

PURCHAS

HIS PILGRIMES.

IN FIVE BOOKES.

The sixth, Contayning Navigations, Voyages, and Land-Discoueries, with other Historicall Relations
of *AFRICA*.

The seventh, *Navigations, Voyages, and Discoueries of the Sea-Coasts and In-land Regions of Africa*, which is generally
called *Aethiopia*: by English men, and others,

The eighth, *Peregrinations and Trauels by land in Palestina, Natolia, Syria, Arabia, Persia*; and other parts of *ASIA*.

The ninth, *Peregrinations, and Discoueries by Land, of Assyria, Armenia, Persia, India, Arabia*, and other In-land Countries of *Asia*, by *English-men* and others; *Moderne and Ancient*.

The tenth, *Prætorum*, or Discoueries of the World, specially such
as in the other Bookes are omitted.

The Second Part.

Unus Deus, Una Veritas.



LONDON

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Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the *Rose*.

1625.

△ but somewhat long, of the forme of a Pyramid, or such a little Obelisk, as I have set in the margin: so that in walking they differ one from another, but in their placing and situation, yet so conform'd that they are wondrous plain distinct and perspicuous. What kind of building the whole was (whether Corinthian, Ionick, Dorick, or mixt) cannot be gathered from the remainder of these ruins: which is otherwise in the old broken walls at Rome, by which may easily be discerned. Notwithstanding the wondrous and artificial exactness of the work, the beauty & elegance of it, shewing out of the proportion and symmetric, dost dazzle the eyes of the beholders. No nothing amazed me more, then the barbaous and damnable effe of these Marbles and Sappers: for in many places there are Tables so solid, and so curiously wrought and polished, that ye may see your face in them, as in a glass. Besides the Authors, by the already commended Arianus and Iulius made special mention of this Palace: and they report, that Alexander the Great (at the conquest of this, a famous Whore of Athens) did burne it downe. But most delicately of all dath Diodorus deliver this storie.

The whole Casle was encompassed with a threefold circuit of walls, the greater part whereof hath yielded to the violence of time and weather. There stand also the Sepulchres of their Kings, placed on the side of this Hill, at the fount whereof the Casle is selfe built: and the monuments stand in so farre one from another, as Diodorus reports. In a word, all do so agree with his discourse of it, that he that hath seene this, and read this, cannot possibly be deceiv'd. More then this, there remaigne as a way markes of so huge a Citie: but that is not above halfe a league from the Casle, there stand, up another Pillar, as huge as the rest; and two other shorter ones too, fit a little farther off: and in them did my Sermons (as some bestes of M. Marston, say like a Collobus, and some more also of Giantly Plaine. To tell you true (as were as it was, and easily done, yet) I was loath to goe thither; both because all that Plaine was cut full of little Brooks, Ditches, and Slaves darrow out of the River Araxes, and also because I would be held there no longer, having already spent two dayes in beholding the things which I have described. Now, though this Plaine be very fruitful, and (as I said) all watered with Water-courses; though it be open every way about ten leagues, that it might well maintaine so great a Citie, as Persepolis sometime was: yet now is taken up only with one small Towne of some foure hundred houses; compassed about with fat pastures, fruitful Fields, and most fertile and pleasant Orchards and Cloves, and furnished with all manner of food, and such pure wholesome water to drinke, that I doe not remember that ever I tasted the like any where else. This Towne is called Margacane, and is a little distant from the Casle. As for the King whose life, I had bene with him at Casbin, before I came into this.

Casbin is a towne, some three hundred leagues distant from Ormuz; and from hence one hundred long ones. There had the King leaved a mighty arme of Horse and Foot to meete the Turkes forces, who, as enemies, invaded the frontiers of the Persian Emperre. There I abode therefore but shorte daies, being by the King royally entertained, with cheerful expressions of a loving minde. But when he was to goe to Soltania (some fiftene leagues from thence) to comfort his companies, which were there met; he let me plainly understand, that before his departure he would dispatch me for my returne to Ormuz. Soone after, having suddenly changed his mind, he commanded me to retire my selfe thither: whether he promised, so farr as the warre was over, to come himselfe, and to send me any. But when the warre was quickly ended (which I foresee by undoubted signes as Casbin, as I have written himselfe to Es-40 sabab: which is a Towne of Heracania, by the Caspian Sea, which hee loves and delight in to watch. His precious selfe was a messenger of signification that he would certainly come hither in the spring, to celebrate his birth-daies. This somewhat newes troubled me more then all the toyle and trouble of the whole voyage. I related therefore to dispatch to him one of my Gentlemen, with the Abbot of Saint Augustines: who if they should perceive that his coming were likely to be delayed long, might procure my dispatch; though at most unseasonable time for sailing, and at my great peril to center upon the beate at Ormuz, in summer insupportable.

Concerning the peace or truce agreed upon by these Princes, after a bloody field fought betwene Tauris and Ardeuil, it is to no purpose to report, since it is publick and divulg'd, though their conceits and conditions be yett close. If the State were to any great quiet in Molocour, I would (goe by Africain and make a journey through that Country, in my returne. But as it is strange, what my offers and calamities afflict that Country, which in ancient time hath flourished and prevailed, that it scattered and put downe the Tartarians of the East, who were dreadfull to the whole World. Of which miseries and destructions the ground and author was that counterfeit Demetrius, who having by plaine conqueste subdued once the empire of the Ruffians, left it in a continued line to six other false tyrants of his name after him.

The conclusion of these my letters: shall be the relation of two Comets, which during this time we have held, the one, on the tenth of November, began to shew two bowes before. Some rising, who's appearance was observed betwene East and South. The colour was like to the flame which ariseth from the flame of the finest Cornet. The head of it seemed to me to be the same which ariseth from the flame of the greatest part of the Zodiacus, the forme (as I have imagined) like a Comete; which for the Grecians call Xiphias, being a horrible creature, as this Comet (as I thought) resembled rather a yere-maine, or old Spring of Palme, which being not yett spread a little bow'd at the top; it moved toward the South, France, and old Bullie. Twelve or thirteene daies after the rising of this Comet, another appeared with bowre rays, of

Casbin. Spulcher. Callio. Spulcher. Ormuz. Casbin. Soltania. Farabat. Two Comets seene also here 1618. As we have seene five in Turke, Poland, Bohemia, Germany, France, and Bullie.

ordinaire falshon, coloured like the Planet Venus, and much about that bigesse, or a little bigger. It arise daily East. And though as first it were more lesse then the former, yet increasing daily more, and more, it grew almost as big as the other. By the proper motion it moved it selfe with the Primum Mobile, not farre from the verticall Line. Moreover, three or foure daies after the arising of this, there other vanished. Some they had but of them a very short period, inasmuch as the latter forces lasted it selfe above ten daies. It was observed, that toward the end, it looked more red. Howsoever it be, if the Comets portend mischiefe, the mischiefe (sure) cannot be long-lasting, like others, whereof we may see more in the world.

Would God he had bene or may be a true prefige.

CHAP. XII.

Collections out of the Voyage and Historie of Friar Ioão dos Santos his Æthiopia Orientalis, & Varia Historia, and out of other Portugals, for the better knowledge of Africa and the Christianitie therein.

¶ I.

The Authors Voyage and All inshort þat 3 sea accidents, Moorish fooleries, English Ships: of Sofala, the Port 3 the Fruits and Plants of those parts.



He said Friar went with a Fleet from Lisbon in April 1586. July the first, they came before the Cape of good hope, and had such fair weather, that they took great store of Fish, till a good gale let them onwards for Mozambique, being against Terra do Natal (which trends betwixt thirtie two and thirtie foure degrees South) they were encountered with a great storme, the Windes and Waves following and billowing (in a tempest) contrarie to their ruine. The second night of this tempest, the ninth of July, they lay on their maine tops a Corpo Santo in figure of a flame of fire bright and shining, from thence remouing to the Mizzen-mast; and the Pilot failed it, saying, Salve Corpo Santo, salve; Boa viagem, boa viagem: Healeo Corpo Santo, haste, a good voyage, a good voyage. And most of the people with many tears of joy made the same answer, Boa viagem, boa viagem: the light hauing there long continued, vanished. The Mariners beleeue that this light is S. Peropaulus Telmo Naturall of Palmoia a Citie in Casile, a Dominican, vpon whom they ordinarily call were endangered in tempests, and either call it Saint Peter Comales, or S. Telmo, or Corpo Santo. Many times it appeareth, and so long they hold themselves secure, and ordinarily the stormes are moderated when it cometh, as it happened as by exhalations: which the Mariners deede, saying, that sometimes in the place where that light appeares, they have found Greene Wax, like that of a Wax-candle. And in the life of that Saint is rehearsed, that hee sometimes appeares visible to Mariners when they call vpon him in tempests, and deliueis them from Sea dangers. Whiles this light appeared, a Souldier kneeling downe in the ship before it, (mote his breath, saying, with many tears. Adoramus meo São S. Peropaulus, vos me salua neste perigo por vossa misericordia; repeating it many times. I adre then my Lord Saint Peter Comales, O Iane was in this danger for thy merces. I and another father told him, this adoration was due only to God, and that the Saints should be prayed to in another manner. He answered werte to the purpose. My God shall be he now which shall deliuer me from this danger. We then left him, but the next day the storme being past he confessed his fault.

16. de Sanctis La. de P. b. h. 618. Felicia. A Corp Santo failed, and found opinion thereof. How truly it is said of such, 164. Yet wouldest thou know what? Ousp.

Proff of Legends of Saints. Adoration to an exhalation, supposed a Saint; and to a Saint as to God; a double Idolatry in the Popish opinion which yett by this flou-bling blocke before the blind in worship of creatures. Terra do Panto. Children of the Sunne. Inhabitant.

On the fuen and twentieth they came to Bairo da India in two and twentie South, and the thirteenth of August came to Mozambique: from thence by the Vicar Generals appointment, I and another Dominican were sent for Sofala, one hundred and sixtie leagues distant for the seruice of Christianitie in those parts in Nouember following. In the yeare 1588, the Saint Thomas hauing passed the Cape, was wracked nere Terrado Natal, and some of the companie escaping, went on shoare in Terra dos Fumos, & happed on more humane Calves then the most are in thole parts, which had neuer feene white man before, called them Children of the Sunne, and gaue them to eate and drinke. Stephen Pizgo the Captaine, and some others aduentured on a journey thence by land (about eightie leagues) to Sofala, where they gaue great thanks to God and our Lord for their duerie.

Our against the Fortresse of Sofala, is an Island on the other side of the Riuer called Inhambato, of which in former times was Lord a Moore, called Mnyhe Malamede, so friendly to the Portugals;

Twentie leagues before it enters the Sea, it divides it selfe into two Armes, each Daughters as great as the Mother, which thirte leagues distant pay their Tribute to the Father of waters. The principall of them is called *Luabo*, which also divides it selfe into two branches, one called *Old Luabo*, the other *Old Cuama*. The other leffe principall Arme is named *Quilimane*, (the River *Deo Boni Sinari* by *Faticá Gama*, when hee discovered *India*) for the good newes which thence he received of *Mozambique*, and therefore heere lett vpon it a Pillar with a Croffe, and the Armes of *Portugall*, and named the Country *Terra da Sãoda Raphael*. This River hath also another great Arme issuing from it, called the River of *Linde*: so that *Zambeze* enters the Sea with five mouthes or Armes very great.

Luabo is failed all the yeer long, but *Quilimane* only in the Winter. They faile vpon this River 120 West North-west about two hundred leagues, to the Kingdome of *Sacumbe*, where it makes a great Fall from *Rockes*, beyond which they goe vpon the River twentie leagues to the Kingdome of *Chicoma*, in which are Mines of *Siluer*, which are not to be had by reason of the frequent current; but from *Chimosa* vponwards it is Navigable, but how farre they know not. *Luabo* hath its name of an Iland so called in the Barre thereof in nineteene degrees, which Iland divides all the South from *Old Cuama* on the North and in the East each fluteth the other by entercourse of a streame five leagues long, which is the length and breadth of the Iland, peopled with *Mores* and *Cafres*. The *Pangayos* are great Barkes of *Mozambique* here discharge, being too great to steepe higher, and carrie their goods in a Fleet of small Boates to the Fort of *Sena*, which is sixty leagues. The Land on the North-side is called *Bavoro*, on the South *Batonga*. In the middle of the River are many Ilands, some very great, the biggest and best is called *Chingoma*; at the end whereof *Zambeze* divides it selfe into *Luabo* and *Quilimane*.

The second Ile of Note is *Inbangoma*, neere the Fort of *Sena*, tenne leagues long and in some places a league and a halfe broad. The *Portugalls* saile here by day, and fasten themselves to the Ilands by night, by reason of the Currents and Showlows. The *Cafres* inhabiting by the way, come with their Boats and sell them victuals, whereof the outflowing of the River maketh the Countrey plentifull. In March and April the fields are our-flowne and other Rivers filled from hence; and yet here they in those Months no raines, nor melting of any Snowes, whereby it appears that those Inundations come from farre Countreys. In this time the Countrey is sickly, and many *Cafres* dye of *Dietaries*, then bred by the grosse Ayre, caused by the 30 waters.

In these Rivers are many *Zona* or *Zoa*; so they call the River-horfs, greater then two of our Horfs together, with thick and short hinder-legs, hauing five Clowes on each fore-foot and four on the hinder-foot; the footing large as it were of an Elephant the mouth wide and full of teeth, foue of which are turnned each about two palmes (or spans) long, the two lower straight vp, and those about turned like a Bores teats, all foure being about a great spanne eminent from the mouth. The head is as big as that of three Oxen. I saw a Skull of one of them a *Cafres* doore to great mouth. The head is as big as that of three Oxen. I saw a Skull of one of them a *Cafres* doore to great mouth. The head is as big as that of three Oxen. I saw a Skull of one of them a *Cafres* doore to great mouth. The head is as big as that of three Oxen. I saw a Skull of one of them a *Cafres* doore to great mouth.

that he made his Son a Boy of ten or eight yeeres of age) to fit downe in the mouth vpon the netter jaw, closing the jaws together. They lye commonly in the waters; but feed on the Land on grasse and beehes, and doe much hurt to fowled fields of Maiz and Rice, both with feeding and treading. They are like to our Horfes only in face, eyes, eares, and after a fort in might and strength. They are tealous, and two Males goe not together; if two mee, they fight and sometimes kill each other: A drove or company of the Females haue but one Male, as a Cocke amongst Hens, the leffe leeing from the greater; and when the Female hath a Male Colt, the keepe close with her yongling, till the Sire should kill it. They bring forth their yong on Land, and hauing licked them well, returne to the water, where they nurse them with Milke of their teats like our licked them well, returne to the water, where they nurse them with Milke of their teats like our licked them well, returne to the water, where they nurse them with Milke of their teats like our

Alongst the Bankes runne many wilde Deales, Lyons, Tygers, Oxen, Rhinoceroses, The

phants, Buffals very fierce, wilde Kine (like to our tame) wilde Horfes, in Mane and Neighing like ours, of cleere Cheinut colour, somewhat dunce, they haue smooth straight hornes like a Deare without fangs, and clowen hooves like an Ox. The *Cafres* call it *Empoio*. They haue wilde Ailes of Russett colour, with hornes and clowen feete, which they call *Morus*, the Hell as good as Kine. They haue great snakes of many kindes of Wormes, and many *Zenas* made like Musk and like them having their heads toward their fore-legs when they runne, clowen footed, with five toes on all their body of white and blacke two fingers broad, the haire foit and smooth. They haue many *Nondas* which are like *Galician* Hobbies, of darke Cheinut colour, the haire foit and short, the backe as if it were broken, the hinder legs shorter then the former. They haue

12 Deeres, Hares, many Cuet Cats; great Apes and Monkeys; the female Monkeys haue their monthly purgation like Women. There is a kind of Dogg, called *Impoio*, which goe a company of them together to seeke their prey, Iwit Runners, and Iure Bires, a middle kinde of Curie which barke not, red on the backe and white on the sides, running away from man. They bite on the Legs and Rumpes, plucking out each morzell, till with weaknesse and wearinesse the prey be their owne. They haue a kinde of Worme, called *Inhasaratas*, as great as Hogs and fat like their owne. They haue a kinde of Worme, called *Inhasaratas*, as great as Hogs and fat like their owne. They haue a kinde of Worme, called *Inhasaratas*, as great as Hogs and fat like their owne. They haue a kinde of Worme, called *Inhasaratas*, as great as Hogs and fat like their owne.

13 *Biri* neere *Manica*, are small Snakes, called *Roca Inbangoa*, so poysonfull that Trees or Herbes of their bite, wither; and if they bite a quick thing, it twels like a Bottle, and in foure and twentie houres, the haire, hoofs, hornes and teeth fall away and it dyeth, except counter-poyson be applyed. Of these Snakes the King *Biri* makes a custome to poyson Arrowes, which drawing blood cause the effects aforesaid: no Subject is permitted to vie the same. Certaine *Cafres* bitten by one of these Snakes, get it in his hands, and bit it againe so angrily, that they both dyed the same day. Their Lions are dreadful, of a darke gray or durie all-colour, not spotted. The Ounce is spotted, bigger then a Gray-hound and longer, made much like our Cats, and prey on Cats, and Dogs, and Catwell, which they therefore flue vpon every night. There are innumerable Wormes like Beetles, whose tailes shine in the night like burning coales, and

14 are so many that they enlighten all the ayre. There are Rats whose biting is venomous, and their smell very sweet of Muske. Great Bats they haue as big as Pigeons, which the *Cafres* kill, hay, and eat as much as they will. They haue in the wilde hills the *Torcos*, as bigge as Babblers, belly and fat, which they boyle and roste for dainties. They haue many *Zanganos*, Hires of a strange mixture. They make a Ball of Clay, which they fasten on the Wall, or Tiles made full of holes like a Bee-hive; in each hole they put a little Worme, such as breed in holes, some white, some blacke, some greene, or gray, of diuers kindes, whatsoever they find; and then stop the mouth of the Ball or Hiv with new Clay. These infested Wormes beget *Zanganos* with legs and wings, which eat thorow the Clay, and die out and breale, so that diuers kindes there is made one kinde very wonderfull. They haue diuers kindes of Birds, some of

15 a rare Colours and Notes, brought vp in Cages; Doves, some with golden winges very faire; a fiele of three sorts, one greater then those of *Portugall*, blacke on the backe, and white on the belly, with a red Crest on the head, hard and sharpe like a horse; many Cranes; Pelicans as bigge as Turkey-cocks, whitish, with feet very thick and short, luing in the River on Fish. Ravens as bigge as Peacocks, and of that fallion, but the wings blackish, without feathers on the necke and head, covered there with a white ragged skin full of Dandrow; they frequent the Coast and Dung-hill for Carrion, and for mens dung. They haue one kinde of Fowles, called *Carrivanes*, as bigge as Cranes, but more beautifull, the back like blacke Stain, exceeding white on the belly and breast; the neck two spannes and a halfe long, covered with fine white feathers like filke, which are excellent for plumes; vpon the head it hath a Cap of blacke feathers very fine (as our gold Finches haue red) and in the middle thereof a crest or plume almost a span long

16 of white, fine, thare feathers, standing out from the top, and three shining like a round forme, like a very white Mulhroom with a white halfe, and resembling a *Sombro*, as the *Sol* or *Indian* Canopoe to keepe of the Sunne. The *Cafres* call this the King of Birds, because their Kings haue such a *Sombro*, and for the great fine and beaurtie of them.

17 A

Wilde Harkes.

Wilde Affes.

Zenas, see figs. 334.

Wilde Dog.

A strange Worme.

Muske Rats venomous.

Zangano, a kind of Hires of a various kinde.

Carrivanes, Birds of great beaurtie.