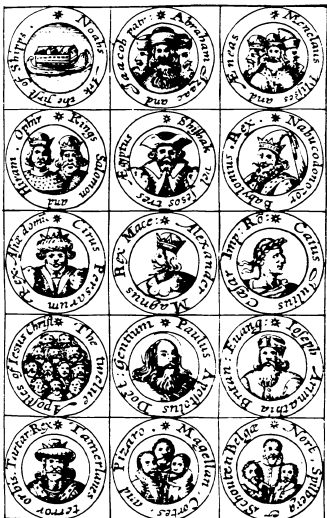




He shewed his word vnto Jacob and he hath not dealt so with any nation. Plal: 147.



HUNC TANTVM NOBIS FACTA OSTENDERE, NEC VITRA ESSE SIVNT.



HAKLVIVS POSTHVMVS
 or
PVRCHAS HIS PERGRINES
 Contayning a His tory of the World, in Sea voyages, & lande Trauells, by Englishmen & others.
 Wherein
 Gods Wonders in Nature & Providence, The Artes, Arts, Varieties & Vanities of Men, wth a world of the Worlds Rarities, are by a world of Euyntnesse Authors, Related to the World.
 Some left written by V. Hakluyt at his death, Men since added. His work purposed & perfected. All examined abridged, & Illustrated wth Notes, enlarged wth Discourses, Adorned wth pictures, and Expressed in Maps. In fewer Parts. Each containing five Bookes.
 By **SAMVEL PVRCHAS B.D.**



Printed at London for Henr. FETHERSTON at the signe of the eye in Pauls Church-yard 1625.

what, how much, and whether they please to giue licence, erecting a Custome on the sea, with confiscation of shippe and goods not liewing it, in the full quantitie, to the taker and examiner.

§. IIII.

His Journey to Agra: Observations by the way, and there; and of the Decan warres there.

Comuarion,
Mutia,
Carde.



He second of January, I departed from *Comuarion* (a small village three Coles from *Suras*) to *Mutia* a great *Alden* 7 c. 21. 8 c. to *Carode*, a great country 70 c. by which on the North runneth *Surat* Riuer. It hath a Caste, with twol hundred horse. Paras good soldiers, twentie two to *Curka* 12 c. it is a great Village with a Riuer on the South side. In the way 7 c. is *Beca*, a Caste with a great Tanke, and a plantain Grove, 23. 10 c. to *Nacampore* a great Towne vnder the *Pelissaphan*. In this way on the right hand beginneth a great ridge of mountains, which come from *Aminduar* wards, neare which *Bader* keepeth, holding diuers strong holds thereon, that the King with all his force cannot hurt him. These Mountains rime to *Brampore* in the end are bred many wilde Elephants, 24. to *Doya*, 8 c. a great Towne. In the mid-way you passe a stony troublefome Riuer. This Towne hath a Caste, and is almost encompassed with a Riuer, seated in a fertile foyle. 25. to *Bador*, 10 c. a richly towne and full of theus: there is made much wine of a sweete fruit called *Mena*, but I found it not wholesome, except be burnt. This Towne is the top of note in *Pelissaphan* Land, who is a small King or *Raian*, a *Gentile*, keeping on the left of inaccessible Mountaines, which beginneth *Curka*, and extend many Counties. He holdeth two faire Cities, *Salere*, and the other *Muliere*, where the Mamuides are coynd, each hauing two or thre miglite Castles, which haue way to them but for few men abreit, or for an Elephant at most to get vp hauing also in the way eightie small Fortresses disperid on the Mountaine to guard the way. Vpon the top of these Mountaines is good pasture, and abundance of graine, fountains running thence into the Plains. The *Acabar* besieged him feuen yeeres, and in the end was forced to compound with him, giuing him *Nacampore*, *Doya*, and *Bador*, with diuers other *Aldes*, for the safe conducting of his Merchants alongh this Plane: so that he now remaineth this Kings friend, sends Presents yearly, leaues one of his sonnes at *Brampore*, for pledge of his fealtie. He is said to haue alway in readinesse foure thousand Mares of a strange breed and excellent: and one hundred Elephants. 26. 7 c. to *Nonderbar* a Cite, hort of which are many Tombs and houes of pleasure, with a Caste and a faire Tanke. feuen and twentie to *Lingull*, 10 c. a beattly Towne, with theuith inhabitants, and a dirtie castle; a deepe sandie way neare the Towne. 28. 10 c. to *Smdkerry* a great Cite Towne. In the way the Governour of *Lingull* (with others as honest as himselfe) would haue borrowed some money of me, but seeing it was for pisse powder and shor, gaue ouer, and wee drew on our Carts without trouble. On the further side of *Smdkerry* runneth a Riuer of brackish water, with drinking whereof, I got the bloody fluxe, which accompanied me to *Brampore*. 29. 10 c. to *Taulneere*, a theuith way, the Towne faire, with a Caste and a Riuer, in time of raine not passable without Boate. 30. 15 c. to *Chupra*, a great Towne. I rested two dayes by reason of raine, in which time came the Governour of *Nonderbar* with foure hundred horse, without whose company I could not haue proceeded without danger, *Can-Canna* hauing been beaten, and retired to *Brampore*, after the losse of the strong and rich Towne of *Koutapore*, whereupon the *Decanes* grew so insolent, that they made reades into this way, and spoiled many passengers.

Salere and Muliere, Cities of Brampore. Castles impregnable.

Breed of horse rare.
Nonderbar
Lingull
Smdkerry.

Taulneere.

Chupra.

Koutapore.

Rand.

Mukon, Ray for refreshing.

Beule.

Rauere.

Brampore.

Badorere.

The Tents and complice of both sides.

Description of Brampore.

The second of February, 65. to *Kard*, a country Village. The unreasonable thunder, wind and raine, with my distale, almost made an end of me: which made vs make *Mukon* the third and fourth, the fifth to *Beule* 100 c. a great towne, with a faire cattl; 6. stayed by foule weather, 7. 16 c. to *Rauere*, a great Towne, 8. 10 c. to *Brampore*, where I pitched my Tent in the *Armenians* yard, not being able for money to get an houle, the Towne was so full of soldiers. Some 2 c. hort of this Cite lyeth *Badorere*, a faire City, and betwixt these two Cities, the Campe of *Can-Canna* vnder Tents, 2 c. in length (hauing some fiftene thousand Horse, two hundred faire Elephants, an hundred peeces of Ordnance of all sizes) on the North side. On the other side, within twentie or thirte coules, lay *Amberchapon*, an *Abjeda*, and General of the King of *Decans* Forces, with some ten thousand of his owne coft, all braue soldiers, and ion forty thousand *Decanes*: in so much that the Cite of *Brampore* had certainly been loit, had not the Prince *Saltan Peruis*, and *Raian Manifengo*, come instantly downe with great Forces. For at this time he had sent to the *Can-Canna* to yeeld vp the Cite vpon composition, seeming him not able to hold it against him.

This Cite is very great, but beattly, situate in a low, vnholome aire, a very sickly place, affected especially by the bad water: On the North-east is the Caste on the Riuers bank, coming from

from *Suras* large and well fortified. By the Castles side in the Riuer lyeth an Elephant of stone, so liuely, that a liuing Elephant coming one day to drinke, ranke against it with all his force, and broke both his teeth. The head is stanced red in the fore-head; and many simple *Indian* worship it. Some two Coles forth of the Cite, is *Can-Canna* Garden called *Lod-hage*: the whole way thereto being vnder shade trees very pleasant. Within it are diuers faire walkes, with a stately small Tanke standing firme betweene foure trees, all shaded and inclosed with a wall; at the entrance without; a faire Banqueting house built aloft betweene foure trees.

I rested to the twelfth, for recovery (which God sent) vnder my Tent. Two dayes after my coming came newes of the sacking of *Rauere*, by fiftene hundred *Decan* Horie with other places nere thereto, we blessing God for our safe arriual, the way now not passable with one thousand Horie. I was here certified also by an *Armenian* Letters, of a great ouerthrow giuing to the *Portugall* Armada vpon the *Malabar* Coast, of sixtie fittie Frigates, and two Gallies, which being disperid with foule weather, were suddenly ouer of diuers creekes attailed by the *Malabars*, which was attended with spoile, fire, taking the rest fleeing. On the twelfth I rode to visit the Prince, and on the thirteenth, gaue him a Present, found him courteous, promising what I desired. The Prince had with him twentie thousand Horie, and three hundred faire Elephants, and with him, *Asaph* *Can* with some three thousand, and *Emerfer* *Rasien* late King of *Candabar*, with some thousand sold Soldiers. And during my abode in the Campe, came also *Raian Manifengo* with ten thousand Horie, all *Rabooz*, and nere a thousand Elephants: so that all the Plains in a great distance were covered with Tents very braue to behold; with the *Armie* came diuers great Boates for the transportation of forces vour waters. The Prince remouing I returned to *Brampore*; and on the sixte and twentieth, he being aduanced 25 c. towards the Enemye, I went to him to take my leave, where newes came of the ouerthrow of certaine of *Manifengos* forces.

The first of March, the Governour of *Brampore* departed for *Agra*, and I with him 125. to *Baree* a great Village, stonie & steep way, being the passage ouer the great ridge of Mountaines which come from *Aminduarwards*. About some 4 c. of this way lyeth the strong and inuincible Caste of *Haffere*, seated on the top of a high Mountaine, large and strong, able to receiue (as is reported) fortie or fiftie thousand Horie. And on the top are many faire Tankes and good pasture grounds. It hath had in the dayes of *Bader Shaha* late King thereof, some fixe hundred Peeces of Ordnance. The *Acabar* besieged it a long time, circling it on all sides, and at length tooke it by composition. For it is said, that there bred such an innumerable sort of Emmets or other small Wormes in all the waters, that the people swelled and burst with drinking therot: which mortalitye caused him to compound and deliuer it, being by meere humane force inuincible. The third, 11 c. to *Camla*, a small *Alden*, stonie, troublefome way. The fourth, *Camla*, *Madegom*, *Krygom*, *Borquel*.

The third, 11 c. to *Camla*, a small *Alden*, stonie, troublefome way. The fourth, *Camla*, *Madegom*, *Krygom*, *Borquel*. The fifth, 13 c. to *Berkul* a small Village. The sixth, 8 c. to *Taxapore* a small Towne. At 25. on this way, you passe a faire Riuer called *Naruar* which comes from *Baroche*: vpon the Banke is a prettie Towne and faire Caste, and vnder it the *Ferie* place. To passe ouer with Camels is a way a C. lower on the left hand, where is an one-aker, and not about three foot in the passage, but nere a mile ouer. The eight, 5 c. to *Mandow*, 3 c. whereof is vp a steepe stonie Mountaine, haing way but for a Coach at most. This ridge of Mountaine extendeth North-east and South-west. On the top at the Edge of the Mountaine standeth the gate or entrance of the Cite, ouer which is built a faire Fort and Houle of pleasure; the walls extending all along the Mountaine side for many Coles. On the left hand at the entrance some two or three miles distant, on the toppe of a pickted Mountaine standeth a strong Fort, and in other places disperid some ten or twelue more. For 2 c. or better within this gate the City is ruined all faue only Tombs and Meskites, which remaine in great numbers to this day, with some tottered walls of great Houles. The olde City is from gate gate 4 c. long North and South, but East and West ten or twelue Coles: and yet to the Eastward of all lyeth good pasture ground for many coules. Aloft on this Mountaine are some fixtene faire Tankes here and there disperid about the Cite. That which is now standing is very faire, but small in comparison of the former, with diuers goodly buildings all of firme stone, and faire, high gates, that I suppose the like not to be in all Christendome. At the entrance on the South within the gate of the City now inhabited, as you passe along on the left hand, stands a goodly Meskite, and ouer against it a faire Palace, wherein are intared the bodies of foure Kings, with exceeding rich Tombs. By the side therot standeth a high Turret of one hundred an fseuenteie steps high, built round with Galleries and Windows to euery room, all exceeding for goodly Pors, Arches, Pillars; the walls also interlarded with a greenefloure much beautifying. On the North-side where I came forth lyeth a piece of a foot and an halfe brace in the mouth, but the breech was in the ground. The gate is very strong with a steepe descent; and without this fixe other, all very strong, with great walled places for Courts of Guard betweene gate and gate. On this side is also a small Port, but the way thereto is exceeding itepe. All alongh of the side also runneth the wall, with flankers euer here and there among; and yet is the hill!

Artificiall Elephants.

Riuer: faced.

Portugall: lioffe.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

Riuer: faced.

The fifth of ninth took it was *Canton* a *Plan* who built the Turres, and which buried in the Palace adjoining this with three of his Successors. This Citie was built by an *Indian* some thousand years ago. *Lucebira*.

The way exceeding stony and bad at 4 c. end by eth *Lucebira*, a small Saray where were pitched the ninth. Betweene this and the ruins about 3 c. of the way, is a goodly Tanke inclosed with stone, and a banquetting house in the middle: On the South whereof are faire houles of pleasure now ruined, from whence goeth an arched bridge to the banquetting house in the Tanke.

Some halfe a Cole beyond *Lucebira* on the right hand, are foure or five faire Tankes with a great Pegole, a very pleasant place. The tenth, to *Dampiere* 14 c. good way, a small Towne. The eleuenth, to *Ongia* a faire Citie twelue long Coles. This Country is called *Malus*, a fertile soile, abounding with Opium. Here the Cole or Court is two mils *Englie*.

The twelth, we made *Mukom*. The thirteenth, to *Conofia*, 11 c. good way, a little Village. Tenqui red the price of Opium. They gize the head three scratches, from whence issue small teares, at the first white, which with the cold of the night turneth redlish, which they daily scrape, not without infinite trouble, the head being very small and yielding little. The fourteenth, to *Suenarara* 8 c. way much vni and the seventh, a people call'd *Gracia*, inhabiting the hills on the left hand, which often vngraciously entreatyn Carauans. A hundred of them had done the like to a *Cassia* now, had not our coming prevented. It is a small Towne, a furr of which is a great Tanke full of wilde fowle. The fifteenth, 10 c. to *Pompegom* a ragged *Alden*. At 4 c. end of this way lyeth *Sarampore*, a great Towne with a Cattle on the South-west side, with a faire Towne-house. Here are made faire Turbans and good linnen. Short of this Towne we met *Caan Iohn* a great Mimion of the Kings with ten thousand horse, many Elephants, and Boats carried on Carats, going for *Bramport*. On the way also we passed diuers *Manifengos* men, hee hauing in all some twenty thousand, so that it was deemed there were one hundred thousand Horse assembled.

The sixteenth, 7 c. to *Chukra*, a great Country Towne abounding with all sorts of Graine, Victuall and *Mewa* Wine: at 4 c. lyeth *Berronia* a great *Alden*. The seuenteenth, 12 c. to *Debut*, a great *Alden*, the way for the finest Coles thorough, hilly, stony, the other pleasant Plaines. The eighteenth, 7 c. to *Berron* a small Towne, but plentifull of Victuall, except fish which is scarce all this way; the way dangerous. The nineteenth, 7 c. to *Sukifera* a small ragged Towne. The twentieth, to *Syrage* 9 c., a very great Towne, where are many *Betele* Gardens. The one and twentieth and two and twentieth, we make *Muckom*. The three and twentieth, to *Cuchenary Saray* 8 c. The foure and twentieth, to *Sudora* 5 c. The furey small Towne encompassed with *Tamarind* and *Manga* Trees. The feuen and twentieth, to *Cippy* Ieuen of *Serat* Coues a mile and an halfe way thre mils, stony, full of Trees, a Desert passage: a walled Towne, faire Houles covered with Silre. Two nightes before some faxie or founteine Theues (mistaking for a late passed Carauan) layld in a darke night one hundred and fiftie *Potan* Souldiers, and fell into the pit they digged for others, ten being slaine and as many taken, the rest fled. The eight and twentieth, to *Norra* 12 c. a Desert itakely way full of Theues. In the Woods fate diuers *Chuckers* to prevent robbing, but the Foxe is often made the Gooke heard. One pretty neat Meskire and more place at the foot of the gate, a few poore Inhabitants we saw in this dayes iourney, and nineteenth faire Sarais ruined.

The Towne at the foot of the hill, hath a Cattle on the top of a stony steep mountaine, with a narrow stone cawley leading to the top some mile or better in ascent. In the way (hand three gates very strong, with places for *Corpsguard*. At the top of all is the fourth gate, which leads into the Cattle, where stands a guard, not permitting any stranger to enter without order from the King. The Towne within is faire and great, with a descent thereto; being situate in a Valley on the top of a Mountaine very strange. As it is reported, this citie is in circle some 5. or 6 c. and walled round with Towers and Flankers here and there disposed, without treason inuincible. This hath been the gate or border of the Kingdome of *Mandow*, and hath been beautifull and storied with O dance, but now is much gone to ruine. The twenty ninth to *Palacha* 7 c. the thirtieth to *Antra*, a great Towne 12 c. the thirty one to *Gualre* 6 c. a pleasant Citie with a Cattle. On the East side is on the top of a steep piked hill, a minous building where diuers great men haue been interred. On the West side is the Cattle, which is a steep craggy cliffe of 6 c. compas

Chukra, *Berron*, *Debut*, *Berron*, *Sukifera*, *Syrage*, *Calibete*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*.

Chukra, *Berron*, *Debut*, *Berron*, *Sukifera*, *Syrage*, *Calibete*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*.

Chukra, *Berron*, *Debut*, *Berron*, *Sukifera*, *Syrage*, *Calibete*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*.

Chukra, *Berron*, *Debut*, *Berron*, *Sukifera*, *Syrage*, *Calibete*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*.

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Chukra, *Berron*, *Debut*, *Berron*, *Sukifera*, *Syrage*, *Calibete*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*.

Chukra, *Berron*, *Debut*, *Berron*, *Sukifera*, *Syrage*, *Calibete*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*, *Quarres*.

at least (diuers say eleuen) all inclosed with a firing wall. At the going vp to the Cattle adjoining to the Citie, is a faire Court enclosed with high walls, and shut in with strong gates, where keeps a strong guard, not permitting any to enter without publique order. From hence to the top, leads a stone narrow cawley, walled on both sides in the way are three gates to be passed, all exceeding strong, with Courts of guard to each. At the top of all at the entrance of the last gate, standeth a mightie Elephant of stone very curiously wrought. This Gate is also exceeding stately to behold, with a goodly house adjoining, whose walls are all set with greene and blue stone, with diuers gilded Turrets on the top. This is the Gourmours lodging: where is place to keepe Nobles that offend (he is said to haue three such Noble-Prisons or Castles, this, and *Rastimore* 40 c. *Rastimore*

which are sent such Nobles as he intends to put to death, which commonly is some two monthes after their arrival, the Governour then bringing them to the top of the wall, and giuing them a dish of milke, which hauing dranke, he is call'd downe on the Rocks. The third is *Rotas*, *Rotas*, a Cattle in the Kingdome of *Bengala*, whither are sent those Nobles which are condemned to perpetuall imprisonment from whence very few returne againe. On the top of this Mountaine of *Gualre*, is very good ground, with three or foure faire Tankes, and many other faire buildings. On the Towne side are many houles cut out of the maine Rocke, for habitation and sale of goods. On the North-west side, at the foot of the hill is a spacious meadow, inclosed with a stone wall, within which are diuers gardens and places of pleasure, fit also to keepe herles in time of want. This Cattle was the Gate or frontier of the Kingdome of *Dely*, bordering on *Mandow*, and is a little 20 a mile of ascent.

The first of April 1610. to *Mendager* 9 c. the second to 6. to *Douipere*. Within 2 c. of the Towne, you passe a faire Riuier called *Gumbra*, as broad as the *Thames*, short of which is a narrow passage, with hills on both sides, very dangerous. The Cattle is strong, ditched round, and hath foure walls and gates one within an other, all very strong, with steep ascents to each, paved with stone; the Citie is inhabited most with Gentiles. The Cattle is three quarters of a mile through, and on the further side hath like Gates to be passed againe. The third to *Iaiou* 9 c. the fourth to *Agra* 9 c. In the afternoon, the Captaine carried me before the King. I here found at my coming, Captaine *Thomas* Boys, with three *French* Souldiers, a *Dutch* Inginer, and a *Venetian* Merchant with his sonne, and a seruant, newly come by land out of *Christendome*.

In May and part of Iune the Towne was much vexed with fires night and day, flaming in one part or other, whereby many thousands of houles were consumed, besides Men, Women, Children, and Cattle, that we feared the iudgement of *Sodome* and *Gomorrah* vpon the place. I was long dangerously sicke of a Feuer; and in Iune the heat exceeded, that we were halfe rotted a-live. Iune the twenty eighth, arriued *Padre* *Petero*, an arch-knaue (a Iesuite I should say) who brought Letters from the *Viceroy*, with many rich Presents, tending only to thwart our affairs.

In this time, *Mo. Boman* was complained of by the Captaine to the King, who commanded *Abdel* *Hassan* the chiefe Vizier to doe iustice; but birds of a feather will flie together, and *Mo. Boman* partly mis-reckoned, partly turned vsuer to a Bankrupt *Bannian*; so that of thirty two thousand five hundred one *M*. and an halfe due, he would pay but cleane thousand; neither would he pay that present.

In Iuly, came newes of the ill successe of the Kings forces in *Decan*, who being within some foure dayes iourney of *Andanagor*, hoping to raise the siege thereof, were forced through famine and drought, to make their retreat for *Bramport*, whereupon the Citie, after much miserie endured, was lost. This armie consisted of one hundred thousand horse at the least, with infinite numbers of Cammels and Elephants; so that with the whole baggage, there could not be lesse then foue or sixe hundred thousand per sons; in such that the waters were not sufficient for them; a Mullocke of water being sold for *Rupia* an; yet not enough to be had, and all victuals at an excecutive rate. For the *Decan* army fill spoiled the Country before them, and cut betwixt them and supplies for victualing them out of *Gusarata* and *Bramport*, daily making light skirmishes vpon them, to their great disadvantage, that without retiring the whole army had been enlarged. At their returne to *Bramport*, there were not to be found thirty thousand horse, with infinite number of Elephants, Cammels, and other Cattell dead. This Month also came newes of the sacking of *Potana*, a great Citie in *Berron*, and surprizing of the Cattle where the Kings Treasurers lay, the Citizens flying without making resistance. But vpon this Cause, presently came agree *Ombra* adjoining, and took him in the Cattle. The Citizens returning, he sent twentie of the chiefe of them to the King, who caused them to be hauen, and in womens attire, to be carried on *Ales* through all the streets of *Agra*, and on the next day (as it is said) cut off their Heales.

All this Month also was much strife with the King about Christianitie, hee affirming before his Nobles, that it was the foundest faith, and that of *Mahomet* lies and fables. Hee commanded also three Princes, his deceased brothers sonnes, to be intrusted by the Iesuites, and Christian apparrell to be made for them, the whole Citie adiring. And yet at the same time, *Abdel* *Hassan* judgement was, that it was not iustice to pay debts to Christians, in *Mo. Boman* call, whereof againe we had reference from the King to him, perhaps on like ground, as some *European* think,

Christiane seemed to be assisted by the Mogul.

Christiane seemed to be assisted by the Mogul.

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Christiane seemed to be assisted by the Mogul.

thinke it lawful to make price of the goods and ships of Ethnikes, *eo nomine*, therefore setting out men of warre, so to make the Christian Name, not as an *ointment poured out*, that the *Pagan foules* may be converted, and *lose Christ*, but as filthy matter running out of rotten hearts, and poisoned lips, yea, with force and armes, to excommunicate the Kingdome of Christ in those parts: at least, let returned Professors reforme this *Mas-of-warre-Profession* against innocents, that the Name of *God* through them be not *blasphemed among the Gentiles*. But to returne to this disimulation (as since it hath to the world appeared) those three Princes were Christened solemnly, conducted to Church by all the Christians of the Citie, to the number of some sixtie horse, Captain *Hawkin* being in the head of them, with *S. Georges* colours carried before him, to the honour of the *English* Nation, letting them file in the court before *Sha Selim* himselfe. The eldest was named *Don Philippo*, the second *Don Carlo*, the third *Don Henrico*: and on the ninth of September, was christened another young Prince, the *Acabar* brothers sonnes sonne, by the name *Don Darario*, the King giuing daily charge to the Fathers for their instruction, that they might become good Christians.

October the twelfth, we were certified by Letters of *M. Iordaine* from *Swat*, that thirtie Frigats of the *Portugals* were cast away on the barre of *Swat*, halting before the winter was broken vp, to catch more *English*; many of the men escaped, and were glad to beg releefe at the *English* doore.

§. V.

Descriptions of Fetipore, Byana, the way thither, of the Nil or Indico, and of diuers Mogall affaires, Cities, and Castles.

The first of November, I was sent to buy Nil or Indico at *Byana*. I lodged that night at *c. Anabapote*, a great *Saray*, 75. by which is a Garden, and Moholl or summer house of the Queene Mothers, very curiously contriued. The second at *Canonua*, 115. at 45. end, is a Moholl of the Kings. And at every cofe end from *Agra*, is erected a stone pillar for 1305. to *Asmere*, where lieth interred the body of a great Moorish Saint, called *Hoghee Mondee*, whereto the *Acabar* wanting children, made a foot-pilgrimage to beg for issue, and caused a pillar at each cofe to be set vp; and a Moholl with lodgings for fixteene great women at every eighth course along it, and after his returne obtained three Iones.

At 75. on this way, and 125. from *Agra*, is seated the famous citie of *Fetipore*, built by the *Acabar*, and inclosed with a faire stone wall, which yet standeth fresh, hauing foure faire and strong Gates, it being some three *English* miles betwixt gate and gate. In the middle it is all ruinate, lying like a waste desert, and very dangerous to passe through in the night, the buildings lying waite without inhabitants; much of the ground being now conuerted to Gardens, and much sowed with Nil and other graine, that a man standing there, would little thinke he were in the middle of a citie.

To the entrance of the gate from *Agra*, some course in length vpon a stony ascent, lie the ruines of the Suburbs; as also without the Southwest gate for two *English* miles in length, many faire buildings being fallen to the ground: and on the left hand are many faire enclosed Gardens, three miles alongst from the citie. At the entrance of the Northeast Gate, is a goodly Bazar (market place) of stone, halfe a mile long, being a spacious straight-paued street, with faire buildings on either side. Close within the gate is the Kings Saray, with large stone lodgings, but much ruined. At the head of this street stands the Kings house and Moholl, with much curious building: and on the further side hereof, vpon an ascent, stands the goodliest Meskite of the East. It hath some twentie foure or thirtie steps of ascent to the Gate, which is one of the highest and fairest (I suppose) in the whole world: on the top are a number of clustring pinnacles, curiously disposed. The top of this Gate may be plainly seene eight or tenne miles distance. Within is a goodly spacious court, very curiously paued with free stone, about sixe times the largenesse of *Londons* Exchange, with faire large walks alongst the side, more then twice as broad, and double the height of those about the *Burse* of *London*, the pillars vpholding them, being of one intire stone: and round about are entrances into many goodly rooms, neatly contriued. Opposite to the Gate toward the further side, stands a faire and sumptuous Tomb, artificially inlaid with mother of Pearle, and inclosed with a grating of stone curiously carued. Ouer head is rich parqueting and paynting. Herein lieth the body of a great *Kalender*, at whose cofe the whole Meskite was builded. Vnder the court yard is a goodly Tanke of excellent water; none other being to be had through the citie, but brackish and fretting, by drinking whereof was caused such mortality, that the *Acabar* before it was quite finished, let it, and remoued his seat to *Agra*, so that this goodly Citie was short liued, in fifty or sixtie yeeres space being built and ruinate.

It was at the first called *Syikary*, which signifieth, seeking or hunting; but after the *Acabar* was returned from his *Asmere* Pilgrimage, and was father of this *Sha Selim*, hee named it *Fetipore*,

port, that is, a *Towne* of content, or place of *Hearts desire obtained*. The North North-west side of the Citie, without the walles, is a goodly Lough for 2. or 3 c. in length, abounding with good fish and wilde fowle; all ouer which groweth the herbe which beareth the *Hermodactyle*, and another beaering a fruit like a *G. Blet*, called *Camolachachery*, both very cooling fruits. The herbe which beareth the *Hermodactyle*, is a weed abounding in most *Tankes* neare *Agra*, spreading ouer all the water; the leafe I obserued not, but the fruit is inclosed with a three cornered shell, of a hard woodie substance, haung at each angle a sharpe picked pricking point, and is a little indented on both the flat sides like two posternes. The fruit being Greene, is soft and tender, white and of a meallish taste, much eaten in *India*, being exceeding cold in my iudgement: for alwayes after it, I desired *Aqua-vite*. It is called by the people *Sygarra*. The other beareth a fruit in maner of a *Goblet*, flat on the toppe, and of a soft greenish substance, within which a little eminent stand fixe or eight small fruits like *Akornes*, diuided from each other, and inclosed with a whitish filme, at the first of a russetish Greene, tasting like a *Nut* or *Akorne*; in the middle it is a small Greene sprigge naught to be eaten.

Canonua is a small country Towne, round about which is made very good Nil, by reason of the fastnesse of the soile, and brackishnesse of the water: it maketh yeerely some five hundred *M. Ouchen* 3. aditant makes very good; besides which, no Towne but *Byana* it selfe, compares with this. I remained here to the two and twentieth and three and twentieth, 6 c. to *Candere*, a rough dirtie *Alden*. At 2 c. on this way, is one of those *Moholls*, before mentioned. It is a square stone building: within the first gate is a small court, with a place for the King to keep his *Dar-sary*, and two or three other retiring rooms, but none of note. Within the second court is the *Moholl*, being a foure-square thier, about twice as bigge, or better, then the Exchange; haung at each corner a faire open *Dewanan*, and in the middle of each side another, which are to bee spread with rich carpets, and to fit in to passe the time: And betwixt each corner and this middle-most, are two faire large chambers for his women (so that each *Moholl* receiueh fixteene) in seuerall lodgings, without doores at any of them, all keeping open house to the Kings pleasure. Round by the side goeth a faire paued walke, some eight foot broad: and in the middle of all the court stands the Kings chamber, where he like a *Cocke* of the game may crowe ouer all. At *Candere* I remained till the eight and twentieth, and returned to *Bachma*, 4 c. backe in the way.

The twentieth of December, I went to *Byana* 8 c. a backe way throw the fields. This citie hath bene great and faire, but is now ruinate, saue two *Sarays* and a long Bazar, with a few stragling houles, many faire ones being fallen, and many others not inhabited (except by rogues or theues) so that many streets are quite desolate. On the North-west some three or foure cofe off, are the ruines of a Kings house, with many other faire buildings: the like ruines are to be seene on the South-west side, ouer against a Towne called *Scanderbade*, in like distance vpon the height of the rocky mountaines: the way leading vp is a narrow steepe stony cawley, not to be passed on horse-backe, some quarter of a mile the ascent: the entrance is thorow a small wicket, passing the lips of the mountaines in a narrow gutte. On the right hand, vpon the very edge, stands a pleasant building, where are diuers Tombs: from each side, the way may be made good with stones against millions of men. Passing a mile hence on a faire cawley, you come to the Kings house, sometimes faire, now ruinate, whereas few poore *Googers* remaine in the ruines. Many Tombs and Monuments yet remaine. At the foote of the hill toward *Scanderbade*, is a pleasant Valley inclosed with a wall, and therein many gardens of pleasure. This City hath bene in ancient times the seat of a great *Pasane* King, and hath had the walles extending on the cliffes 8 c. in length, in those places where is any possibilitie of getting vp, the rocks otherwise ouer-hanging: the fortifications on the other side I saw not. It hath bene a goodly city, inhabited now only with *Googers*, which are keepers of cattell, and makers of Butter and Cheefe. From hence notwithstanding all this strength, did the *Acabar* force *Sha Selim* the Tyrant, and so then laid it waste, as he hath done *Mandow*, and most of the strong holds which hee tooke. The country which affordeth that rich Nil which takes name of *Byana*, is not aboue twenty or thirtie mile long.

The herbe *Nil* groweth in forme not much vnlike *Ciues* or *Cich-peafe*, hauing a small leafe like that of *Sena*, but shorter and broader, and set on a very thort foot-stalke, the branches hard and of a woodie substance like vnto broome. It vually groweth not aboue a yard high, and with a stalke at the biggeit (which is at the third yeare) not much exceeding a mans thumbe. The seed is included in a small round codde about an inch long, resembling *Foenigræcum*, saue that it is more blunt at both ends, as if it had been cut off with a knife. It carryeth a small flower like that of *Hearts-cake*: the seed is ripe in November, and then gathered. The herbe once sowne dureth three yeeres, being cut euery yeere in August and September after the raines. That of one yeere is tender, and thereof is made noote, which is a weighty *Reddish* mill sinking in water, not come to his perfection: that of the second yeere is rich, and called *Cyrese*, very light and of a perfect Violet colour, swimming on the water: in the third yeere the herbe is declining, and this Nil is called *Cattid*, being a weightie blackish Nil, the worst of the three. This herbe being cut the

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Canonua.

Candere.
The Kings Mo-
holls described.

Dewanan is a
Hall.

Byana.

Ruines;

A strong Fort.

Description of
Nil or Indico.

The growth
and variatie of
the Herbe.

moneta

The making of Indico.

moethafore said, is cast into a long cistern, where it is pressed downe with many stones, and then filled with water till it be covered, so to remaine for certaine dayes, till the substance of the herbs be gone into the water. Then they let the water forth into another round cistern, in the middle of which is another small cistern or center: this water being thus drawn forth, they labour with great staves, like butter or whey sturd, and then let it settle, summing forth the cleare water on the toppe; then labouring it againe, and let it settle againe, drawing forth the cleare water, doing this oft; till nothing but a thicke substance remaine; which they take forth and spread on cloth, to dry in the Sunne; and being a little hardened, they take it in their hands, and making small balls, lay them on the sand to drye (for any other thing would drinke vp the colour) this is the caule of the fandy floor. So or raine fall, it looeth his colour and glosse, and is called Ashes. Some decitfully will take of the herb of all three crops, and steepe them altogether, hard to be disforme, very knaughly. Fowre things are required in Nilla: pure graine, violet colour, his glosse in the Sunne, and that it be dry and light, so that swimming in the water, or burning in the fire, it cast forth a pure light violet vapour, leaving a few ashes.

To know good Indico.

The Great Mogul in danger of a Lyon.

His thankfulness.

Kings manner of hunting.

About the sixt of January, the King being on hunting, was assailed by a Lyon which he had wounded with his Peeco, with such fierceness, that had not a Captaine of his, a Resboot, Tutor of the late baptized Princes interposed himselfe, thrusting his arme into the Lions mouth as he ramed against his Maestrie, he had in all likelihood been destroyed. In this frugging, Sultan Caoran, Ranao Ramida, and others came in, and amongst them flow the Lyon, that Captaine leaving him there three two wounds: wherefore the Kingooke vp into his owne Palanke, with his owne hands also wounded and bound vp his wounds, and made him a Captaine of five thousand 20 horse, in recompence of that his valourous loyalty.

The Kings manner of hunting is this: about the beginning of Nouember, accompanied with many thousands, he goeth forth of his Castle of Agra, and hunteth some thirty or forty Coure round about the Citie; for continuing till the ende of March, when the heat drives him home againe. He catcheth, with chosse men, a certaine wood or desert place to be marked, he contriving themselves to a nearer compasse, till they meet againe; and whatsoever is taken in this inclosure, is called the Kings Sikar or game, whether men or beasts; and whatsoever lets out of scope, without the Kings mercy, must looke for his life. The beasts taken, if mans meat, are sold, and the money giuen to the poorer of the men; they remaine the Kings flous, which they yearly lend to Cabul, so that for horse and dogs, they being very miserable, the chiefe people that live in woods and deserts, live in distressing from beastly.

This Month, the King was pursuing more forces for Decan, notwithstanding the Decanus required his peace, offering therefore what they had taken, Cawn Ajon was sent Generall, and with him twentie thousand horse, accompanied with Muzrobt Cawn another Great Captaine; together with infinite treasure. With these forces went John Frenchman, and Charles Clarke, entertained in his service for the warres.

Inuary the month, departed from Agra for Labor to recover debts, and carried twelve carts laden with Nil in hope of a good price. The places it passed were Konnola twelve coutries, Babo Sara 10. Acobaporo 12. formerly a great city, till famous for the Antiquities of Indico: Gobins or Saints. A little short of this place is a faire Dyur inclosed with a stone wall, in which is a Deuoncan, and round about a little distance vnder the trees (or cloisters) are to be seen many Pizgals, which are stone images of monstrous men fearful to behold, but adored by the Indians with flowers and offerings. Honsle 12. At the entrance of the Saray is a faire fontaine three stories, and one hundred steps. Pulswoll 12. Ferredabade 12. Dely 10. On the left hand is seene the carcasse of old Dely, called the nine castles, and nine two gates, now inhabited, onely by Googers. A little short is a stone bridge of cleen arches, ouer a branch of Gemin: from hence a broad way shaded with great trees, leading to the sepulchre of Hamaron this Kings Grandfather, in a large room spread with rich carpets, the Tombe it selfe covered with a pure white sheet, a rich Semiane or iron head, and a front, certaine bookes on small trefrels, by which stand his Sword, Tucke, and shoes: at the entrance are other Tombes of his Wiues and Daughters. Beyond this, vnder like shaded way you come to the Kings house and Moholl, now ruinous. The City is 20. betweene Gate and Gate, begirt with a strong wall, but much ruinate, as are many goodly houses: within and about this Citie are the Tombes of twenty Pagan Kings, all very faire and stately. The Kings of Indico are here to be crowned, or else they are held Viceroyes. It is seged in a goodly plain, surrounded with goodly pleined Gardens and Monuments.

2. Dely is hence 14. about 2. without Dely, is the remainder of an ancient Mohol or hunting house, built by Sultan Benafsa a grece Indian Monarch, with much curiozitie of stonework: with and about 2. or 3. is to be seen a stone Pillar, which passing through three stories, is higher then all vntwenty faine foot, being at the top a Globe, and a little Moone over it. This stone they lay stands as much vnder the earth, and is placed in the water, being all one entire stone. (Some say 60

This Ch Clarke I haue spoken with since in Lesbia yeres fornicie.

Journey to Labor. Indico indolent.

Dely. They are said to see four: Dely is within 8. the chief built by Raga, who by his Ponde or Medicines counsellered the carth by an Iron flake, which he pulled out bloody with the blood of a Snake, which his Ponde made

signe of good fortune. The lift of his race was Raga Peshary, who after leauing

him on Cordice and Cabul. The conturbity by Traxell the Pagan King. The third little of one. The fourth by Sushy, Gen, where the Tombe of Hamaron. A stately Obelisk with Grecke or Hebrew inscriptions, is some affirm, supposed to be the

by Alexander.

N. Frenchman

Nasir-oodin a Pagan King, would haue taken it vp, and was prohibited by multitude of Scorpions, and that it hath inscriptions. In diuers parts of Indico there are to be seen, and of late was found buried in the ground about Fetapore a stone pillar of an hundred cubits length, which the King commanded to bring to Agra, but was broken in the way, to his great grief. It is remarkably, that the Quarries of Indico, (specially neere Fetapore) whence they are carried farre) are of such nature, that they may be drest like legges, and sawne like planks to felle chambers, and court houes of a great length and breadth. From this Monument is said to be a way vnto Fetapore to Dely Castle. Now here remaine onely Googers, and there are here of Decan. We saw in the way the ruines of diuers places, and neere the same, the ruines of a wall 200. in circumference for Paik for game. Some part of this way was there, and of more report being giuen out of the Kings death, many Reges with that false alarme were abroad: yet met the Fokler of Dely with some 2. thousand horse and foot in their pursuit, who burnt their Townes, & tooke the and their whether he could get: and the next day at breakfast we were like to be surprized by the enemies.

The stone of Indico.

Genoer 14. C. Pannepp 14. C. at the entry whereof was placed a Manora, with the heads of fou hundred theeues newly taken; their bodies let on stakes a shile in length. Carnall 14. C. the way thence, where but for our pecc language we had been shaftled. On the North-west easte toward Mountaine neere to Labor from hence, with flow in the tops, Timfar 14. C. here is a Castle, a goodly Tanke, and by Pagods, much reuerenced by all the Gentiles throughout Indico. Neere it also are the Sal-aramicane pits. Shabador Goshade 10. C. Amshilla 12. C. The Noma Survey 14. C. Synnam 7. C. it hath a faire Tanke with a Summer-house in the middle, to which Leads 20. 20. Bridge of fifteen stone arches very pleafant. From hence is a small River cut to the Kings Garden a coust distance, with a cawley of forty foot broad, planted with trees on both sides to it. The Garden is foure square, each square a cole in length, or better, indrest with a Bricke-wall richly planted with all sorts of fruits and flowers, rented yearly (as I was told) for fifty thousand Rupas: crossed with two maine walles forty foot broad, and eight high, with a circumference alongh stone channells in the middle, and planted on both sides thicke with faire Cypress: one of these cawleys is also panted with people curiously inter-wrought. At the crossing thence an eight square Mohol with eight chambers for women, in the middle thereof a faire Tanke; over these eight other rooms, with faire Galleries round about, on the top of all a faire Counter: the whole building curiously wrought in stone, with faire painting, rich caruing, and perspective getting and on twofold two fairs Tankes in the middle of the faire stone chamber, planted round with Cypress trees: a little distant is another Mohol, but not so curious.

The Kings Garden, Survey was made, on Dec. 13. 1602.

From hence we passed to Dorap 15. C. Pulloque Saray 13. C. Niccher 12. C. Saharaporo 11. C. Fetapore 7. C. a Saray built (if it were finished) by Sha Selon, in memorie of the ouerthrowing of Sultan Cufferoom his eldest sonne: the occasion whereof was this. Sha Selon upon some slighted tomes in his fathers life time, and fled into Puroop, where he kept the strong Castle of Ahaba (but came in time three months before his fathers death) whereupon Acabar gave the Crowne to Sultan Cufferoom his sonne. But after Acabars death, Selon by his friends, seized on the Castle and treasure, and his sonne fled for Labor, where hee gathered some twelve thousand horse all good for soldiers and Mogols, possessing the Sobas twelve daies, and proclaimed King in the Kafle, and his Father in the Castle. In this place hee came, chattered to Stre, Ferred, and did killed his three hundred horse, and put them to the sword: to the second of him came Melle Curnall (the King being some 20. C. behind) with some two hundred horse, hearing vp the Kings drums, and giuing a brave assault, slaying Godfane King Selon, upon which the Princess Ruldors rapt, and in the Prince himselfe being only with five horse, and got 20. C. beyond Ruldors to the Cabul, which if he had gotten, he would haue put his father to further trouble: but being to pulke a River where hee got Mohors of Geld, the Boate-man grew in distrust, and in the middle of the Channell leapt ouer-board, and swamme to the shore, where hee gave notice to the Governour of the Towne aduising, who presently with five horse came downe to the Riuer, where the Boate was still sitting, and brought himselfe in an hour, and killed him by the name of King, dissembling the offering of his aile, and inuited him to his house: which the Prince accepting, was locked vp with his Company and guarded, till he had fled from the King: where he sent Gernanowdey to fetch him fettered on an Elephant. From hence his Father proceeded to Cabul, punishing soe full as hee found that hee in this regard, carrying his sonne with him, and returning by this place vnder the battell, he was fought (as I have sayd) with the great he burned out with a glasse others say, on his hind-side had him with his poppet eyes in the middle feeling it with his owne teafe, which yet is much, and himselfe prisoner in the Castle of Agra. All alongh on both sides the way from Cabul to Agra, a reasona le distance, the King caused trees to be planted to shade the way, in remembrance of this exploit, and called this place Fetapore: that is, Fetars content, as before heard of the Citie, which for his birth was named toly his father Acabar: these as my duty, mult by the peoples toyle be supplied.

The end of the story told in the story of the Mogul.

From hence to Hinge Moholl 10. C. Genoer a Saray 12. C. Labor 7. C. where I arrived February the 20. On the twenty eighth, arrived here a Persian Embassador allied to Sha Selon, with a great Cawm accompanying him, by them learned, that the way to Candhar was now open, the wares being ended, which the King had caused, who the former year had

The Prince taken.

Of the embassage men, who were killed in the first part of the story.

Genoer 14. C. was taken.

led to the Persian with some ten thousand Turkes, and had obtained some laggere necre thereto, whereof he purposing to make himselfe King, was ouerthrowne, and being sent to the Court, in the Persian, refused to come, till deluded by promise of a marriage, he was got to the Court, in the Court, till he had his head. We heard also of the Persians taking from the Turkes, the strong Castle of Cordas, after a yeeres siege, with other Asian and European newes.

§. VI.

Description of Lahor, and of the Kings house there : how the Mogolls entered India : Of diuers strong holds, strange Beasts, and Plants; and Superstitions : Of the Wayes, Tribecus, Outlawes, Cities, Buildings, adioyned and intermixed: Princes not subiect: Agra and Ecbachs Sepulchre described.



Ahor is one of the greatest Cities of the East, containing some 24 c. in circuit by the ditch which is now cutting vp, and by the Kings command, now to be inclosed with a strong wall. In the time of the Patanas it was but a Villages, *Adrian* then flourishing, till *Hannan* enlarged this. The Towne and Suburb is some 6 c. thorough. The castle or Towne is inclosed with a strong brick wall, hauing thereover twelve faire gates, nine by the land, and three openings to the River: the streets faire and well paved, the inhabitants most *Banians* and handicrafts men; all white men of noe-lying in the Suburbs. The buildings are an high, with brick and much cruciforme of carved windowes and doores: most of the *Genetles* doores of sixe or seuen steps ascent, and very troublefome to get vp, to build for the *Genetles*, and that passengers should not see into their houses. The castle is seated on *Rance*, a goodly River which falleth into *India*, downe which go many Boats, of sixe or tenne tuns or upwards, for *Tatain Sina*, after the fall of the raine, being a journey of some fortie dayes along by *Mulian, Seepne, Buebur, Rance*, &c.

This River cometh from the East, and runneth Westerly by the North side of the Citie: upon which within the Castle is the Kings house, passing in at the middle gate to the River-ward, Within the Citie on the left-hand, you enter thorough a strong gate; and a Musketeer further another smaller, into a faire great square court, with *Atefanna* for the Kings guard to watch in. On the left-hand, thorough another gate you enter into an inner court, where the King keeps his *Darbar*, and round about which court are *Atefanna*'s alle for great men to watch in. In the middle there stands a high pole to hang a light on. From hence you go vp to a faire stone louter or small court, in the middle whereof stands a faire *Deuoncan*, with two or three other retiring rooms, wherein the King sits out all the first part of the night, commonly from eight to eleven. On the wall is the Kings Picture sitting cross-legged on a chaire of State; on his right-hand *Sultan Persefe*, *Sultan Cheroone*, and *Sultan Tamore*, his sonnes: next thate, *Sha Moran*, and *Don Sha*, two of his brothers (the firste baptized before spoken, were sonnes of this later) next them *Emeseife Sherif*, eldest brother to *Cann Afom* (of whom it is reported his estate to be such, that of one hundred chiete women which he kept, he neuer suffred any of their clothing after their first wearing to be euer touched by any stranger, but caused them to be buried in the ground there to rot: it also that he alway had in France the hundred *Mailles*, in so much that whensoever he went from court to his house in *Agra*, which was at least a cetero, no man remoued foote with his torch, but stood all night next to his house) next this man *Emeseife Rofene*, late King of *Candhar*, then *Can Cann* (of which wife is Prince of the *Cannes*) then *Cassie Cann*, *Raun Manisengo*, *Cann Afom*, *Aloph Cann*, *Shoe Ferod*, *Kelish Cann*, and *Raun Jangnat* (whom his death had taken of his friends that burned this, metelas with him, besides one of his sisters, and a brothers child). On the left hand of the King stands *Raun Bowfing*, who beats away eyes, then *Raun Ramdas*, who holds his sword, *Cleriff Caw*, *Cann Iohn*, *Imean Lege* or *Manbet Caw*, *Mocrom Bowcan*, *Raun Bosfor*, *Raun Ranjog*, *Maio Kiff*, and *Lala Berfog*. Note also that in this Gallery, as you enter, on the right-hand of the King, ouer the doore is the Picture of our Sauiour; opposite on this left-hand of the Virgin *Mary*. This *Deuoncan* is very pleasantly lested, ouer-looking the *Rance*.

From hence passing thorough a small entrie to the West, you enter another small court, where is another open Chountor of stone to sit upon, covered with rich *Semanes*. From hence you enter into a small Gallery, at the end of which next the River, thorough a small window, the King looks forth at his Desiance, to behold the sights of wilde beasts on the meadow by the River. On the wall of this Gallery is drawne the Picture of the *Acabar* sitting in his State, and before him *Sha Selim* his sonne, standing with a Hawke on his hand, and by him *Sultan Cafferroom*, *Sultan Perus*, *Sultan Corome*, his three sonnes: at the end is a small *Deuoncan*, where the King sits to retire behind, which is his Lodging chamber, and before it all open into a paved court, along the right-hand whereof runneth a small Moholl of two stories, each containing eight faire lodgings for

The houfets.

The River Rance.

The Kings house described.

Pictures.

The Pictures on the wall of the Princes or great men.

The Moholls.

feuerall women, with Galleries and windowes looking to the River, and to the court. All the doores of these chambers are to be fastened on the ouer-side, and none within. In the Gallery where the King sits to retire, are drawne ouer-head many Pictures of Angels, with Pictures of *Banion Deus*, or rather Duels, intermixed in most vgly shape, with long homes, staring eyes, strange haire, great fangs, vgly pawes, long tails, with such horrible deformity and deformity, that I wonder the poore women are not frighted there with. Within this court is a pleasant *Deuoncan* and lodgings, and the way to another Moholl for the King to passe, but none other.

Now to returne to the former court, where the *Adees* or Guard keep their watch, there is also on the left hand the new *Debar*, beyond it another small court with *Atefanna*, and passing thorough another gate, a faire large square Moholl, called the new Moholl, of that largeness that it may lodge two hundred women in state all feuerall. Likewise returning to the great court, passing right on, you enter another small paved court on the left hand, and into another Moholl, the flatteft of the three, contriued into sixteen feuerall great lodgings, each hauing faire lodgings, a *Deuoncan* (or Hall) a small paved court, each her Tanke, and enjoying a little world of pleasure and state to her selfe: all lested very pleasantly upon the River. Before the Moholl of *Sultan Cafferroom*'s mother, is placed an high pole to hang a light on, as before the King, for that shee brought forth his first sonne and here. In the middle stands a goodly Gallery for the King to sit in, with such vgly Pictures ouer-head as before. At the end are drawne many portraiture of the King in such vgly Pictures, one holding a flaske of wine, another a napkin, a third presenting the Peally, behind one punkawing another holding his sword, another his bow, and two or three arrows, &c.

Before this Gallery is a faire paved court, with stone gratings, and windowes along the waters side; at the end a faire marble louter, conuexed ouer-head, looking ouer the River, beneath it a Garden of pleasure; behind, the Kings lodgings very sumptuous, the walles and feelings all ouer-laid with pure gold; and round along the sides, about a mans height, more three foote distant are placed faire *Cloues* Looking-glasses, three and three each about other: and before these the Kings lodgings, are drawne many pictures of this mans Ancestors, as of *Acabar* his Father, *Hannone* his Grand-father, *Babur* his great Grand-father, who first set foote into *India*, with thirtie of his Nobles, all clad like *Kalendars* or *Folkers*, which he performed, and returned vpon his death, not to attempt any thing during the said *Secandars* raige; which he performed: but after his death, he sent his sonne *Hannone* vpon his Successor *Agram*, from whom he took the whole Kingdome. Yet at large rose vp a great Captaine of the Blood-Royall in *Benigale*, who fought a great battel with *Hannone* vnder *Geager*, put him to flight, and do closely followed him, that he drave him forth of the Kingdome to the *Persian Shaw*; of whom he obtained new Forces (with whom came *Byram*, *Cann Cann* his father, for General) and reconquered all, liuing after that in security. This King dying, left *Acabar* very young, appointed *Byram Cann* Protector, whom the *Acabar*, coming to yeeres, call off, and on a Roomey or Pilgrimage to *Meca*, as is said, made away with him. His sonne *Can Cann* or *Cann*, of the *Cannes*, doth also much curbe *Sha Selim* the King, with his friends and Allies, being able to make better then an hundred thousand horse. *Sha Selim* affirmeth himselfe to be the ninth lawfully descended from the Ioynes of *Tamerlane* the Great, being the Great-grand-child of *Babur*, King of *Cabull*.

But to returne to the entrance of this Moholl, passing forth of that court thorough a strong gate, you enter into the City againe; this house and appurtenances of Moholls being at the least two English miles in circuit. On the East-side of the Castle hard without the wall, is the Garden of *Aloph Cann*, small, neat, with wallkes (planted with Cypresse-trees) diuers Tankes and Iourners: as you enter, a faire *Deuoncan* supported with stone pillars, with a faire Tanke in the middle, and in the middle of that, on foure stone pillars, a louter for coolefene. Beyond are other Garden, and Garden-houfe. In the middle of the Garden is a very stately louter with faire buildings ouer-head, and a Tanke in the center with large and goodly Galleries along the foure sides thereof, supported with high stone pillars. Adioyning to this is a Garden of the Kings, in which are very good Apples, but small, Toot white and red, Almonds, Peaches, Figges, Grapes, Quinces, Orenge, Limmons, Pomgranats, Roses, Stock-gillow-flowers, Mangolds, Wall-flowers, Ireos, Pinkes white and red, with diuers sorts of *Indian* Flowers.

On the West-side of the Castle is the Ferry to passe ouer to *Cabul* and so to *Tetary* or *Aficers*: a very great road-way, and the further side of the River is a goodly Country. In this manner of Gardens full of rarity exceeds, two or 3 c. in length. Passing the Sugar Ground is a faire Musketeer built by *Sheeke Ferod*: beyond it (without the Towne, in the way to the Gardens) is a faire monument for *Don Sha* his mother, one of the *Acabar* his wiues, with whom it is said *Sha Selim* had to do her name was *Immaque Kelle*, or Pomgranate kernell) upon the notice of which the King had her to be inclosed quick within a wall in his Moholl, where shee dyed: and the King in token of his loue, commanded a sumptuous Tombe to be built of stone in the midt of a faire square Garden richly walled, with a gate, and diuers rooms ouer it: the conuexity of the Tombe he hath willed to be wrought in workes of gold, with a large faire louter with rooms ouer-head. Note that most of these monuments which I mention, are of such largeness, that if they

Pictures of Angels and Banion Deus.

Large Moholl for two hundred women.

Pictures of his women and therofices.

Babar first conqueror: his Raigement.

Tamerlane.

Aloph Cann his Garden.

Apples, with fruits and flowers.

power; and whence some four yeeres since (proclaiming Liberty and Lawes of good fellow-ship) hee fack'd *Cambaja* with a sudden power, combined by hope of spoile, of one hundred thousand men, which for fourteen dayes continued their pillages there and shakers. There is also betweene this and *Trage* a certaine *Rainie* on the Mountaines able to make fouteene thousand Horie and Foe, the people call'd *Calotes* or *Quilces*, keeping in a *Delair* Wildernesse which is curious from Conquest; and on the right hand is another able to make tenne thousand Horie, holding in a *Delair* Plaina a Cattle impragable; whose Land is subject to *Gidney* *Caury* Government, but these fuen yeeres hee hath denyed him Tribute, and stands on his defence. This *Rainie* is said to haue a Race of Hories not equalled in all the East, each valued at fiftene thousand R. reported to be much swifter then the *Arabian*, and able to continue with reasonable speed a whole day without once drawing bttre; of which he is said to haue one hundred Mares. From *Glowre* to this Citie is all a lyny, wooley Country, full of theseiue beauly men, and of Mankind, Savage Beasts, Lions, Tygres, &c. 30 c. about this Citie is made *Nill* called *Cetke*, of a Towne 4 c. from *Amaduar*, not so good as that of *Biana*.

Cambaja.

Munkeyes.

Part. Frig. ty-
Violent ty-
called the Bore.Boroche.
A Mine of
Agita.Tarris or Tard-
die, a strong
Wine.
Pa. Medmy a
Med. of a
Sant. Pige-
miz to him.
Mi adas as
true as —Certaine pla-
ces of note
in the Coun-
try of *Parap-
Cannoy*.
Ganges has be-
ginnings and
greatness.
Lacarrow.
Oude.Hebly hills
and pa-
dian fackes.Indian Aff-
borne.

Cambaja is hence 38 c. fanly, wooddie, the euill way; it stands by the Sea, encompassed with a strong bricke wall, the houses high, and faire, the fireets paved in a sin of Line with strong gates at the end of each, the Bazar large; about the Citie are such infinite nu- bers of Munkeyes, leaping from house to house, that they doe much mischief, and vntyling the houses, are ready to brane men as they passe in the fireets with the fiones that fall. On the South is a goodly Garden with a Match-ower of an exceeding height; on the North are many faire Tankes. It is the Mart of *Quanas*, and so haunted by the *Portugals*, that you shall often finde two hundred Frigats at once riding there. It aboundeth with all sorts of cloth and rich Drugges. The Bay is Sea over, dang. rais to pass by reason of the great Bone which drownes many, and therefore requires Guides skillfull, if the tydes: in the neape tydes is least perill. These also, when you are over the Channell, are not a litle dangerous, forcing you (if not the better proudly) to quit your goods, or in long buckerings, betraying you to the tydes fury, which comes to swiftness ten to one you escape nor. Four Coes beyond this Bay is *Joombjer*, now much ruined, and from thence eighteen to *Boroche*, a wooddie, dangerous passage, in which are many wilde Peacockes. Within 4 c. of *Boroche* is a good Mine of Agate. It is a faire Cattle seated on a River twice as broad as the *Thames*, to the mouth of which is hence 12 c. Here are made the rich Buffats, in 30 fennell: surpassing *Hiland* Cloth, for *fifte* Rupas a Booke, which containe rich fourty *Eng- lish* yards, and are not three quarters road.

Hence to *Uarian* 20 c. a goodly Country and fertile, full of Villages, abounding with wild Date Trees, which generally are plentifull by the Sea-side in most places, whence they draw a quor called *Tarris* or *Sure*, as also from another wild Coco-tree called *Tarris*, whence is *Sorat*. In a Towne betweene *Boroche* and *Amaduar*, lyeth a Great Saint of the *Moors* called *Palle- Medomy* much reuered to out of all places of *India*, for wealth, children, or what elle they desire. Diuers in the way goe with great chaines on their legges, and with their hands chained together, and their mouths locked vp, (only opening them for food) and when they come before him in this manner of their humble deuotion, they all me that presently their chaines and lockes flye open, not one returning in vaine if themselves kee not vaine in their hopes, and in this and other like affections, which maye on *hym* *Uarietie*, *for* *the* *same* *Indie*.

From *Agra* to *Cannowes* is 130 c. East, the Citie great and walled, seated on a bank, and the Cattle, on the height well fortified: at the foot whereof anciently *Ganges* tooke his course, but hath now broken a passage therow the Valley fow 4 c. distant, in twaite standing as yett a small branch remayneth there. *Ganges* is within his bounds three quarters of a mile broad, but with great rains sw. Is our this bar kes, covering the whole Vale nere 10 c. It hath diuise Ri- uers of note which fall into it, as both he himselfe into the Gulfe of *Bengala*. In it are innume- rable *Aligates* or *Crocodiles*, there called *Murgernack*. It hath eighteene faire branches. Thence to *Lacarrow* is 30 c. a Towne of great traffique for Linnen and other Merchandize. To *Oude* 30 c. from thence are 30 c. a Citie of ancient note, and late of a *Potan* King, now much ruined: the Cattle built foue hundred yeeres agoe. Heree are also the raines of *Ranchard* Cattle and Houses with the *Indians* acknowledge for the great God, saying, that heeooke fish vpon him to see the *Tombas* of the World. In the riuers remayne certaine *Bramenes*, who record the names of all the *Indians* as waun themselves in the River running thereby; which custome they say, hath continued foue laces of yeeres (which is three hundred threetye foure thousand, and the hundred yeeres before the World's Creation.) Some two miles on the further side of the River is a Caue, of his with a narrow entrance, but spacious and full of burnings within, that a man may well lose himselfe there, if hee take not better heed; where it is thought his ashes were bur- ied. Hither retort many from all parts of *India*, which carry from hence in remembrance cer- taine grames of Rice a blacke as Gun-powder, which they say haue beene refused euer since. Out of the ruines of this Cattle is yett much Gold tryed: here is great Trade, and such abundance of *Indian* Ale-horne, that they make hereof Bucklers, and diuers sorts of Drinking Cups. Theree are of these Homes, all the *Indians* affirme, some rate of great price, no Iewell comparable, some esteeming them the right *Vincowes* Home.

From

From *Oude* to *Acabapore* 30 c. fume 30 c. from whence lyeth *Bonace* the principal Mart of *Bengala* goods. From *Acab*, to *Isampore* 30 c. firmed on a small River, ouer which is a bridge with Houses like *London* Bridge, but nothing so good. The Cattle hath bene a Seat of the *Potan* Kings, there yett remayning two faire *Beskites*, with many other ancient Monuments: the houses are like those of *Amaduar*, the circuit fume 8. or 10 c. Hence come excellent sweete Oyles, Carpets, Hangings embrodered with Silke, all sorts of the Linnen, &c.

Thus much from *Agra* to *Isampore* this way: from thence returning (that way to *Agra*) to *Alhabiff* is 110 c. 20 c. all which are thorough continual Forest: The Towne and Cattle stand on the further side of *Ganges* pleasantly seated, called anciently *Progr*, and is held one of the Wonders of the East. Diuers *Potan* Kings haue fought to build here a Cattle, but none could doe it, till *Acabar* layd the foundation and proceeded with the Worke. It stands on a Point or Angle hauing the River *Gemini* on the South-side falling into *Ganges*. It hath bene fortie yeeres a building, and is not yett finished, neither is like to bee in a long time. The *Acabar* for many yeeres had attending this worke by report twentie thousand persons, and as yett there continueth working thereon some fise thousand of all sorts. It will be one of the most famous buildings of the World. In this Cattle *Sba Selim* kept when he rebelled against his Father. The outward wall was of an admirable height, of a red quare stone, like *Agra* Cattle, within which are two other walls nothing so high. You enter therow two faire gates into a faire Court, in which stands a Pillar of stone fise Cubits about ground (doe deeply placed within ground that no end can be found) which by circumstances of the *Indians*, seemeth to haue beene placed by *Alexander* or some other great Conquerour, who could not passe further for *Ganges*. Passing this Court you enter a litle, beyond that larger, when the King sits on high at his *Defiance* to behold Elephants and other Beasts to fight. Right vnder him within a Vault are many Pagodes, being Monuments of *Bobo Adams*, and *Mama H-nab*, (as they call them) and of their Progenie, with Pictures of *Nobis* and his Defents.

The *Indians* suppose that Man was heere created; or kept heere at least for many yeeres, affirming themselves to be of that Religion, whereof these Fathers were. To this place resort many thousands from all parts to worship: but before they approach these Reliques, they wash their bodies in *Ganges*, shauing their heads and beards, thereby deeming themselves cleansed from all their former sins. Our of this Court is another richly paved where the King keeps his *Debar*; beyond it another whence you enter into the *Mobill*; large, diuided into fixteene severall Lodgings for fixteene great Women with their Slaves and Attendants: in the middle of all, the Kings Lodgings of three Stories each containing fixteene rooms, in all eight and fortie Lodgings, all wrought ouer-head with rich Parquetting and curious Painting in all kind of Colours. In the midst of the lowest storie is a curious Tanke.

In this *Mobill* is a Tree which the *Indians* call the Tree of Life (beeing a wilde *Indian* figge Tree) for that it could neuer be destroyed by the *Potan* Kings and this mans Ancestors, which haue fought to doe it by all means, locking it vp and lifting the very earth vnder it to gather forth the sprigs, in till springing againe, in somuch that this King lets it alone seeking to cherish it. This Tree is of no small esteem with the *Indians*. In the waters fide within the *Mobill* are diuers large *Donacons*, where the King with his Women often passe their times in beholding *Gemini*, paying his Tribute to *Ganges*. Betweene them and the waters fide at the foote of the wall is a pleasant Garden shaded with Cypress Tree, and abounding with excellent fruits and flowers, hauing in the midst a faire Banqueting Houe, with priue faires to take Boats. From hence in October or November when the great Frosts pass, you may passe by Boats for *Bengala*; but the passage is dangerous: 4 c. downe are two Cattles opposite on the Bankes, *Harrayle* and *Guffee*, seated on two hills rayled by industry, built by the *Potans*.

From *Alhabiff* to *Menopore* is 20 c. along the River *Ganges*. At 2 c. on this way is a sumptuous Tombe for this Kings first Wife, Mother to *Sultan Cufferoon*, and Sitter to *Raisa Man* (Gen- 30 g. who vnder the newes of her Sonnes reuolt: payloned her selfe. From hence passing *Ganges* is a more direct way to *Isampore*.

To *Chappergat* is 12 c. here is one of the fairest Sarais in *India*, Iker a goodly Cattle then a Inne to lodge strangers, the lodgings very faire of stone with Lockes and Keyes able to lodge a thousand men: a man can scarce shoote from side to side with an Arrow; nere to it is a faire bridge, both built by one man: the way perillous for Theues. *Tray* is hence 12 c. anciently the seat of a *Potan* King, but now ruined. On the height of the hill our steep downe, is seated a strong Cattle double walled, hauing at the entrance the figure of a mans face which the *Indians* much worship pawning abundance of Oyle vpon it. To *Amalipora* is 43 c. a plentifull Country full of good Sarais for Carauans. Much *Indico* called *Caloe* a grasse tree is made in this way, which is spent in *India*, or transported for *Samerced*, *Cescaet*, and the le parts, none passing into *Christendome*, except mixed with that of *Biana*. Hence to *Agrais* 7 c. passing *Gemini* close to the Citie.

Lacdi lying Easterly from *Lahor* with their Lords. Along the *Rance* Easterly lyeth the Land of *Raim* *Bostan*, whose chiefe Citie is *Tem-mery*, *Tem-mery* 30 c. to *Lahor*. Hee a mighty Prince now subiect to the *Mogol*, a great Minion of *Sba Selim*. O u o 3 Out

The returne
from Isampore
another way
to Alhabiff is
Agra.
Alhabiff Cattle
A mighty
Cattle.Alexander
Pillar.Man. of Adam
and Eve, and
of the Creation,
Pilgrimage &
Holy-waier.

Strange Tree:

Chappergat.
A faire Saray,
1100. Face wor-
shipped.

Out of this, and the adjoining Regions, come most of the *Indian Drugges*, growing on the Mountains, Spikenard, Turbith, Miras, Kebals, Gumack, Turpentine, Cassia, &c. This *Raisa* confines the Kings Land Easterly, bordering to him is another great *Raisa*, called *Tulluck-Chand*, whose chiefe City is *Nigeracan*, 80 c. from *Labor*, and as much from *Syrinan*, in which City is a famous Pagod, called *Iron Darg*, vnto which worlds of people resort out of all parts of *India*, which some also are reported to cut off a piece of their tongue, and throwing it at the Idols feet, haue found it whole the next day (able to lye I am afraid; to ferue the father of lyes and lyes, how euer) yea some out of impious piety heree sacrificethemselues, cutting their throats, and presently recouering; the holier the man, the sooner forsooth he is healed, some (more grieuous sinners) remaining halfe a day in paine, before the Diuell will release them, not one departing discontented. They report this *Pagan* Deity to haue bene a woman (if a holy Virgin may haue that name) yea that shee fill lues (the Diuell shee doth) but will not thew herselfe. *Diuers* *Mores* also report to this *Peer*. This *Raisa* is powerfull, by his Mountains situation secure, not once vouchsailing to visite *Sha Selim*.

Nigeracan.

Idolrous pilgrimage, and entelliduous.

Calisy.

Sereueg.

Dom Lager.

Extremiteit of cold.

Cann.

Gants, a race of harts to climb hill.

Rocks of Diamonds.

Port-outlawes.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

See of Paga.

On this *Raisa* Easterly confineth another, called *Decampurga*, a mightie Prince, his chiefe seat *Calisy* about an 150 c. from *Agra*, his Country held 500 c. long, North and South 300 c. broad, populous, able to raise vpon occasion five hundred thousand foot, but few or no horse; the Land plentifull in it selfe, but sends forth little.

To the Eastward of this *Raisa*, betwixt *Jemini* and *Ganges* lyeth the Land of *Raisa Manji*, a mighty Prince and very rich, reported to be filled, all in vessels of masse gold: his Country 300 c. long, and one hundred and fifty broad, his chiefe Seat *Sereueg*: the Mountains called *Dom Lager*, vpon which in time of Winter falls such extreme Snows, that the Inhabitants are forced to remouce into the Valleys. Yet doe I not thinke that any of these Lands extend Northerly aboue forty degrees, but the height of the Mountains causeth this extremity of cold. This *Raisa* Land extendeth within some 200 c. of *Agra*, part within 50 c. of *Syrinan*, very plentifull.

On the further side of *Ganges* lyeth a very mightie Prince, called *Raisa Rodoran*, holding a mountainous Country, his chiefe Seat *Cann*; his territories extend 400 c. long, and not much lesse in breadth, abounding with graine, haue many goodly Cities: thence cometh much Muske, and heree is the great breed of a small kind of Horle, called *Gants*, a true traouelling falseleite best. This Prince is puissant in foot, but hath few Horle or Elephants, the mountains not requiring the one, and the cold excluding the other: his Lands thought to reach neare *China*.

To the South of this *Raisa*, thwart the frames of *Ganges*, is seated another, *Raisa Moggy*, very powerfull in horse, foote, and Elephants. In his Land is the old rocke of naturall Diamonds, which yields him no small benefit. His Lands extend East, somewhat South 700 c. from *Agra*. Beneath him amonge the frames of *Ganges*, keepeth a *Pagan* Prince of the *Doly-King* race, whom the King cannot subdue, by reason of the frames and Islands of *Ganges*. He commandeth vpon *Purpore* and makes often inuades vpon the Kings Lands, enforcing *Sha Selim* to maintaine a frontiers army. Hence to the mouth of *Ganges*, all is the Kings Land: only in the mouth, the *Portugall* Out-lawes hold a small Fort, and doe much mischief, liuing in no forme of subiection to God or man.

On the further side of *Ganges*, is the mightie King of *Atracan*, enjoying a large territory, and infinite numbers of small Barkes. Eastward from him is the Kingdome of *Siam*; behind it *Oua* and *Iaugma*. Betwixt *Tanasser* and *Atracan* is the Kingdome of *Paga*; the Land now lyeth waste. To the South is the Kingdome of *Quada*, *Malacca*, &c. On the Sea-coast of *Bengala*, this King hath two chiefe Ports, *Onglee* (synonymized by the *Portugals*) and *Pipiles*, passing which, and the Land of *Orissa*, you enter into the Lands of *Goloconda*, on whom *Sha Selim* maketh warres, and hath forcibly taken much of his Land. His chiefe Port is *Majulipatan*, and his Royall seat *Braganada* and *Goloconda*, that late builded. Along the sea side toward the Cape, is the mightie King of *Beueger*, vnder whom the *Portugals* hold *Saine Thome* and *Negapatam*, but are not suffered to build a Castle. But I let passe these neighbouring *Indies*, and returne to *Agra*, the *Mogoll* royall residence.

Agra hath not been in fame aboue fiftie yeeres, being before *Acabors* time a Village, who remoued (as you haue heard) from *Erpor* for want of good water. It is spacious, large, populous beyond measure, that you can hardly passe in the streets, which are for the most part dirty and narrow, but only the great *Bazaar* and some few others, which are large and faire. The City ethly in manner of a halfe-moone, bellying to the land-ward some 5 c. in length, and as much by the Rivers side. vpon the bankes, whereof are many goodly houses of the Nobility, pleasantly over-looking *Geminis*, which runneth with a swift current from the North to the South, somewhat Easterly into *Ganges*. Vpon the bank of this River stands the Castle, one of the fairest and admirabell buildings of the East, some three or foure miles in compass, inclosed with a faire and strong wall of squared stone; about which is caft a faire ditch, ouer it draw-bridges, the walls

walles are built with bulwarkes somewhat defensible, regaled with a counter-scarpe or front without, some fiftene yards broad. Within this are two other front walls and gates. To the Castle are foure gates, one to the North, by which you passe to a Rampire with great peeces, another Welt to the *Bazaar*, called the *Citizens* gate, within which ouer against the great gate is the seat of *Alfa*: his feat of *Chick-Lutice* in matters of law, and by it two or three murderers very great vice. (one threes foot in the bare, and fifteer long) of call braffe.ouer against this feat is the *Citizens* or Court of Rolls, where the Kings Write his euery morning some three hours; by whose hands passe all matters of Rents, Grants, Lands, Firmans, Debts, &c.

Beyond these two gates you passe a second gate, ouer which are two *Raisins* in stone, who they be daunc in the Kings *Debar* before the Kings eyes, for being ouer-bald in speech, they telling their lues brauely, in remembrance of which they are heree punished. Passing this gate, you enter into a faire freete, with housses and munition all along on both sides. At the end of this street being a quarter of a mile, you come to the third gate, which leads to the Kings *Debar*, alwayes chanced, all men, but the King and his children, these alighting. This gate is to the South called *Acabar Dromae*, close within which is the Whores chuld, many hundreds of which attend there day and night, according as their feallur turnes come euery feenth day, that they may be ready when the King or his women shall please to call any of them to sing or dance in his Moholl, he giuing to euery one of them fiftens according to their vnworthy worth.

The fourth Gate is to the Riuier called the *Deffane*, leading into a faire Court extending along the Riuier, in which the King looks forth euery morning at Sun-rising, which hee takes, and then his Nobles resort to their Testillam. Right vnder the place where hee looks out, is a kind of scaffold whereon his Nobles stand, but the *Adlers* with spears aways below in the Court. Here also euery noone hee looketh forth to behold *Tama*, han, or fighting of Elephants, Lyons, Buffes, killing of Deare with Leopards; which is a custome on euery day of the weeke, Sunday excepted on which is no fighting; but Tuesday on the contrary is a day of blood, both of fighting brutes and iusticed men, the King iudging and seeing execution. To returne to the third Gate, within it you enter into a spacious court with *Atef*, *Amans* round about like shops or open stalls, wherein his Captaines according to their degrees, keep their feenth day Chockes. A little further you enter within a rayle into a more inward Court, within in which none but the Kings *Adlers*, and men of fort are admitted, vnder paine of flogging by the Porters cudgells, which lay on lead without respect of persons.

Being entered, you approach the Kings *Debar* or Seat, before which is also a small Court inclosed with railles, covered ouer head with rich Semianes to keepe away the Sunne; where aloft in a Gallery, the King sits in his chaire of State, accompanied with his Children and chiefe *Viizer* (who goeth vp by a short ladder forth of the Court) no other without calling daring to goe vp to him, haue only two Punkas to gather wind. And right before him below on a scaffold is a thim, who with a horle taile makes haucke of poore fies. On the right hand of the King, on the wall behind him, is the pict of our Saviour, on the left, of the Virgin. Within these railles none vnder the degree of foure hundred horse are permitted to enter. On the further side of this Kings Court of preface, are hanged golden bells, that if any be offencfull and can get no iustice by the Kings Officers, by ringing these bells when the King fits, he is called, and the matter discussed before the King. But let them be sure their cause be good, lest hee be punished for presumption to trouble the King. Here euery day betweene three and foure a clocke, the King comes forth (and many thousands resort to doe their duties, each taking place according to his degree) where hee remains hearing of matters, receiving of newes by letters read by his *Viizer*, granting of futes, &c. till shutting in of the Evening, the drumme meane while beating, and Instruments playing from a high Gallery on the next building opposite: his Elephants and Horles passing by in braue fashion, doing their Testillam, and being perused by Officers to see if they prosper. In the Castle are two high turrets, ouer-laid with pure masse gold, which may be seen from farre, one ouer his Moholl, the other ouer his Treasury. After his going in from the *Debar* in the Evening, some two houres after hee comes out againe, sitting forth in a small more inward Court, behind the other, close to his Moholl, into which none but the *Grands*, and they also with tickets to be received with euery *Moone*, are permitted to enter, where hee drinks by number and measure, sometimes one and thirte, and running out, mixing also amonge, feuree indications. From this Court is his priuy passage into a curious Garden, and to his *Barg*, by which hee often passeth the Riuier to another Garden opposite. It is remarkable, that both in Court and these Gardens, no Courtiers or Gardeners are tid to attendance, but by their feenth dayes turne.

Some adde, that the Cite hath no walls, but a ditch round about, not broad, and dry aluicid to the ditch without the Cite are very large fiburs. The City and fiburs are one waye fuen mile in length, three in breadth. The Noble mens housses and Merchants built with bricke and tone, flat roofed, the common fort of muddle walls, covered with thatch, which cause often and terrible fies. The Cite hath fixe Gates, the adjoining *Riuier Geminis* being broader than the *Tamers* at *London*, on which are many Boats, some of one hundred Tunnes, but these cannot re-

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Description of
Acabars Tombe.

turne against the streame. Most of the Noble mens houles are by the Riuer's side. From *Agro* to *Labor* fixe hundred miles, the way is set on both sides with Mulberry-trees.

King *Acabars* Sepulchre is 3 1/2 distant from *Agro* in the way to *Labor*, nothing neere finished as yet, after tenne yeares worke. It is placed in the miditt of a faire and large Garden, inclosed with bricke walls, neere two miles in circuit; it is haue foure Gates (but one of which is yet in hand) each, if answerable to this foundation, able to receive a great Prince with a reasonable traine) alongt the way side is a spacious Moholl for his fathers women (as is said) to remayne and end their dayes in deploring their deceased Lord, each envying the lands they should had in the Kings time, by the pay or rents of five thousand horse the principall, so that this should be to them a perpetual Mourne, neerer to marry againe.

In the Center of this Garden stands the Tombe foure square, about three quarters of a mile in compass. The first inclosure is with a curious rayle, to which you ascend some fixe steps into a small square Garden quartered in curious Tankes, planted with variety of Sweets: adjoining to which is the Tombe, rounded with this gardenet, being also foure square, all of hewne stone, with faire spacious Galleries on each side, hauing at each corner a small beautiful Turret, arched ouer head, and covered with various Marble, Betwixt corner and corner are foure other Turrets at like distance. Here within a faire round coffin of Gold, lieth the body of this Monarch, who sometimes thought the World too little for him. This Tombe is much worshipped both by the *Moores* and *Gentils*, holding him for a great Saint. Some tenne or twelve foot higher, you ascend by staires to another Gallery, (like, but narrower, to the former, as are also the rest that follow) containing only three of those Turrets between corner and corner. Here in the miditt is his Wardrobe for a memoriall. The third story hath but two of those middle Turrets on a side; the fourth one: the fifth hath only the corner Turret, and a small square Gallery. The Tombe was not finished at my departure, but lay in manner of a coffin, covered with a white sheet, interwrought with Gold flowers. By his head stands his Sword and Target, and on a small pillow his Turbant, and thereby two or three faire gilded bookes. At his feet stand his shoes, and a rich Baton and Ewre. Euery one approaching neere makes his reuerence, and puts off his shoes, bringing in his hand some sweete smelling flowers to betwixt the Carpets, or to adore the Tombe.

At my last sight thereof, there was only ouer head a rich Tent, with a Semaine ouer the Tombe. But it is to be inarched ouer with the most curious white and speckled Marble, and to be sealed all within, with pure sheet. Gold richly inwrought. These foure last Turrets also inclosing the Sepulchre, are of most rich curious Marble, & the ground vnderfoot paved with the like. There are in continuall worke about this and other buildings about it, the Moholland Gate, not so few as three thousand. The stone is brought from a rich Quarrey neere *Feipora*, which (wee haue said) may be cut in length and forme, as Timber with lawes, and Planks and feelings are made thereof.

CHAP. V.

The ninth Voyage of the Indian Companies to the East Indies, in the *Lames*, whereof was Capitaine M. EDMUND MARLOWE of Brittol, and the Master JOHN DAVY, which wrote this Journall.

February 1611



The tenth of February, 1611, we departed from the *Domes* vpon our Voyage. The thirteenth at night we anchored within the Ile of *Wight*, where we stayed till the one and twentieth of the same Month, and then set saile and turned out at *S. Helens* point. The same day at noone we had *Dunnose* North from vs three leagues off, the *Dragon* before vs, and the *Hofander* and the *Salemon* put in the Needles.

April 11. 1611. They cross the Equinoctiall

The eleuenth day of April, 1612. by obseruation we were vnder the Equinoctiall line; and in longitude from the Meridian of the *Lizard*, fixe degrees twenty minutes West. This night the variation was five degrees thirty nine minutes from North to the East. The twenty fuenth, the variation of the Needle was foureteen degrees seuen minutes. This day at noone we were in latitude by obseruation, nineteene degrees fortie minutes: the longitude from the meridian of the *Lizard*, eleven degrees twenty foure minutes West. These twenty foure hours we failed two leagues South by East. Here we saw an Island South-east from vs foureteen leagues. This Island I saw when I was with Sir *Edward Mobeilborne*. This Island is like *Cornu*. The latitude is twenty degrees thirty minutes: the longitude eleven degrees thirty minutes West from the *Lizard*. The variation of the Needle foureteen degrees thirty minutes. This Island is fetcht ragged: vpon the Easter end standeth a little pike, but the Island is round like *Cornu*. East North-east from this Island is another Island or two in eight, seuen or eight leagues off.

This Iremeth to be the Ile of Martin Vaz

T. II.

The seuen and twentieth of Iune, at nine of the clocke at night, wee saw the Land of *Saint Laurence*, in latitude by iudgement foure and twentie degrees eight minutes, and longitude from the Cape of *Good Hope*, five and twentie degrees no minutes. The variation was fiftene degrees and ten minutes.

The eight and twentieth, in the morning the variation of the needle was fiftene degrees, no minutes, in foure leagues off the shore. betwene the headland of the Bay and the lands before the Bay, is no ground in Eleutie or eightie fathomes.

This night we anchored in the Bay of *Saint Augustines*, in five fathomes by the South-land. This day wee weighed and came in by the Riuer with the shippe. The one of our anchors lay in five and thirtie fathomes, and the other in ten fathomes. You may ride in shallower water of each side, if you will: for this channell of deepe water is but narrow. Here no Sea can come to hurt you, because the Shoalds and Land breake it off. It may well be called an harbour, for the goodnesse of the place. Wee spent twentie dayes in this Bay.

The eighteenth of Iulie, in the morning we set saile for *Bantam*, and wee steered off West by north from the riuer to go to the northward of the Islands. An in this courtie you saue 20 g. and with the lead for it is all steepe home to the shoare of the other tide: for when you haue 12 or 14 twentie fathomes within the Islands, you are hard by the tones; but by the II. nads and the Hills is a shoalding from seuen to thirtie fathomes, and no ground, the gur betwene the hills being East by South from you, you goe right into the rode, or East.

The eighteenth, at noone wee were in latitude three and twentie degrees, five and forcie minutes, and longitude from the Cape of *Good Hope*, two and twentie degrees, eight and fiftie minutes East, and two leagues off the next land. Here the land is all white by the waters side.

The nineteenth, in the morning the variation was fiftene degrees no minutes, and then the shipp was from the neerest land twelve leagues: and the latitude by iudgement three and twentie degrees and fiftie minutes. At noone, the latitude by obseruation foure and twentie degrees, one and thirtie minutes: and longitude from the Cape of *Good Hope* two and twentie degrees, two and twentie minutes East. These foure and twentie hours we failed vpon a right line South-west by South, twentie leagues. This night the variation was foureteen degrees thirtie minutes.

The foure and twentieth of September, in the morning wee saw the Iles of *Nintam*, which are in latitude, one degree, thirtie minutes. The Shoald betweene the two great Islands is eighteene leagues from *Priaman*, and eleven leagues from the Shoald before *Tecou*. Beware you come not neere these Shoalds by night, but rather the short three or foure leagues till day-light. And then when you see three hommockes, that will rise vp like three Islands, haue a speciall care, that you haue one at your bow: spruce end, to give warning of any spots in your way: for there are Corall-odes that you may easily perceive. Your course from this Shoald of the two great Islands of *Nintam* to goe for *Tecou* or *Priaman* is East North-east to the shoalds aforesaid. But when you come thorow the Sound, keepe your lead going: and come no neerer the South great Island then sixteene fathom: for towards the East lie the Shoalds: and a breach off the North-land also, as you shall see vpon your Landoord-side going in.

For your better knowing when you draw neere the Shoalds of *Tecou* see the three hommockes which are like three Islands, but are vpon the Main, for it is Low land by them: and when you haue them North-east and by East, you shall begin to meet with them: and when the said land is North North-east you are past them. But bee very carefull euery where: for it is all bad ground hereabout before you passe the high land of *Manacabo*, which is in latitude foure degrees, thirtie minutes, or thereabout.

The fixe and twentieth, wee anchored in the rode of *Priaman*; where wee found the *Thomas*: and wee stayed there to recouer sicke men foure eene dayes. And then the *Heitor* and wee did set saile for *Bantam*. The latitude of *Priaman* is in fiftie minutes Southly. The variation foure degrees ten minutes. The Rode is behind the second Island in fixe fathomes: vpon which Island you haue fresh water and wood. The Barre of *Priaman* is by fay.

The eight of October, the ship came downe by the *Heitor*, where wee stayed for her to goe for *Bantam*, and in the morning set faie.

The three and twentieth, wee came into the rode of *Bantam* with the *Lames* and the *Heitor*. The fourth of November 1612. wee weighed from the rode of *Bantam*, to goe for *Coomanad*, by the straght of *Sunda*: but the wind and strames were so much against vs, that we were forced into the Straight of *Sunda* againe, to fit our ship being much weather-beaten.

The eleuenth of December, we anchored againe by *Pulo Panian*, and went to worke to ro-mage our ship to take in ballast.

The tenth of Ianuarie, being ballasted, watered, and fitted, wee set saile for the Straight of *Malacca*: but being late in the moneth, the eames and winds both against vs, with much toyle to shipp and men wee plied euentie leagues from *Bantam*, and could get no farther from the tenth of this moneth to the first of March: whereupon our hope was then past for that. And taking aduise amongst ourtlues, wee concluded to water and wood, and to returne for *Bantam*, and to proceed without *Samara*.

The

They anchoe in the Bay of Saint Augustines.

Iulie 18. They depart fr. in the Riuer of Saint Augustines.

They failed to-ward Bantam by the side of the Ile of Saint Laurence.

September 24. Iles of Nintam.

They arrive in the Rode of Priaman in Samara.

October 8.

They arrive at Bantam, Nouembers.

December 11.

Ianuarie 10. The Straight of Malacca, March. They are put back to Bantam.

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Chap. III.

[I. iv. 414.]

Observations of William Finch, Merchant, taken
out of his large Journall.

§. I.

Remembrances touching Sierra Leona, in August
1607. the Bay, Countrey, Inhabitants, Rites,
Fruits and Commodities.



He Iland which we fell with, lyeth some
ten leagues to the South of the Bay, the
latitude is eight degrees, it hath no in-
habitants, nor did I learne the name. It
hath some Plantans, and by report good
watering and wooding for ships. Some
league from the shoare is a dangerous
breach of rocke, scarcely at high water to bee discerned.
The Bay of Sierra Leona is about three leagues in breadth.
On the South is high land, full of trees even to the Sea-
side, having divers Coves, in which wee caught plentie
and varietie of fish. On the further side of the fourth
Cove is the watering place, of excellent water continually
running: at which place, on the rockes, we found the
names of divers English men which had bin there;
amongst the rest, of Sir Francis Drake, which had bin
there seven and twentie yeeres before, Thomas Candish,

*This should
have followed
next after
Master Haw-
kins, with
whom he went
into the
Mogolls
Country, if I
then had had
it. But better
a good dish,
though not in
duerst place of
service, then
not at all:
neither is he al-
together borne
out of due
time, which
comes in due
place (whiles*

*we are yet in India) and in time also before the Mogoll affaires received any later accesse or
better maturitie: and for that circumstance failing thou shalt find it supplied in substance, with
more accurate observations of Men, Beasts, Plants, Cities, Deserts, Castles, Buildings, Regions,
Religions, then almost any other, as also of Waies, Wares, Warres.*

A.D.
1611.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

King, now much ruined: the Castle built foure hundred yeeres agoe. Heere are also the ruines of Ranichand Castle and Houses which the Indians acknowledge for the great God, saying, that he tooke flesh upon him to see the Tamasha of the World. In these ruines remayne certaine Bramenes, who record the names of all such Indians as wash themselves in the River running thereby; which custome they say, hath continued foure lackes of yeeres (which is three hundred ninetic foure thousand, and five hundred yeeres before the Worlds Creation.) Some two miles on the further side of the River is a Cave of his, with a narrow entrance, but so spacious and full of turnings within, that a man may well loose himselfe there, if he take not better heed; where it is thought his ashes were buried. Hither resort many from all parts of India, which carry from hence in remembrance certaine graines of Rice as blacke as Gun-powder, which they say have bene reserved ever since. Out of the ruines of this Castle is yet much Gold tryed: here is great Trade, and such abundance of Indian Asse-horne, that they make hereof Bucklers, and divers sorts of Drinking Cups. There are of these Hornes, all the Indians affirme, some rare of great price, no Jewell comparable, some esteeming them the right Unicornes Horne.

*Holy, holy
place and
Indian Fables.*

*Indian-Asse-
horne.*

[l. iv. 437.]

From Oudee to Acabarpore 30 c. some 30 c. from whence lyeth Bonarce the principall Mart of Bengala goods. From Acab, to Jounpore 30 c. seated on a small River, over which is a bridge with Houses like London Bridge, but nothing so good. The Castle hath bene a seat of the Potan Kings, there yet remayning two faire Meskites, with many other ancient Monuments: the houses are like those of Amadavar, the circuit some 8. or 10 c. Hence come excellent sweete Oyles, Carpets, Hangings embrodered with Silke, all sorts of fine Linnen, &c.

*The returne
from Jounpore
another way to
Alabasse to
Agra.*

Thus much from Agra to Jounpore this way: from thence (returning that way to Agra) to Alabasse is 110 c. 30 c. all which are thorow a continuall Forrest. The

WILLIAM FINCH

A.D.
1611.

Towne and Castle stand on the further side of Ganges pleasantly seated, called anciently Praye, and is held one of the Wonders of the East. Divers Potan Kings have sought to build here a Castle, but none could doe it, till Acabar layd the foundation and proceeded with the Worke. It stands on a Point or Angle having the River Gemini on the South-side falling into Ganges. It hath bene fortie yeeres a building, and is not yet finished, neither is like to bee in a long time. The Acabar for many yeeres had attending this worke by report twentie thousand persons, and as yet there continue working thereon some five thousand of all sorts. It will be one of the most famous buildings of the World. In this Castle Shah Selim kept when he rebelled against his Father. The outward wals are of an admirable height, of a red square stone, like Agra Castle, within which are two other wals nothing so high. You enter thorow two faire gates into a faire Court, in which stands a Piller of stone fiftie Cubits above ground (so deeply placed within ground that no end can be found) which by circumstances of the Indians, seemeth to have bene placed by Alexander or some other great Conquerour, who could not passe further for Ganges. Passing this Court you enter a lesse, beyond that a larger, where the King sits on high at his Dersane to behold Elephants and other Beasts to fight. Right under him within a Vault are many Pagodes, being Monuments of Baba Adam, and Mama Havah, (as they call them) and of their Progenie, with Pictures of Noah and his Descent.

*Alabasse
Castle.
A mighty
Castle.*

*Alexanders
Piller.*

The Indians suppose that Man was heere created, or kept here at least for many yeeres, affirming themselves to be of that Religion, whereof these Fathers were. To this place resort many thousands from all parts to worship: but before they approach these Reliques, they wash their bodies in Ganges, shaving their heads and beards, thereby deeming themselves clensed from all their former sins. Out of this Court is another richly paved where the King keeps his Derbar; beyond it another

*Mon. of Adam
and Eve, and
of the Crea-
tion.
Pilgrimage &
Holy-water.*

674.c.90.4
Hakluytus Posthumus

or

Purchas His Pilgrimes

Contayning a History of the World
in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells
by Englishmen and others

By

SAMUEL PURCHAS, B.D.

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