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THE
Voyages and Travells
OF THE
AMBASSADORS

Sent by FREDERICK DUKE of HOLSTEIN,
to the Great Duke of Muscovy, and the King of Persia.
Begun in the year M. D C. XXXIII. and finish'd in M. D C. XXXIX.

Containing a Compleat

H I S T O R Y
OF
Muscovy, Tartary, Persia.
And other adjacent COUNTRIES.

With severall Publick Transactions reaching near the Present Times;
In VII. Books,

By Adam Olearius

whereto are added

The TRAVELS of JOHN ALBERT de MANDELSLO,
(a Gentleman belonging to the Embassay) from PERSIA, into the

East-Indies. *Montrose*

CONTAINING

A particular Description of INDOSTHAN, the MOGUL'S Empire, the
ORIENTAL ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, &c. and the Revo-
lutions which happened in those Countries, within these few years.

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The whole Work, illustrated with divers accurate Mapps, and Figures.

Written originally by ADAM OLEARIUS, Secretary to the Embassy.

Faithfully rendred into English, by JOHN DAVIES, of Kidwelly.

The Second Edition Corrected.

LONDON,

Printed for John Starkey, and Thomas Bassett, at the Mitre near Temple-Bar, and at the George near
St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street. 1669.

1638. whereof they make Cordage for Ships: *Copers*, or the pith of the same Trees, brown Sugar, which they call *Sigaga*, *Arceca* and *Bettelè*, which they call in their Language, *Dimang*; a certain kind of Wood which dyes red, called *Patang* and *Harpus*, wercwith Ships are called, as also Rice and other provisions. They carry home *Opium*, Saffron, Coral, Cotton, Thread, Linnen-cloths and other Stuffs. They come to *Surat* and upon the Coasts, in the month of *December*, and go away in *April*.

The Commerce of the Portuguese.

The *Portuguez*, who for a long time had all the advantages of the Trade of *Guzuratta*, and were become Masters thereof, by means of the Forts they had built at *Daman*, *Diu*, and *Goa*, to make their party good against the *Mslabares*, their irreconcilable Enemies, brought thither Lead, Tin, Vermilion, Quicksilver, all sorts of Woollen-clothes, Ivory, Sandal-wood, Pepper, *Cardomomum*, or grains of Paradise, Cloves, Porcelane, *China*-Stuffs, Cinnamon, *Cocos*, *Cayro*, Vessels of Gold, Vermilion-gilt, made in *Europe*; and bought there all sorts of Stuffs, Cotton-clothes, Indico, Saltpeter, *Lacque*, Sugar, *Mirobalans*, Preserves, Bed-steads, Cabinets, and other pieces made of *Lacque*, which they brought to *Goa*, and disposed into their great Ships or *Carracks*, which set thence for *Portugal* in *January* and *February*. They bought there also, Butter, *Assa fetida*, *Opium*, Cummin, Cotton and Thread, to be transported to *Malacca*, *China*, and *Sapan*, where they traded many times at two hundred upon one hundred profit. But since the *English* and *Dutch* settled themselves in the Kingdom of *Guzuratta*, they have been forc'd to quit some part of that Trade, and to content themselves with what they still carry on at *Goa*, whereof we shall give some account in the second Book of this Relation.

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MANDELSLO'S TRAVELS INTO THE INDIES.

The Second Book.



The *English* President, Mr. *Metwold*, who had resign'd his charge in the *Indies* to his Successour, Mr. *Fremling*, having taken all requisite order for our Voyage, went the first day of *January*, 1639. to take his leave of the *Suliban*, who receiv'd him very kindly, and presented him with a Vestment of *Brocadoe*, the Collar whereof was made of two *Martins* Skins with Sables, which he then had about him; as also many other rare things, which he entreated him to keep for his sake.

At our coming out of the *Sulibans* Palace, we were received into a *Shallop*, which brought us aboard the *Mary*, then lying in the Road, two Leagues from the mouth of the River. The new President, and the chiefest of the *English* Officers, accompanied us into the Ship, where they stay'd three dayes, entertaining and treating one another, and drowning in good Wine the affliction which was to ensue upon so long a separation.

We set sail the fifth, two hours before day, and got at night in sight of the City of *Daman*, where we found one of our Ships which was gone before us, to take up a *Portuguez* Vessel that was to go along with us to *Goa*. The Governour sent us a Vessel of Wine, about the bigness of a Barrel, and some other refreshments, notwithstanding the siege which the King of *Decam*, his Neighbour, then maintain'd against the place, but with little good success, in regard the Haven being not block'd up, the *Indians* could not prevent the sending in of relief into the City, even in the day time.

The Kingdom of *Decam*, or rather *Cuncam*, for so it is more commonly called, though from its Metropolis it sometimes gets the name of *Visapour*, reaches all along that Coast, from *Ingediva*, which lies within twelve leagues of *Goa*, towards the South, to a place named *Sissarde*. The Neighbouring Princes are, on the North-side, the King *Nilumla*, who is possess'd of the Country which lies between the Province of *Ditte haisk*, within the Kingdom of *Decam*, and the Kingdom of *Bailama* on *Daman* sides; and on the East, the King of *Bongbensal*, whose residence is in the City of *Golconda*, which is corruptly called *Golconda*.

The chief Maritime Cities of the Kingdom of *Decam*, are *Goyapour*, *Rasipour*, *Cavapatan*, and *Dabal*; but the Metropolis of the Kingdom is *Visapour*, eighty Leagues from *Dabal*, and eighty four from *Goa*.

The way from *Goa* to *Visapour* lies according to the following direction, which we thought

JANU. ART. 1639. Mandelslo leaves Surat.

Comes to Daman.

1639. his Predecessour *Huyien*, King of *China*, went not off, by reason the *Chineses* had fo filled the adjacent Islands with them, he contrived this brittle money, which his Successour *Hamenon* put forth, as now it is corrupted. It hath a four-square hole through it, at which they string them on a Straw; a string of two hundred *Caxaes*, called *Sata*, is worth about three farthings sterling, and five *Satas* tyed together make a *Sapocon*. The *Javians*, when this money came first amongst them, were so cheated with the Novelty, that they would give six bags of Pepper for ten *Sapocons*, thirteen whereof amount but to a Crown. But they have had leisure enough to see their error; for in a short time, the Island was so filled with this stuff, that they were compelled absolutely to prohibit all trading, which fo disparaged this money, that at present two Sacks of Pepper will scarce come for one hundred thousand *Caxaes*.

Likewise from *China* they bring Purcelane, which they sell here at cheap rates; for at the first arrival of the *China* Fleet, six pieces of Purcelane may be bought for a thousand *Caxaes*. They bring their Country Silks, Sattins and Damask, and take away Pepper and Lacque, brought to *Bantam* from the City of *Tabanbaon*, *Anil* or *Indico* brought thither from the Town of *Anier*, Sandal-wood, Nutmegs, Cloves, *Tortoise-shell*, whereof they make Chests and Cabinets, Ivory, whereof they make Chairs for the *Mandorins*, who prefer this stuff before Silver.

The Portuguese that deal at *Bantam* live out of Town, in the same Quarter with the *Chineses*. They drive here a great trade in Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Sandal-woods, *Cubeb*s, long Pepper, and other Drugs; and sell here Cotton, Cloath, and other Stuffs, sent them from *Malacca*: for the greater part of them are Factors, and Commissioners of the Governour of *Malacca*, and the Arch-bishop of *Goa*. At *Bantam* they have neither Priest nor Chappel; but at *Panaracan* they have both.

In the Isle of *Java* are all sorts of Beasts, both wild and tame: The *Forrests* are full of Elephants and Rhinocerotis, Leopards and Tigers, which are more cruel and furious than those of any other place, and do so much mischief, that people go not without danger to gather Frankincense, Maflick, Myrrhe and Benjamin, which is there in its greatest perfection, and whereof there were great quantity to be gotten, if the *Forrests* were not almost inaccessible, by reason of the wild Beasts, as also for Serpents, Lizards, and Salamanders, exceeding dangerous, and of fo extraordinary a growth, that there are Serpents have swallowed Children and Sheep intire. The Tigers and Leopards often come out of the Woods, and make great spoil amongst the Cattle, which for this reason are reared with great difficulty. Their Swine have no bristles, and are so fat their bellies trail on the ground.

The Rivers breed Fish in abundance; and Oysters have there been seen that have weighed three hundred pound; a thing would seem incredible, if *Olearius* in his Notes upon *Mandelslo's* Relation did not observe, that being in *Holland* in the year 1652. he bought at *Encluyssen*, of the Wife of a certain Sea-Captain, who had made a Voyage to the *Indies*, two Oyster-shells, that weighed four hundred sixty seven pounds, yet to be seen in the Duke of *Holstein's* Cabinet at *Gottorp*; and he adds, That the woman affirm'd there was so much meat within them, that it sufficed all that were in the Ship, being an hundred and twenty persons.

'Tis very hard to hunt Deer, Goats, Boars, and other game, fallow or black, which abound there, by reason the Woods are so thick, that 'tis impossible to make any way through them; and the *Javians* are so unskillful at their Fire-arms, that it hath been observed, that a *Javian*, having shot at a wild *Buffler*, made a shift to kill the beast; but the *Musket* recoiling, he fell down, with his cheek all bruised, and the loss of two of his teeth; in so much that these creatures may be seen in whole herds, feeding up and down the fields. There are likewise abundance of Apes, Foins, Squirrels, wild Peacocks and Parrots, and infinite other birds, exceeding beautiful to the eye.

In the Rivers there is abundance of Crocodiles, which seize not only on men bathing, but attempt the Cannows, as they pass along, snatching men out of them, and dragging them to the bottom. The *Chineses* tame this Creature, and fatten it, to be afterwards eaten as a great dainty. Their Civet yields as much perfume as that of *Guiny*; but it is neither so white, nor so good.

They have two sorts of Poultry, one like ours, the other betwixt ours and the *Indian* kind; and these last, which are in a manner monsters, are so furious, they will fight till death decides the battel. Amongst the common fowls there are some whose flesh is black, yet are they very good meat.

The Rhinocerot, by the *Indians* called *Abadu*, is not so ordinary in the Isle of *Java*, as in *Bengala*, *Patane*, and other places, though there are some; and the *Javians* make fo great account

account of this Beast, that there is nothing about him which they use not in medicine, not only the Fleth, the Bloud, the Horn, the Teeth, but even his very Dung: They hold there is no better Antidote against Poyson, and attribute the same qualities to this, than ancient Authors do to the Unicorn.

The Ants are exceeding troublesome in most of these places, but chiefly in the Isle of *Java*: They are much bigger than in our parts, and fo mischievous, that there is no Stuff they spoil not, nor Victuals they consume not, if they can get to it; wherefore they ordinarily set the feet of Tables and Cupboards in Tubs half filled with Water, to hinder the Ants from creeping up; and 'twere impossible to preserve any Birds, did they not set them on Poles planted in a Dish of Water; for should they put them in a Cage, the Ants would get up and kill them. There is besides another sort of Ants, about the length of a Mans finger, and red; but these are only in the Fields, where they live on the barks of Trees and Herbs.

As concerning the Trees and Fruits in the Isle of *Java*, amongst others there is the *Arca*, whereof we spoke a word by the way in the precedent Book. The *Portuguez* call the Tree that bears it *Arre quero*, the *Arabians*, *Fasell*, and *Malayans*, *Pynang*. It is a kind of *Cocoe*, but not fo great, nor the leaves fo big and broad. The Fruit is like a *Dare*; Nature incloses it in a husk, which opens not till it flower, and when it ripens, the shell falls off, the fruit remaining at the branch. It hath scarce any taste, but it moistens the mouth, dyes the lips red, and the teeth black. The *Indians* lap it up in a *Betele*-leaf, mix a little *Chalk* or *Lime* with it, and chew it rather out of custom than for any pleasure, though they hold that it strengthens the Stomach and Gums, and is a topical Medicine against the *Scurvy*; and in effect there is scarce an *Indian* that is subject to this Disease, or troubled with the Tooth-ach. This Drug will make some people to be drunk, that all things seem to turn round; but that Dizziness is presently over.

The *Mangas* grow on Trees not much unlike our Nut-trees, but they have not so many leaves. They are of the bigness of a Peach, but longer, and something bending like a *Crescent*, of a light green, drawing a little towards the red. It hath a great shell, that encloses an Almond of greater length then breadth, and eaten raw very distasteful, but roasted on the Coals not unpleasant. 'Tis useful in *Phylick*, against the Worms, and the *Diarrhaes*. It ripens in *October*, *November*, and *December*, and being perfectly ripe, 'tis full as good as a Peach. They get them while they are green, and put them up in Salt, Vinegar, and Garlic, and then they call them *Mangas d'Achar*, and they serve in stead of Olives. There are likewise wild ones, which they call *Mangas branas*, of a pale green too, but brighter than the other, and full of juyce, which is immediate death without a present Antidote.

The *Ananas* is one of the loveliest, pleasantest and wholesomest fruits of the *Indies*. It grows on a bush, and hath leaves like *Semper-vivum*. The fruit at first is green, but being ripe turns Orange, or Aurora coloured, drawing a little to a Red, shap'd like a *Pine-apple*; for which reason the *Portuguez*, who met with this fruit first in *Brasil*, called it *Pinas*: but 'tis tender and easie to cut. They are yellow within, of a delicate scent, they are eaten in Wine, but the excess is dangerous for Feavers. The juyce is fo sharp, that if one wipe not the Knife they are cut with, next morning it will be found eaten. The Tree is fo apt to grow, that a sprig will take root in the earth, though it have not past two or three leaves, be half withered, and have been cut fifteen dayes before. The *Canarins* call this fruit *Ananasfa*; the *Brasilians*, *Nava*, and in *Hispaniola*, and the other Western Islands, they call it *Jujama*: 'tis as big as the larger sort of Lemmons, or the middle Melons, excellent both in scent and taste. At distance they look like *Hartichocks*, only they are not fo picked as the leaves of that Plant. The stalk is like that of a *Thistle*, and every stalk bears but one, and that at the top of it; for though many times it puts forth at the side other stems, yet the fruit that comes of them is very small, and seldom comes to maturity. They have of them in *Marob*, and then they are very pleasant, for the juyce hath the taste of sweet or new Wine; and is exceeding easie of digestion, but it heats, and often brings a *Feaver*.

In *Java* there is another fruit called *Samaca*, 'tis as big as a *Citron*, the colour green, something drawing to a red; full of juyce, that is tart and toothsome, and within hath divers black kernels: the leaves are like those of Lemmon-trees, but not fo long. They put them up in Salt or Sugar, and use them as *Tamarinds*, against burning Feavers, Inflammations of the Breast, and pains in the Stomack, and Fluxes.

Tamarinds grow on great Trees, full of branches, whereof the leaves are not bigger than, nor unlike to the leaves of *Pimpernel*, only something longer. The flower at first is like the Peaches, but at last turns white, and puts forth its fruit at the end of certain strings: