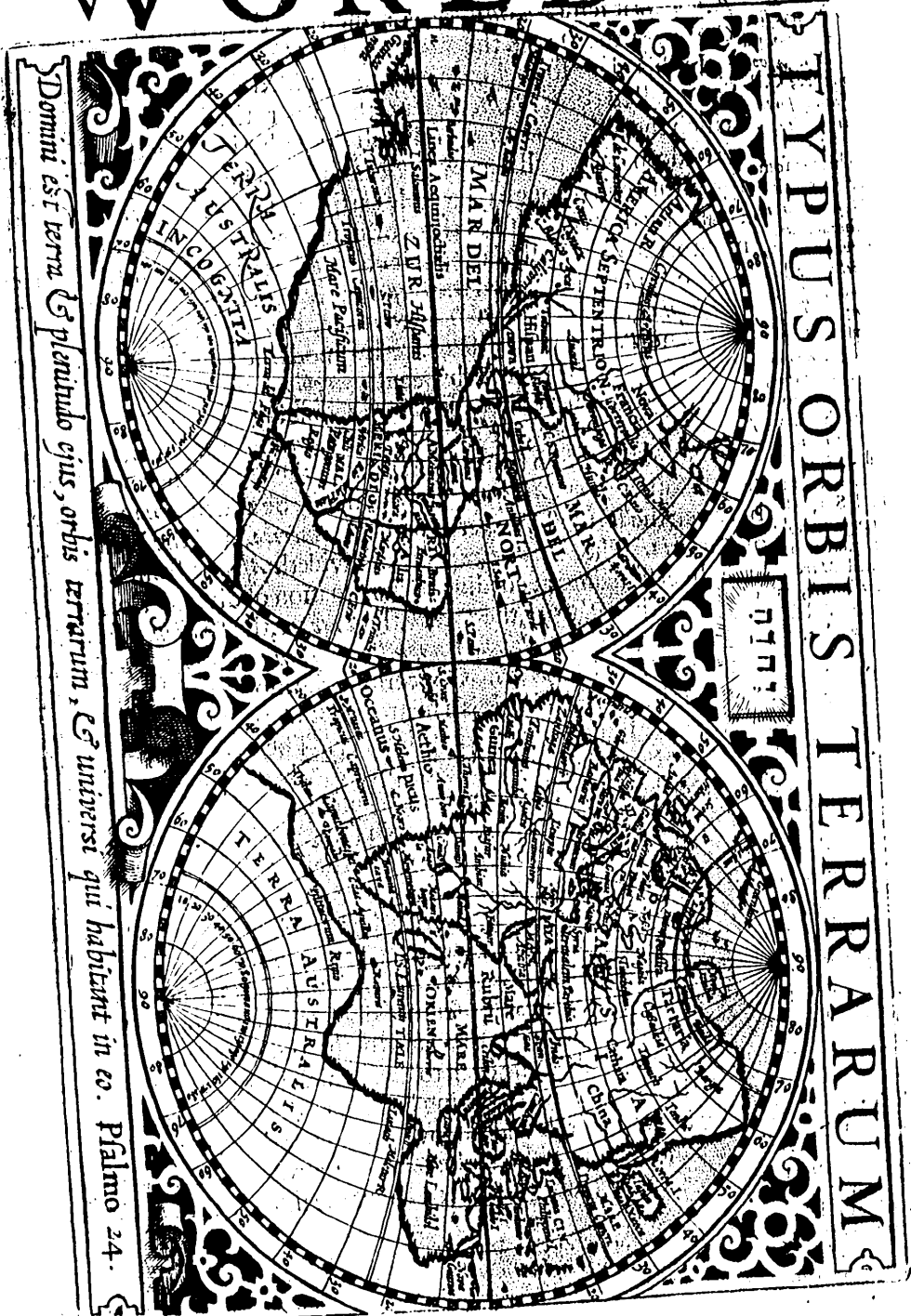
TO
THE TRVELY NOBLE,
and no lesse worthily honoured
Sir *H. Marten* Knight, Iudge of his
Majesties high Court of the Admiralty of
England, and Iudge of the Pre-
rogative Court of
Canterbury.

SIR



CREATORS Geographycall Historie, fitly Emblematiz'd by the Sunne, bath with resulgent rayes illuminated the Transmarine World. But now rising up in our Criticall Horizon, it feares 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 Sunne. 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 Cosmographycall World to so favorable a Mæccenas. The Translator in the performance, and Dedication, is enforced to ayme at an inferior Object, and to descend beneath his owne descent and Birth, which improved in the Universtitie of Oxford, 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 judicious. The worke in the Originall was written by a famous learned Cosmographer, and a great light of
his

OF THE WORLD.



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 Sigean 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, h Chersonesus: such are the golden Chersonesus; the Cimbricke; the Dacike, the Tauricke, and others.

In this place something also is to be added concerning the Sea: one Sea is called the i Mediterranean, the other the k 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 Westerne Ocean, in other places the Easterne, Ethiopian, Spanish, Atlantike, Scythian, French, British, Germane, Norwegian, Iberne, and Prozen, 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 l Gibralter, the other of m Magellan, to which may be added Ania, which lyeth between the farthest Westerne parts of America, and the Easterne 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 Balearick, the French, the Tuscan, the Sicilian, the Adriatick, the Ionian, Cretian, Egyptian, Pamphilian, Syrian, Aegean, Myrtian, Icarian, and the Sea of Propontia. 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, ebbeth 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 Northerne Coast of the Pacificke Sea, there is none. In the Tuscan, Tyrrhene, and Argonian Sea, in the Celsiberian Sea at Barbichino, 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 Gotthicke, Germane, British, and Portugall Ocean, and so great in the Brytish, that the despisers of holy Scriptures have fained, that it is inhabited, is 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 greater then those in Bayes, yet are they more discerned about the shoares, then in the deep.

So called, quaff Panis in Julia. h Chersonesus is a compound word of cherson and insula de cherson autinsula. This Sea some Writers call i Matagantibus, others Mare Indicum. Epistolum calls Mare Persicum; and because of France, Spain, Germane, Britains, etc. it is toward the East, the Spaniards call it Mar de Levante. The East Sea, al though in holy Scripture it be called Mare Occidentale, as being West from Hierusalem. The Ocean is so called from the Greek word okeanos. i. velox as Sea. l. una affirmeth and hath beene called Mare Atlanticum, or the Atlantike Sea: as it is evident in Tullii summum Scip. where it is said, that every Country that is inhabited, is compassed about with the Atlantike Sea, which we call the Ocean. This Streight is by diverse diversly called, sometime Fretum Herculum: Plinio lib. 3. cap. 5. calleth it Fretum Gaditanum: Avienus, Hercules viam; and Herma, Strabo, Fretum columbarum; Ervic, Fretum Oceani; Florus, Offium Oceani; Avianus, Fretum Iberum, &c. This Streight deriveth its name from one Magellanus a Spaniard, who first discovered it about the yeare of our Lord 1520.

But

OF THE WORLD.

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 seene either on the Earth, or in the Aire. I let passe the Sea-Elephants, the Sea-Hogges, the Tortoisés, Dog-fishes, Sea-calves, Sea-horses: 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 Corral, 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.

AFRICKE.



The Situation. *Tropicks* passe not beyond it, either Northward or Southward, but it is stretched out beyond either of them ten degrees and more. It is bounded towards the North, with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the *Streights of Hercules*, towards the East with the *Arabian Bay*, or the *Erythraean Sea*, and with the *Isthmus* which is betwene the *Mediterranean Sea* and the *Arabian Bay*, to the South it is washed with the *Ethiopian Ocean*; and on the West with the *Atlantick*. It hath the forme of a *Peninsula*, which is joynd to *Asia* by the *Isthmus* above mentioned. And though the length thereof which lyeth from West to East, is shorter then the length of *Europe*; yet the length thereof from the North, toward the ^d South is such, as *Europe* can hardly be compared with it: for it taketh up almost 70 degrees, but *Europe* scarce 35. Beside, *Europe* is full of windings, but *Africke* is uniforme and continued. *Europe* (as I said before in the description thereof) is every where inhabited; but this is full of Deserts and inhabitable places. That was formerly knowne, but not this: where it is inhabited, *Africke* doth excell in fruitfulness. But for the most part, it is not inhabited, but full of barren Sands, and Deserts, and troubled with many kindes of living Creatures. It is reported that the fruitfulness of the fields is very wonderfull, and doth give the tillers such a harvest, as doth requite the labour with a hundred-fold increase for that which is sowne. That is wonderfull which is spoken of the fertilitye of *Mauritania*: viz. that there are Vines which two men cannot fadome about, and bunches of Grapes a cubit long. There are very high trees neare to the Mountaine *Atlas*, plaine and smooth without knots, and leaved like the *Cypresse* tree. *Africke* doth bring forth Elephants and Dragons, which lie in waite for beasts, and kill them with winding about them: besides, it hath a great number of Lyons, Buffs, or wilde Oxen, Libbards, wilde Goates, and Apes. *Herodotus* reporteth, that Asses with hornes bred here, besides Dragons, Hyenaes, rough Wolves, begotten of the Wolfe and Hiena, Panthers and Ostriches, and besides many kindes of Serpens, as Aspes, & Crocodiles, to which nature hath made the *Ichneumon* an enemy, &c. But, as the same Author witnesseth, there is neither Stagge nor Boate in it. *Africke* bringeth forth the *Basiliske*: and although many things are thought to be fabulous which are reported of him; Yet it is certaine that *Leo* being worke there was a *Basiliske* which infected Rome with a great plague by his noysome breath. There are also divers kindes of Monsters, whose diversity 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 *Africke* into sixe Provinces. The *Proconsularie* Province, wherein was *Carthage*, *Numidia*, under the jurisdiction of a *Consull*, *Bizacchius*, *Tripolisana*, *Mauritania Casariensis*, and *Mauritania Sittibensis*. *Ptolomie* in the beginning of his fourth Booke doth reckon twelve Provinces or Countries, *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Mauritania Casariensis*, *Numidia*, *Africa* properly so called, *Cyrenaica* or *Pentapolis*, (for so *Ptolomie* calls it) *Marmarica*, *Lybia* properly so called, the Higher and Lower *Egypt*, the Innermost *Lybia*, *Ethiopia* under *Egypt*, & the Innermost *Ethiopia*. *Leo Africanus* doth divide all *Africke* into foure parts, *Barbarie*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, and the Countrey of *Black-Mores*. But in this *Leo*

^d (i) Habesha, or the higher *Ethiopia*.

The fertilitye.

^e Or, Ratt of India, who stealeth into the Crocodiles mouth when he gapeeth, and eating his bowels killeth him. Hence came the old proverb, *Africa semper aliquod appetit monstrum*.

The Division.

^g *Barcha* now called, but that it was anciently called *Banca* is evident out of *Pergil*, when hee saith, *Larone* *provenit* *Barcha*.

Nubia.

is deceived, because hee hath not made the Red Sea the bound of *Africke*, but *Nilus*; whereby it comes to passe that hee joynes *Egypt* and the *Easterne* part to *Asia*. Let us therefore, besides those foure parts¹ reckoned up of *Leo*, place in *Africke*, *Egypt*, the Higher *Ethiopia*, the Lower and outermost *Ethiopia*, and the Islands. *Egypt* is stretched forth in a long tract of Land, from the South unto the North. The bounds thereof, on the West side are the Deserts of *Barca*, *Lybia* and *Numidia* beyond *Nilus*, together with the Kingdome of *Nubia*. On the South it is bounded with the Countrey of *Bugia* and *Nilus*, where it runneth a little from the West Eastward. On the East side there are the Deserts of *Arabia*, which lye betwene *Egypt* and the Red Sea; and on the North side it is enclosed with the *Mediterranean Sea*. Other things concerning *Egypt* wee will unfold in the particular Description thereof. At this day they call all that part of *Africke*, which reacheth from *Egypt* to the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and is included with the *Mediterranean Sea* and the Mountaine *Atlas*, *Barbaria*; and it contains the Kingdomes of *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Tremisen*, *Tunis*, and *Barca*, of which wee will speake more largely in the Description of *Barbarie*. At this time it shall be sufficient to shew the Reader the division and bounds thereof. The Kingdome therefore of *Morocco* is divided into these Provinces, *Hea*, *Susa*, *Guzala*, the Land of *Morocco*, *Ducala*, *Hosora*, and *Tedletes*: it is bounded with the *Atlantick Ocean*, with the Mountaine *Atlas* it selfe, and the Kingdome of *Fesse*. The Kingdome of *Fesse* hath on the West the *Atlantick Sea*, on the North the *Straits of Hercules*, on the East the River *Mulvia*, on the South the Kingdome of *Morocco*. The Countries therein are *Temsna*, the Territory of *Fesse*, *Asgara*, *Elhabata*, *Errisa*, *Gartum* and *Elchausum*. The Kingdome of *Tremisen*, is bounded on the South with the Desert of *Numidia*, on the East with the great River, on the North with the *Mediterranean Sea*. The Kingdome of *Tunis* doth containe the whole tract of Land from the great River, to the River of the Countrey of *Mestata*. The Countries thereof are five, *Bugia*, *Constan-* ^g *Barcha* now called, but that it was anciently called *Banca* is evident out of *Pergil*, when hee saith, *Larone provenit Barcha*.

ASIA.

The name by whom & why given.
 n Daughter to Oceanus and Tethis.



o Ovid. lib. 9.
 Metamorph.
 calleth it Asia.

p From the Greeke word *Ἀσία*, which signifieth the East, because it lyeth Eastward of Asia the Great.
 q From Sem the sonne of Noah.

The Situation.

The temperatenesse of the Aire.

The fertilitie of the Soile.

ASIA succeeds *Africke* in my division. This name was allotted it from the Nymphⁿ *Asia* (as *Varro* witnesseth) of whom and *Iapetus Prometheus* was borne: Others say it was so called either of *Asius* the sonne of *Alys*, or from *Asius* the Philosopher, who gave the *Palladium* of *Troy* to the custodie of the Citie, for which, that they might gratifie him, his whole dominions (which before was called *Epirus*) they called *Asia*. And from hence afterward, as from the more noble part, all the whole tract of Land began to bee called *Asia*. Moreover, as *Lybia* doth both signifie a third part of the World, and a part of this part: So it is observed, that *Asia* doth signifie both the whole Continent, and that part which is hem'd in with the Mountaine *Taurus*, wherein doe dwell the *Lydians*, the *Carians*, the *Lycaonians*, *Paphlagonians*, *Ionians*, *Eolians*, and others; which part, for distinction sake, is commonly called *Asia the Lesse*: the *Turkes* call it *PNatolia*. There is saith *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 *Semia*. It is almost wholly situated in the Northerne part of the World from the *Equinoctiall* Circle, to the 80th degree of Northerne Latitude, except some Ilands pertaining to *Asia*, some whereof are stretched out beyond the *Aequator* Southward. Hence arises a great difference through all *Asia*, in the length of the artificiall dayes. For in the last Parallel, which is drawne not farre from the *Equinoctiall*, the longest day is almost twelve houres. About the middle of *Asia*, the longest day is fifteene houres, and in the most Northerne Parallel their light continually endureth almost for foure whole Moneths in Summer. According to the Longitude, *Asia* is stretched forth from the *Meridian* of 52. degrees, even to the *Meridian* of 196. according to some: but if we follow the description of *Mercator*, the most Westerne *Meridian* thereof passeth through the 57th degree neare to the furthest Westerne part of *Asia* the Lesse; and the most Easterne *Meridian* through the 178th degree. On the North it hath the *Scythian* Sea, on the South the *Indian*, on the East the Easterne 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 Southerne part it is joyned to *Africke* by an *Isthmus*: yet *Pliny* and *Strabo* with some others doe stretch out *Asia* even to *Nilus*, and doe reckon all *Egypt* to *Asia*. In *Asia* the face of the skie is both pleasant and wholesome, the Aire milde and temperate. Yet all *Asia* doth not feele this temperatenesse: for the right hand and left hand parts thereof are exceeding hot and cold. The pleasantnesse of this Country is so great, that it became a Proverbe: All the Land is so renowned both for the fertilitie of the fields, the varietie of fruits, and large pasturing of cattell, and for the abundant plenty of those things which

THE COUNTIE OF NASSAW, or NASSAVIA.

Nassavia is called as it were *Nass-gavia*, which word signifies a moist and slimie Country: for the Towne which nameth the Country, is encompassed on every side with moist and moorish grounds: and in the *Germane* speech *Aw*, and *Gaw* doe signifie a Country; so *Thurgaw* signifies a Country, *Rhyn-gaw* a Country by the *Rhene*, *Otten-gaw*, a Country abounding with corne, and so also *Oster-gaw*, *Wester-gaw*, and *Brisgaw*. But this Countie hath others annexed to it, as *Welschen Idelsteinen*, *Wiesbaden*, *Dietzen*, *Cattimeliboc*, *Beilstein*. It is bordered on the South with the Countie of *Wiesbaden*, and *Idelstein* on the East with *Isenburg*, *Solms*, and *Hassia*: on the North bounded with *Westphalia* and the Countie of *Witgenstein*: on West with the Dukedome of *Bergen*, and the Counties *Weidan*, *Scynen*. It hath many Præfectureships. As *Frudebergen*, *Siegen*, *Nephens*, *Hegerana*, *Ebersbacen*, *Dillenburg*, *Hilligenbacke*, *Dridsteinen*, *Lonbergen*, *Herbornem*, *Dridorf*, *Beilsteinen*, *Marenberg*, *Honstetten*, *Ellerana*, *Cambergen*, *Altenberg*, *Kidorff*, *Nassau*, and many others. It is one of the freest Counties of the Empire, the Lords whereof are subject to none but the Emperour, and doe enjoy all the royall priviledges, and prærogatives of the Empire as well as other Noble men. They have power also to coyne gold or silver or brasse money, as appeareth by some peeces of gold which are yet currant. The Landgrave of *Hassia* and the Earle of *Nassau* are Coe-Lords, and by a joynt Title, doe receive the revenues of the Countie of *Cattimeliboc*, by a covenant made in the yeare 1557 betweene *Phillip* Prince of *Hassia*, and the Earle of *Nassau*. The Countie in some places is plaine ground, and in other places it riseth and swelleth into hills; here it hath flourishing Vines, as in the Countie of *Dietzen*, and by the bancke of the River *Lanus*; and other where it hath pleasant meddowes and pastures, or else fruitefull cornefields. It hath also mettall Mines. For in the Territorie of *Siegen*, a certaine kind of Iron Mettall, is melted out of stone, out of which they cast Fornaces, Iron Potts, Kettles, Stiches or Anvills, Bulletts, and doe make all kind of Iron worke. At *Frendeberg* there is excellent steele made. There are also the like Mines, in the Countie of *Dillenburg*, *Hegeran*, and *Burback*, out of which Lead and Copresse are digged as in *Ebersback*, where there is also a Glass house. The chiefe wood is *Westerwalt*, which is a peece of *Hercynia*; the lesser woods which are also part of *Hercynia* are *Kalt-Eych*, *Beilstein*, *gerstrum*.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE:

The Names.



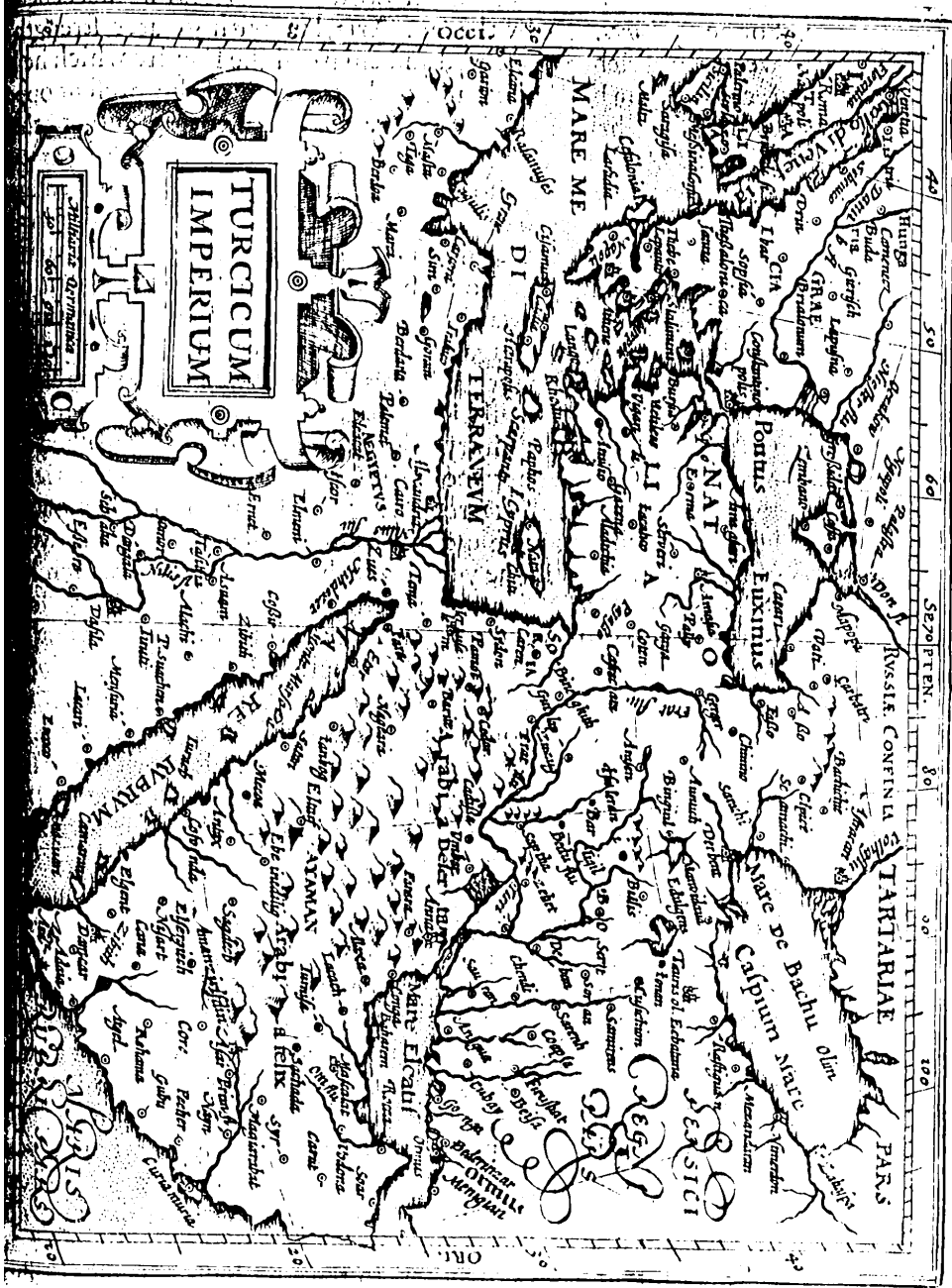
The Situation.

The fertility.

The variety of
living crea-
tures,
The ancient
government.

T*N Asia*, unto which we now are come, the Turkish Empire hath the first place. *Aeolus* in his first Booke maketh mention of the Turkes, and so doth *Pliny*, *Lib. 6. Cap. 7.* And it is not to bee doubted but that Nation which is now growne so great by our sloth and dissention was both named and originally descended from them. *Postellus* thinketh that the Hebrewes did call them *Togarmá*. They doe 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 reprochfull, which in the Hebrew language signifies Banisht men, or as some doe interpret it, Spoilers or Wasters. The Empire of the *Ottoman* Family which is very large and potent, doth containe many Provinces and Countries of *Europe*, *Affrick*, and *Asia*. In *Europe* it extendeth and stretcheth it selfe neere the Sea shore of the Adriatick Bay from the borders of *Epidaurus*, now called *Ragusa*, and so encompassing all the *Aegean* Sea, and also *Propontis*, and a great part of the *Euxine* Sea, it is bounderd with the City *Theodosia*, situate in the *Thaurican Chersonesus*, which they now call *Cassá*, which space of ground containeth 8000. miles. In the Mediterranean parts it reacheth from *Iavayrus* a Towne of *Hungary*, which the Inhabitantes call *Rab*, even to *Constantinople*, which is seated in the borders of *Europe*. In *Affrick* Turkey doth containe all the Sea Coast from the Towne *Bellis de Gomerá*, even to the Arabian Bay, or the red Sea, except some few places which are subject to the King of *Spain*. It doth also extend it selfe very farre into *Asia*. The Country for the most part is 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 lye in waight

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.



waight 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 conscioufnesse of their wicked deeds, flocked unto him: by whose ayde and assistance he began to attempt openly, what he formerly intended, and so possessed himselfe of *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Pamphilia*, and *Cilicia*, all rich Countries. This was done about the yeere of our Lord 1300. After him succeeded his Sonne *Orchanes*. He by the same Arts, but with greater strength of wealth and riches, preserved 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 dissention amongst themselves: whereby it came to passe that hee conquered *Mysia*, *Lycania*, *Phrygia*, and *Caria*, and also he besieged and tooke *Nicas*: and enlarged his Kingdome even to the *Hellepont*. At that time the Palaeologians contended with *Cacacuzens*. But hee knowing before hand that if hee should favour him, hee should be called into *Europe*, hee past it over, and shewed posterity a way how to vex *Europe*. In his latter time hee was kill'd in a battaile against the Tartarians, after he had raigned 31. yeeres. After him succeeded his Sonne *Amurath*, who was cunning in simulation and dissimulation, couragious, hardy, and not inferior to his Ancestors for Military affaires. He cunningly nourished those aforesaid dissentions betweene the Græcians, who being wearied and tyred with continuall warre, having hired Ships of the Genoas (he hold the trecherousnesse and covetousnesse of men) did passe over out of *Asia* into *Thrace*, in the yeere 1363. hee tooke *Callipolis* which is seated in the *Chersonesus*, after which a great part of *Thrace* yielded it selfe. Afterward hee overcame *Mysia*, the *Bessians*, and *Triballians*. Afterward having taken *Adrianopolis*, and thinking to get *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, he was stabbed with a dagger by *Servius* Servant to *Lazarus* the Lord of *Servia*, whom he had tooke prisoner in the Warres. Hee left two Sons, *Soliman* 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 somuch that having subdued all *Thrace*, hee purposed to attempt *Constantinople*, but first he thought it good to possess himselfe of *Thessaly*, *Macedon*, *Phocides*, and *Attica*, and afterward the Prince of *Bulgaria* being slaine, hee subdued the *Mysians* (who are now called *Servians*) the *Ilirians* who are called *Bosmenfians* & the *Triballians* (now *Bulgarians*.) And now having besieged *Constantinople* eight yeere, fearing the coming of the Hungarian and French Army, which the Emperour brought with him, hee raiseth 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 successe, marcheth againe to *Constantinople*, and besieged it two yeeres together, so that the besieged were ready to yeeld, but that *Tamerlaine* the great *Cham* of the Tartars had purposed and resolved to waste all *Asia* with fire and sword, to raze the

Citties,

Citties, and take all the pillage hee could get, and so being terrified with his approach he 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 weake, was overcome, and being taken Prisoner, he was bound with Golden Fetters, and so carryed in a Cage thorow *Asia*. And long afterward he dyed in *Asia*, after he had raigned 13. yeeres 6. moneths. He left these Sonnes, *Calapinus*, *Moses*, *Mahumet*, and *Mustapha*. *Calapinus* dyed suddenly, whose Sonne *Orchanes* was murdered by his Uncle *Moses*, and *Moses* 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 raigned 17. yeeres, he departed this life in the yeere of our Lord 1422. After him *Amurath* the second got the Empire. He being brought into *Thrace* by the ayde of the Genoas, in a Battell overcame his Uncle *Mustaphus*, whom the Græcians did favour more. Hee rased and demolisht the ancient City of *Thessalonica*, which was then a faire City, pleasant, rich, and well seated, which the Venetians then held. And when hee understood that the friendship of *George* Lord of *Servia* 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 he 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 he marched to *Belgrade*, but there having lost many of his men, he departed from thence wounded. Afterward hee possessed himselfe of *Bulgaria*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia*, with all *Rassia*. Hee tooke also *Trapezunt* and *Mysilene*, with some other Ilands of *Ægean* Sea. Hee tooke also *Buhia* and *Theodostia*, now called *Caphus*. Hee governed the Empire 32. yeeres. *Bajazet* the second waged warre with the Venetians; and tooke from them *Naupactum*, *Meibona*, and *Dyrrachium*. And having depopulated and wasted all *Dalmatia*, he dyed by poison. His Sonne *Selymus* invaded the Empire. Who having tooke *Alcair* the strongest City of *Ægypt*, and the Sultane being slaine, hee added all *Alexandria* and *Ægypt* to his Empire, and tooke *Damascus*. *Solyman* the onely Sonne of *Selymus* succeeded his Father, and tooke *Belgrade* the strongest Fortresse, and Bulwarke not onely of *Hungary*, but of all the Christian World. Hee tooke *Rhodes*, *Sriginium*, and *Buda*, and other Citties, and hee besieged *Vienna* in *Austria*, and at length dyed at *Zygethus*, in the yeere of his raigne 47. *Selymus* the second succeeded after him, who made a Truce with the Emperour *Maximilian* for 8. yeeres, and tooke *Cyprus* from the Venetians. Hee possesed himselfe of *Tunetum* 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 Citties in these Territories, *Constantinople*, *Alcairum*, *Aleppo*, *Taurisum*. *Constantinople* was heretofore called *Bizantium*, of which

we

we have spoke in *Thrace*. For it excelleth all other Cities. The Turkes have a great care to build spacious Meschites or Temples, and Carbarfara 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



THE HOLY LAND.

His 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 bearen out, and the Israelites came in their place, began to be called *Israel* and *Judea*. *Ptolemy* and others doe call it *Palesina*, 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 *Tiber*, even to *Phenicia*. 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 Mounraine *Libanus*. The length of it reacheth on the North to the City of *Dan*, situated at the foot of the Mountaine *Libanon* (which was afterward called *Casarea Philippi* and *Panias*) & so on the South to the City *Bearsela* situate in the Tribe of *Simeon* 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 wholefomnesse 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 kinds of fruits, and the plenty of all things necessary for the sustentation and delectation of mans life. *Moses* concerning this Country prophesied 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 Hony, 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 Brasse; a Land flowing with Milke and Hony. *Iosephus* also and *Pliny* doe praise the fertility of this Country.

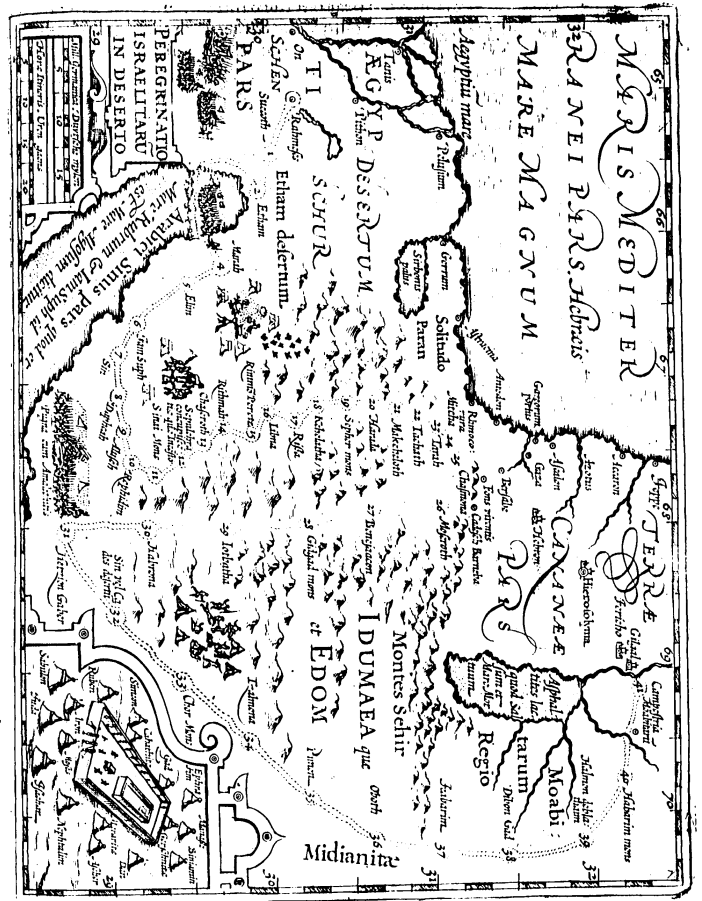
The Country whence so called.

The Situation.

The fertility of the soyle.

Country. But of all those things which serve either for delight or medicinable use, the Balfame is especially commended, which God heretofore gave to this part of the World, but now it wanteth it, also the Aromatick sweet Spices, and Mastix, and two kinds of Nuts, the one called Almonds, and the other Pistack Nuts. In the Mountaines also there is Iron and Brasse. It hath abundance of sweet Springs, and pleasant Meddowes which are cloathed 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 driven 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 proesse 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 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 evil counsell, untill at length they fastned and nayled the Sonne of God, and the Saviour of mankind, with their wicked hands to the Crosse, than which there could bee no greater sinne or impiety. After that there ensued new calamities and miseries. For *Titus Vespasian* having conquered *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. *Elis Adrianus* did re-edific the Citty, but hee changed the Situation thereof. And the old Temple of *Salomon* lay ruinate and wasted, even untill the yeere 363. when *Julian* the Apollara gave the Jewes leave to re-edific it, who being dismaid by a miracle desisted from their enterprise, and left it off againe. In the yeere 613. *Chosroes* King of *Persia* tooke the Citty, and put 90000. men to the sword; but he being overcome and taken by *Heraclius* was punished for his cruelty. In the yeere 636. *Hammer* Prince of the Sarazens subdued all *Judea* and

THE HOLY LAND.

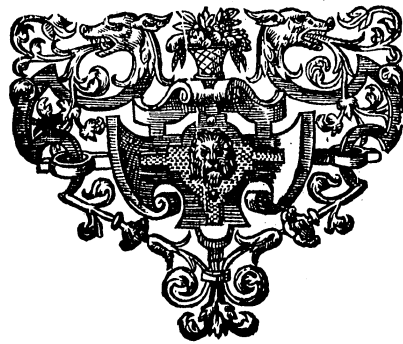


and it continued 450. yeeres under the power and dominion of the Sarazens. But in the yeere 1097. when it was decreed in the Council of *Clairmont* in the time of Pope *Urban* the second, that a Voyage should be made to recover the Holy Land, *Godfrey* of *Boloyne* having raised a great Army of Christians, which consisted of 300000. Foote, and 100000. 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*, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*. *Idumea* beginneth from the Mountaine *Cassius*, or according to others from the Lake *Sirbon*, and stretcheth Eastward even to *Judea*. There are these Citties in it, *Maresa*, *Rhinocorura*, *Raphia*, *Anthedon*, *Afalon*, *Afotus*, and *Gaza*. *Judea* is the most famous part of *Palesine*, being situate betweene the Mediterranean Seas and the Lake *Asphaltus*: and betweene *Samaria* and *Idumea*. 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 *Abia Capadolia*, and now the barbarous Inhabitants doe call it *Coz* or *Gudz*, or *Chutz*. There are also other Townes and famous places in *Judea*, beside *Hierusalem*, as *Jericho*, *Ioppe* which is now called *Taffa*: *Stratons* Towre, afterward call *Casars* Towre, also *Bethlehem*; *Chebron*, or *Hebron*, before called *Arbee*, and *Mambre*, and *Cariatbarbe*, that is, the City of four men. And the Towne *Macherns* with a strong Castle beyond *Jordane*. Here were also *Sodom* and *Gomorrab*, which were destroyed for their abominable wickednesse. *Samaria* followeth which is situate in the middle betweene *Judea*, and *Galilee*. It was so called from the Metropolis of the same name, which *Amri* King of *Israel* built, it is now called *sebast*: here are these Townes *Sichem*, afterward called *Neapolis*, also *Cayernaum*, *Bethsaida*, and *Chorazin*. *Galilee* is situate betweene the Mountaine *Libanus* and *Samaria*; and it is divided into the higher and the lower: the higher is otherwise call'd the *Galilee* of the Gentiles, neere to *Tyre*. The lower is situate by the Sea of *Iberias*, or *Genesareth*. The Citties in it are *Naim*, *Cana*, *Nazareth*, and *Gadara*. But the whole Country is situate betweene two Seas, and the River *Jordane*. It hath many Lakes which are Navigable, and have great store of good Fish. But the Riuer *Jordane* which the Hebrewes call *Jarden*, runneth thorow all the length of this Country. This River as *Hierome* writeth, issueth from two Fountaines, not farre distant one from another, namely, *For*, and *Dan*, and afterward these two forked streames joyning together doe make the River *Jordan*. It hath two chiefe Mountaines *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*, *Bethoron*, and *Milba*, or *Maspha*, and *Betel* 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 Sion*, *Mount Moriah*, *Mount O'ivet*, *Mount Calvary*, and others. It hath

hath also many Woods, Wilderneses, 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 *Mons Domus*, and the *Iobustians* 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 Pasche. There are also some Monuments of *David* and the Kingdome of *Judah*. There was also *David*'s House, 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 stateliness whereof you may read 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 *Moyse*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

Cccc 2

THE



ASIA THE LESSE, VVHICH IS NOVW CALLED, NATOLIA.

The Country
whence so 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 *Nuolia*, or *Anatolia*, as if you should say the East Country, from the Greeke word *ANATOLIA*, which signifies the East, which *Peter B. linnus* 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*, *Cicilie*, and *Paaphlagonia*.

The Situation.

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 betwene the Euxine, the Cilician, and Pamphilian Sea. The breadth of it according to *Pliny* is about 200 miles, namely, from the Ifacan Bay, now called *Golfo de Lazazzo*, and the Amanian Haven, even to *Trapezuntis* which is on the Sea Coast, in which he consenteth with *Herodotus*, who saith that the Isthmus of the lesse *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*

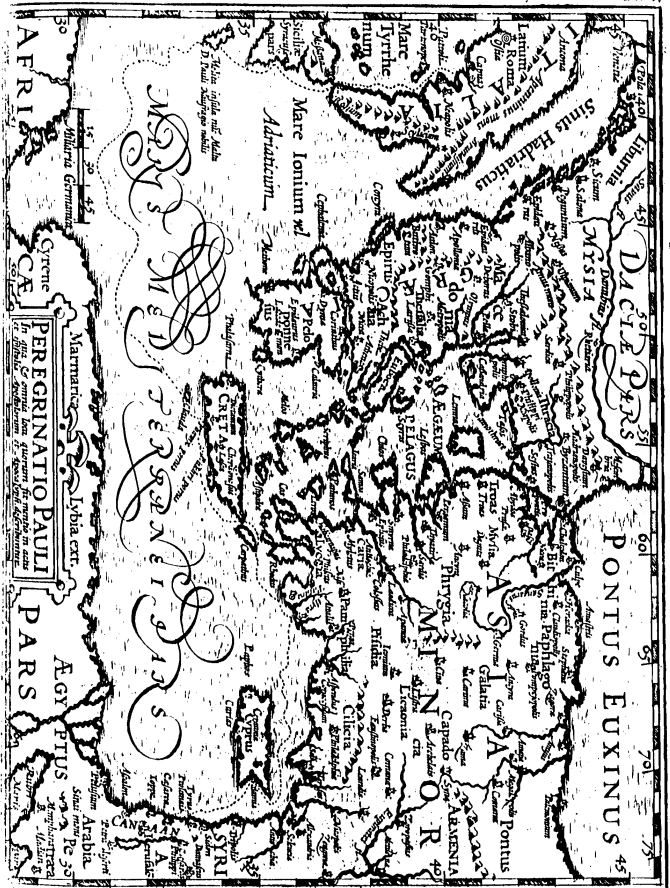
The temper
of the Ayre.

*Chysome 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 excelleth 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 fruitful 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 thredw 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 *Trojans*, of *Cresus*, *Mithridates*, *Antiochus*, of the *Paphlagonians*, *Galatians*, *Cappadocians*, and others. It was first governed by *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, afterward the *Macedons*, and *Alexanders* Captaines, together with *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Babylon* did divide it amongst themselves, afterwards it was wasted 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 Nobilit.*

The ancient
government.

by

THE L E S S E R A S I A.



Cccc 3

by blood or descent, but all are equall, and the great Turke uses them as slaves, who hath here his Beglerbeys and Sangiacks in divers Countries, and Provinces. *Naiolia* 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 *Sagaris* flowing between them, afterward they were reduced into one Province, which is now called *Bithia*, or *Becfangial*. It was heretofore *Mithridates* his Kingdome. The chiefe Citties are *Chalcedon*, *Nicomedia*, *Cerasus*, *Prusa*, by the Mountaine *Olympus*, where the great Turke kept his residence before he tooke *Constantinople*. There is also *Nicea* and *Hecalea* in *Pontus*. *Asia* properly so called, is now called *Sabrum*, or *arrum*, it is bounder 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*, *Ælides*, *Ionia*, 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 *Midasium* neere *Sangarius*, which was so called from *Midas* his Palace. There is also *Apamae* the greatest City in *Phrygia*, nor faire from the River *Maander*. Also the Towne *Docymeum*, and the City *Synada*. There is also *Pessinus*. In the lesser *Phrygia* or *Troas* there were *Ilium* or *Troy*, which is so often mentioned in *Homer* and *Virgil*. Also *Pergeum* which King *Antalus* from a Castle did enlarge and change into a City: here *Apollodorus* 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 yer remaining. There are also in this same Country the Promontory and Towne *Sigaeum*, in which there is *Achilles* Tombe. *Lydia* or *Meonia* hath the City *Sardes*, where *Croesus* his Palace was. *Mysia* neere the Hellespont bordereth on *Troas*. In this Country there is *Lampsacus*, a Colony of the Patians, and *Abydus* of the Meleffiens. *Caria* is situate betweene *Ionia* and *Lydia*, the Metropolis hereof was heretofore *Miletus*, 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 *Maander*. On the shore was *Ionia* neere the Iland *Chios*, in which heretofore was that famous City *Ephesus*. *Æolis* is betweene this and *Lobus*, whose Citties by the Coast side are *Myrina*, *Cuma*, now *Castris*; and *Phocæa*, now called *Poplia Vecchia*. *Dorus* is by the Carpathian Sea in the *herosopus*, 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 *Gollogreece*, 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 watered Chamlor 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 *Romi*. *Cappadocia* which is now call'd *Anassia*, and it reacheth from *Galatia* to *Antitaurus*: on the South is *Cilicia*: on the

North

North the Euxine Sea. The length of it is more than 30000. miles Here was sometimes the flourishing Kingdom of the Amazons, whom *Tuimus*, as *Isidorus* witnesseth doth elegantly call One-breasted Amazons. The Citties and Townes herein are *Trapezus*, *Themiscyra*, *Amisus*, where *Strabo* was borne, *Iconium* and *Maza*. *Lycia* is next to *Caria*. It hath these chiefe Citties *Patara* and *Telmessus*. *Pamphilia* follows which is parted by the River *Catacaetes* 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 *Hama*, the ancients called it *Tarsus*, here *S. Paul* was borne, being an ancient Universty by the River *Cydanus*. *Strabo* doth much commend it. There is also the Towne *Adena* and *Heraclea* by the Mountaine *Taurus*. *Armenia* the lesser reacheth even to *Euphrates*, but on the West it is bounder with *Cappadocia*. The Rivers are *Iris*, which is now called *Casalmach*, also *Halus*, *Otiomangiusch*, *Parthenius*, *Dolap*, *Sangaris*, *Sangri*, which doe all runne into the Euxine Sea. Into the Propontick Sea these Rivers doe runne, namely, *Afcantus*, *Rhindacus*, *Æsopus*, and *Granicus*; and into the Hellespont these Rivers, *Semois*, and *Stamander*, which is also called *Xanthus*. Into the Agæan Sea these Rivers doe runne, *Cæcus*, *Hermus*, *Castrus*, *Maander*, which as *Præfens* reporteth, maketh a hundred windings and turnings. Lastly, there doe runne into the Mediterranean Sea these Rivers, *Calbus*, *Xanthus*, *Limyrus*, *Catacaetes*, and others. The Seas are the Euxine Sea, the Agæan Sea, and Pamphylian, the Propontis, the Hellespont, the Icarian, the Myrtoan, and Rhodiensian 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 *Imolus* in *Lydia*, *Argæum* in *Cappadocia*, *Amisum*, now called *Monte Negro* in *Cilicia*, on which there doe grow high Cedars and Juniper, also the Mountaine *Sadima*, which hath great store of Plants. There are also *Diudyma* and the Mountaine *Chimera*, which flameth like *Ætina*, 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 pleafant pastures, there are Goates, and at the bottome Serpents. Whence the Poets doe faine that it is a Monster which vomiteth and spitteeth 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 *Scordiscus*, which for brevity fakes we omit. I come to the publike workes. There was heretofore in *Ionia* 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 called *Carbachara*. Moreover, there are no Innes or places of Receipt for Travellers, in all those Provinces of which are subject to the Turke, except it be those publike Houses; which were built by divers 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 Zeale build such Houses, 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 adjoining, and next to it a Bath.

THE



THE I LAND
OF
CYPRUS,
WITH THE I LANDS
ST ALIMENE, CHIUS, MITY-
LENE, NEGROPONTE, CERIGO,
AND RHODES.

CYPRUS is one of the greater Ilands of the Mediterranean Sea, which was so called either from *Cyprus* the Daughter of *Cynica*, or from the Cyprus tree, which is proper to this Iland. It lyeth in the middle of the *Istican* Bay betweene *Silicia* and *Syria*: on the East it hath the *Syrian* Sea, and the *Illican* Bay, which is commonly called *Golfo de Lefasso*, on the West the *Pamphilian* Sea: on the South the *Aegyptian* Sea: on the North it looketh toward *Cylicia*, which is now called *Turcomannus*, 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 unpleasant, 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 kinds of Graine: also excellent Wine that may compare with *Crete* Wine: also Oyle, Sugar, Honey, Salt, Oranges, Citrions, Lemmons, Dates, and other excellent fruit. Also Gold, Cotton, Wooll, Saffron, Cotiander seed, Silke, and what not? also Emeralds, 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 stufte 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 Greeke Tyrants. We read that heretofore it had 15. famous Citties, which are now for the most part decayd and ruinated. 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 *Salamis* which is seated in a pleasant Bay of the East shore, from whence there is a convenient passage to *Syria*. It was afterward called *Conamita*, and *Epiphanius* was Bishop thereof. There were also the Citties *Amathus* and *Ceraunia*. But now the chiefeft are *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*. But out of the Mountaine *Olympus*, there doe runne two great Rivers *Lycus* and *Lapethus*, the former runneth Southward, the latter North-

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 Island, but the highest of them all is *Olympus*, which they call *Troboon* 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 land of the Ægean Sea, which the Turkes and Italians do now call *stalimene*: it is over against *Thrace*, between the *Chersonesus of Thrace*, and *Athra* 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 Hempe. 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 *Vulcan's* Mountaine. This land hath abundance of Bay-horses, which goe softly, and doe neither pace nor trot. It hath also Serpents. Here were heretofore the Citties *Myrina* and *Ephesus*. But now the latter is ruinate and desolate, and called *Cochino*. The other is a small Towne, seated on a Peninsula which is joyned to the Island by a small Isthmus or tongue of Land: it is now called *Lemnos*.

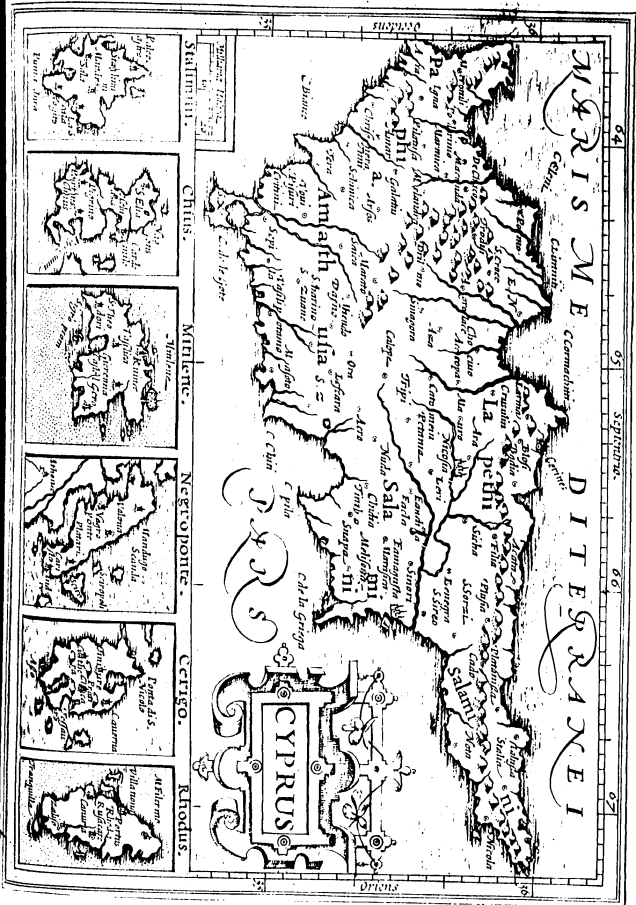
CHIOS

Χίος *gracè*,
Snow.

THE land *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 *Erybra*. 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 *Chia*, which hath a convenient Haven for Ships to ride in. It is all Mountainous. It hath these Promontaries *Possidium*, *Phanaum*, *Arvisium*, from whence come *Arvisian* Wines, which are now called *Malmecies*. In this Com-

851

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.



try for the Tragedian, *Theopompus* the Historian, and *Theocritus* the Sophister 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 *Saminians* doe account him theirs, and the *Smyrniens* 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 *Mitylena*, which is now called *Metelin* from the chiefe Citie, lyeth over against *Phrygia*, and is distant from the Continent 7. miles and an halfe. Some report that the compass of it is 168. miles. And others say 130. miles. It hath a whole some ayre, fruitfull fields, and good fruits. Here it the best Corne, it yieldeth 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 Pretious stone call'd *Achaus*, which being warme, 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*, *Eretria*, *Ciræa*, & *Mitylene*, now *Metelin* being the Principle-Towne of the whole Iland, which hath a Castle and a pleasant fruitfull soyle, but now it is for the most part ruined and fallen downe. This Iland hath two convenient Havens.

NEGROPONTE.

EUBOEA now called *Nigropontus*, or *Nigroponte* on the South thrusteth forth the Promontory *Cerello*, and *Capharum*: on the North *Cantum*, it is no where broad, and yet the narrowest place is two miles over: but it is long, and lyeth over against *Italia*, and is separated from the shore by a narrow strait. Heretofore it was joyned to *Boothia*. The compass of it is 365. miles. This Iland hath abundance of Corne, Pulse, Wine, Oyle, and Trees fit for Building of Shops. The Metropolis was heretofore *Chalce*, now it is called *Nigroponte* after the name of the Iland. It is famous for the death of *Aristotle*, 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, and seven times by night. Although *Suidas* reporteth that he dyed not for griefe but that he was poyson'd, and *Leontius* saith that he dy'd by sickness. There are also the Citie *Eretria*, where *Symonides* the Lyrick Poet was borne: there is also *Charistus* which *Stephanus* calleth *Charontis* and

Ega

Egea, now it is called *Ceristo*, which was famous heretofore for Marble, there are also *Helian*, *Phryba*, *Nefos*, *Oechulia*, *Syrabo* wryteth that there are two Rivers in this Iland *Ceris* and *Nelops*, which are of different 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 *Livius* calleth the Euborian Bay, which is a violent Sea, and floweth and ebbereth 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 *Capharum*, famous for the Shipwrack of the Græcians as they returned from *Troy*, and for the death of *Palamedes* at *Troy*, the Sonne of *Euripides* *Nauplius* King of the Eubæan Iland.

CERIGO.

PTOLEMIE calls it *Cythera*. *Pliny* heretofore called it *Porphyria*: and *Enslabius* calleth it *Porphyrysa*, from the great store of Porphyrie Marbles which is in the Mountaines: It is now called *Cerigo*. It is the first Iland of the *Ægean* Sea on the West over-against the *Laconick* Bay. It is distant from the shoare of *Peloponnesus* 5. miles, and it is 60. 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 scattering round about this Iland.

RHODES.

THERE remaineth in this Table the Iland of *Rhodes*. This as *Pliny* witnesseth was heretofore called *Ophiusa*, *Asteria*, *Æthraea*, *Trinachia*, *Corimbia*, *Atabiria*, and *Macarsa*. It is distant from the continent of *Asia* 20. 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 Citie of the same name, which is situate in the Easterne part of the Iland, 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, and other Forts and Bulwarkes. And it hath an University which heretofore was as famous as that at *Masils*, *Athens*, *Alexandria*, and *Tarsus*: 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

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sight 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.

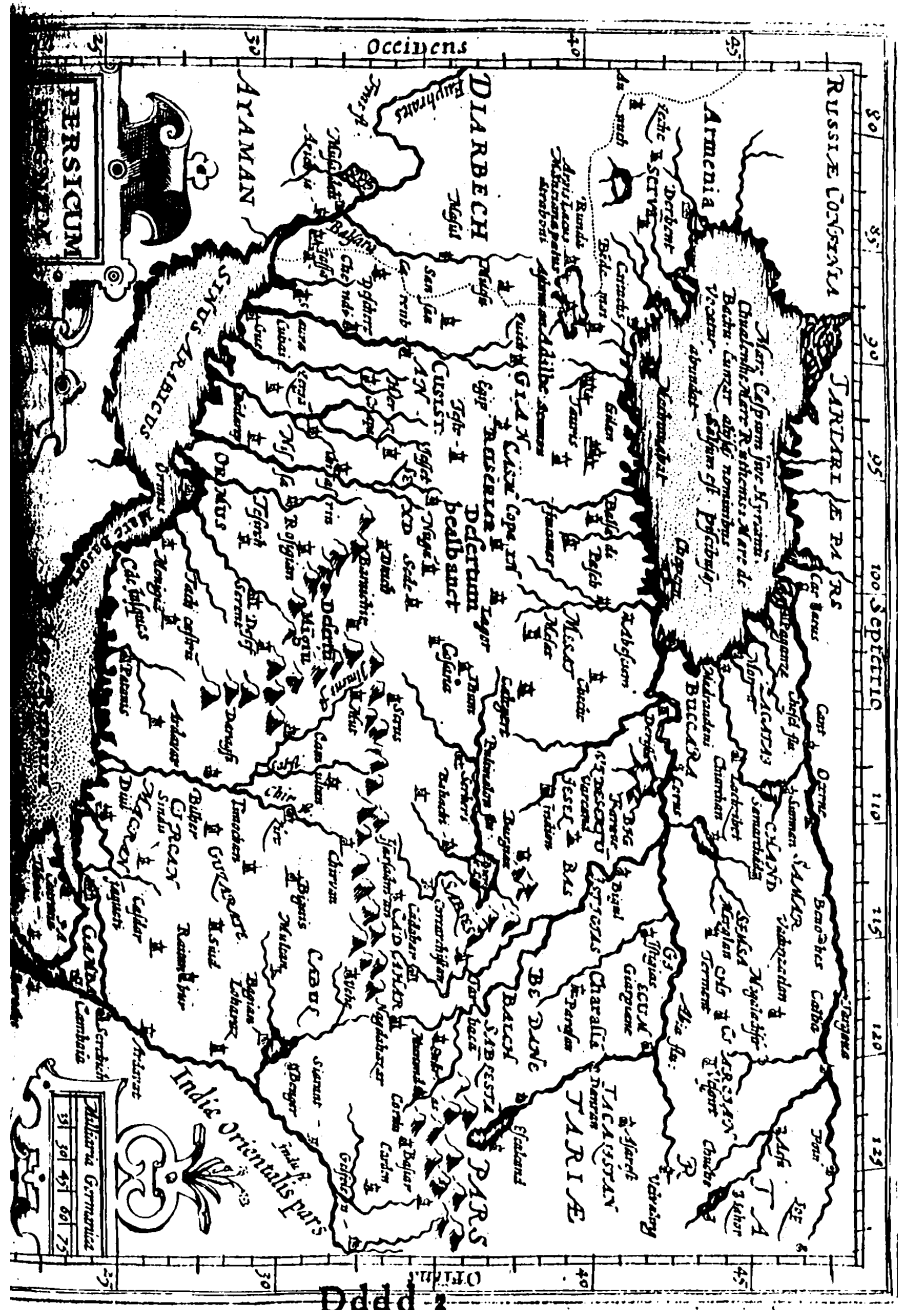
THE Persian or Sophian Empire, as it was renowned heretofore, so now also it is very famous. The Inhabitants are Persians. They are called also *Ayami*, or *Azami*, from the Kingdome of *Azamia*, which some thinke was heretofore called *Assyria*: they were called Persians from *Perfides*, and *Chefelbas* from the red Cap or Hatt which they used to weare. They were called Sophians from Prince *Sophor*. The Kingdome of *Persia* is situate betweene the Turkish Empire, the Tartarians, the *Zagatheans*, the Kingdome of *Cambala*, 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 Defarts: 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*, *Q. Curtius, Lib. 5.* writeth thus. There is no wholesommer 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 gentle 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 Pretious Stones, and *Pauslus Verenus* 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 *Mecidia* 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 *Ægypte* to the Empire, after whom *Persia* continued in one Estate untill *Darius* raigned; who being conquerd by *Alexander of Macedon*, lost his life together with his Kingdome. It was governed by Kings 230. yeeres, as *Q. Curtius* affirmeth. *Lib. 4.* and the Prophet *Jeremiah* doth assent unto him at the 9. Chapter of *Daniel*. But now the Persian Empire which is subject to the great *Sophy*, 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*, *Persis*, *Parthia*, *Hircania*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, *Parapamissus*, *Aria*, *Drangiana*, *Gedrosia*, and *Carmania*. *Media* is now called *Servan*, which is situate betweene *Persia*, and the Hircanian Sea, it hath on the East *Hircania* and *Parthia*; on the West the greater *Armenia* and *Assyria*. It is divided into the greater or the Southerne, and the Northerne *Atropatia*. The latter is colder, and therefore lesse inhabited. The chiefe Citty is *Smachia*, there are moreover these Citties, *Derbet*, *Eres*, *Sechi*, and *Gravot*. The greater is more inhabited; it hath also the Citty *Tauris* which is placed at the foote of *Orontis*, being 8. dayes journey distant from the Caspian Sea. The compasse of it is almost 16. miles, in which it is supposed that there are 200000. Citizens. The Ancients did call it *E. batana*, where the Kings of *Persia* doe dwell in Summer. In the same Country there are *Turcomin*, *Saru*, *Susian*, *Nassava*, *Ardauil*, and *Marant*. *Assyria* which is now called *Arzerum*, hath on the East *Media*, on the West *Mesopotamia*: on the North *Armenia*, on the South *Susiana*. It had heretofore these Provinces, *Arrapichites*, *Adiabena*, and *Sittaena*: the Citty *Ninive* is by *Tigris*, which is 60. miles in compasse. *Susiana* is now called *Chus* or *Cusistan*: it was so named from *Susis* a chiefe Citty, which is 15. miles in compasse, and was so called from the Lillies which grew there, as *Athenens* noterh, 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 μισω των ποταμων, or in the middle betweene two Rivers: this Country hath a divers situation: part of it the Rivers doe fertilize or make fette: part of it is dry and barren, and without Grasse, or Trees. The chiefe Citties are *Opha*, which is 7. miles in compasse, and *Caramil* which is farre greater than it being the Metropolis of *Mesopotamia*, which *Selimus* the Turkish Emperour tooke from the *Sophi*. *Merdin* 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 *Persidis*, which they call now *Farfi*, or *Farfitum*, there is the chiefe Citty *Siras*, which was heretofore called *Persepolis*, which was the Seate of the *Magi*. *Pliny* calls it the head Citty of the Persian Kingdome, and *Q. Curtius* the royall Palace of the East. *Hircania* which is now called *Grigia*, or *Corca*, or *Dargumexi*, is next unto the Caspian Sea, which is therefore called the *Hircanian Sea*. It hath these Citties *Hircana*, which the Scythians call *Carizash*,

THE KINGDOME OF PERSIA.



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Carizath, also *Besta*, and *Mesandra*. *Margiana* which is now called *Istibus*, is bounderd on the North with the River *Oxus*. The chiefe City is *Iodion*, which was anciently called *Antiochia*. *Bactrina*, now called *Batter*, 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 *Amblesam*. The chiefe City is *Candabar* which is a famous Mart Towne. *Aria* is so called from the Metropolis thereof *Ery*, which is 12. miles in compasse. *Carmania* which is called *Circa*, or *Chermaine* reacheth to the Indian Sea, even to *Gedrosta*, having many Citties and Havens. The Metropolis is *Chirmain*. There are also in *Carmania* these Kingdomes, *Macram*, *Erya*, *Guadel*, and *Paran*. Some doe falsely suppose *Gesia* to be *Guzarate*, seeing *Guzarate* is the Kingdome of *Cambaja*. *Babylon* is situate betweene 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 City thereof. *Chaldea* joyneth to it. In *Chaldea* was the City *Vr*, which *Iosephus* calleth *Vra*, from whence *Abraham* being admonished by God removed and went to *Haran* in *Mesopotamia*. This Kingdome hath many Rivers, as *Canac*, *Araxes*, and *Cirus*, which doe water the Southerne part of *Media*. In *Assyria* is the River *Tigri*. In *Susania* the River *Enelus*: *Mesopotamia* hath the River *Euphrates*. In *Margiana* *Oxus*, *Arius* and *Marqu*. *Bactria* hath the Navigable River *Ochus*, and others: in *Aria* are the Rivers *Aius*, *Toncleus*, *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 *Perfia* 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 *Perfia*. Concerning the publike works, there are many stately and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdome, and especially in *Babylon*. As that magnificent Bridge in the City of *Babylon*, which the Queene *Semiramis* built over *Euphrates*, concerning which see *Marster*, *Lib. 5.* who also in the same Booke describeth a strange Garden which *Semiramis* caused to be planted. In the City *Susia* was the Castle *Susa*, in which the Kings of *Media* dwelt, which as *Cassiodorus* 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 Carcasse was afterward left unburied. They had all of them many Wives, and many Concubines, which they kept for Offspring 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 equals did salute one another with a kisse. The Inferiors did shew reverence by outward ge-

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tures. They buried their dead bodies in the ground, and anoynted them with waxe. It was counted a hainous offence to laugh or speer before the King. Concerning the burying of their dead others doe write the cleane contrary, namely, that the Persians did bring forth the bodies of their dead without the City 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 inter'd. And when any Carcasse 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 judged 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 curceously: 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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