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HISTORY of the Peopling of the several Parts of the World, and particularly of *America ;* An Account of the Ancient SHIPPING, and its successive Improvements ; together with the Invention and Use of the *Magnet,* and its Variation, &c.

By JOHN HARRIS, A. M. Fellow of the *Royal Society.*

In Two VOLUMES.

LONDON :

Printed for Thomas Bennet, at the *Half-Moon,* in *St. Paul's Church-yard ;* John Nicholson, at the *King's-Arms,* in *Little-Britain ;* and Daniel Midwinter, at the *Rose and Crown,* in *St. Paul's Church-yard.* MDCCV.

*Navigantium atq; Itinerantium Bibliotheca.*

BOOK III.

A

DESCRIPTION

OF

AFRICA, and all its Provinces.

Taken from JOHN LEO and MARMOL.

CHAP. I.

*Containing a General Description of the Limits, Soil, Product and Climate of the Country: Together with the Original, Tribes, Customs, Language, Religion, Constitution, Vertues and Vices of the respective Inhabitants.*

John Leo's Account of the Name, Bounds and Division of Africa

**A**FRICA, is by the Arabians call'd *Iphritia*, either from the Wood *Faraca*, i. e. *to divide*, with regard to its being divided from Europe by the *Mediterranean*, and from Asia by the *Red Sea*, or else from *Ifrica*, a Prince of *Arabia Felix*, who being dispossest of his own Country, by the King of *Affyria*, cross'd the Nile, and settled with his Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Carthage*; for which Reason, the Arabians and Ancient Geographers took that part of *Africa* for the whole.

As to its ancient Bounds, 'twas reckon'd to have some Rivers springing from a Lake in the Desert of *Geogo*, on the South, *Nilus* on the East, on the North, the Coast extended from *Nou*, the out-most Sea Town of *Lydia*, to the Mouth of the Nile, and the Ocean to the West.

Ancient *Africa* was commonly divided into four parts, namely, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Libya*, and *Negre-land*.

*Barbary*, extends it self from the out-most Point of the Mountains of *Atlas* (near *Messa*) to the Streight of *Gibraltar*, and passing along the *Mediterranean Sea*, to Mount *Meies*, about 300 Miles from *Alexandria*, is bounded on the South with that side of the *Atlas*, which faces the *Mediterranean*. This Country is the best part of all *Africa*, its Inhabitants being brown and tawny, but withal a civil and well-govern'd People. 'Tis divided into four Kingdoms, namely, *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Telenstin* or *Tiemizen*, and *Tunis*. The first of these Kingdoms is divided into seven Provinces, namely, *Hea*, *Sus*, *Guzula*, the Territory of *Maroco*, *Ducoala*, *Azgora*, and *Tedler*: The second into other seven, namely, *Temesue*, the Territory of *Fez*, *Aggera*, *Elabat*, *Errif*, *Geret*, and *Elcauz*: The third into three, viz. the Mountains, *Tenez*, and *Algezor*: And the fourth into four, namely, *Bugia* (which was a Kingdom of its self, till its Principal City was taken by *Ferdinando*, King of *Castile*) *Constantina*, *Isopolis* in *Barbary*, and *Ezzaba*.

The second part of *Africa* is call'd by the Latins *Numi-*

*dia*, and by the Arabians *Bledu'gerid*, or the Land of *Dares*, as being the Country of *Arbia*, that produceth most of that Fruit. Its Boundaries are, on the East the City of *Roace*, about 100 Miles distant from *Lybia*, on the West the Town of *Nou*, on the North the South side of *Atlas*, and on the South the sandy Deserts of *Lybia*. This is the furiest Country in all *Africa*, and by reason of the Remoteness of its Inhabitants, is scarce dignified with the Name of a Kingdom; particularly *Lybia*, one of its Cities, lies at almost 300 Miles distance from any Inhabitants, and does not contain more than 400 Families. However its three principal Regions are *Seg melle*, upon the Confines of *Lybia*, *Tania*, *Geret*, opposite to *Bugia*; and the Territory of *Bledu'gerid*, extending to the Kingdom of *Toni*. The first has but one City of the same Name; the second includes these five, *Percaia*, *Laer*, *Neste*, *Tactac* and *Deu'n*; and the third as many, namely, *Tezza*, *Cap'za*, *Negreca*, *Ekramid* and *Chalbu*.

The third part of *Africa* is call'd by the Latins *Libye*, and by the Arabians *Serta*, i. e. a Desert. Its Bounds are the Ocean on the West, the Nile on the East, *Numidia* on the North, and *Negre-Land* on the South. 'Tis divided into five parts, namely, *Tanzet*, *Gauzge*, *Togge*, *Leuta* and *Bredca*, so called from the five Tribes of *Numidians* that inhabit it.

The fourth and last part of *Africa*, viz. *Negre-Land*, is bounded by *Geoga* on the East, *Gualata* on the West, and *Libya* on the North, but its Southern Boundaries are yet unknown. In this Country there's a famous River, call'd from it *Niger*, upon the Banks of which its most fertile Countries are seated. This River, which empties its self into the Western Sea, takes its Rise Eastward, out of a Desert call'd *Negros Sea*, or else out of a certain Lake, which some will have to spring from the Nile, after its confinement under the Earth for a considerable space. This *Negre-Land* contains a great many Kingdoms, fifteen of which I visited my self, namely, *Gualata*, *Chinea*, *Medi*, *Tombute*, *Gege*, *Guber*, *Agadez*, *R r* *Can.*

Badger, the Mahometan Califa's caus'd all the African Books to be burnt, upon the apprehension that the knowledge of Arts and Sciences prompted 'em to contemn

Mohomet's Law. And the same Fate besel the Persian Books and Letters, their knowledge in Natural Philosophy and Idolatrous Religion being reckon'd by the Mahometan Prelates, an Incentive to the contempt of the Precepts of Mahomet.

'Tis true, all the Cities of Barbary use only Latin Letters, whether in Verse or Prose; but that does not argue that the Africans in times past might not have peculiar Characters, by which they describ'd their Exploits, especially if we consider with Livin Ractich, that as 'tis certain they had a peculiar kind of Speech, so 'tis not to be imagin'd that they borrow'd Characters unsuitable to their Mother Tongue. Probably the Romans, when they subdued Barbary, abolish'd the use and memory of the ancient African Characters, in order to raise the Fame and Reputation of the Roman People, by introducing Roman Letters.

The Arabians of Numidia and Libya are of a frank hospitable Humour, and value their Reputation; but they are miserably poor, as well as the Natives of that Country. They are not only Lovers of Poetic, but likewise of natural Philosophy and Eloquence. The Poems they make, are set to their Tabors, Lutes and Violins, and sung along with them; nay, many of 'em sing, play and compose all at once. The Arabians that live in Barbary, between Mount Atlas and the Mediterranean, are a People of less courage, and more barbarous, than those of the Desarts; tho' at the same time they entertain and regale Strangers without any Reward. The Arabians in Morocco being divided among themselves when the King of Portugal took the Towns of Saffi and Azamor, most of 'em were forced to offer themselves as Slaves to the Portuguese, and sell their Wives and Children for Bread. A small handful of 'em retir'd further into the Country, under the conduct of Cherif, who at last made himself Master of a Province, and at present all the Inhabitants of that and the neighbouring Provinces are his Vassals. The Arabians who inhabit the Desarts upon the Frontiers of Fezzan and Tunis came to Tunis in the Summer, to have their Pay from the King of Tunis, but continue with their Flocks in the Desarts all Winter, because they afford Grass in that Season. In the Spring they are much taken up with Hunting and Hawking, being furnish'd with excellent Dogs and Falcons. Their Women accompany 'em to the Field when they are engag'd in a War.

The Girls adorn several places of their Body with blue spots made with Vitriol and the point of a Lanceet, and the African Girls follow their Example in that point. But the married Women do not disguise their natural colour; only they black their Eyebrows, and make some black spots upon their Cheeks, Forehead and Chin, with the Soot of Gall-nuts and Saffron.

All the Arabians that live towards the West, where the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco lie, do commonly carry Spears about twenty five hands long, which are made of Beech, for they have none of Ash but what are brought from Europe, and are so much valued, that they are sold for twenty Crowns. They likewise make use of Bucklers made of a sort of Buff, of which they have a great deal. Their Kings are very curious in making Magazines of Arms, in which there are a great many Coats of Armour and Headpieces. Most of their Swords are imported from Constantinople, and are very dear; for those they make in the Country are neither of good Steel, nor well temper'd for want of Water fit for that purpose. There are some Horsemen among 'em that carry Crossbows, and manage 'em very dexterously. They use no Musquets or Pistols, neither do they love 'em. When they go upon a Skirmish, they take the Saddles or Coverings off their Horses, that they may sit with more freedom, and be less in ommoded by the Wind when they wheel. They affect rich Harbels and Trappings mightily, and those who have 'em never ride without 'em. Some Horsemen carry six or seven Javelins, which they throw so dexterously, that they'll hit a small Mark at forty paces distance; and their Horses turn and wheel with an unimaginable celerity.

The Arabians who live towards the East, from the Kingdom of Temeen to the Desarts of Barca, carry Pikes about forty or fifty hands long, which are steeld at both ends for pushing both backwards and forwards, and the most dangerous Wounds they give is upon a Retreat; for when an Enemy pursues 'em close, they lay the Pike upon the left Arm, and dart it back upon him when he least thinks of it: this they do with so much agility, that one of 'em would be hard enough for twelve

Horsemen upon a Plain. The better sort of these Pikes are made of a black, hardy and weighty Root, which they bring from the Desarts of Libya, and which the heavier it is, is reckon'd the better for that use. Those who use these Pikes carry no Bucklers, but sometimes the Javelins I mention'd above. Headpieces and Coats of Armour are only us'd by the Spearmen, because they would hinder the Pikemen to turning so nimbly as they commonly do. Some of 'em carry Crossbows, for they use no Fire-arms, especially upon Horseback.

Those of Temeen and Fez go beyond all the rest in the Goodness and Ornaments of their Horses; and those who live further to the West, are more nimble, and have somewhat in 'em that's nobler and greater.

They commonly fight on Horseback; but some of their Clerges, especially those of Temeen, have of late years made some Musquetiers, who serve only to frighten the Arabians, that are wonderfully afraid of Fire, for they cannot make use of Guns without running into disorder: And indeed they have a peculiar way of fighting upon all occasions, for they never fight in a body, but as soon as they are attack'd, they disperse and charge the Enemy upon several Quarters. In a word, they are so handy and expert in the management of their Arms, that they fall presently in with the Enemy upon all hands, and retire or advance with incredible celerity.

When they engage with the Christians, they aim chiefly at their Horses, as knowing that themselves, being in Armour, are not so easily wounded.

As for the ancient Custom and Superstition of the Inhabitants of Africa, the ancient Africans in Barbary continued in the idolatrous adoration of the Sun and Fire, till the Year 349, (the 387th of Cassi's Calendar) at which time they were converted to Christianity. This People, after long Wars and many Battels with the Arabians, were at last vanquish'd by 'em. The Negroes of lower Ethiopia worship'd some the Sun, others the Moon, others the Stars, others again Water or Fire, and some the first living thing they met upon their going abroad. Those of Ethiopia the higher worship'd the God of Heaven, under the name of Guiguim, till they embrac'd the Jewish Religion, which hapned when the Queen of Sheba or Maguelo was instructed by Solomon in the Law of Moses and the Prophets. Some of the Inhabitants of lower Ethiopia did likewise receive the Jewish Religion, and continued in it till the Queen of Candace's Eunuch, baptiz'd by St. Philip, taught 'em the Christian Faith. After that, in the Year 1057, (the 499th of the Hegira) Tacor, the Son of Abulquer, invading lower Ethiopia, gave an opportunity to the Mahometan Doctors to impart their Religion, particularly to the Inhabitants of Libya and Genua, bordering upon Egypt and the Desarts of Libya, among whom there are several Tribes and Tribes to this day. Those of the lower Ethiopia, that live towards the Sea-side, are most brutish Idolaters, and deserve the title of Monsters rather than that of Men; tho' some few of 'em have been converted to Christianity since the Portuguese extended their Navigation to that Coast. The Egyptians were first Idolaters, then Christians and Monothetes, after which the greatest part of 'em took up with Mahomet's Law.

As for the Letters in use amongst the ancient Africans, tho' all the ancient Writings to be found in Africa, before the arrival of the Arabians, are in Latin or Gothick Characters, as the modern are in Arabick, yet that does not argue that the ancient Africans had no peculiar Letters; for it cannot be thought strange, that they should lose their Letters, after passing so many Ages under the Yoke of divers Nations, who were of different Religions.

After the Customs and Manners of the African, we come to their Climate and Soil, and the natural Conveniences or Inconveniences of their Country.

Barca and its Mountains are more subject to cold than heat, for Snow accompanies almost every gale of Wind. These Mountains have plenty of lusty Trees, Fruits and Beasts, but little Corn, so that the Inhabitants live mostly upon Barley Bread; and the Springs or Rivulets descending from them are muddy, and represent the quality and taste of the Ground they glide from. The little Hills and Valleys lying between these Mountains and Mount Atlas abound with Corn, being water'd with Rivers, which run from the Atlas to the Mediterranean Sea; they are not so plentifully replenish'd with Woods, but are more fruitful than the plain Countries between the Atlas and the Ocean.

The Mountains of Atlas are very cold and barren; they are cover'd on all hands with Wood, and afford but little Corn; they give rise to almost all the Rivers in

ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF AFRICA.

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Their Superstition.

Their Letters.

See account of the Soil and Climate of Barca.

The Mountains of Barca.

See A. A.

Africa,

they preferre for War and Racing. The Great and Rich carry all their Household Stuff along with them, and when Night overtakes them, they pitch their Tents and kindle Fires about them to scare the wild Beasts. The poorer sort when they travel, beg upon the Road, for there is neither Inn nor Cook's Shop to be found, which gave occasion to a pleasant Passage at *Kene*. When the *Abessines* newly arriv'd from the East, they were invited by a Cook into his Shop; who believing all Invitation to be made *Grate*, went into the Shop, and cheerfully accepted what was set before them; but at length, when they were going away, they consulted how to return thanks to so kind an Host for his noble Treat, which one of them did with a very good grace in a few Speech: To which the Cook listned a while, but hearing nothing of Money, without any respect to their smooth Language and graceful Delivery, *Gentlemen*, said he, *see you* the *Abessines* like Men amongst'd made answer, *That they came not into his Shop of their own accord, but by his Invitation, and was when he set his Wine and Meat before them, he was bargain'd for any Money, for that was the very thing they want'd.* But all this would not satisfy the Cook, who forc'd them to leave their Cloaks in pawn, which were afterwards redeem'd at the Pope's Charity. The *Abessines* themselves are very hospitable; for in their Villages they appoint the chiefest of the Inhabitants for relief of the Poor; which Custom was anciently us'd in several Christian Countries.

The way from *Egypt* to *Abessinia* is troublesome to Travellers, and subject to many Dangers by the Extortions of the *Turks*, and the Robberies of several vagabond Nations thro' which they must pass: Yet there are several Troops of Merchants, who setting out from *Grand Cairo*, are carried up the *Nile* against the Stream as far as *Menzala*, and thence travelling in Caravans, first come to *Sijra*, and so in order to the following Towns, *Hacha*, *Al-ke*, *Seleb*, *Sezim*, *Mefera*, *Danzala*, which last is accounted the Metropolis of *Nubia*: Then they come into the Kingdom of *Sennar*, under a *Mahometan* Prince. From *Danzala* therefore they travel to *Kahla*, *Korra*, *Tere*, *Geri*, *Helfage*, *Arbaz*, *Sennar*. In travelling from *Hacha* to *Sennar*, the Merchants staying in many places about the Affairs of their Traffick, commonly spend three whole Months, tho' it might be done in a far shorter time. From *Sennar* in 14 days they arrive at the Confines of *Abessinia*, into which they enter by *Tjelga*: But the safest and shortest Cut is thro' the *Red-Sea*, if you can agree with the *Turks*; which Passage is two-fold; for either the Merchants set out from *Cairo*

to *Suffa*, a Port upon the *Red-Sea*, from whence they sail to *Gidda*, another Port, and thence they sail again for *Suez* and *Marqua*; or if they cannot endure the Sea so long, they sail against the Stream from *Cairo* to *Gizee*; then by Land they travel to *Gidda* in two Days, and thence to *Suffa* in four days, where they take Shipping for *Gidda*, and so to *Suez*. This is the way the *Metropolitans* take, with whom is the safest travelling, if any *Europeans* desire to visit *Abessia*. A Man may reach from *Guendia* to *Suez* in a Fort-night, and from thence in 40 or 50 Days to *Grand Cairo* by Land; so that to travel from the Royal Camp to *Cairo* will take up three Months.

The *Arabians* who inhabit the Ports of the *Red-Sea*, especially the *Mahometans*, are the chief Merchants in *Abessinia*; for being of the same Religion, they have the free liberty of all the Ports of the *Red-Sea*: Next to them the *Armenians*, who do not much differ from the *Abessines* in their Worship, have the greatest Trade, as being the great Dealers in all parts of the World. They import sundry sorts of Commodities, but carry out all the Gold: And because there is no Money coin'd in *Abessinia*, the silly ignorant sort of People, hiding their Gold among the Sand, or at the Roots of Trees, let it go again at low rates; for if the Merchants deny it to be good, they exchange it for as much as they can get, without questioning the Merchants Exception. But the Nobility and richer sort carry a Touch-Stone always about them, with which they try their Gold, weigh it out, and pay it by the Ounce; which in *Abessinia* amounts to the value of a *Spanish Pistacoon*, or an Imperial Dollar. The Exchange in *Abessinia* is made with Iron sometimes, but chiefly for Salt hewn out of the Mountains, with which you may purchase all things; and in the remote parts you may buy a good Mule for two or three Bricks of Salt.

The Commodities imported are *Babylonian* Garments of all sorts, Velvet, Sucken, but chiefly Woollen and Fustian, which the great Men wear instead of Purple, having now lost the skill of dying it. Spices, and especially Pepper, they covet to season their insipid *East* Wares for Exportation they have few besides Gold, Skins, Hides, Wax, Honey, and Ivory; many more they might have if their Kings did encourage Traffick and Merchandizing: for which end they should learn the *Latin* Tongue, with the Addition of our Arts and Handicraft Trades, which would advance the Affairs of these poor Christians to a more flourishing state, and weaken the strength of the *Barbarians*.

Sir Thomas Herbert Baronet, his Travels, begun in 1626, into divers parts of Africa and Asia Major, in which the two famous Monarchies of the Mogul and Persian are principally describ'd, with what is remarkable in those places from other Authors in Purchas, &c.

CHAP. XX.

Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels from England to Goa in the East-Indies.

SIR THOMAS Herbert, Bar. with five Ships besides his own, embarked at Dept near Dover on *Sept* 27 famous that Year for being the Feast as well of the Son as Mother in the Year 1626. In a few Hours coasting the Isle of *Wight* in *Brittish*, the *Hoy* Port (call'd *Cerne* by *Ptolemy*) commanded by *Ardeh*, i. e. cut off or seen at a distance, and by *Pan* the *Spaniard*, and lying in 53 Deg. 25 min of the *Latin*, as it is by *Eutropius* call'd *Vecla*) they came *Madera's* (i. e. *Isle of Wood*) twelve Leagues S. W. from to the *Isle of* *Goa*, which is the utmost Promontory of *Pinto Santo*, and 70 from the *Citatie*. *Pinto Santo* was

The Miconda-Tree is high and thick, twelve Fathoms about, yet so porous as to be of no use for building. The only Ornaments they have is to slash and pink their Faces and Skins. The Sun and Moon are reputed Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children, in their Religion; the Devil is their Oracle. They have store of Gold, but use Shells for Coin, which they call *Simbo*. They are found near the Island of *Loanda*, in eight Deg. South, and tho' they are of small value elsewhere, yet here they are of great price.

May 16. They cross the Tropick of Capricorn, in 23 Degrees of South Latitude, and were driven upon the Coast of *B. ebi*.

In a serene Air, a Bird called a Porby, perched upon the Yard-arm of the Ship, and suffered the Men to take them, which makes their simplicity a Proverb; but they soon came under a Storm, in which the Lightning hung about the Yards and tackling of the Ship. Of old, the Greeks called such Fires *Ceter* and *Pallux*, and believ'd, that one or three of them betoken'd Storms and Shipwrecks, but two foretell Halcyon Weather, and safety; but little can be gathered from such Exhalations, which are natural.

Sept. 24. they raised the Pole Antarick 35 Deg. at which time their Longitude from the *Lizard* was 25 Deg. with three Min. In *England* it was then Mid-winter, but there Mid-summer, being near the *Aurora*.

Sept. 7. Before in the Morning they discovered by the Surge, or Sea-Weeds they saw afloat, they were near the Cape, which they descried next Morning, tho' 10 Miles distant, being an high Land: but the Wind not favouring them, they could not reach it, but cast their Anchor 12 Leagues short of *Saldania-Bay*, before a small Isle call'd *Santhia*, so called from the abundance of those Creatures found there, and that larger than Cats, but strong Meat. Here are also found about this Island an abundance of Penguins, or white Birds from their Colour. In these Birds of all other go the most exact in their motion, their Wings or Fins hanging down like Sleeves, covered with down instead of Feathers, the Feet being of more use to them than their Wings; they tread on both at Sea and Grabs on Shore, and have Holes in the Earth to live in like Coneys. They are a degenerate Duck, wing both Sea and Land, the one to breed in and the other to feed in. They are very oily and fat, and here a venture to eat them, but not wisely.

On these Coasts are also great numbers of Seals or Sea-Calves, called *Pisces Marini*, as big as the greatest Sort of Mattres, and something like them in visage, but their barking is like the bellowing of Bulls. They are amphibious Animals, and equally use the Land and Water; and tho' they are easily kill'd if one intercept between them and the Sea, yet being past one, they have such an Art of casting back Stones upon their Pursuers, that they endanger them. They are too oily to be good Food, but their Skins being tanned, are very useful.

Leaving this Isle, they came to another called *Peragath*, from the multitude of those Birds. In their way they saw many Whales sporting in the Ocean, and in water was fuzzing up the Water thro' their Pipes and Vents, which nature has placed on their Shoulders: Some they descried to be 60 Foot long from head to tail, their Heads being well neigh a fourth, their Mouths being little less than ten Foot wide, and their Tongue proportionable: but their Eyes no bigger than an Apple: their Bodies are thick and round, and the Savages eat them, but Merchants cover them for profit, one usually affording twelve Ton of Oyl. They engender by applying Belly to Belly, and bring forth but one at a Birth, like Elephants.

In the first, they came to an Anchor in *Saldania-Bay*, 12 Leagues short of the Cape of *Good Hope*, of a semicircular form, both large and safe, and affords good Anchorage. The Land near the Shoar is low and fruitful, but five Miles from the Cape it is mountainous and barren, and from the Hills its cask to see to the end of the Cape: as also the Capes *Fals* and *D'Agulles*, which are separated from each other by large Bays, but inconvenient to an Anchor. From these Mountains descends a small but pleasant Stream of sweet Water into the Bay of *Saldania*, which is very refreshing to the Bowels of the Seamen in these hot Countries.

The whole Country of *Angola* is a Peninsula, join'd to the Continent by an Isthmus of Land of 20 Leagues which divides the *Red-Sea* from the Mediterranean. The Equinoctial-line divides it into two parts, the inward and outward, as *Homer* calls them, but as others, the greater

and lesser, which are either of them near as big as *Europe*. In length it runs from North to South, from *Tangier* (called anciently *Julia Tradutta*, and *Tingu Casaria*, from whence that part of *Mauritania* is called *Tingitana*) to the Cape de *Bona Speranza*, from the 35 Deg. 50 Min. Northern Latitude, to the 34 Deg. Southern, 4200 Miles; and in breadth, from *Cape Verd* in the Atlantick Ocean, to *Cape Guardafu* in *Ethiopia* near the *Red-Sea*, 2000. The name *Africa* is taken either from *Aphre*, one of the posterity of *Abraham*, by *Keturah*, or from *Africus*, cold, because it feels no Winter, as other Countries do. The *Hebrews* call it *Cham* and *Chus*. *Leo* divides it into four parts, *Barbaria*, *Namidia*, *Libya*, and *Nigiterum terra*: To which we must add *Ethiopia*, which contains the biggest half of *Africa*, as well as *Asia*; for it comprehended the three *Arabia's* and *India*. That in *Asia* is divided into the Superior, which stretcheth from the Equator to *Egypt* on the North, the *Red-Sea* on the East, and *Libya* on the West; and the Inferior, which extends it self from the Equinoctial Southernly to the Cape of *Good Hope*, being on the East and West circumscrib'd by the Ocean. This famous Cape elevates the Antarick Pole 34 Deg. and 3 Min Latitude, 28 Longitude, from the Meridian of the *Lizard*, and 43 from the *Azores*. From the Land's-end of *Corwall* tis 6600 *Engish Miles*, from the greater *Gate* 5550, from *Suez* 5400, and from *St. Helena*, which is S. E. from it, 1800. This Cape was first discovered by *Vasco de Gama* or *Bertholmeus de Dias*, an eminent Portuguese, in 1497, several Years before *Columbus's* Expedition.

The Soil about it is exceeding good, being covered at all times with Grass, and diapered with Flowers and Herbs, as *Agrimony*, *Berony*, *Mint*, *Calamint*, *Sorrel*, *Scabious*, *Spinage*, *Thyme*, *Cardus Benedictus*, *Coloquintida*, and many others.

The Rivers yield variety of Fish, as *Troats*, *Pyke*, *Pickrel*, *Tench*, and *Eels*; *Shelfish*, as *Crabs*, *Lobsters*, *Rock-fish*, *Craw-fish*, *Cockles*, *Musckes*, *Lynx*, and *Tortoises*, which are small, but curiously coloured, very good *Oysters*, *Thorn-backs*, *Gudgeons*, and other Sea-fish, which are taken at the Flood in the fresh Water.

The Mountains are not without *Marchasits* and *Minnerals*, but they are to be gained only by close search.

The Country affords also plenty of Beasts of divers sorts, as *Buffalo's*, large *Cows* with bunched Backs, *Sheep* with long Ears like *Hounds*, red *Deer*, *Antelopes* as large as *Stags*, *Apes* and *Baboons* of extraordinary sizes and colours, *Lions*, *Panthers*, *Pards*, *Jackalls*, *Wolves*, *Dogs*, *Cats*, *Hares*, *Zebra* or *P.de-Horses*, *Elephants*, *Camels*, *Unicorns*.

Great store of Birds, as *Hens*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Pengwins*, *Crows*, *Gulls*, *Thrushes*, *Pheasants*, *Pelicans*, *Storks*, *Ostriches*, *Pintado's*, *Alcatraces*, *Vultures*, *Eagles*, *Cranes*, *Cormorants*, or *Sea-Crows*, which have so quick a smell, that after Battles they will scent the Carcasses many Miles. Here are also store of those beautiful Birds call'd *Pacific-Fleming's*, but by the *Arabians* *Rehema*, whose Feathers are crimson and white, as pure as can be imagin'd.

The Natives are propagated from *Cham*, and inherit his Curse; their Stature is mean, their Colour blackish, their Faces very thin, but well proportionate in their Limbs, which they pink and cut in several shapes, as their Fancies lead them for Ornament; their Heads are commonly long, their Hair wooly and crisp. Some have all their Heads, others half, and others leave only a Tuft on the Crown for ornament, but most adorn their Heads instead of shaving, with Spur-rowels, Brass Buttons, pieces of Pewter, Beads of several sorts, which they get of the Saylor's for Mutton, Beef, Herbs, Ostriches Eggs, and Tortoise-shells. About their Arms and Legs they wear Chains of Copper, Brass, and Iron, with pieces of Ivory, and about their Necks they wear the raw Guts of Beasts, which they also eat; the rest of their Body is naked, save that about their Waste they have a Thong of Leather, which like the back of a Glove, serves to cover their *Pudenda*. The better sort wear Lions and Panthers Skins, as also Leopards, Bears, Calf or Sheep Skins, with their Hair turned inward: Upon their feet they wear a Sole, or piece of Leather tied with a little strap, which they hold in their Hands while they sit, that they mayNeal with their Feet, which they will do very dextrously, while they look you in the Face, and think it no Crime. Some of them are Semi-eunuchs, and some Women use Exaltation.

They live in Caves, eat Locusts with Salt, and will use the Grave to feed on the dead Bodies: They use their