## PILGRIMES.

FN FIVE BOOKES.

The fixth, Contayning Nauigations, Voyages, and Land-Discouries, with other Historicall Relations of AFRICA.

The feuenth, Nanigations, Voyages, and Discouries of the Sea-Coasts and In-land Regions of Africa, which is generally called Acthopia: by English men, and others,

The eighth, Peregrinations and Trauels by land in Palestina, Natolia, Syria, Grabia, Persia; and other parts of A S I A.

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.

Thetenth, Prateritorum, or Discoueries of the World, specially such as in the other Bookes are omitted.

The Second Part.

Unus Deus , Una Veritas.



LONDON

Prated by William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, and are to be fold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the Rose.

6 2 5.

but somewhat long, of the forme of a Pyramide, or such a little Obelishe, as I have set in the marrine. fishest in nothing doe they differ one from another, but in their placing and situation, yet so conformed that they are wondrous plaine distinct and perspicuous. What kinde of building the whole was substituted to the state of building the whole was substituted to the state of building the whole was substituted to the state of building the whole was substituted to the state of th Corinchian , Ionick , Dorick , or mixt ) cannot bee gathered from the remainder of theferuing: which is otherwise in the old broken walls at Rome, by which that may easily be discerned. Notwithstanding the wondrom and artificiall exactnesse of the worke, the beautie a delegancy of it, shining out of the proportion and symmetrie, doth dazle the eyes of the beholders. But nothing amazed me more, then the barduesse and durablenesse of these Marbles and Inspers : for in many places there are Tables so solide. and fo curiously wrought and polished, that yee may fee your face in them, as in a glasse. Besides the Authors, by me alreadie commended; Arrianus and Iustine make special mention of this Palace: 10 and they report , that Alexander the Great (at the instigation of Thais, a famous Whore of Athens) did burne it downe. But most delicately of all doth Diodorus deliuer this storie.

Caftic. Sepulcher.

The whole Castle was encompassed with a threefold circle of walls, the greater part whereof bath yeelded to the violence of time and weather. There stand also the Sepulchres of their Kings, placed on the fide of that Hill, at the foote whereof the Castle it felfe is built : and the monuments fland inft fo farre one from another, as Diodorus reporteth. In a word, all doth fo agree with his discourse of u, that be that bath seene this, and read that, cannot possibly be decemed. More then this, there remayne ust amy markes of fo huge a Citie : but that nigh about halfe a league from the Castle, there stands up anuler Pillar, as bigge as the rest: and two other shorter ones too, set a little farther off: and in them did my Sermants (se some herses of Marble, large like a Colosius, and some men also of Giantly stature. To 20 tell you true (as neere as it was, and easily done, yet) I was loath to goe thither; both, because all that Plaine was cut full of little Brookes, Ditches, and Slufes drawne out of the River Araxis: and alle. because I would be held there no longer, having alreadie spent two dayes in beholding the things which I have described. Now, though that Plaine be very fruitfull, and (as I said) all watered with Watercourfes; though it lye open enery way about ten leagues, that it might well maintagne fo great a Citie, as Persepolis sometime was : yet now it is taken up onely with one small Towne of some foure bundreth bouses; compassed about with fat pastures, fruitfull Fields, and most fertile and pleasant Orchards and Closes, and sumified with all manner of sade, and such pure wholsome water to drinke, that I doe not remember that euer I sasted the like any where else. This Towne is called Margatean, and is a latte diftant from the Castle. As for the King himselfe , I had beene with him at Cashin , before I came 20

Marzatean,

Casbin is a towne some three hundred leagues distant from Ormuz; and from bence one hundreth long ones. There had the King levied a mightie armie of Horse and Foot to meete the Turkes forces, who, as enemies, innaded the frontiers of the Persian Empire. There I abode therefore but fortie daies, being by the King royally entertained, with cheerefull expressions of a louing minde. But when he was to goe to Soltania ( some fifteene leagues from thence ) is muster his companies, which were there met; be let me plainely understand, that before his departure he would dispatch mee for my returne to Ormuz. Soone after, haung suddenly changed his mind, bee commanded mee to retire my selfe hither : whither be promifed, so some as the warre was over, to come himselfe, and to send me away. But when the warre was quickly ended (which I forefaw by undoubted signes at Cashin) the King withdrew himselfe to Fa- 40 sabac : which is a Towne of Hercania, by the Caspian Sea, which bee loues and delights in much. He presently sent me a messenger to signific that he would certainly come hither in the spring, to celebrate his birth-day. This unwelcome newes troubled mee more then all the toyle and trouble of the whole voyage. I resolved therefore to dispatch to him one of my Gentlemen, with the Abbot of Saint Augustines: who if they should perceive that his comming were likely to be delayed long, might procure my dispatch though at a most unscasonable time for sailing, and at my great perill to venter upon the heate at Ormuz, is

Ferabat.

Summer in Supportable. Concerning the peace or truce agreed upon by these Princes, after a bloudy field fought between Tauris and Ardevill, it is to no purpose to report, since it is publishe and divulged, though their concuents and conditions be yet kept close. If the State were at more quiet in Molcouie, I would (goe by Aftracan 10 and) make a courney through that Countrey, in my returne. But it is ft ange, what miseries and calamities affict that Nation : which in ancient time halb so flourished and prenailed, that it scattered and put downe the Tartatians of the East, who were dreadfull to the whole world. Of which miseries and defructions the ground and author was that counterfeit Demetrius, who having by plaine confenage vierped once the empire of the Rushians, left it in a continued line to fix other falfe tyrants of his name af-

Two Comets feene alfo here 1618. \* As we have feene fince in Turker, Poland, fill ice.

The conclusion of these my letters shall be the relation of two Comets, which during this time wee beheld, the one, on the tenth of November, began to shine two houses before Sunne-rising; whose appearing was observed betweene East and South. The colour was like to the sume which ariseth from the slame containe a fixt part of the Zodiake : the forme ( as some imagined ) like a Cimiter ; which fort the Grecians call Xiphias, boding \* borrible euents. This Comet (me thought ) refembled rather a yeeremanie, organs, France, ore, and old spring of Palme, which being not yet spred is a little bowed at the top: it moued toward the South. Twelne or thirteene daies after the rifing of this Comet , another oppeared with bayrie rayes , of an

CH AP. 12. S. 1. Superstition to Corpo Santo. Children of the Sunne.

ordinarie fashion, coloured like the Planet Venus, and much about that bignesse, or a little bigger. It arofe derectly East. And though at fuss it were farre lesse then the former yet increasing daily more and more, it grew almost as bug as the other. By the proper motion it moved it selfe with the Primum Mobile, not farre from the verticall Line. Moreoner, three or foure daies after the arifing of this, that other vanished. Sure they had both of them a very short period, insomuch as the latter scarce shewed it selfe aboue ten daies. It was observed, that toward the end, it looked more red. Howsever it be, if these Comets persend mischiefe, the mischiefe (sure) cannot be long-lasting, like others, whereof wee may see Would God fore in the world.

he had beene or may be a true prelige.

CHAP. XII.

Collections out of the Voyage and Historie of Friar Io Ao dos SAN C-TOS bu Æthiopia Orientalis, & Varia Historia, and out of other Portugals, for the better knowledge of Africa and the Christianitie therein.

The Authors Voyage and Acts in these parts ; Sea accidents, Moorish foeleries, English Ships : Of Sofala, the Fort; the Fruits and Plants of those parts.



He faid Friar went with a Fleet from Lifton in Aprill 1586. Iuly the first, they In. des Santies came before the Cape of good bope, and had fuch faire weather, that they tooke Lade Var bift. great store of Fish, till a faire gale set them onwards for Mozambique. Being 6.18. against Terra do Metal (which trends betwixt thirtie two and thirtie foure degrees South) they were encountred with a great storme, the Windes and Waues bellowing and billowing (in a seeming) conspiracie to their ruine. The second

night of this tempest, the ninth of July, they saw on their maine tops a Corpo fante in figure of a flame of fire bright and finning, from thence removing to the Mizen-mail; and the Pilot fa- " Failes. luted it, faying, Salue Corpo fanto, falue; Boa viegem, boa viegem: Haile Corpo fantto, baile, a A Corpo Santo good voyage, a good voyage. And most of the people with many teares of toy made the same an-saluted, and liver, Boa viagem, boa viagem: the light having there long continued, vanished. The Mariners therein How beleeue that this light is S. Pero Gonçalues Telmo Natural of Palencia 2 Citic in Caftile, 2 Do- truly is it faid minican, upon whom they ordinarily call being endangered in tempests, and either call it Saint of such, 10.4. Peter Gongalues, or S. Telmo, or Corpo Santo. Many times it appeareth, and so long they hold Tee within see themselves secure, and ordinarily the stormes are moderated when it commeth, as it happened the member to the secure of the secure o to vs in this voyage; and therefore they held it in much denotion, albee it be but naturall, caused by exhalations: which the Mariners denie, faying, that fomtimes 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 Profit of Leis rehearled, that hee fometimes appeares visible to Mariners when they call upon him in tem- gends of lies of pests, and delivers them from Sea dangers. Whiles this light appeared, a Souldier kneeling downe in the ship before it, smote his breast, saying, with many teares. Adoroves men Shor S. Adoration to Pero Gongaluez, vos me saluar neste perigo por vossa mesfericordia; repeating it many times. I adore an exhalation, theemy Lord Saint Peter Gonçalnez, O fane me in this danger for thy mercie. I and an other father supposed a told him, this adoration was due only to God, and that the Saints should be prayed to in another Saint: and to a Saint as to nanner. He answered worse to the purpose. My God shall be be now which shall deliner me from God : adouble

this danger. We then left him, but the next day the storme being past he confessed his fault. On the feuen and twentieth they came to Baixes da Iudia in two and twentie South, and the the Popith thirteenth of August came to Mozambique : from thence by the Vicar Generals appointment, I opinion, which and another Dominican were fent for Sofala, one hundred and fixtie leagues diffant, for the feruice flun bling of Christianitie in those parts in November following. In the yeere 1,88, the Saint Thomas blocke before having passed the Cape, was wracked neere Terrado Natal, and some of the companie escaping, the blind in went on thoare in Terra des Famos, & hapned on more humane Cafres then the most are in those worthip of parts, which had neuer feene white man before, called them Children of the Saune, and game creatures. them to eate and drinke. Stephen Verga the Captaine, and some others adventured on a journey to thence by land (about eightie leagues) to Sofala, where they gave great thankes to God and our Children of

Ouer against the Fortresse of Sofala, is an Iland on the other side of the River called Inbanzato, of which in former times was Lord a Moore, called Muynhe Mafamede, fo friendly to the Por-

provident and prodigality. And when they doe the most, some friend takes the forlorne man promote and promote man, carries him to the wilde vncultinated place, and layes him at some bush, or at the foot of atree, with a little Vessell of water to drinke and a little Mais to eate if he can; and so leaues him till he dyes without more care of him : And although fome Cafar passe by, and fee him groane or lament, yet will hee give him no helpe. And this brutishnesse is to naturall to them, that fome, when they feele themselves deadly sicke, take order to bee so carryed to the Wildernesse. and laid at the foote of a Bush, and their dye like beasts.

White Cafres.

In Mocaranga some Parents as blacke as Pitch, have white Goldi-locked children like Flowmings. Whiles I was in the Countrey, the Quitene nourished one white childe in the Court, as mings. Whites I was in the Manamotapa kept two other white Cafres with like admiration. The Cafres fay fuch are the Children of the Deuill, begotten of blacke women by him when they are afleepe. I faw at Gos a white Cafar Wench in Dom. Hieronimo Continho his House, given him by the Vice-Roy Dom. Francisco da Gama, and after the returning Captayne Maior of the ships) at Saint Helena: and although both her Parents were Negroes, thee was fo white that her Evelids were also of that colour.

In the River Inhagues betwixt Sofala and Luabo, a Negro of fixtie yeares brought forthand fuckled a Chld. Many Cafres have two or three children at a Birth. One Peter a Chriffen Ca-Numerous 11-fue, & strange far at Sofala, his Wife dying after trauell of a Daughter, nourished the same with Milke of his ownebreits a whole yeare, at the end whereof it dyed of Wormes, and then the Milkedryed up in his brefts. He told mee, that pitie of the Motherleffe crying Infant, which his pourtie 20 could not otherwise relecue, caused him to seeke to still it with laying it to his brest, and then gaue it ione what to drinke, which having continued two or three dayes his brest began to yeld Milke. Persons of credit in India told me the like of a poore Iem of Ormu, which nourished his Sonne with his brefts, the Mother dying when it was young, in the Caffle. A Cafar in the Riuer Ouilimane had brefts great, and bearing out like a woman which gives luck, but had no Milke therein. Aft r my returne to Portugall, I heard by eye-witnesles of a poore man in Moura, which being fixtie yeares old, had as much Milke as a woman Nurfe, and gaue fucke to two

Moura.

Chican;4.

King Sebastian fent Francis Barret, with title of Governour and Captayne Generall of a great Armads, to goe to Sofala, to conquer the Golden Mines in the Kingdome of Mocaranga, and 10 particularly those of Manica. In the Conquest whereof he made great Warres with the Quitene, who reigneth ouer the Countrey in the way from Sofala to Manica, the Mines beeing in the Neighbour Kingdome of Chicangua. In thefe paffages by Land or River, the Quiteue opposed himielie with many Battels; who notwithstanding pierced the Countrey to Zimbaobe, and made the Quitene flie to the Mountaynes, with his women and people. Hee fired the Citie and passed two dayes further without opposition. Then the Chicanga fent him prouison (whereof he had great want) intimating his joy to fee him in his Kingdome; which hee requited with a Present, and came to his Citie, where he was kindly entertayned, a peace concluded with grant of free Merchanditing. The Portugals had conceited themselves of so much Gold, that they thought they might fill fackes, and take as much as they listed; but when they faw the trouble, 40 difficultie, and danger of life which the Cafres luftayned to get it forth of the earth and flones, their minds were altered. They get it three wayes, one by making Mines (which sometime fall on them) and following the veines which they know, take thence the Earch, washing the fame in bolls. Another, after Raines, fearshing the Brookes of the fields and hils where they find pieces of Gold: the third, out of certayne stones in particular Mines, which have veines of Gold, which they breake into poulder, and wash the same in bolls, where the rest runnethaway with the water, the Gold remayning in the bottome. This third they call Matuca, and is

Three wayes

Matrica and Tribute to the Qui suc.

the baseft, the other Dababo.

Barret at his returne thought of revenge vpon the Quitene, which he prevented with courte fies and presents: and agreement was made betwixt them, that the Captayne of Sofala should 50 yearely give the Quitene two hundred Clothes for free and fecure passage thorow his Countrey to Chicanga, which are worth at Sofala more then one hundred Cruzados, and among ft the Cafres, aboue one hundred thousand Reys. For this tribute which they call Curua, the Quiene fends foure Embaladors yearely, called Mutumes; one of which repretents his Per fon, and he alone is holden in like respect and reverence in that Journey; the second is called the Korgs Month, whose Office is to deliuer the Kings Message; the third they call the Kings Eze, who is appointed Quer-seer of all hee sees done, to relate the same to him at their returne; the fourth is called the Kmgs Eare, and is to heare all that is spoken on both parts. They are all Lords, and fometimes the Kings Sonnes, he especially which represents his person, and are presented by the Cafres in the way; and bring aboue one hundred others with them in company to carrie the 60 Curua and their Gifts. When they are neere Sofala, the Captayne fends principall Mooresto conduct them to the Caffle. Before them goe Labourers, and Dancers in great brauery, their heads adorned with plumes of Cockes tayles: next follow Cafres, in a ranke or file, and after them the Mutumes in their order, he being last which represents the Quineses person, and with

him the Keque or Principall Moore. The Captayne entertaynes them in the Hall, accompanied with all the Portugals in the Towne, and after lodgeth them in the Moores houses, and furnisheth them with prouition feuen or eight dayes. The Captayne sometimes dischargeth the Ordnance of the Cattle to honour them; but they defired the Quitene, being afraid or that Thunder, to fend to the Portugalls to hide their Inhuates or Gunnes, when they came to demand the Curna; Quiteues Triwhich he did accordingly. The Cafres pay their Tribute to the Quitene, in every Village or bute of the Towne making one great heape of Mais for the King; and every Inhabitant being further bound Cafres. to labour in the Kings Workes certayne dayes of the yeare, in digging, fowing, &c. The Merchants pay befides three of twentie of their Merchandife. The Portugals which trade to Ma-

In nica pay one cloth of twentie, and so of other wares.

The Moores of Sofala have cultomes no leffe barbarous. If one of them marrie, he feekes out Moores of Sofala another luftie Moore which may carrie him on his backe on the Marriage day from his owne latheir cuhouse to the Brides, albeit it bee halfe a league off, without resting by the way t for if hee stomes. refts, that day is held valuckie, and hee must feeke a stronger to performe it without relting on another day, or elle the Marriage is marred and broken off. They are also very poore, yet will have a fine cloth to be buried in; which buriall is like that before of the Cafrer, in the wild vntilled fields or woods; and in the Graue they fet Rice, Mais, and Water. Vpon the Graue they fet two stones one at the head, the other at the feet, which they amount with Sanders ground and smelling: the kindred after continuing to anount the stones and set Rice on 20 the Grave. The Christians there were as scrupulous of the Mats or Chaires of their slaves de-

crafed; but I bestowed them on the fire or water, and they besought me of Charitie to forbeare. left fome euils should befall them from the dead. Both Moores, Cafres, and Christians of Sofala are much addicted to Dreames, and give much credit to them, notwithstanding they often find

them falle, and are otherwise very superstitious.

In the River of Sofida, foure leagues from the Fort is the Iland Maroupe, eight leagues long and a league and halfe broad. The Quirene gave the better part of it to Roderigo Lobo , and also the title of his Wife, a falhion of courtefie by him vied to the Portugals, which he loues, intimas An honorable ting his respect no lesse to them then to his Wife, and the Cafres do much honour to those whom title to be calhee honoureth with that Title. That lland hath excellent game for fifting and hunting of divers Wife. 30 beafts which they take divers wayes; by digging pits three yards long, halfe that breadth at the top and ftraighter at the bottome of a mans height in deepneffe couered with ftickes, and on them boughes or straw : another way is with multitudes to encompasse a place like a halfe Moone; and then put in Dogges which by barking scarre the beafts to the River, where they are provided with Boats and Affagages for that purpole : a third way is when the River overfloweth, and all the beafts betake them to fome higher places of the Iland, where they are eafily affailed with Arrowes and Affagaies in Boats. And there fland Elephants, Lions, Tygres, Eunuches, Deere, wild Kine, Swine, and other wild beafts together, without hurting one another, as they did in Noahs Arke, all awed with the feere of the waters. It hapned that the faid Lobo once with other beafts killed a Lion, which might have endangered him the loffe of the Ile, and 40 of his life, had he beene a Cafar; neither dare or will the Cafres bee filent. Whereupon hee fent the Quiteue a Prefent of twentie Clothes and the Lion, faying, that he the Kings Wife was fowing for his Husband, and that Lion came and affayled him, whereupon he strucke him with the end of his Spale for his Husbands honor, and hath now fent him dead to take reuenge on him for the discourtesie done to his Wife. His Presents and present wit excused him. The Cafres most of

ð. III.

Of the River Cuama, and the adiacent Country; the Beasts, Fowles, Fishes of those parts : the Hils of Lupata ; of the Mongas, Rufumba, Sena. Tete, Massapa, and of the Kingdome of Manamotapa; Also of Ophir, and of the Golden Mines of Fura.

them have bad and broken teeth, which (they fay) comes by the wet and fennie foile, and of

eating parched Pulse hote. Most of them also have Ruptures, some so much that thereby they

He Riuer Cnama is by them called Zambeze; the head whereof is fo farie within Land that none of themknow it, but by tradition of their Progenitors fay it comes from a Lake in the millforthe Continent, which yeelds allo other great Ruers, duers and Zamezo wayes vifiting the Sea. They call it Zambeze, of a Nation of Cafres dwelling neere that Lake, bezeageet tiwhich are to called. It hath a strong current, and is in divers places more then a league broad. uer deteriord.

Twentie leagues before it enters the Sea, it divides it felfe into two armes, each Daughter as great as the Mother, which thirtie leagues diffant pay their Tribute to the Father of waters. The principall of them is called Luabo, which also divides it felfe into two branches, one called Old Luabo, the other Old Cuama. The other leffe principall Arme is named Quilmane, (the Riner Dos Bons Sinaes by Vasco di Gama, when hee discouered India) for the good newes which River of good there he received of Mofambique, and therefore he there fet vp a stone Pillar with a Crosse, and the Armes of Portugall, and named the Countrey Terra de fancia Raphael.) This River hath allo another great arme issuing from it, called the River of Linde: fo that Zambeze enters the Sea with fine mouthes or Armes very great.

Luabo is failed all the yeere long, but Quilimane only in the Winter. They faile vp this River to

Luaba Iland.

Well North-well aboue two hundred leagues, to the Kingdome of Sacumbe, where it makes a great Fall from Rockes, beyond which they goe up the River twentie leagues to the Kingdome of Chicona, in which are Mines of Silver, which eannot be failed by reason of the strong current; but from Chimoca vpwards it is Nauigable, but how farre they know not. Luabo hath its name of an Iland fo called in the Barre thereof in nineteene degrees, which Iland divides old Luaboon the South from Old Cnama, on the North; and in the East each falutes the other by entercourse of a streame fine leagues long, which is the length and breadth of the Hand, peopled with Moores and Cafres. The Pangayos or great Barkes of Mofambique here discharge, being too great to raffe hisher, and carrie their goods in a Fleet of small Boates to the Fort of Sena, which is fixty leagues. The Land on the North-fide is called Borore, on the South Botonga. In the midft of 20 the River are many Ilands, some very great; the biggest and best is called Chingoma; at the end whereof Zambeze duides it tel e into Luabo and Quilimane.

The fecond lle of Note is Inhangoma, neere the Fort of Sena, tenne leagues long, and in some places a league and a halfe broad. The Portugals faile here by day, and faften themselves to the Ilands by nights, by reason of the Currents and Shallowes. The Cafres inhabiting by the way, come with their Boats and fell them victuals, whereof the overflowing of the River makes the Countrey plentifull. In March and Aprill the fields are over-flowne and other Rivers tilled from hence; and yet haue they there in those Moneths no raines, nor melting of any Snowes, whereby it appeares that those Inundations come from farre Countries. In this time the Countrev is fickly, and many Cafres dye of Dileates, then bred by the groffe Ayres, caufed by the 30 Waters. In these Rivers are many Zono or Zoo, fo they call the River-horses, greater then two of our

lus receives not their waters from the fame Lake. their increase being in so differing Times.

River-horfe described.

Horfes together, with thick and fhort hinder-legs, having five clawes on each fore-foot, and foure on the hinder-foot; the footing large as it were of an Elephant; the mouth wide and ful of teeth, foure of which are remarkable, each about two palmes (or spans) long, the two lower straight vp, and those aboue turned like a Bores tusks, all foure being aboue a great spanne eminent from the mouth. The head is as big as of three Oxen. I saw a Skull of one of them at a Cafres doors to great that he made his Sonne (a Boy of feuen or eight yeares of age) to fit downe in the mouth vpon the nether jaw, cloting the jawes together. They have commonly in the waters, but feed on the Land on graffe and boughes, and doe much hure to fowed fields of Mais and Rice, both with fee- 40 ding and treading. They are like to our Hories only in face, eyes, eares, and after a fort in neighing. They are realous, and two Males goe not together; if two meete, they fight and fometimes kill each other: A drove or company of the Females have but one Male, as a Cocke amongst Hens, the leffe fleeing from the greater : and when the Female hath a Male Colt, she keeps alone with her yongling, left the Sirethould kill it. They bring forth their yong on Land, and having licked them well, returne to the River, and there nourish them with Milke of their teats like our Mares. Their Hides are much thicker then an Oxe-hide, all of one colour, ash-coloured gray, most of them with a white strake on the face all quite downe, and a starre in the fore-head, haire rough; mane little and short. They are much subiect to the falling sicknesse, in which they beate their brefts with their left fore-feet very flrongly bending the same back, and falling there so on, and in that fit are often fiene and fometimes flaine by the Cafres. They are very bold in the water, and very fearefull by Land, as I have beene by experience. The Cafree take them in pits which they digge and couer with boughes and graile, betwixt the River and the Corne-fields, when being falne they are eafily killed : likewife they lay in their Corne grounds, halfe corered with earth, thicke boards of a yard long tell of sharpe Harping Irons; whereon the House treading cannot free his foot, nor goe away, nor breake the boards, and to are experted to flugter. They alfostrike them in their Boats with Harping Irons fastned to the Boate by a Cere, which he drawes after him, and after with Affagays and Arrowes, being tyred, they differch him, and share this their Venison amongst the Hunters. In my lourney up the Rnor Lusbs, to Sena, I faw ten or twelue Boats in this Herfe-chafe. The Cafree report that a Lion perfeed a 60 Deere to the River, where he without, and a Crocodile in the water, leafed on her, as two Chanpions of the two Elements, in fo equall force that neither preuayled, and at (14t) many Cofres came, and with noyfe parted the Fray first, and then the prev.

Alongft the Bankes runne many wilde Beatls, Lions, Tyeres, Olines, Rhinocurotes, Flor

phants, Buffals very fierce, wilde Kine (like to our tame) wilde Horfes, in Mane and Neighing Wilde Horfes. like ours, of cleere Cheinut colour, fomewhat dunne, they have smoothe streight hornes like a Deare without finags, and clouen hoofes like an Oxe. The Cofres call it Empophos. They have wilde Afles of Rufletish colour, with hornes and clouen feete, which they call Meris, the flesh Wilde Affes. as good as of Kine. They have great varietie of Wormes, and many Zenras made like Mules, and Ziura, fee fug. like them holding their heads toward their fore-legs when they runne, clouen footed, with 584. firakes ouer all their body of white and blacke two fingers broad, the haire foit and imoothe. They have many Nondos which are like Galician Hobbies, of darke Chefnut colour, the haire fort and thort, the backe as if it were broken, the hinder legs thorter then the former. They have 10 Deeres, Hares, many Cuet Cats; great Apes and Monkeys; the female Monkeys have their

monethly purgation like Women. There is a kind of Dogs, called Impumpes, which goe a com- Wilde Dog. panie of them together to leeke their prey, fwift Runners, and fure Biters, a middle kinde of Curre which barke not, red on the backe and white bellied, running away from men. They bite on the Legs and Rumpes, plucking out each morfell, till with weaknesse and wearinesse the prey be their owne. They have a kinde of Worme, called Inhazaras, as great as Hogs and fa-faioned iomewhat like, with thin and blacke haire, five fingers like the fingers of a man on each hinder foot, and foure on the fore-foot, and long nailes thereon. They live in holes under the ground like Conie-berries, with two or three entrances. They line vpon Ants, putting their tongues (two spans and a halfe long, like a wax candle) into the Ant-holes (which they scrape A strange 20 with their clawes) whereon the Ants running they pull it in, and fo feed and fill themselves. One Wormes

of our Slaues killed one of them and brought it home; opened it and found no dung in the belly but winde, and some have thought that they lived onely on Aire, and they are often found gaping against the winde. The fielh of them is good to eate, tastes like Porke, especially the inwards; but without fat. The fnout is very long and flender, long eares like a Mule, without haire, the taile thick and strait of a spanne long, fashioned at the end like a Distaffe. They have great Lizards, of which I have feene one dead a yard and a halfe long, as bigge as a mans thigh: they have great and sharpe teeth, a blacke tongue, harped in the end. They bite venemously, but their poyfon is not deadly. There are Snakes of eighteene or twentie spannes, as bigge as a mans legge; they kill Sheepe, Goats, Swine, Hens, and are very poyfonfull. In the Kingdome of

20 Biri neere Manica, are small Snakes, called Ruca Inhanga, so poysonfull that Trees or Herbs which they bite, wither : and if they bite a quick thing, it iwels like a Bottle, and in foure and twentie houres, the haires, hoofes, hornes and teeth fall away and it dyeth, except counterpoylon beeapplyed. Of these Snakes that King Bri makes a confection to poylon Arrowes, which drawing bloud cause the effects aforesaid : no Subject is permitted to vie the same. A certayne Cafre bitten by one of theie Snakes, got it in his hands, and bit it againe fo angerly, that they both dved the fame day. Their Lions are dreadfull, of a darke gray or durtie ath-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 Cattell, which they therefore shut vp every night. There are innumerable Wormes like Beetles, whose tailes shine in the night like burning coales, and

are so many that they enlighten all the ayre. There are Rats whose biting is venomous, and Muske Rats their smell very sweet of Muske. Great Bats they have as bigge as Pigeons, which the Cafers venemous. kill, flav, and eate as fauourly as Hens. They have in the wilde fields blacke Tortorfes, as bigge as Bucklers, fleshy and fat, which they boyle and roft for dainties. They have many Zangaons, Zangaons, Flies of a flrange mixture. They make a Ball of Clay, which they faften on the Walls or Tiles kind of Flies made full of holes like a Bee-hiue; in each hole they put a little Worme, such as breed in holes, of a various fome white, some blacke, some greene, or gray, of divers kindes, whatsoever they finde; and kinde. then flop the mouth of the Ball or Hine with new Clay. These inclosed Wormes beget Zungaons with legs and wings, which eate thorow the Clay, and flie out and breade, fo that of diuers kindes there is made one kinde very wonderfull. They have divers kindes of Birds, tome of faire Colours and Notes, brought vp in Cages; Doues, some with golden wings very faire;

To Geele of three forts, one greater then those of Portugal, blacke on the backe, and white on the belly, with a red Creston the head, hard and sharpe like a horne; many Cranes; Pelicans as bigge as Turky-cocks, whitish, with feet very thick and short, living in the River on Fish : Rauens as bigge as Peahens, and of that fashion, but the wings blackish, without feathers on the necke and head, couered there with a white ragged skin full of Dandrow; they frequent the Coast and Dung-hill for Carrion, and for mens dung. They have one kinde of Fowles, called Curhanes, as bigge as Cranes, but more beautifull, the back like black Sattin, exceeding white Curhant Birds on the belly and breatt; the neck two ipannes and a halfe long, conered with fine white feathers of great beaulike filke, which are excellent for plumes : upon the head it hath a Cap of blacke feathers, very the. faire (as our gold Finches haue red) and in the midst thereof a crest or plume almost a span long,

60 of white, fine, itrait feathers, equall on the top, and there spreading themselves into a round forme, like a very white Muhrom with a white stalke, and refembling a Sombrero de Sol (or Indian Canopee to krepe off the Sunne.) The Cafars call this the King of Birds, because their Kings have such a Sombreiro, and for the greatnesse and beautie of them.