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S.U.D.
A Breife Relation of a Journey, lately performed by Master H. B. Gentleman, from England by the way of Venice, into Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Bosnab, Hungary, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Rhodes and Egypt, unto Gran Cairo:

With particular observations concerning the moderne condition of the Turkes, and other people under that Empire.

The second Edition.

LONDON,
Printed by I. L. for Andrew Crooke, and are to be sold at the signs of the Beare in Pauls Church-yard.
1636.
A VOYAGE INTO THE LEVANT.

Intellectual Complexions have no desire so strong, as that of knowledge; nor is any knowledge unto man so certain, and pertinent, as that of humane affairs: This experience advances best, in observing of people, whose institutions much differ from ours; for customes conformable to our owne, or to such herewith we are already acquainted, doe but repeat our old observations, with little acquit of new. So my former time spent in viewing Italy, France, and some little of Spaine, being countries of Christia[n] institution, did but represent in a severall dresse, the effect of what I knew before.

Then seeing the customes of men are much swayed by their naturall dispositions, which are originally inspired and composed by the Climate whole ayre, and influence they receive, it seemes naturall, that
to our North-West parts of the World, no people should be more averse, and strange of behaviour, then those of the South-East: Moreover, those parts being now possessed by the Turkes, who are the only moderne people, great in action, and whose Empire hath so suddenly invaded the World, and fixt it selfe such firme foundations as no other ever did; I was of opinion, that he who would behold these times in their greatest glory, could not finde a better Scene then Turky: these considerations sent me thither; where my generall purpose gave me foure particular cares: First, to observe the Religion, Manners, and Policie of the Turkes, not perfectly, (which were a taske for an inhabitant rather then a passenger,)but so farre forth, as might satisfie this scruple, (to wit) whether to an unpartiall conceit, the Turkish way appeare absolutely barbarous, as we are given to understand, or rather an other kinde of civilitie, different from ours, but no lesse pretending: Secondly, in some measure, to acquaint my selfe with those other sects which live under the Turkes, as Greece, Armenians, Freinks, and Zinganaes, but especially the Iewes; a race from all others so averse both in nature and institution, as glorying to single it selfe out of the rest of mankind, remaines obstinate, contemptible, and famous: Thirdly, to see the Turkish Army, then going against Poland, and therein to note, whether their discipline Military encline to ours, or else be of a new mould; though not without some touch, from the countries they have subdued; and whether it be of a frame apt to confront the Christians, or not: The last and choice piece of my intent, was to view
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Gran Cairo, and that for two causes; first, it being clearly the greatest concourse of Mankinde in these times, and perhaps that ever was; there must needs be some proportionable spirit in the Government: for such vast multitudes, and those of wits so deeply malicious, would soone breed confusion, famine, and utter desolation, if in the Turkish domination there were nothing but sottish sensuality, as most Christians conceive. Lastly, because Egypt is held to have beene the fountaine of all Science, and Arts civill, therefore I did hope to finde some sparke of those cinders not yet put out; or else in the extreme contraryetie, I should receive an impression as important, from the ocular view of so great a revolution; for above all other senses, the eye having the most immediate, and quicke commerce with the soule, gives it a more smart touch then the rest, leaving in the fancy somewhat unutterable; so that an eye witness of things conceives them with an imagination more compleat, strong, and intuitive, then he can either apprehend, or deliver by way of relation; for relations are not only in great part false, out of the relaters mis-information, vanitie, or interest; but which is unavoidable, their choice, and frame agrees more naturally with his judgement, whose issue they are, then with his readers; so as the reader is like one feasted with dishes fitter for another mans stomacke, then his owne: but a traveller takes with his eye, and care, only such occurrences into observation, as his owne apprehension affeces, and through that sympathy, can digest them into an experience more naturall for himselfe, then he could have done the notes of ano-
Wherefore I desiring somewhat to informe my selfe of the Turkish Nation, would not sit downe with a booke knowledge thereof, but rather (through all the hazard and endurance of travell,) receive it from mine owne eye not dazled with any affection, prejudicacy, or mist of education, which preoccupate the minde, and delude it with partiall ideas, as with a false glasse, representing the object in colours, and proportions untrue: for the just censure of things is to be drawn from their end whereby they are aymed, without requiring them to our customes, and ordinances, or other impertinent respects, which they acknowledge not for their touch-stone: wherefore hee who passeth through the severall educations of men, must not try them by his owne, but weyning his mind from all former habite of opinion, should as it were putting off the old man, come fresh and sincere to consider them: This preparation was the cause, why the superstitition, policie, entertainments, diet, lodging, and other manners of the Turkes, never provoked me so farre, as usually they doe those who catechize the world by their owne home; and this also barres these observations from appearing beyond my owne closet, for to a minde possesse with any sect doctrine, their unconformitie must needs make them seeme unfound, and extravagant, nor can they comply to a rule, by which they were not made. Nevertheless considering that experience forgotten is as if it never had beene, and knowing how much I ventured for it, as little as it is, I could not but efteeeme it worth retaining in my owne memory, though not transferring to others: hereupon I have in
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in these lines registred to my selfe, whatsoever most tooke me in my journey from Venice into Turky.

First, I agreed with a Janizary at Venice, to find me Dyet, Horse, Coach, Passage, and all other usuall charges, as farre as Constantinople: Then upon the seventh of May, 1634. I embarq'd on a Venetian Gally with a Caravan of Turkes, and Iewes bound for the Levant, not having any Christian with them besides my selfe: this occasion was right to my purpose; for the familiaritie of bed, board, and passage together, is more opportune to disclose the customes of men, then a much longer habitation in Cities, where societie is not so linkt, and behaviour more personate, then in travell, whose common sufferings endeare men, laying them open, and obnoxious to one another: The not having any other Christian in the Caravan gave mee two notable advantages: First, that no other mans errors could draw either hatred, or engagement upon me; then I had a freedom of complying upon occasion of questions by them made; whereby I became all things to all men, which let me into the breasts of many.

The Gally lying that day, and night in Port at Liv, set Sayle the next morn, and in 24. houres, arrived at Rovinio a Venetian Citie in Istria: it standes in a creeke of the Adriatique, upon a hill promontory which hath two thirds washed by the Sea, the South-East side joyned to the Continent; the soyle rocky, and barren, as all that side along the Gulf; it is an hundred miles from Venice, and therefore being so farre within the Gulf, is not fortified as against much danger, yet hath it a pretty wall, and fortresse with a small Garrison:
from thence we came to Zara: this City stands in
Dalmatia, and of all others within the Gulf, is by rea-
son of the situation, most apt to command the whole
Adriatic, and therefore has formerly beene attempt-
ted by the Turk; wherefore the Venetians have for-
tified it extraordinarily, and now though in times
of armes peace, keep it with strong companies both
of Horse, and Foot: The General of the Horse came
in another Gally with us, he was first welcomed with
a volley of great, and small shot from the walls; then
by three Nobles therein severall Offices comman-
ding, he was accompanied to the Towne-hall, where
his briefe Patent once read, he had the Staffe, and Pre-
cedency of his predecessor: after a dayes view of this
place, we Sayled to Spalatro a City of Scelavonia, kept
by the Venetians as their onely Emporium pyled suc-
cessively with two Gallyes, which carry betwenee Ve-
nice, and that place, such merchandize as are trans-
ported into Turky, or from thence brought in: it stands
in a most pleasant valley on the South side of great
mountaines: in the wall toward the Sea, appeares a
great remainder of a Gallery in Dioclesian his Palace:
Southward of the towne is the Sea which makes an
open Port capable of ten, or twelue Gallyes; without
is an unsecure Bay for great Ships, at the entrance a-
bove half a mile broad; yet not so renowned for the
skill of Octavius, who chained it up, when he besie-
ged Salome, as for the fierce resolution of Pulcitus, and
his company there taken: in this Towne the Veneti-
ans allow the great Turk to take custome of the Mer-
chandize, whereupon there resides his Emir or Treas-
surer who payes him thirtie five thousand Dollars a
year.
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yeare, as himselfe, and others told me: there are high walles, and strong companies to guard this City; yet I heard their chiefe safety to be in, having so unusefull, and small an Haven, wherefore the Turke esteemes Spalatro in effect, but as a land towne, nor so much worth as his present custome, and so covets it not like Sara, for if he did, he has a terrible advantage upon it, having taken from the Venetians Clyssi, not above fower miles off; which is the strongest land fortresse that I ever beheld.

At Spalatro having stayd three dayes, our Caravan was furnishd with horses; the first journey we began about Sunset our lodging two miles of we pitch'd up on a little hill, growne over with Juniper, once the seat of Salone a city famous, for their bravery against Octavias; there is not now so much as a ruine left, excepting a poore piece of Dioclesians aqueduct: Hence wee passd the Hilles of Dogliana far higher then the Alpes, and so steep, as in our descent for three dayes together, it was a great precipice, then that halfe day his comming downe from Mount Cenis, into Piemont; having for the most part, rode thus nine dayes, wee came into a spacious, and frutefull playne, which at the West, where wee entred, at least ten miles over, is on the North, and South sides immured with ridges of easy, and pleasant hilles, still by degrees, strightning the playne, till after six or seven miles riding, it growes not above a mile broade: there found wee the City Saraih, which extends from the one side, to the other, and takes up part of both Ascents; at the East end standes a castle upon a steepe rocke commanding the Towne, and passage Eastward.
Eastward: This is the Metropolis of the kingdom of Bosnah: it is but meanely built, and not great, reckoning about fourescore Mescheetoes, and twentie thousand houses.

In my three dayes abode, the most notable things I found, was the goodnesse of the water, and vaste, almost gryant like stature of the men, which with their bording upon Germany, made me suppose them to be the off-spring of those old Germans noted by Caesar, and Tacitus for their huge size, which in other places, is now degenerate into the ordinary proportions of men: Hence at our departure, we went along with the Bashaw of Bosnah his troopes going for the warre of Poland, they were of Horse; and foot betwene sixe or seaven thousand, but went scattering: the Bashaw not yet in person, and the taking leave of their friends, Spirited many with drinke, discontent, and insolency; which made them fitter company for the Divell, then for a Christian: my selfe after many launces, and knives threatened upon me, was invaded by a drunken Janizary, whose iron Mace entangled in his other furniture gave me time to flee among the Rocks, whereby I escap'd untouch't: Thus marcht we ten dayes through a hilly country, cold, not inhabited, and in a manner a continued Wood, most of Pine trees: at length we reached Vallisvaub, a pretty little Towne upon the confines of Hungary, where the Campe staying some dayes, we left them behind, and being to passe a Wood neere the Christian countrey, doubting it to be (as confines are) full of Thieves, we divided our Caravan of sixscore Horse in two parts; halfe with the Persons, and Goods
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Goods of left esteeme, we sent a day before the rest, that so the thieves having a bootie, might be gone before we came: which hapned accordingly; they were robbed: one thiefe, and two of ours slain: some hundred dollars worth of goods lost: the next day we passed, and found sixteene thieves, in a narrow passage, before whom, we set a good guard of Harquebuzes, and Pistols, till the weaker fort passed by: so in three days, we came safe to Belgrada.

This Citie anciently called Taurumum, or Alba Graeca was the Metropolis of Hungary till wonne by Sultan Solymon the second, in the yeare 1525. It is one of the most pleasant, stately, and commodious situations that I have seene: it stands most in a bottom encompassed East-ward, by gentle and pleasant ascents employed in Orchards, or Vines South-ward is an easie hill, part posteth with buildings, the rest a burying place of well-nigh three miles in compass, so full of graves as one can be by another: the West End yeilds a right magnificent aspect, by reason of an eminency of land jetting out further then the rest, and bearing a goodly strong Castle whose walls are two miles about, excellently forisfied with a dry ditch, and out-works: this Castle on the West side is washed by the great River Sava, which on the North of the Citie, looses it self in the Danubius, of old called Ister now Duny, and is held the greatest River in the world, deepe and dangerous for Navigation, runnes East-ward, into the Euxine or blacke Sea, in its passage receiving fiftie and odder Rivers, most of them navigable: two rarities I was told of this river, and with my owne experience, found true.
one was that at mid-day, and mid-night, the streame runnes slower by much then at other times; this they finde by the noyse of those Boat-milles, whereof there are about twentie, like those upon the Rhoane at Lyons: their clakkers beate much flower, at those times then else, which argues like difference in the motion of the wheele, and by consequence of the streame; the cause is neither any refluxe, nor stop of current by wind or otherwise, for there is no encrease of water observed: The other wonder is that where those two great currents meete, their waters mingle no more then water, and oyle; not that either floats above other, but joyne unmixed, so that neere the middle of the river, I have gone in a Boat, and tasted of the Danube as cleare, and pure as a well, then putting my hand not an inch further, I have taken of the Sava as troubled as a streete channell, tasting the gravell in my teeth; yet did it not tast unctious, as I expected, but hath some other secret ground of the antipathy which though not easily found out, is very effectuall; for they run thus threescore miles together, and for a dayes journey, I have beene an eye witnesse thereof.

The Castle is excellently furnished with Artillery, and at the entrance, their stands an Arsenall with some 40. or 50. faire Brashe pceces, most bearing the Armes, and inscription of Ferdinand the Emperour: that which to me seemed strangest in this Castle, (for I had free libertie to pry up, and downe) was a round Tower, called the Zindana, a crueltie not by them devis'd, and seldome practis'd, it is like old Rome's Gemonie; the Tower is large, and round; but within
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fevered into many squares of long beames, set on end about foure foot a sunder; each beame was stuck frequent with great steel-hookes, the person condemned was naked let fall amongst those hookes, which gave him a quicke, or lasting misery, as he chanc'd to light: then at the bottome, the river is let in by grates, whereby all putrefaction was walsht away: Within this great Castle, is another little one, with works of its owne; I had like to have miscarried, with approaching the entrance, but the rude noise, and worse looks of the Guard, gave me a timely apprehension with sudden paffage, and humiliation to sweeten them, and get off: for as I after learnt, there is kept great part of the Gran Signior his treasure, to be ready when he warres on that side the Empire; it is death for any Turke, or Christian to enter; and the Captaine is never to goe forth without particular licence from the Emperor: Here the Basha of Temeswar joynning the people of Buda, and his owne, with those of Belgrade, and Bosnab, they were held incampt on the South side of the Towne, yet not so severely, but the Spahyes, Janizaries, and Venturiers, had leave to go before to the generall Rendivouz, as they pleased, though most of them stayed to attend the Bashaes; they there expected Murath Basha; he five dayes after our arrivall, came in with few Foot, but foure thousand Horse, of the Spahy Timariots; such brave Horses, and Men so dextrous in the use of the Launce I had not seene: then was made publique Proclamation to hang all such Janizaries, as should be found behind these Forces: with them the next day we set forward for Sophya, which in twelve dayes.
we reacht; The Bashaes did not goe all in company, but setting forth about an houre, one after another, drew out their troopes in length, without confusion; not in much exact order of File and Ranke, as neere no enemy: in this and our former March, I much admired, that we had a Caravan loaded with Clothes, Silkes, Tissues, and other rich commodities, were so safe, not only in the maine Army, but in stragling troopes, amongst whom we often wandred by reason of recovering the Towne Sabbath; but I found the cause to be the crueltie of Justice; for thieves upon the way are empaled without delay, or mercy; and there was a Saniacke with two hundred Horse, who did nothing but coast up, and downe the country, and every man who could not give a faire account of his being where he found him, was presently strangled, though not knowne to have offended: for their justice although not so rash as we suppose, yet will rather cut off two innocent men, then let one offender escape; for in the execution of an innocent, they thinke if hee be held guiltie, the example works as well as if he were guiltie indeed; and where a constant denial makes the fact doubted, in that execution, the resentment so violent terrifies the more; therefore to prevent disordres sometimes, in the beginnings of warre, colourable punishments are used, where just ones want: this speedy and remorselesse severitie makes that when their great Armies lye about any Towne, or passe, no man is endamaged, or troubled to secure his goods; in which respect, it pretends more effect upon a bad age then our Christian compassion, which is so easily abused, as we cannot raise two,
two, or three companies of soldiers, but they pilfer, and rifle wheresoever they passe: wherein the want of cruelty upon delinquents causes much more oppression of the innocent, which is the greatest cruelty of all: yet without their army, there want not scandals; for in the way, we passed by a Palanga, which is a village fortified with mud walls against thieves; where we found a small caravan to have beene assaulted the day before, and divers remaining sore wounded: for through all Turkey, especially in places desert there are many mountaineers, or outlaws, like the wild Irish, who live upon spoyle, and are not held members of the State, but enemies, and used accordingly: in all our march, though I could not perceive much discipline as not neere an adverse partie; yet I wondred to see such a multitude so clear of confusion, violence, want, sickness, or any other disorder; and though we were almost three-score thousand, and sometimes found not a town in 7. or 8. dayes; yet was there such plentie of good biscut, rice, and mutton, as wheresoever I passed up, and downe to view the Spahyes, and others in their tents, they would often make me sit, and eate with them very plentifully, and well: The severall Courts of the Bashaes were served in great state; each of them having three or fourescore camels, besides sixe or seven score carts, to carry the baggage: and when the Basha himselfe tooke horse, he had five or sixe coaches, covered with cloth of gold, or rich tapestry, to carry his wives; some had with them twelve or sixene; the least ten, who when they entered the coach, there were men set on each side, holding up a rovve:
rowe of tapestry, to cover them from being seene by the people, although they were after the Turkish manner muffled that nothing but the eye could appeare: beside these wives, each Basha hath as many, or likely more Catamites, which are their serius loves; for their Wives are used (as the Turkes themselves told me) but to dress their meat, to Launder, and for reputation; The Boyes likely of twelue, or fourteen yeares old, some of them not above nine, or ten, are usuall clad in Velvet, or Scarlet, with guilt Scymitars, and bravely mounted, with sumptuous furniture; to each of them a Souldier appointed, who walkes by his bridle, for his safety: when they are all in order, there is excellent Sherbets given to any who will drinke; then the Basha takes Horse, before whom ride a doozen, or more, who with ugly Drums, brasse Dishes, and wind instruments, noile along most part of the Journey: before all, there goe Officers, who pitch his Tent, where he shall dine or lodge: when meate is served up, especially at night, all the people give three great Shoutes: These are the chiefe ceremonies I remember.

That which secured, and emboldned my enquiry, and passage these twelue dayes March, was an accident the first night; which was thus: the Campe being pitch'd on the Shoare of Danubius, I went, (but timorously) to view the Service about Murat Bashaes Court, where one of his favorite Boyes espying mee to be a Stranger, gave mee a Cup of Sherbet; I in thanks, and to make friends in Court, presented him with a Pocket Looking Glasse, in a little Ivory Case, witha Combe; such as are sold at Westminster Hall for foure
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four or five shillings a piece: The youth much taken therewith, ran, and shewed it to the Bajsham, who presently sent for me, and making me sit, and drinke Cauphe in his presence, called for one that spake Italian; then demanding of my condition, purpose, country, and many other particulars, it was my fortune to hit his humour so right, as at last, he asked if my Law did permit me to serve under them going against the Polacke who is a Christian, promising with his hand upon his breast, that if I would, I should be inrolled of his Companies, furnished with a good Horse, and of other necessaries be provided with the rest of his Household; I humbly thanked him, for his favour, and told him that to an Englishman it was lawfull to serve under any who were in League with our King, and that our King had not only a League with the Gran Signior, but continually held an Embassadour at his Court, esteeming him the greatest Monarch in the World: so that my Service there, especially if I behaved my selfe not unworthy of my Nation, would be exceedingly well received in England; and the Polacke, though in name a Christian, yet of a Sect, which for Idolatry, and many other points, we much abhorred; wherefore the English had of late, helpt the Muscovite against him, and would be forwarder under the Turkes, whom we not only honored for their glorious actions in the world, but also loved, for the kinde Commerce of Trade which we finde amongst them: But as for my present engagement to the warre, with much sorrow, I acknowledged my incapacity, by reason I wanted language, which would not only render me uncapable
Commands, and so unserviceable, but also endanger me in tumults, where I appearing a Stranger, and not able to express my affection, might be mistaken, and used accordingly; wherefore I humbly entreated his Highness leave to follow my poor affairs, with an eternall oblige to Blazon this honourable favour wheresoever I came: He forthwith bade me doe as liked me best; wherewith I took my leave, but had much confidence in his favour, and went often to observe his Court. In this journey we passed through a pretty little town, called Nisse; where we stayed while the Jews kept their Sabbath: here a little before night, Wine having possessed a Janizary, and one other Turk, who rode in my Coach, they fell out with two country fellows, and by violence took an Axe from one of them, not to rob him, but for present use thereof, which being done, I gave him his Axe againe, as not willing in that place, to have so much as the beholders part in a quarrell: These fellows dogged us: the Janizary they missed, but at mid-night came to our Coach where we slept, and opened the cover; whereat I speaking in Italian, they knew me: wherefore leaving mee, they drew the Turk by necke, and shoulders, and gave him two blowes with Scymitars, one over the arme, the other upon the head, in such sort as we left him behind in great danger of death: they fled, I was found there all bloody, and so taken, had surely the next day beene executed, but that within lesse then halfe an houre, the hurt person comming to his senses, cleared me, telling how it came, and by whom.

Thus in twelve dayes, we came to Sophya, the chiefe
chiefe Citie (after the Turkish division) of Bulgaria, but according to the other Geography, it stands in Macedonia, upon the confines of Thessaly; nor hath it yet lost the old Grecian civility, for of all the Cities I ever passed either in Christendome, or without, I never saw any where a stranger is less troubled either with affronts, or gaping: it stands almost in the midst of a long, and fruitfull valley; on the North-side about foure miles distant, runnes a ridge of low hils; South-ward three miles of stands an high, and steepe mountaine, where Snow appeares all the yeare: the Jews and Christians have here the doores of their houses little above three foot high, which they told me was, that, the Turkes might not bring in their Horses, who else would use them for Stables in their travell; which I noted for a signe of greater slavery then in other places.

Here is the Seat of the Beglerbeg or Viceroy of all Greece, by the Turkes called Rumely; with many brave Mesheetes, especially the great one in the middle of the Towne, and another on the South-side, with a magnificent Colledge: it hath many stately Hanes or Kirevanserabes, and exquisitie Bathes, the principall hath a hot Fountaine: Here the businesse of our Caravan ended, nor had my Janizary much desire to take any of new; for he naturally having more of the Merchant in him, then of the Souldier, would not goe further for feare of being forced to the warre; wherefore he stayed twentie dayes at Sophya, till the Campe was removed, and the Grana Signior returned to Constantinople; Thus I neither saw the Emperours Person, nor the maine body of the Army; only
herein was my successe short: as soone as the Ianizary thought the coast cleare, we went foure Coaches in three dayes to Potarzecke: the passage is famous for Antiquities: sixtene, or eightene miles Eastward of Sophya, we past over the Hill Rhodope where Orpheus lamented his Euridice: it hath divers inequalities of ground, none very steepe, all covered with Low Woods, now watched with divers, who by reason of the frequent robberies there committed, doe by little Drums, give the inhabitants warning of all suspicious passengers: in the lowest of those descents runnes a little Brooke, of which I conjectured, and a learned Iew, to whom I owe most of my information, confirmed, that the old Poets had made the River Strymon, where the disconsolate Orpheus was torne in pieces by the Thracian Dames; for that place hath ever beene uncertainly reckoned, to Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly.

At last we came to an high, and large mountaine, of a dayes journey over; the Iew held it to be the Thermopyla; a place as stoutly contested for of old, as now the Valioline with us; herewith he told me that Eastern custome of wearing Turbants came from thence; and that how once the Barbarous people having the Grecian Army at a great advantage, there was no other remedy, but that some few should make good that narrow passage, while the maine of the Army might escape away; there were brave Spirits who undertooke it; and knowing they went to an unevitable death, they had care of nothing but Sepulture, which of old was much regarded; wherefore each of them carryed his winding sheete.
sheete wrapt about his head, and then with losse of their owne lives saved their fellowes: whereupon for an honourable memoriall of that exploit, the Levantines used to wrap white linnen about their heads, and the fashion so derived upon the Turke.

This may be the Story of Leonidas with his three hundred Spartanes, but corrupted by time, and tradition: when I had considered the passage, it seemed capable of his relation; and this might well be the Thermopylae, if they were so neere the Philippick Fields; for beside his confession, the tradition of divers there inhabiting, and all concordance of Stories assure us, that the Champaigne betweene this Mountaine and Philippopolis, of above fortie or fifty miles long, was from that Citie built by Philip, called Campi Philippici, famous for the Roman civill warres, there decided in two Battels; the first betweene Caesar, and Pompey; the other betweene Augustus and Mark Antony, against Brutus and Cassius: the Plaine, but that it is a Valley, much resembles our Downes of Marlborough, where the Saxons as it is thought had a great Battell: for just in that manner, there yet remained the heapes were the slaine were buried, and good part of the Trenches: the two Battels were fought sixteene or eighteene miles asunder, as appears by the Sepulchres; and the Trenches; Caesar was next the Hill; the other neerer Philippopolis: which for want of other authoritie, I conjectured thus; First, in Caesar's Battell there dyed but fifteen thousand, two hundred; in the other almost twice as many; this proportion is made good in the heaps, those toward Philippopolis being greater, and much more.
more in number than the other: then *Caesar* writes that after *Pompey*, and the maine of his Army was fled, a residue not yet dispersed retired to a hill five miles of, which had a River runne under it; This squares right with a hill on the South-side of *Potarzéeke*, a little Towne betweene the two *Campes*, and where my two dayes abode, gave me leasure to reade *Caesar* his Commentary thereon, which on purpose I carriyed to conferre upon the Place, for the better impression: This *Potarzéeke* had it not beene remarkeable for the place, was not worth mention; for it is but a small Towne reckoning not above foure thousand houses, but is very pleasant with hilles, and a River South-ward.

Hence we pased East-ward, through the rest of the Plaine along the Monuments of *Brutus*, and *Caesar* his defeature: the *Tumuli* are many, some great, some small, more or lesse close together, as the slaughter hapned, and reach at leaft eight or nine miles in length, extending as it seemes the flight did, towards *Philippopolis*, now in Turkish called *Philibee*, where in two dayes we arrived.

A little before the *Citie*, on the North-side, wee saw the Gran Signor his Stable of *Camels*, where is Place, and Order for five thousand *Camels*, which carry his provision when he Warres on this side his Empire; and then the generall *Rendivouz* uses to be in these *Philippick* Fields, now termed the Plaine of *Potarzéeke*, through which also runnes the River *Maressa*, in some places called *Hebrus*, shallow but very broad: over this River at the North entry of *Phylibee*, is a vaste Woodden Bridge, more then a quarter of
of a mile long; Through the midst of this City, from North to South, runnes a ridge of rocky hilles, partly taken up with buildings; the rest with Sculptures, among which I found a little Greek Chappell, built in the old Gentilisme; as a Greek told me, and it appeares also by the round forme, with equall division of Altars; there remains nothing remarkable: After five dayes stay, we went foure dayes journey through many pretty Townes of Thrace, till we came to the chiefe City thereof, and one of the principall in all Turky: This is Andrinople in Turkish Heidriane, of Hadrian, who repaired it: originally it was styled Oresta from its Founder; for as the Grecians there pretend, it was built by Orestes Sonne to Agamemnon: Untill the conquest of Constantinople, it was the Turkes Emperiall Seat: North-East North, and North-West, lye certaine Low and easie hilles, amongst which glides the little River Tuny, from the North-side, of the City to the West, where meeting a branch of the Marissa, it passes a mile or more South-East, where joyning with the other branch, it runs stately through the adjoyning Plaine, on which Zerxes first Mustered his vaste Army, when he had pass’d the Hellespont.

This City among divers other names, hath beene called Trimontium, because it stands upon three little hilles, or rather one low Hill, with three eminencies; the midst is the highest, and largest, upon the top whereof, as the crowne, and glory of the other buildings, stands a stately Mecheete built by Sultan Solyman the Second, with foure high, and curious Spyes, at each corner one, as the manner of Turky is; not
not upon the *Church* like our *Steeples*, but from the
*Ground,* each of them hath three rounds on the out-
side, for the *Priests* walke, and at the top a great
*Globe,* and halfe-moone of *Gold:* The Body of the
*Meskeeto* like those of Constantinople (though farre
more curious) is at the bottome *quadrangular,* hav-
ing foure Stories in height; the two uppermost
so contracted, as that division which quarters the
two lowest into foure *angles* a piece, casts each of
them into eight; at either *angle* of the upper story is
a great round *Pyramide:* they support the *roofe,* in
forme round, and eminent, all covered with *Lead,* up-
on the top whereof is set a *globe* of *Gold,* whereon
stand a *golden pillar,* and an halfe-moone: at the bott-
tome of this building are made ten *conduits* with
*Cocks,* on the *North-side,* and as many on the *South,*
for people to wash before *Divine-Service,* to which
use also on the *West-side,* in the *Church-yard* are thirty,
or fortie *Cocks* under a *fountain* so *sumptuous,* as ex-
cepting one at *Palermo,* I have not scene a better in
*Chriftendome:* on the *East-side* are the chiefe *Priests*
lodgings, and garden; round the *Church-yard* are
*Cloysters,* *Bashes,* a *Colledge* with lodging for *Priests,*
and other necessary *Offices,* all covered with large
round *Tunnells* of *Lead:* This *edifice* is not great, but
of structure so *neate,* and that so advantaged by *scitu-
ation,* as renders it not only *stately,* and *magnificent,*
but with such a *delicacy* as I have not scene in any oth-
er place, no not in *Italy:* Beside this *Meskeeto,* there
is another brave one with foure *Spyres,* built by *Sul-
tan Selym,* and many other of two a piece, with faire
*Colledges,* *Cloysters,* and *Bashes,* equall to the *Mono-
faries*
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...series of any one Citie in Christendome, for quality, though not in number: it hath also many faire Hanes, all covered in like manner; so likewise are their Belfeins, or Exchanges, whereof it hath foure or five, some not much inferior to ours in London, especially one, which I guessed halfe a mile in length, and richly furnisht with Wares: the chiefe Bridges are foure, vast, and high, all of Stone: from the South-bridge is the best view of the Citie, where it makes a gallant shew. There yet remaine the walles of the old Towne, which now containe the fourth, and worst part, inhabited by Zinganaes, Christians, Iewes, and others esteemed as refuse people: A little without the Citie North-ward, stands the Gran Signior his Serraglio, with a Parke walled, some three miles compass: The Palace is very low, all covered with Lead rising up for a flat, into a sharpe round, and seemes but like a Garden-house for pleasure: it is kept by his Agemoglans, to entertain, not only the Gran Signior but in his absence, any Bashae, or other principall minister.

After ten dayes stay at Andrinople, we rode up and downe as businesse required, to Burgaz, Churlo, and divers other pretty Townes, all of them adorned with daintie Meskectoes, Colledges, Hospitals, Hanes, and Bridges: for it is in Turky as in other Kingdomes; the nectar to the Imperiall Citie, the more stately is the countrey inhabited: having thus travelled five dayes, we came to Selibree, of old Selim-bria; no great Towne, but bigger then the rest, and very ancient; the old Castle and walles not quite demolisht: It stands upon the South-end of a long,
but low hill: the other three points are encompassed by sea, with a rocky, and unsafe Port; from whence on the other side of the bay, you may discern a round hill, upon which remaine some ruines of the old Citie Heraclea: Here we stayed two dayes, then with some diversion, in three more, we reacht Constantinople: Thus had we made from Spalatro fiftie two dayes journey, and as many in severall abodes; ever lodging upon the ground, for the most part, in open Fields; and passing by land fiftie hundreth miles English; not in the direct way, for that had beene shorter, but as led by the business of the Jews, who were Patrons of the Caravan: Constantinople by the Turkes called Stambole, (which as they told me signifies faith, and plentie) hath an uncertaine originall: is famous for its ruine under the Emperor Severus, and its reparation by Constantine: other times it hath beeene fackt, but finally Ann. 1453. lost by another Constantine, as the former sonne to another Hellen: in this losse it may be said to gaine; for it is since at a higher glory, then it had before, being made Head of a farre greater Empire: of old it was ever baited, by the Thracians on the one side, and Grecians on the other; but now it commands over both: I stayed here but five dayes, wherefore I had not leisur for much observation: in this halfe, I put my thoughts upon two points; First, to view the chiefe publique sights, then to consider the judgement of those ancient Emperors, who so often thought of transferring the Seat of the Empire from Rome, thither: for the first, the Emperours Person I could not see, who was then at Scutari which is as it were part
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part of Constantinople, though severed by the mouth of the blacke Sea a mile over: The Seraglio I saw as farre as Strangers use, having access into the second Court: The building low, and outwardly but mean; with a low Cloister of many small pillars: the inside I saw not; but an infinite swarme of Officers, and Attendants I found, with a silence, and reverence, so wonderfull, as shew'd in what awe they stand of their Soveraigne: A stones cast from the outermost entrance stands that famous old Church Sancta Sophya; thence went I to see the other Meskeetoes that of Mahomet the Second, who wonne the Towne; that of Aehmat which is the most spendid of all; into that of Sultan Solyman I went to view it throughout, but found it no way equall to his other at Andrinople, which in my eye is much more Magnificent, then any of those at Constantinople: Then saw I the Egyptian Obelisk, the Brazen pillar of three Snakes, the aqueduct, and many other things, with that horrid gap made by fire, Ann. 1633, where they report seventie thousand houses to have perished: The other, and chiefest part of my contemplation, consisted in the situation; which of all places, that I ever beheld, is the most apt, to command the world; for by land it hath immediate commerce with Greece, Thrace and from Scutar with Asia: By Sea the Pontus or blacke Sea, and the Marmora or Hellestont, not only furnish it with infinite store of Fish in Port; but readily carry their Commodities abroad, and bring others home; and which is above all, the mouthes of both those Seas are so narrow as no passage can be forced against the Castles; so as for strength, plentie,
and commoditie, no place can equall it: Then it stands almost in the middle of the World, and thereby capable of performing commands over many Countrys, without any great prejudice of distance; the want whereof caused that the authoritie of Rome, could never reach the Parthians, and hardly Germany, and raised that, that maxime left by Augustus -- coerced Imperii terminos: for he who considers the sudden accidents of State, with the difficulties of remote Forces, and other dispatches, must needs acknowledge the necessity of (as it were) a Mathematicall correspondence from the Center, to the Circumference; this perhaps the Crown of Spaine finds too true; whose greatnesse could not else in the skirts of its Empire, receive such blows, from such petitie enemies as it does. In that I observed no more of so great a Citie, I doe not much accuse my selfe; for the chiefe time I had to view, was my first two dayes, when I lodged with the Turkes, in the Hane of Mehemet Basha; afterward I shifted into Christian habit, and went over to Galata, where I was very courteously entertained in the house of an English Gentleman, to whom I was recommended; Next after I had kissed the hands of the right Honourable, Sir Peter Weych Lord Embassadour for His Majesty of England, I tooke an instant opportunitie of passage for Egypt, upon the Blacke Seas Fleet, which three dayes after departed for Alexandria: here I found the company of a French Gentleman, and a Flemisch, we embarqued upon the Admirall Galeon, hyring to ourselves the Gunners Room, of the Masters thereof, who were two Renegadoes that spake good Italian; straite wee set Sayle
Sayle forth of the Marmora, downe the Hellespont in all 86. Vessels, in two dayes arrived at Gallipoly, so named of the French, whose fury hath many old Monuments in the Levant; here wee lay at Anchor that night, staying for some Commissions which were to come after, or as I rather conjectured, for newes of the Rhodian Gallyes, which the next day met us a little below the Castles, to be our Convoy against Pyracy, or Christians: Some thirtie miles beneath Gallipoly is the streightest passage of the Hellespont, not above halfe a mile broad; a place formerly famous for Zerxes his Bridge, but much more glorious in the loves of Hero, and Leander: These Castles called the Dardanelli, command the passage, and are the securitie of Constantinople on that side: That upon Europe anciently Sestos, is made with two Towers, one within the other; the inmost higheft, by reason of the rising ground uponwhich they stand, each bearing the forme of three Semi-circles, with the out-wall Triangular: The other upon the Asian Shoare, is farre stronger, standing on the Marish levell; it is of forme square with foure round Turrets, at each corner one; in the middle before stands an high square Tower commanding over all: This formerly was named Abydos, not that the buildings remaine the same, but often reedified in the same place: we passed so leisurely as gave me time to note the Artillery, which I found thin aloft, but plentifull at the bottome upon the ground, looking out at severall holes made in the foundation of the walles, which striking in a levell, hits a Ship betweene wind and water, and is a plantation much more effectual then that above.
About some fortie miles Sayle forth of that streight, on the Asian side, we reacht Cape Ianizar, anciently Promontorium Sigaum, where Troy stood, of which nothing remaines to be seene, but a piece of an old wall some fortie or fiftie paces long, hard by the Sea, and therefore said by Virgil to have beene built by Neptune: So hath that famed Towne now put on immortalitie, having no existence, but in Poetry: whose fictions by complying with the fancy of man, uphold themselves beyond the Realitie of their Subject: Beside the conceit of such a ruine, I tooke care to consider the judgement of Antiquitie, in the Scitution; which I finde not to have beene extraordinary, either for pleasure, commoditie, or strength: The Promontory makes an angle which hath two sides encompassed by Sea; from South-west to West, with a compass turning from West to North; on the other side lyes a barren sandy Plaine now termed Troade, which some fifteen or twentie miles from Sea, is environed by a ridge of Hilles, the most eminent whereof, the Turkes at this day call Ide, whereby I acknowledged it for that Ida, where Prince Paris retiring from all wise affaires of State, and preferment of Court, lived an effeminate, and luxurious life; which clad in Fable, fames him there to have preferred Venus before Minerva, and Iuno; and to have given her the golden fruit of his youth, for which she favoured him in the Rape of Hellen; but because neither Minerva nor Iuno assisted that impresa, therefore it proved both unwise, and dishonourable: About two leagues West-ward, is the little Island Tenedos, knowne for concealing the Grecian Navy at the taking of
of Troy: hence sail'd we downe the Archipelago, through those Islands so voyced for Antiquities—Num-
num sine nomine saxam: Among them my eye sele-
ceted Samos, Scio, and Pathmos; for the wind Steering
larbord drave us within discovery thereof: Samos is
the only place in the World, under whose Rocks
grow Spunges: The people from their infancy, are
bred up with dry Bisket, and other extenuating Dyer,
to make them extreme leane; then taking a Spunge
wet in Oyle they hold it, part in their mouthes and
part without, so goe they under water, where at first
they cannot stay long, but after practise, some of the
leanest stay above an houre and a halfe, even till all
the Oyle of the Spunge be corrupted; and by the
Law of the Iland, none of that Trade is suffered to
marry, untill he have stayed halfe an houre under
water; thus they gather Spunges from the botomme
of rocks, more then an hundred fathom deepe; which
with many other Stories of these Islands was told me
by certaine Greeks in our Galleon: Scio is remarkeable
for Mastick not else-where found, and there only
upon the South-side of the Hill, which I thought to
be as a plant not enduring the cold winds, or contrary
vapors of the North; They imputed it to St. Theod-
dors teares lead that way to Martyrdom, yet unlesse
he traversed much ground, many of those trees grow
where he never came: I applauded their belief but
kept my owne: Pathmos is renowned for many acti-
ons of Saint John: I fantasied none, till the Greekes
pointed out a Rocke under which they affirmed to be
a Grot, wherein hee wrote his Apocalyps: In some
points things consecrated are imitated by the ordinary
wayes.
ways of men; to instance in prophane pieces Mahomet was two yeares in a grot, writing his Alcoran, the Sybils most lived and prophesied in grots, as my selfe have seene hers at Cuma, as also the study and habitation of Virgil in a grot, at mount Posilipo; many old Oracles were delivered out of Cavernes, or Grotts; in summe the highest fancies of men, have beene produced in such places; which in those who have no Divine credit, I impute, partly to the privacy, and aspect of those retreats, which being gloomy, still, and soleme, settle, and contract the minde into profound speculation; but especially to the qualitie of the ayre, a thing of maine importance to dispose the wit: the ayre of those rocky Cavernes is not so dampe and earthy, as that of dungeons, nor so immateriall, or wafting, to unsettle and transport the phantasie, as that above ground; but of a middle temper, wherewith it affects the braine in such a fort as is fittest to exercise its intellectual faculty, to the height of what its composition beares: Thus after we had in eleven dayes pasted the Southerne, and greatest part of Vlysses his ten yeares voyage, we came before Rhodes, at the East end of the Island where we entred the Wind-mill Port, so named by reason of many Wind-mills standing before it; hard by is there another Port more inward, for the Gallyes, and of entrance so shallow, as is not capable of deepe Vessels: here we stayed three dayes, which gave me some view of the place, and that so much the more by being taken for a Spy; for in Rhodes is no pretence of Merchandize for a Christian; and but that my excuse of going upon wager into Egypt seemed possible, I had here beene lost; yet in
that suspicion, some of them out of such a bravery, as I had once before found in their Campe, shewed mee the Palace or Fortresse of the Grand Master formerly, with the Out-works, and three great deepe ditches, all cut in the quicke rokke round the Castle, except one part where it joynes with the chiefe street: then they shewed mee a high window towards the West, telling me this Story: that when Sultan Solyman besieged the Towne, there stood in that window, the Gran Master, with a Nephew of his, and a chiefe Engineer; they considering the Camp, the Engineer told him they were happy that the enemy knew not the advantage of such a place pointing to the side of a hill, where certaine Wind-mills stand; for quoth he, if they should plant the Artillery there, we were lost; herewith the young Nephew in hopes of preferment, tooke secretly some Turkish Arrowes, and from the window, shot them into the Campe, having first writ upon them this discovery, and his name: they being found, the advice was approved, and put in execution, which forced the Towne in three dayes to render: Solyman according to the Rule of Princes more brave, then Politicke, caused the Traitor to be put to death: This Citie on the East, and North, is encompassed by Sea; the South, and West joynes by land to the rest of the Island; it stands upon a little hill, reaching to the bottome thereof; it is foure miles from the old Citie, which stood upon a steepe high hill, where now remaine part of the walles, and a poore Village.

I tooke a Boat to view the place where the Colosse stood, at the entry of that Haven: there is not left
any remainder of that *Statue*; but the rocks whereon
his footing was, are wide enough for two great *Ships*
to passe both together: why the *Caveliers* did trans-
fer their Seat from the old Citie, to the new, I could
not learne, unlefe it were for the *Port*; which being
obvious to all commers, they had rather occupy it
themselves, then leave it to an *invader*: within the
Citie the Armes of *France* are very frequent, the *Spa-
nish*, and *Imperiall*, not in more then two or three pla-
ces; ours not at all; whereby I proportioned the
old *national* interesse in that order: The most egre-
gious *Monuments* of any one *GrandMaster* is of *Pe-
ter d' Aubifon* a *French* man ther, egoverning above
two hundred yeares since: he amongst other notable
works, built a round *Tower*, with many retired
circles for *Combatants*: In the *Wall* before the *Ha-
ven*, to scowre the mouth thereof, he made two huge
*Brasse Pieces*, so vaste as I never saw any *Sixe Cannons*,
whose mettall could make the leaft of them: In this
*Island* the Sunne is so *powerfull*, and *constant*, as it was
anciently *Dedicate to Phæbus*: they have a kinde of
*Grape* as big as a *Damsen*, and of that colour, the
*Vines* if watered beare all the yeare, both ripe *Grapes*,
halfe ripe, and knots; all together upon the same
*Vine*: yet that they may not weare out too soon: they use to forbeare watering of them in *December*,
and *January*, during which time they beare not, till
after a while that they are waterd againe: Upon my
first landing I had espied among divers very *honou-
rable Sepultures*, one more brave then the rest, and
new; I enquired whose it was, a *Turke* not know-
ing whence I was, told me it was the *Captaine Bashira*,
flaine
flaine the yeare before by two English Ships; and therewith gave such a Language of our Nation, and threatening to all whom they should light upon, as made me upon all demands profess my selfe a Scotchman, which being a name unknowne to them, saved mee, nor did I suppose it any quitting of my Country, but rather a retreat from one corner to the other; and when they required more in particular, I intending my owne safety more then their instruction, answered the truth both of my King, and Country, but in the old obsolete Greek, and Latine titles, which was as darke to them as a discourse of Isis, and Osiris; yet the third day, in the morning, I prying up, and downe alone, met a Turke who in Italian told mee, ah! are you an Englishman, and with a kind of malicious posture, laying his foresinger under his eye, I thought he had the lookes of a designe, he presently departed, I got to my Galleon, and durst goe to land no more: The next morne wee departed for Alexandria of Egypt, accompanied with ten ordinary Gallyes of Rhodes, and three old ones, which went to bee told for fewell: the weather although right in Sterne, grew so high, as the three old Gallyes perished, two in the night with all their people, the third by day in our fight, but despairing by times made up to a Galleon neere ours, and saved such of her men who were neither chained, nor otherwise encombrd; after three dayes full Sable wee arrived in Port; Alexandria first built by Alexander the Great, was after beautified by many, but especially by Pompey: it beares yet the Monuments of its ancient glory: Pillars in great number, and Size both above ground
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ground, and below, most of Porphyry, and other Marble as firme: The ancient Egyptians had a custom now not in use; that was to make as great a part of the house beneath ground as above: that below was the most costly with Pillars, and rich Pavements for refreshment being their Summer habitation: the upper part had the waster pillars for shew, but not the nearest: above all the rest, there are three farre beyond any that I ever saw else-where: That of Pompey where his ashes were laid, upon the rocky shore hard by where hee was slaine in a boat at sea: it is round, all of one stone, a kinde of reddish gray Marble, so wonderfully vast, as made me falre his memory with the Poets Propheticall hayle—Templis enroque sepultus—viliae umbrae fores: it stands upon a foure-square rocky foundation on the South-side of the Towne without the Walles: Within on the North towards the Sea are two square Obeliskes each of one entire stone full of Egyptian Hieroglyphiks, the one standing the other fallen, I think either of them thrice as bigge as that at Constantinople, or the other at Rome, and therefore left behind as to heavy for transportation: neere these Obeliskes, are the ruines of Cleopatraes Palace high upon the shore, with the private Gate, whereat shee received her Mark Antony after their overthrow at Actium: two stones cast further upon another rocke over the shore is yet a round Tower one part of Alexanders Palace, where yet in the walles remains a passage of Brice Pipes part of a vendidus: The Towne is now almost nothing but a white heape of ruines; especially the East, and South parts: The walles were high, and frequently
frequently set with small Turrets, but not very strong except toward the Sea, where they stand upon great steepe rockes: The North, and West are washed by the Sea, which makes two Ports, each in forme of a halfe-Moone: betweene them runnes a long narrow necke of land joyned once by a Bridge, but now made firme land, with that then an Iland called the Pharos: a place which in Cesar's judgement did command both the Port, and Towne; of which opinion the Turkes now are; and therefore contrary to their usuall custome, they have there built a brave new Castle, which answers another little one on the other point of the Haven: these command the entry broad at least a mile, and halfe; but how it could be done before Artillery came up as Cesar affirmes I wonder; nor are the Banks wider by time, as appeares by the walles, and old circuit of buildings upon the shoare; on the West side of the Pharos, and under protection thereof, is the other Port only for Gallyes, as too full of shelves, and rocks for deepe bottomes: Fresh water is brought to Alexandria in a large, and deepe channell cut by men, almost fourscore miles, through the wilderness to the Nile: this channell is dry till the River over-flowes, then runnes it into the City, but so low as they are force to get it up by chained buckets, and wheeles drawne with Oxen; so is it conveyed, and kept in Cisternes, whereof now there remaine but five hundred, of two thousand at the first: The earth cast out of those Cisternes, hath made two faire mounts, upon one whereof is set a Watch-tower, to give warning of Ships: upon the South of the Towne lies that vast Sandy Plaine,
Plaine, great part taken up with the salt Lake Marcotis: Eastward not farre from the Sea, we rode throow a sandy desert, some 40 miles to Rosetto: All Egypt where the Nile arrives not, is nothing but a whitish Sand bearing no grass, but two little weeds, called Subit, and Gazull, which burnt to ashes, and conveyed to Venice, make the finest Christall Glasses: yet are there many sort of trees, nourished by no moisture, but the night dew which is abundant, for in Egypt it scarce raines once in three or foure ages: above all, infinite number of Palmes grow every where with Dates as bigge as both ones thumbs: In the Plaine, the winde drives the Sand into folds, like Snow with us; so as if any winde stirre, no tracke of man, or beasts last a quarter of an houre, whereas to direct passengers, there are set up round Bricke pillars, five, or five yards high, one within a mile of another, which put mee in minde of the Israelites being guided forth of Egypt by Pillars: Thus in a day, and a halfe, came we to Rosetto, formerly Canopus; a pretty little Citie, it stands upon the Nile, foure miles from its entry into the Sea: once it was famous for all manner of Luxury; now it want nothing thereto, but Art, and a soft government: Here we hyred a Boat for Gran Cairo, 360. miles off: In five dayes we arrived, through against the streame, & about the highest of the Inundation; for the North-wesh winde helpes us well: All that long way, we scarce passed foure miles, but wee found a pretty Towne upon the banks, likely one of each side, opposite; which if Turkish they were high built, of bricke or other firme stone, but if Arabish, and Egyptian,
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The Nile at the highest is ordinary neere a mile, and a quarter over, sometimes making a great plash of profitable ground; much benefit of the overflow is made by ditches, and Gardens, waterd with wheele drawn by oxen: as farre as the river waters, is a blacke mould so fruitfull, as they doe but throw in the seed, and have foure rich harvests, in lefte then foure moneths: most part of the Banks, is fet with daintie Sugar Canes, Flaxe, and Rice: In the way, the winde failing, our Water-men drawing the Boat with ropes from land, there came sixe of the wild Arabs, five on Horsebacke, one a foot; each with a Lance, which they can use in hand, or dart, very dextrously; our Boat-men rogues of the same race, stood still, that they might take the ropes, whereat the Janizary, a stout, and honest Turk discharged his Harque banco at the Horsemen, who wheeling about, came speedily againe, where finding two of us with Pistols, guarding the ropes, and awing our Boatmen, they durft not come on; nor were they sudden in flight, but that the Janizary let flee once more, and as seemed to us, tufted through one of their Turbants; then away they ran: Finally we arrived at that part of Gran Cayro called Bulakbo, where wee got direction to the Palace of a Venetian Gentleman the Illustri- simo Signior Santo Seghezzi, whose noble way of living gives reputation to his Countrey, & protection to all travellers in those parts: here my late companions stayed but few dayes; for over-come with heat, and spirited by devotion, they hastned to returne by Jerusalem: I not so impatient of the Climate, nor loving
loving company of Christians in Turky, and but reasonably affected to reliques, left them, and presumed to receive a longer entertainment: wherefore I found an invitall freely noble of it selfe, and with much regard to an honourable recommendation of me sent by his Excellency the Lord Ambassador of Holland at Constantinople, Sir Cornelius Haga; who having known my kinsman Sir James Blount, and some others of our name, was pleased in mee, to honour their memory: Here my abode in a Family which had there bee resident twentie five yeares, informed me of many things, with much certaintie: First, I must remember things upon record constantly renewed in office, as the multitude of the Meskeetoes, that is Churches, and Chappels five, and thirtie thousand; then the noted streets, four, and twentie thousand, besides petty turnings, and divisions; some of those streets I have found two miles in length, some not a quarter so long: every one of them is lockt up in the night, with a doore at each end, and guarded by a Musketier, whereby fire, robberies, tumults, and other disorders are prevented.

Without the Cittie, toward the wilderness, to stop sudden incursions of the Arabs from abroad, there Watch on Horse-backe foure Saniacks, with each of them a thousand Horsemen: Thus is this Cittie every night in the yeare, guarded with eight, and twentie thousand men.

These extravagant proportions, argued such a size of the maine body, as made me desire an entire view thereof; which I got in severall places, but best of all from the top of the Castle, which is founded upon
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A rocky ascent, on the East side of the City: it is not quite decayed, nor diligently kept, but held rather as the Bashae Palace, then a Fortress; nor did I discern any Artillery therein: it was built by the old Soldans, and their Mamalukes, and that in such a fort as testifies their government to have beene tyrannous, and stately: there yet remaine in one arched place, fourie pillars of Porphyry as bigge as those two of Saint Markes at Venise: at the foot of this hill is a place, some halfe a mile long, where they exercise their great Horse; hard by stands a little House, and Garden all under the Castles view, therein the Bashae of Gran Cairo, when deposed are kept, untill they are either preferred; or strangled: So Potent is that Office esteemend, and so full of State secrets, as may not be left unassured, but by Satisfaction, or Death. Beyond this Castle, lyes the Plaine sandy desert, which encompasses the East, North, and Northwest of the City: from the Castle, to the Nile some three miles through old Cairo, extends an aqueduct farre more stately, and vaste, the neither that of Constantinople, or the other, at Rome: The Nile runnes along the South of the Towne to the West; making at its first arrivall, a daintie little Island, where amongst many fine buildings, stand the Nile Scope: which is a little Castle, wherein is set a pillar, with severall notes declaring the inundation all over Egypt, according to each degree, which the water reaches upon the pillar; Then they fore-see the future yeares increase, and rate provision accordingly.

The day when the flood begins, is constantly the Summer Solstice, the increase is usually between the
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forrescore, and a hundred dayes: then suddenly it abates, and by the end of November, is within its narrowest Banks, about a quarter of a mile broad: The cause of this admirable inundation, I am not credulous enough to understand; The whole circuit of the Citie seemed to me betweene five, and thirtie, or forty miles; a Venetian who was with me, affirmed it to be much more, he proportioned Italian measure, I English: This large compasse helps other concurrancies to justifie the Turkish reports, how that after Selim his first entry of the Towne, he spent 4. dayes in Combate before he passed quite thorow: Those Relations which restraine Cairo, intend but of one principall part thereof named Elkhayre from the Founders habitation therein, according to which division, that Burgh is but one of five principall, besides ten, or eleven more of lesse name, and all joyned as London, and Westminster: This Citie is built after the Egyptian manner, high, and of large ruffe stone, part of Bricke, the streets narrow: it hath not beene yet above an hundred yeares, in the Turkes possession, wherefore the old buildings remaine; but as they decay, the new begin to be after the Turkish manner, poore, low, much of mud, and timber: Yet of the moderne Fabrickes, must I except divers new Pallaces, which I there have seene, both of Turkes, and such Egyptians, as most engage against their owne Countrie, and so flourish in its oppression: I have oft gone to view them, and their entertainments, sometimes attending the Illustriusimo with whom I lived, otherwhiles accompanied with some of his Gentlemen: The Pallaces I found wide, & high, no state or flourish outwardly:
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the first Court Spacious, set with faire trees for shade, where were severall beasts, and birds rare, and wonderfull even in those parts; the inner Court joyned to delicious Gardens watered with fountains, and rivulets; beside the infinite varietie of strange Plants, there wanted no shade, from trees of Cassia, Oranges, Lemons, Figs of Pharoaet, Tamarind, Palms, and others; amongst which passe very frequent Cameleons: The entry into the house, and all the roomes throughout are paved with many severall coloured Marbles, put into fine figures, so likewise are the wallets, but in Mosaik of a lesse cut: The Roofe layed with th'hwart beames, a foot, and halfe distant, all carved, great, and double gilt: The windowes with grates of Iron, few with Glass, as not desiring to keepe out the wind, and to avoyd the glimmering of the Sunne, which in those hot countreyes, Glass would breake with too much dazeling upon the eye. The floore is made with some elevations a foot high, where they sit to eate, and drinke; those are covered with rich Tapestrie; the lower pavement is to walke upon, where in the chiefe dining Chamber, according to the capacitie of the roome, is made one or more richly gilt fountains in the upper end of the Chamber, which through secret Pipes, supplyes in the middle of the roome, a dainty Poole, either round, foure square, triangular, or of other figure, as the place requires; usually twentie or twentie foure yards about, and almost two in depth: so nearly kept; the water so cleare, as makes apparent the exquisite Mosaik at the bottome; herein are preserved a kinde of fish of two or three foot long, like Barbells, which have oft taken bread out of my hand,
hand, fucking it from my fingers, at top of the water; But that which to mee seemed more Magnificent then all this, was my entertainment: entring one of these Roomes, I saw at the upper end, amongst others sitting croffe-legg'd the Lord of the Palace, who beckoning to me to come, I first put off my Shooes as the rest had done; then bowing often, with my hand upon my breast, came neere, where he making me sit downe, there attended ten or twelve handsome young Pages all clad in Scarlet, with crooked Daggers, and Scymitars richly girt: foure of them came with a sheete of Taffaty, and covered me; another held a golden Incense, with rich perfume, wherewith being a little smoked they tooke all away; next came two with sweet water, and besprinkled me: after that, one brought a Porcelain dish of Cauphe, which when I had dranke, another served up a draught of excellent Sherbet: Then began discourse, which pass'd by interpreter, by reason of my ignorance in the Arabicke there spoken: In their questions, and replies, I noted the Egyptians to have a touch of the Merchant, or Jew, with a spirit not so Sooldier-like, and open, as the Turkes; but more discerning, and pertinent: in some remote part of the house, they have their stable of Horses, such for shape, as they say, are not in the world, and I easily believe it, but unusefull in other Countreyes, by reason of their tender hooses never used to any ground but Sand: They have one sort of a peculiar race, not a jot outwardly different from other Horses, nor alwayes the handsomest; but they are rare; and in such esteeme, as there is an Officer appointed to see the Fole, when any of that race is Foled
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to Register it, with the colour, and to take testimony of the right brood; one of these at three years old, is ordinarily sold for a thousand pieces of eight, sometimes more: the reason is because they will runne, without eating or drinking one jot, four dayes, and nights together; which some Egyptians wound about the body, and helpt with little meate, and lette sleepe, are able to ride; this is of infinite consequence upon sudden dispatches, to passe the wildernesse, where neither water, nor grasse is found: from these perhaps grew the Fable of those Pardo-Cameli, or Dromedaries; for seldome does any raritie of Nature, escape the fabulous attaques of fancy: There are many spacious places in the Citie, which in the Rivers over-flow, are daintie Pooles called Byrkaes, and of great refreshment, as also the Calbiis, which is a Channell cut through part of the Citie, from the Nile, into a Plaine on the North, where it makes a fruitfull plash of at least ten, or twelve mile compass, affording also many rivelets to the Gardens; in these Byrkaes, and Calbiis, towards evening, are many hundreds washing themselves, in the meane while divers passe up, and down with Pipes, & Roguy Fiddles, in Boats, full of Fruits, Sherbets, and good banqueting stuffe to sell; after the Rivers fall, those places are greene for a while, then burn to sand: Notwithstanding the excessive compass of this Citie, it is populous beyond all proportion; for as we rid up, and downe, the principall Streets were so throng'd with people, as the Masters of our Asses, went always before, shoving, and crying Bdsabarack, that is, make roome; such infinite swarmes of Arabs, and Indians flocke to the
the plentie, and pleasures of Gran Cairo; so as I there heard from divers honourable persons, that not long since, they had a plague, which in one yeare swept a way eighteen hundred thousand, and odd, yet within lesse then five yeares after, there was more thronge of people, then ever they had knowne: All diseases there are rifer in Winter, especially the plague, which at the Summer Solstice suddenly ceases.

When the winde fits Southward, (whether it bee the Spices of Ethiopia, or not, is uncertain,) it is so odoriferous as any Spanish Glove, and so hot, as when it held long, it so corrupted my stomacke, as till the winde changed, no meat went through me, sometimes, nine or ten dayes together: on the South-end of the City, is yet remaining the round Tower, where-in Pharaohs daughter lived, when she found Moses in the River, which runnes not above a Bowes shoot off: hardly are Josephs seven Granaries, or rather some of their ruined walles left, and foure of them so repaired, as serve to keepe the publique corne: Three or foure miles out of Towne Northward, is a place called Matera, with a Tree of Pharaohs Figs, under which Eamne goes, that the Virgin Mary rested with Christ in her lappe, and washed him in a well thereby, when the feare of Herod made her flye into Egypt: there is in memory thereof, a Chappell built of no long time; me thoughts the Tree seemed the oldest in the Garden, and so most probably chose for the Story: I asked my Janizary how long those kinde of Fig-trees used to last; hee told me halfe an hundred yeares, or there about, yet I noted that if this tree should faile, nevertheless that place hath many others
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others of the same kinde, ready to take the reputation upon them: many rarities of living creatures I saw in Gran Cairo: but the most ingenious was a nest of four-legged Serpents, of two foot long, blacke, and ugly, kept by a Frenchman, who when he came to handle them, they would not endure him, but ranne, and hid in their hole; then would hee take his Cistern, and play upon it; they hearing the Musique, came all crawling to his feet, and began to clime up him, till he gave over playing, then away they ran:

Nor is this stranger in Nature, to see such creatures delight in sounds delightful to us, then to see them relish such meats, as relish with us: the one argues a conformitie to our composition in one of our senses; the other in another.

Twelve miles South-west of the Cittie, on the other side of the River, stand the three oldest, and yet most entire Pyramides: The largest I entred into, downe a descent, some thirties paces, then creeping through a passage almost choked up with sand, wee found a darke ascent through a passage betwenee great Marble stones, without stayres, only little footing cut on each side; here we past with every one a Candle in one hand, and a Pistoll in the other, for feare of rogues, who often murther, and rife in those Caunernes: I found two large, square Chambers in the middle; the one emptie, the other had in the midst, a Sepulchre open, and emptie, about a yard, and an halfe high, as much wide, and within not above two yards long: the Stone seemes a kinde of red Porphryrie, but is not, for it sounds better then a Bell: it is fixt in the foundation, nor can ever be borne away, as too bigge for
the passage: This being the ancientest Monument in the world, encouraged me against the opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers: The Jews pretend those three Pyramids to have beene built by Pharaoh, who drowned in the Red Sea: the little one for an only Daughter of his, the greater for his Wife: but the fairest intended for Him-selve, midst of his body, lost in the Sea: I suspected them to affect a glory in the renowne of their Enemy: for Herodotus much more authentique, fathers the chiefe upon Cheops, nor is there any Bricke, whereof Pharaohes buildings consisted.

The forme is quadrangular, lefthing by equall degrees, from almost a quarter of a mile each flat at the bottome, unto a square at the top, little more then three yards angular: the stones are excessive great, and as bigge above as beneath: all of an even foure-square: that which made the building easie, and held it so long together, is the posture of the stones, not laid in an even flat upon one another, as in other Fa-bricks; but begun at the Basis upon firme Rокke, with the first rowe of stones laid slopeling, their outs ide a foote higher then the inside: which continues the same posture to the very top, and makes the whole building set inward, and so without mortar, fasten of itselfe: each upper stone retires some halfe a foot short of that whereon it lyes; this sharpens the bulke by just degrees upward, and makes the outward ascent very easie: but in a country where there were any raine, it would settle the water, and decay the building.

There are about sixteene or eighteene other Pyramides,
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mydes, extending South-ward, a matter of twelue or fourteeene miles: they are said to be of Kings farre lesse ancient then this, and yet though of the same stone, ruined extremely; only wanting that posture of the stones: This wonderfull Pyramide is recorded to have beeene twentie yeares a building, with three hundred thousand men and more, in continuall employment, which if the stone came from the Red Sea, is very credible, but perhaps part was cut from those rocks under the sand hard by where it stands: within two Bowes shoot hereof, is a Rocke of some fortie yards circumference, and twelue or fourteeene high, cut into the forme of a mans head; perhaps Memnon, famous for its founding at the Sun-rise; the Egyptians, and Jews with us, told us it gave Oracles of old, and also that it was hollow at the top; wherein they had seen some enter, and come out at the Pyramide: then I soone believed the Oracle; and esteeme all the rest to have beeene such, rather then either by vapor, though not impossible; or Demoniacke, which require too much credulitie, for me: All that part of the Plaine, for betwenee twentie or thirtie miles in length, and little lesse in breadth, hath ever beeene the place of Sepulture, for those three Cities where now is Gran Cairo; that is Babylon, (not that of Persia,) Memphis, and Cairo: the Souther part belonged to Memphis, which was the ancienetest, and stood most part on that side of Nile; those bodies are the best Mummy, and were buryed before the Israelites departure; one of which Sepultures being opened, I went downe, tyed by a cord, descending as into a well, ten or twelue fathom, leaving a lanizary, and two of our G company,
company, at the top, to awe the Arabs, who often leave strangers within, and return when they are starved, to rifle them; the place so low as I was faine to creepe, and all full of a dry sand where moisture never comes; that preserves the bodies, as much as the embalming: Insomuch as I have seen some of the Linen, not touched by the embalming, to remain perfect white, and sound; so many thousand yeares, will things endure, when untouched by moisture, the sole cause of putrefaction: The bodies lye, most of them in the sand, some in an open stone, with an hollow hewed therein; they are not beyond our ordinary proportions; in the pitch of the breast, is set a little Idol, the head of humane shape, with a prop under the chin: they are as bigge as ones middle finger, with Hieroglyphicks on the backe; and made of stone, or rather baked mortar; their being among the Dead, made me suppose them pieces Religious; which with their old Hieroglyphicks, in vaine I searcht to interpret.

Above all the Antiquities of Egypt, I sought to understand, that admirable Table of Isis, not mentioned in Plutarch, and slenderly unfolded by Pignoria, but compleatly exprest in the antique Egyptian Monument of Brass, lately Printed in Italy: it is thought under the Ceremonies of Isis and Osiris, to containe that three-fold wisdome of the old Egyptian Kings, and Priestes: the one about the Nature of their Nile, and Soyle; the other concerning the Policie of their State: in the third was vayled the most important pieces of their Philosophy.

To get information hereof, I followed the old examples,
examples, first used by Herodotus, then by Julius Caesar, and after by Germanicus; which was to enquire of Priests, who (if any) were like to know somewhat in their owne antiquities: I was helpt by an Interpreter, to the speech of three Egyptian Priests, but found them utterly ignorant of all things not Mahometan: Nor can I wonder; for in the course of vicißitude, the Egyptian superstition as the ancients in the world, is likely to be the most clean lost; and all Superstitions, being in effect but juglings, have the fate of such tricks, that is, while new to be admired, but in time to grow ridiculous to such as diserne their knavery, and false to those who doe not; thereupon the Priests, like other Impostors, when their devices began to take but coldly, changed them: This caused among the Heathen new Doctrines, and Ceremonies Ecclesiastique in several ages; seldom all at a clap, but by degrees as occasion; and the Peoples gust required; nor ever happens a more sudden occasion of innovation herein, than that of conquest; therefore whatsoever little memory of old Ceremonies, might have beene left in Egypt, hath utterly perished in their frequent oppressions, especially in those two of late ages; this of the Turkes; and the former of the Circassian Mamlukes; which besides the change of ceremony, have corrupted all the ingenious fancy of that Nation into ignorance, and malice: Thus is fayled that succession of knowledge, which by word of mouth useth to be delivered from one generation, to another; nor is there any reparation made by way of Bookes: The maine reasons why the naked Mythiological part of the Heathen Religions, was not express in writing,
were two: First, it would have expos'd them to the expositions of many; whereby the severall fancies, and interests of men, either out of opinion, or designe, would have raised pernicious Heresies, as appeares in the Alcoran and Talmud: therefore Numa Pompilium, having writ Booke of that kinde, caused them to be buryed with him; and when (many ages after) they hapned to be found, the Prator protestted to the Senate, that they would destroy the Religion, if publish'd; whereupon they were burnt: The other reason was, because the institutions of their Religions were addrest, not to the wise, who are so few, as not to be reckoned of, but to the multitude, which are passionate, not judicious: Wherefore they were not put into a rational way of discourse, which had served them up to the understanding; but rather acted in such manner, as might move the Senses, thereby raising such passions as were to the advantage of their Religion; Hence came the perfumes, and daintie Musique in their Temples; the fantastique vestment of their Priests; their solemne Sacrifices, Pictures, Statues, and Processions; which in new superstitions, were altered, with contempt of the former; yet in the maine point they all agreed; that was to amuse, and entertaine the imaginative part of the minde, befooeling the Intellectual; so the Ceremonies renewed: not alwayes utterly different, nor the same; but following the State reasons, and popular Gust: just like the weeds of each yeare, not ever of the former kinde, but according to the Soyle, and Season: Now for these passions, those sensible solemnities were excellently fitted: Yet because there were some discerning Soules;
Soules; to engage them they were admitted to the inside of their devices, and called Sacris initiati, and so were either taken with the mystery, or at least, with the favour to themselves, and profit of the Republicque, the latter sort in love connived; the others were conjured, as they did dread the revenge of the Gods, never to divulge those mysticall secrets; 

with also was, because they were either cruel, impure, and harrid, (for with such humors they complied, as well as with the verryous,) or that they contained some profound reach of State, or Philosophy beyond vulgar capacity, which adores easily, but pierces not; and that credulous reverence, is much advanced by a solemnne concealment—Cupidine humani ingenii, libentius obscura creduntur: Therefore it is not hypocrisie, but a necessary regard to the vaine nature of man, which forces most Religions to muffle toward the vulgar, concealing some of their inside, either in Hieroglyphicks, Fables, Types, Parables, or Schoole distinctions, and strange Language; all which doe equally obscure popular capacity, and are chosen according to the Genius of the Age, or Doctrine: Hereby were all sort of wits entertained with a reverent Satisfaction; the deeper in the kernell; the shallow in the shell: Thus is all light of Egypt's old devotion, almost quite extinct: Now as for the Justice, and Government, it is perfectly Turkish, and therefore not to be set downe apart; only it exceeds all other parts of Turk for rigour, and extortion; the reason is because the Turk well knowes the Egyptian nature, above all other Nations, to be malicious, treacherous, and effeminate, and therefore dangerous, not fit for Armes, or any other
trust; nor capable of being ruled by a sweet hand: Wherefore among them, are more frequent, and horrid executions, then in the rest of Turky, as Empa-ling, Gaunching, Flaying alive, Cutting off by the Waffe with a red hot Iron, Oynting with Honey in the Sunne, hanging by the Foot, planting in burning Lime, and the like: in my two moneths stay, I saw divers fearfull examples; especially two; one at Gran Cairo, of a Fellow, who in malice fired his neighbours House: He was first Flayed alive, with such Art, as he was more then three hours a dying; then was his Skin stuffed with Chaffe, and borne stradling upon an Ass up and downe the Towne.

The other was of three Arabs, who robbed in the wildernesse betweene Rosettto and Alexandria; they were taken at a place called Maidyah, where at my returne I saw execution done in this manner: They were laid naked upon the ground, their face downward, their hands and legs tyed abroad to stakes; then came the Hangman, who putting their owne halfe-pikes in at the Fundament did with a Beetle, drive them up leisurely, till they came out at the Head, or Shoulder; two of them dyed suddenly, but the third whom the Pike had not toucht neither in the heart, nor brain, would have lived longer, had not the standers by dashd out his braines; then were they tyed upright, to stakes driven in the high way, and so left: Now the Turke to breake the spirits of this People the more, oppresseth them with a heavier povertie, then any of his other Mahometan Subjects; and therefore if there be one Vizier, more ravenous then other, he sends him thither, and connives at all his
his extortions, though afterwards, according to the Turkish Policy, he knowes how to squeeze him into the Treasury; so satisfying the People, the Prince dreynes them, and they diserne him no otherwise, then as their revenger.

This Vizier Bashae who now governes carried with him from Constantinople, a Ship laded with Tinne at his arrivall, hee tooke a Catalogue of all wealthy Persons; then to every man excepting such as were ingaged in favour of the State, hee sent a piece of Tinne, more or lesse, according to the abilitie of the Person, and demanded of each, so excessive a price, as generally it was not worth the fifth part, of what they paid: It is the custome of the Ottoman Crowne, to preserve the old Liberties, to all Countrys who come in voluntary; which in Scio, and other Islands of the Arches, it hath for examples sake, maintained very honourably, till just cause was to the contrary: but those whom they take by conquest, they use as a booty, without pretending any humanitie, more then what is for the profit of the Conquerour, which most Conquerours doe in effect, although not being so absolute as the Gran Signior, they are faigne to give the world more satisfaction in the poore counterfeits of Justice, Zeale, Clemency, Publique-good, and the like: the Egyptians under their Circassian Mamalukes, were defended against Sultan Selim, like a flocke of sheppe kept by fierce Maflives, from the Woolfe; wherefore his bloody victory made him rage the more; so that after he had flaine all the Circassians, and topt the rest, he was not like Pharaoh content with the fifth part, but tooke all,
leaving no man owner of a foot of ground; and divided the Land into Farmes: the least Farme pays one purse, some two or three according to its proportion; each purse is eight hundred pieces of eight: the first rent, the Bajhae must constantly make good to the Crowne; he every yeare places, or displaces the Farmers, as they outvy one another in gift to him: the first Rent never alters and is eighteen hundred thousand Zecheens yearely; a Zecheene Turkish I value nine shillings sterlin.

This is proportioned into three equall portions; one is set out to furnish the annuall Pilgrimage to Mecha; the second pays the Souldiery, with all other Offices, and Services publique for that Kingdom; the last third goes cleare into the Chequer: these Farmes are most in the hands of Egyptians; beside which, there want not Timarres, that is Feudes given to Turkish Horsemen with obligation of Service in Warre, and to awe both neighbours, and subiects.

When Selim had Conquered this Kingdome, he boasted hee had taken a Farme to feed his Agemogians: wherein his judgement was the same with the Romans, who esteemed it the Granary of their Republicque; wherefore the Turke at this day, employes the Egyptians, rather that way, then to armes; for he hath of them inroled Souldiers, but fourteen thousand, and when any of those dye, he continues the pay to his Wife, and Children: whereby without scandall, the Nation is made effeminate, and disarmed; which is the maxime he holds upon that false, and dangerous people: Hee used till within this fifteen, or twenty yeares, to make (as in his other king-
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...kingdomes,) most of their judges of the natives, but they according to that climate, were found damnable corrupt, and disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs; wherefore now having made sure of that countrey, hee hath without any further respect of them, made a decree, that none shall be capable of being a judge amongst them, but a natural born Turk, whereby the justice is excellently reformed; especially towards strangers, who before had no protection, beside poverty, to save them from false witnesses, which shared them as a booty betweene the judge, and the accusers: Having thus at Gran Cairo, enquired of such points, as are peculiar to that kingdom, I thought of my departure, which I purposed to direct in search of some further antiquitie; First, I asked for the famous old Temple of Vulcan; but could not heare any remainder of it, nor any acknowledgment of Jupiter Hammon, who gave oracles in the West of Egypt: Then I desired to view the passage of Moses into the Red Sea, not above three dayes off, but the Iewes told me that the precise place is not now knowne within lesse then the space of a dayes journey along the shore; wherefore I left that as too uncertain for any observation; and went by Camell two dayes journey south-east, to see certaine great ruines some fifteen miles from the river; I had hoped they might have proved the remainder of the Labo-rinth, or Pyramids built by the twelve kings in the Lake of Maris; but I rather by the Pillars, and Turrets, guessed them to have beene some regall palace: in our going thither, there hapned a little whirle-winde which drave the sand so upon us, as we were almost
almost lost; for divers times passengers therewith overwhelmed, man and beast are not found, till many ages after, when another wind discovers them; our only remedy was to turne our Camels buttocks to the wind, till the place where they stood was become a pit, as deepe as they could well goe out off, then removing a little forward, make another stand, till we grew again environed; in this manner passing out an hour, till the wind ceased: This fright made us returneer the Nile, where I saw two Crocodyles running together, in a muddy plash, the one about four foot long, the other not above two.

At my coming backe, I began to thinke of going downe to Alexandria, and from thence by Sea to Ioppa, purposing to returne home by Jerusalem, which by Land is fiftenee dayes journey on this side Gran Cairo: Then tooke I my leave of the Illustrißimo Signior Sanëto Seghezzi whose usage of mee all this while, and now at departure, was so honourable, as might serve for patterne to each noble Spirit.

It being now forward in November, with the waters abatement began Egypts Spring; all the bankes so greene, fragrant and delicious, as if a new Paradise were up; the River shrunke generally into little more then a quarter of a mile broad; which caused one unpleasing spectacle; that was of many wild Arabs, often ten or twelue together, swimming crosse to rob Villages, and Passengers: they first wrappe their thin blew Coate about their head, then tye their Lance to their side; so naked swimme over the River, which I had also seene at my going up, when the flood was nigh a mile and quarter over, but not so frequent; my two
two Ionizaries with their Harquebuzes, and I with a Pistoll, awed them, that they durst not assault the Boat; nor were they able to use the Launce (swimming), more then with one hand, and that but weake-
ly: In this foure dayes passage to Rosetto, I enquir-
ed of the Delta, and the Niles seven streams; the
Delta is so named, from the forme of that Letter, and
is all that part of Egypt, which lyes betweene the
two branches of Rosetto, and Damiate; the first par-
ting of which streams is about twentie miles below
Gran Cairo; part of this Delta, I had often heard by
some of the learned Iewes, to have beene the Land
of Goshen.

Nile had of old seaven streams, five naturall, and
two cut by labour, to serve onely in the overfloue,
there now remaine onely three, one artificiall, which
in the inundation, serves Alexandria: the two natu-
rall ones are that of elusium, now called Damiate,
and the other of Canopus, now Rosetto; this latter is
of late, so choaked, as at the entrance into the sea,
shippes are faigne to unlade, and after a small passage,
to lade againe, another hath quite rurred up within
leffe then thirty yeares whereof there are three caufes
doubted; first the gravell borne downe in the flood,
for then the water is as gravelly as a pudle in the high
way; Secondly the sand blowne therein, by the
winde from the bankes; if it be either of these, it
may alter the course of the river, as in part it hath
done formerly, which might be the ruine of the
Cittyes, but not of the kingdome: the third rea-
son, is some defect, or diversion from above to-
wards the fountaine; that would be the destruction of

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all; but is not generally believed; yet mee thinkes, might well be suspected, because though so many streames are stoppt, the rest run not higher then before; which they say the many ditches made of late ages, are the caufe off: The water tasted just like new milke, but somewhat nitrous, and if dranke as in the river, troubled, it causes in strangers, a flux; which to prevent, they take a gallon, or more, of that water, and if they have not time to let it settle, they cast therein three or foure bruised Almonds; they in leffe then an houre clarifie it like Christall; which effect they have upon no other water, and thereby shew'd the perfection of that.

At last arrived at Rosetto, and so by Mule passed to Alexandria, I purposed from thence to take a voyage for Ioppa; which passage, I rather chose, then the other of Damiata, much neerer, but more infested with Pyrats: Here one day, I went to view the Port of Gallyes, but was severally prohibited: this seeming contrary to the usuall freedome of Turky, made me suspect some notable defect in that harbour, which might hereafter, be made use off; whereupon I went the next day secretly, unto a high decayed peece of a Turret, upon the wall over that Haven, to take a considerate view thereof: my access was espied, and dog'd, by an Egyptian, one as I thinke, of the Garrison hard by, whose violence produced an accident that made me forget all my other designes, and flye for saftetie of my life, unto a little French Barke, which I knew was that day, to depart for Sicily: We had not sail'd above five, or sixe leagues, but we saw a Spectacle of a straine beyond the Spirit of these times: it
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it was thus: a Maltese gave chace to a Greeke Vessel, in search of Turkes, or Turkish goods; the Greeke laded with Turkish goods, made up to us, who carrying no Flag, he judged Turkes; but when at hand, we appeared Christians, and from us no helpe to be had, He yielded: upon the Vessel were four Turkis, three suffered themselves to be taken prisoners; the fourth (we all looking on) ran up to the Sterne, where taking a piece of cord, he tyed his feet, and one of his hands together; then threw himselfe head-long into the Sea; in which resolute end, he shewed by what a short passage, many a yeares misery may be prevented, where other reasons, or feare masked in them, enthrall not.

Our Bark had twice before beene taken by the Turkes, and ransomed; this Voyage met none, nor any notable danger, excepting one storme, wherein we had like to have Split upon the rocks of Candy; Finally, after twelve dayes, we came to Siragosa in Sicily, from whence we went to Messina, and so to Palermo; whose delicacies, with my noble entertainment, in the house of a French Gentleman, there Consull generall for his Nation, stayed me to take a leisureable view of that Kingdome, whose Custumes, and Government, are so perfectly Spanish, as need not to be set downe apart; especially, this Memoriall having not undertaken beyond the affairs of Turky, must not meddle with those of Christendome; onely. I may upon this Countrey, remember an Item given me by a very understanding Turke; in one part of the Archipelago, our Captaine, who went Admiral to the whole Armado, caused many of the Galleons to be

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linked with Cables; this I knew dangerous among so many Islands, and at length we began to fall foule one upon another; whereupon I asked the Turk why we rode so linked; he replied for to be ready all together, if we light upon the Maltesi; with that, under colour of magnifying them, I desired to learn how they understood Malta, and so told him I wondred they would suffer such a spot of earth to trouble them, and not rather destroy it, when they had some Sparetime from greater enterprizes: He answered, that they would no more attempt Malta, but rather Sicily, which had better landing, and was abler to maintaine an Army; and whose People having suffered under the French, and Spaniard extremely, and finding no hopes in any other Christian Prince, are not much averse from the Turkish Government; then (quoth he) if Sicily were ours, Malta must come in without blows, as vaedalled from Sicily, and no way able to subsist, when we were on both sides of it: this discourse I could never esteeme to the full, till I had bee in Sicily, and principally once, when I heard some of them not sticke to say, that the Greekes lived happier under the Turkes, then they under the Spaniards: yet I must note also, that of all the Christian States, the Turkes are the worst provided to deale with the Spanishes; for of all others, that most subsists on Fortresses, which would prove hard knots to the Turk, whose Nature and Orders Military, are not in any one point so much defective, as in that of Siege: From Palermo, I rode to Trapani, from thence I embarqued for Naples, whose rarities entreated me some dayes, then went I by Rome; to by Florence,
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and Bologna, to Venice; where I arrived the eleventh moneth after my departure from thence: having in that time, according to the most received divisions of Turky, beene in nine Kingdomes thereof, and passed five thousand miles, and upward, most part by land.

Thus have I set downe such observations, as were of passage local, and naturally borne along, with the places whereon I tooke them: Now follow the more abstract and generall concerning the Institutions of the whole Empire; wherein I take but the accounts of a reckoning made in hast, and therefore subject to the disadvantage of a hafty view, that is, to over-flip many things, and to see the rest but superficially: yet usually quicke glances, take in the most eminent pieces; amongst which there are some like the dye of Scarlet, better discerned by a passing eye, then a fixt; of this nature I esteeme the morall points of behaviour; a new Commer apprehends them with a judgement fresh, and sincere, which further familiarity corrupts with affection, or hatred, according as it meets a disposition conforme, or contrary: The most important parts of all States are foure, Armes, Religion, Justice, and Morall Customs: in treating of these, most men set downe what they should be, and use to regulate that by their owne silly education, and received opinions guided by sublimities, and moralities imaginary; this I leave to Viopians who doating on their phantastique supposals, shew their owne capacitie, or hypocrisy, and no more: I in remembring the Turkish institutions, will only Register what I found them, nor cenfure them by any rule, but that of more, or lesse sufficiency to their ayme, which I suppose the Empires.
Empires advancement: First, then, I note their Armes, because in the way of mens affaires it is found—Omnia esse Gladii pedis sequae; in that feare as the strongest of our passions awes all the rest; Their Infantry consists of two sorts: First, such as are levyed upon particular Cities; they are more, or lesse according to occasion; the abilitie of the Towne, and distance from whence summoned; many of them are Christians, and are sent forth much better appointed in Clothes, then with us: each Towne in severall Colours, and their Armes sufficient: they are lodged, and exercised without the City, almost a moneth, before they begin to March: The other part, and chief strength, is of the Janizaries, whose number, at my being in Turky, was foure and fortie thousand, which as it fayles, they use to supply upon occasion, but never exceed; the manner is to re-inforce these bonds thus; ever now and then, there are sent out Officers into divers Provinces, especially the Northerne, who out of all the Christian children, from the age of ten to eightene, or twentie, chuse without stint or exception, such as they thinke fit, and carry them to Constantinople; these they call Agemglans; then after some observation of their Persons, those of most promising parts, are selected for the Gran Signior his Serragliones, either that of Constantiople, or his other of Andrinople, where they are taugh to write and reade; to understand Arabicke, to use their Bow, with other weapons: then cull they out the choysest Sparkes; who as their capacities grow approved, are instructed in State affaires, and by degrees, taken into highest preferments; these are called Ichoglans: the worst, and of least
least qualitie, are assigned to the drudgery of the household, to the Gardens and other base offices, some are made Mariner, and Galeots: the generall fort, neither rare, nor contemptible are by the Age of the Ianizaries distributed abroad, where without charge to the Prince, they earne their living by hard labour, till the age of two and twentie; then so inured to endurance befitting a Souldier they are brought backe, taught their Armes, and prepared for Service. These are enrolled I anzaries: This choice, and education of persons, apt to each use, must needs make it excellently performed, as being more naturall then the course of Christendome, where Princes put Armes into the hands of men neither by spirit, or education, martiaall; and entrust their chiefe employments, with respects of birth, riches, or friends; which to the service intended, are qualities not so proper, as those personal abilities, which prevale in the Turkish Election: These though the sonses of Christians, hate that name above all others and are found, (as I have seen some of them) without any natural affection to their Parents, as it were transplanted, acknowledging themselves the creatures of the Ottoman Family; so much are the present engagements of life too strong for all former yses of blood: their pay is perpetuall, both in Peace, and Warre; more or lesse, according to personal merit, which excites to notable attempts; other preferment they receive none unless it be a Timarre; for if any of them should be in honour, he might be too much regarded by his fellowes, whom the Prince will not permit to acknowledge any besides himselfe; for which respect this Emperor, at Andrinople, as it were
where in face of the Army, caused a great Person, once of this Order, to be strangd, and proclaimed Traitor, when I was in Hungary; whereat I heard many of the Ianniaries speake insolently in publique, yet durst they doe no more, feeling this Princes Spirit, to great for them.

They are never cast off; for when old, or maimed, they are kept in garrison. This company was held devised in imitation of the Romane Pretonian Cohorts, or rather of the Macedonian Phalanix, and hath performed as bravely as either; but is now, in great part corrupt; for contrary to their Primitive Institutions, many of them marry, others follow Merchandize; and whereas heretofore, they were all chose the Sonnes of Christians, whereby that Cause was kept under, and the Turkish so much increased, now the Christians are permitted for money, to excuse their children; and the Turkes to preferre theirs; Some hold this an error, a pernicious one, as lessening that due proportion which should be maintained between the Compellers, and the Compelled; the Turkes rather think the Christians not now so strong, as heretofore, and therefore not to need the former diminution, experience made me of this opinion, considering that it is many yeares since most of his Christian Countries were taken in, and how every age dyes them of a more deepe Mahometan, then other; but should he winne any Christian Province of new, he would not Spare in this way to exhaust it, till it were sufficiently enervate: The mortalllest corruption of this Order hath hapned of late yeares; that is, knowing their owne strength, and growne saucy with familiarities at Court,
Court, they have proceeded to such insolency, as hath flesh'd them in the blood of their Soveraigne Sultan Osman; and in Mustapha, they have learnt that damnable Secret of making, and unmaking their King at pleasure; whereby the Foundation of all Monarchy, that is, the due awe towards the Blood Royall, is so irreparably decayed in them as like the lost state of Innocence, can never be restored.

This requires an erecction of new Bands never tainted, to supplant these Janizaries, who else will grow to such a Military Anarchy, as did the Pretorians of Rome in their Empire, till they reduced it to nothing: Wherefore some thinke, that the expedition, wherein the Gran Signior hath now engaged his Person against Persia, is designed with a resolution to spend the Janizaries very freely.

The Cavallery is made up of two sorts: First, of Spahyglans, to the number of two and thirtie thousand: these are continually neere the Court: out of them are chose Troopes to Guard his Person Royall, upon all removes; they used not to goe to Warre, except he went him selfe, but of late they are often sent with the Gran Vizier: the other sort of Spahyes, are terme Spahy-Timariots, from certaine Timarres, or Feudes, given them for terme of life, with obligation to serve on Horsebacke, well appointed, wherefoever they shall be summoned: This is not much unlike our old tenures of Knight-service, or Escuage; but not Hereditary: according to the value of the Temarre, the Timariot is to come in with one, two, three or more Horses; I have seene many bring in five or sixe; this reason till I was informed of, I wondred
wondered to see Cavaliers carry to the Wars such superfluous retinue; as frequently to have men riding after them, some bearing a Coate, some a Fiddle, many nothing: These Spahy-Timariots besides their service in Warre, have another use no lesse important, that is, to awe the Provinces wherein they live, and cause them to be well Cultivat; wherefore in all expeditions many are left at home: they are bravely horsed managing their Lance, and Bow, with much dexterity: their number is uncertain, as ever multiplying, either upon better Population of old possessions, or conquest of new; so both Peace, and Warre encrease them; nothing but the loss of a Province doth diminish them; for their death is but the preferment of new deservers.

At this time, the owners of the Timars are about three hundred thousand, whereto added their companions, which they are obliged and never faile to bring in, they make in all, above seven hundred thousand; which number was told me, with many other of their notes, by some of the Timariots in the Army, where though held a Spy, they scorned to afflict mee, but rather chusing to glorifie their State in my Relation at home, informed me of all, and much against my will, forced mee in their presence to write it downe; which I did in Italian, and in termes so respective, as when the Interpreter expounded, they received me exceeding kindly, making mee eate, drinke, and lodge in their tents all night: Beside the Spahyes, there are another sort of Horsemen, who are Voluntaries, serving at their owne charge; they are of three sorts: Some come in hopes of present Booty; others to
to merit a Timar; the third in mere devotion to
gaine Paradice by dying for the Mahometan cause.

The first of all others, the baseft, mixt of Turks,
and Christians, usually goe before the Army, to Spy,
and Pillage, they having rather the Spirits of Free-
Booters, then of Souldiers, would never stand one
stroke of an encounter, but that the desperate bravery
of their companies, does often engage them irrevoca-
bly: The second fort are forward enough, especially
where the service is eminent: The third are the most
resolute troopes of the Army; they come like so ma-
ny Desi, men vowed for the publique; nor are they
knowne ever to returne home, unless with victory,
some of them are daily seene single to invade a whole
Squadron; others after much aifay of valour open
their brefts, and stand a volley of Muskets; these
men are heavy upon the enemy, for --- Vincitur haud
gratisjugulo qui provocat hostes.

This Resolution is not the child of Reason, or Ho-
our; but bred by way of Religion; for Mahomes
knowing he had not to deale with a Scholastique and
Speculative generation, but with a people rude, and
femnall, made not his Paradice to consist in Visions, and
Halleluahs; but in delicious fare, pleasant Gardens,
and Wenches with great eyes, who were ever peculiarly
affected in the Levant. Now to such as dye in Wars
for the Mahometan faith, he promises that their Soules
shall suddenly have given them young lufty bodies,
and set in Paradice, eternally to enjoy those pleasures,
notwithstanding any former finnes, to those who dye
other deaths, he affignes a Purgatory tedious, and at
latt not such an height of pleasure: It is scarce cre-
I 3 dible,
dible, what numbers these hopes bring in; I have seen nations sometimes of above an hundred together; so effectual an Instrument of State in Superstition, and such deep Impressions does it make, when fitted to the passions of the Subject; and that usefull in those whom neither reason, nor honour could possesse: The chief Auxiliarys of the Turk's, are the Tartars, who live on this side mount Taurus; they are by us called the Petit Tartars, to distinguish them from those others of Chriem, who have much vaster Dominions beyond the mountaine, but thereby of difficult Commerce, with these parts of the World.

The great Turk hath made frequent affinitie, and league with these Petit Tartars, and hath entayled the Crowne upon them, in case the Ottoman line should fail, not only because when a small nation inherits a greater, the lesser is immerst in the accesse of the greater; which under colour of lossing it selfe, makes an acquist of its inheritor; but for other regards peculiar to that Nation, especially for their Situation upon the Blacke Sea, in such manner, as they may at pleasure, make sudden Excursions, to the very point of Constantinople it selfe, nor had the Turk any remedy, when absent in Impresses from home: wherefore he casts many eyes upon them, and seldom goes to Warre without some of their Troopes, which beside the ayde, and reputation they affoord him, are a kinde of hostage: in this preparation against Poland, there came downe forty thousand of them to the Camp, but were marched forward with the Army, before my arrivall, so that I saw none of them, save some few sicke, and casheired persons, who seemed more
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Sallow, and ill-favoured people then the Turks, not so well clothed, nor so civill; and those Turks who wished me well, forwarned me from going amongst them, telling me their hatred to Christians was such, as they would goe neere to captive, or rife me: When I entered the Skirts of the Empire, the fame of their Army then meeting for Poland, was (as fame uses to be,) excessive, threatening no lesse then seven hundred thousand; but upon nearer accesse, it scarce held up one hundred and fourescore thousand, reckoning in the Tartars: whereupon I much enquired, why the Turkish Armies were not now so numerous as in former times: among many answers, the wisest hit upon three points, first that the enemies now (excepting the Persian) were not so potent as heretofore; Secondly, experience had taught them, that multitudes over-vaste are neither capable of order, nor provision; wherefore to avoyde confusion, and famine, they bring no more into the Field then are necessary: the third was, before their Dominions were enlarged, they thought it better to employ their multitudes in new conquests, then to leave them idle, necessitous, and dangerous at home; but since their enlarged territories, they are distributed into Colonies to people, and manage them, which thereby will in time become more populous, and potent, then ever: Thus did none of them acknowledge any diminution of people, as is plainly supposed by many, who never viewed their great swarmes and vaste plantations: The Turkish Armies, much differ from ours: their Harquebuzes, like our Calyver; their Scymitar, a crooked flat Backe-Sword; at Sea amongst ropes, or on Horse-backe against
against Armour, it excelleth a Rapier, but in open fight, is much inferior, it hath ever beene the Eastern weapon, as likewise their Iron Mace, which they use both for stroke, and hurle; they are admirable with their Bow and Arrowes; there is among other Trophies, at the Castle-gate of Belgrade, set up a Head-peece, which I hold Petronell prooфе, shot cleane through both sides, (and as they say) head and all, with one of their Bowes; the Arrow (as all theirs are) like those little red ones which our children use, I saw yet sticking in the Head-peece: they beare no weapons but in travell; then some of them seeme like a moving Armory: First, the girdle stucks with three or foure Pistols; then on each side, a knife as long as mine arme, with another of a foot long, for ordinary uses, tuck't to his Cloath: an Harquebuze on his shoulder; on his thigh a Scymitar; on the one side of the Saddle Gummet, a Petronell; on the other a straight Sword, the blade hollow, long, and foure-square; by that, either a little Axe, or an Hungarian Mace, or both, at his backe, hang Bow and Arrowes: when he comes to his lodging, all these with his Bridle full of Brass gilt Boisses, hee fastens to the tree or wall where he rests; after, upon the ground spreads a Blanquet, whereon hee first suppes, then sleeps in his Clothes, with his Saddle in stead of a pillow: Armour I thinke they have not so plentifull, and compleat as we; yet I know not well, for it was ever packt up on Horse, or Waggon, to three Horsemen was allowed one Waggon; I saw no Musters; nor Marches neere an enemy, and therefore have little experience of their Discipline in that point: They March in Ranke and File.
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with wonderfull silence, which makes commands received readily: they are always provided of Bisket, dried flesh, and store of Rice, with a kinde of course Butter, so as in the greatest desarts, they are in plentie: thus their Armies passe the sandy barren Countreyes towards Persia, with lesse endurance then did the Romans in small numbers of old: One notable piece of their discipline, they told me; that is, excepting none but the Iunizaryes, to encompass all their other foot Battagliaes, in the Reare, with greatest part of the Horse, in forme of a halfe-Moone; they have order not to meddle with the enemy, but only to necessitate their owne forward, till they have gone through the opposite Forces, and in case of Flight, to hold them out to slaughter; which done, themselves begin upon the enemy: thus that necessitie which is the Mother of all, brave performance in vulgar spirits, and which the Ancients so much sought to cast upon the Souldier, by Hills, Rivers, and such Situations, the Turks, carry along in all places; thereby forcing valour, even out of feare, so serving themselves effectually. Of People neither valiant, nor affectionate, and that without Intreaties, Donatives, or other inconvenient indulgence of Government: Thus much of their Land Forces; their Navies are provided to the Seas with in their Dominions: the chiefe are the Blacke Sea, and the Mediterranean; the Hellespont Interium but a passage from the one, to the other: Their Bosporan Fleet Trades into the Blacke Sea, upon severall Services; as to invade the Moscovites, Circasses, Cossackes, with others, returning in July, or August, laded with Honey, Waxe, and especially
cially Wood, and Slaves, which it transports to Alexandria, buying therewith, Flax, Sugar, Sherbets, Rice, Tapestry, Corn, and other Egyptian Commodities; with which, and part of the Tribute, in January, they return for Constantinople, so enjoying the Trade, Winds which in those parts usually in Summer fit Northernly, and in Winter Southernly.

The other part of their Navy serves upon the Mediterraneum; it is called the Barbary Fleet; it is the more Warlike, and acknowledges the Gran Signior, but not so absolute; for the gains of the other Fleet goes to his Coffers; but what the Mores get is their owne; which makes them more earnest in Piracy, and desirous to be held as Pyrats; to gain a kinde of libertie, and that all Christians may be Prize, without any impediment by league at Court: This the Turke grants under their excuse of their disobedience, and Pyraecie, hee infests those Christians, who being in League with him, hee could by no other pretence weaken; and this also in case of necessity, keeps him an exercised Fleet for Warre: That this is conni
dence appears plaine; for he Claimes, and Protetct their Cities, though not their Persons, and they never make Booty of Turkish Goods, or Subject, though a Christian; and divers of them I saw Sayling in the midst of the Armadoe Royall; yet they counterfeit the Pyrate so well, that the Galleys, and Vessels of Argyers, will not come within the Dardanelli; and my selfe not then knowing this Art, had at Rhodes, by a rash mistake, almost lost my Libertie; where the Admirall Galloon of Tripoly, comming for fresh Water, Rode in the Mouth of the Port above three houres without calling:
casting Anchor, as pretending feare of being within command; this made me judge it an English Ship, as likewise the Colours, which so farre off I tooke for the Kings; wherefore desirous to see my Country-men, I hired a Greeke Boatman to carry me thither, where being almost arrived, I perceived my desperate errour, from whence I was forced with entreaty, money, and my dagger at his breast, to make him rowe mee off.

The Turks are but ill supplyed with Sea-men; for besides Renegadoes, they have but few skilfull Saylers, and would have had fewer, but that as of old, the Carthaginian Hostilitie exercised the Romans at Sea, who els, had not so early learnt Navigation, and by consequence, could not so soone have Masterd the World; just so, (though in a farre weaker manner) doe Florence and Malta contest with the Turke at Sea, enough to praetise, but not defeat him: to which effect, I have heard some of them by way of jeere say, that the Gran Duke, and Malta, did by the Gran Signior, like little barking Dogs about a Lyon, keepe him awake, and if sometimes they ventur'd to give him a nippe, it did but rouze him, without any hurt of importance; for ought I knew, they had reason; for though resistaunce be necessary, yet when so insufficiant it is worse then none.

Their terms of Navigation are Italian, either to their Slaves, being most of that Nation; or that themselves Inlanders originally, have a Language defective in Maritime affaires: Their Vessels are either Turkish built, or Prizes; their owne built, they call Caramuzalls, many whereof are great Ships; all have

K 2 Rounds
Rounds on the out-side, like Stayres, the Sterne, and Fore-castle, built four or five Stories high; so as I have seen some of them carry seven or eight hundred Passengers: that forme makes them flow of Sayle, unwarlike, and easily over-set by weather. Their Gallyes are light, of an excellent mould, and endure at high Sea, especially those of Rhodes.

The maine strength of both their Fleets, are all Ships taken from Hollanderes; where the Cowardize of that Nation is made a Weapon against all Christianisme; and teaches us what a vertuous crueltie it would be to Barre Ransome, or returne to all who yield their Ships, upon what oddes soever; All great examples have a little of the unjust; now though this might seeme hard measure to such, who yielded upon extreme oddes; yet were it neither so generall a mischiefe, nor so important as the contrary indulgence; and men would not only become more resolute, in those necessities, but more wary of going ill provided.

Nothing makes the Hollanderes so faint, as the Turkish knowne Decree of impunitie, and libertie personall to such as render without dischare of Artillery; wherefore they seeing present safetie in yielding, and no future destruction at Home, doe easily give up other mens goods, for their owne securitie; upon these termes, the Admirall Galaun where I Sayled, a goodly Vessell of fortie brave Piecees, had beene taken; as the Turkes assurred me, by two of their Polakers of ten, or twelue Guns a piece: Our Ships they doe not willingly set upon; not only for their able defence, but also because the Vessell, which uses to
be a considerable piece of the Bootie, is to them unusefull; for their employments being Pryvye, can make little use of an English Bottome, whose mould is too slow for that purpose: wherewith they asked me how we did in Warre at Sea, where our enemies might come on, or of, at leasure: I replied, these which came into their Seas, were private Merchants Vessels of Trade, flags made only for burden, and weather; But for Warre our King had a Navy Royal of another frame the best for Sayle, and Fight, in the World.

The strangest thing I found among the Turkish Mariners, was their incredible civilitie; I who had often proved the Barbarisme of other Nations at Sea, and above all others, of our owne, supposed my selfe amongst Beares, till by experience, I found the contrary; and that not only in ordinary civility, but with so ready service, such a patience, so sweet, and gentle a way, generally through them all, as made me doubt, whether it was a dreame, or real; if at any time I stood in their way, or encombrd their ropes, they would call me with a Iamum, or Benum, termes of most affection, and that with an encline, a voyce, and gesture so respective, as assured me, their other words (which I understood not) were of the same straine: The Captaines chiefe Gaine in this Voyage, is by Passengers; yet if interest share in this behaviour, they are not quite voyd of it, that can act it so well: Nor are they irreligious; for all the Voyage, Morning, and Evening, they Salute the Sunne, with three generall Shouts, and a Priest sayling a kinde of Letany, every prayer ending with Macree Kichoon, that is, be

K 3

Angels.
Angels present, the People answer in manner of a shout Homin, that is, Amen.

Thus much of the Military part of Turky; to which I add the point of Fortification; Herein their proceeding is direct contrary to the Spaniards, he not having multitudes of his owne sufficient to Plant Colonies, is forced in all his Conquests, (if he will have any people to governe over,) to preserve the Naturals: Now they not being assured in Affection, must be awed by Fortresse; which is a way, not only unsure, but so chargeable, as makes him gaine but little by his winnings.

The Turke on the other side, well stowed with people; First, consider what number of his owne, he will assigne for Timariots to each Province which he takes; then he destroyes all its Nobilitie, and so farre of the Vulgar, till there rest only such a proportion as may till the land, and be awed by those Timariots with other ready Forces; that remainder is kept to Manure the land: this thus establisht, he needs not the Fortresse for himselfe; nor will he leave it a refuge for Enemies, or Rebels: yet if it be a Frontier, he does not quite demolish it, but keeps it in such case, as may hold out till he might send an Army, ever supposing himselfe Master of the Field; wherefore as it stands in more, or lesse danger, so is it provided: Thus in Hungary the Castle of Belgrade is neither razed, nor carefully maintained; but that of Buda is guarded with a strong Garrison; all those within the Kingdome are pulled downe; so is it in his other Countryes: his Maritime Fortifications, because of sudden accesse by Sayle, are held in the rule of Frontiers,
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tiers, and withall to command the Haven; yet is not the care of them so diligent as in Christendom; they ever where gave me free access, excepting Egypt; where the extraordinary subtil malice of that people makes more vigilance, and restraint, then else where: Now followes their Religion, wherein I noted only the Politicke institutions thereof; these observations moving only in that Sphere, cannot jarre with a higher, though the motion seeme contrary: Mahomet noting the outward solemnities, where with other Religions entertained the minds of men; he judged them perhaps in part, effeminate; as those daintie Pictures, and Musicke in Churches, those strange Vestures, and Processions, and partly chargeable, as those stately Sacrifices, and other solemnities of the Heathen, and all driven already, to that heighth, as hee could not out-go: wherefore hee refused to build his Sect thereon: Nor did hee much affect to support it with Miracles, whose credit frequent Impostors had rendred suspected to the World; but rather chose to build it upon the Sword, which with more assurance commands Mankinde: Every Noveltie drawes men in for a while; but where the gaine is not great, they soone grow weary, unless compulsion hold them on; therefore in his first beginnings, when he was asked what Miracles he had to approve his Doctrine, he drawing forth his Scymitar, told, that God having had his Miracles so long slighted by the incredulitie of men, would now plant his Lawes with a strong hand, and no more leave them to the discretion of Ignorant, and vaine man; and that hee had therefore sent him in the power of the Sword, rather
then of Miracles: from hence is it that now, their Boyes ride to Circumcision, bearing an iron club in their hands: Nevertheless, he sayled nor to frame his Sect so as might take humane nature; not the Intellectuall part; for all Superstition subsists on weak Hypotheses, whose plausible reason may for a while prevaile in the World, by possessing some shallow, rash, peremptory braines, but cannot hold out long, unlesse it have better roote, then that of argument: He therefore made it comply with the maine parts of our Nature, Hope, and Feare: to the one he set out a Paradice; to the other though not a Hell, yet a shrewd Purgatory: his Preaching of Paradice, more then Hell, favours hope above feare, thereby filling the minde with good courage; which was much to his Military purpose: for hee finding the Sword to be the foundation of Empires, and that to manage the Sword, the rude and sensuall are more vigorous, then wits softned in a mild: rationall way of civilitie; did first frame his institutions to a rude insolent sensuallty; after which education, he fitted his future pretences just unto such capacities: wherefore seeing that Mens opinions are in great part, complexionall, and habituall, it is no wonder to see them taken with promises, which to us seeme beastly, and ridiculous; they as much despise ours; and in a more naturall way, everything is received, not at the rate of its owne worth, but as it agrees with the receivers humour; whereby, their hopes, and feares though false, prevails as strongly as if true, and serve the State as effectuall, because Opinion which moves all our Actions, is governed by the Apparancy of things, nor by their realt: Now
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to the intent that the most notable fancies of men might be entertained, there are foure severall Orders in their Religion, all very malicious against Christians; otherwise I have not noted them vicious, excepting their professed Sodomy, which in the Levant is not held a vice: each Order upholds its reputation upon some one peculiar vertue, which alone it professe, not pretending to any other: The Calendarim upon Chastity, wearing an iron Ring through the skin of his yard, in some I have noted it capable of being taken of with small difficulty; The Haggler, or Musique, and love-songs; The Tolarci, or Revelations, and Enthusiasmes, to foretell, and divert divine wrath: The most rigid spirits are the Dervislar, like Baals Priests launcing themselves with Knives; these Dervislar have murdered divers Bashaws, & also attempted some of the Emperours, in the midst of their Armies; so dangerous are violent spirits, when seconded by Religion, which being the only pretence in its way glorified to Vmpire Soveraigne authoritie, is to be kept within its due limits, lest in stead of Cooperating with the State, it grow abused beyond that use.

All these Sects are governed by one Head, called the Musfy, whose authoritie unites, and orders them, suppressing such disorders, as the scruples, or interese of men raise: This Musfy is created by the Emperour, to whom he is held ever subordinate; which makes the Turkish Theology excellently to correspond with the State, as depending thereon; & seems of reason more Politicke, then if this head Ecclesiasticke were of another Countrey, or otherwise independant upon the Prince, whereby having interests apart, he might
often make God Almighty seeme to decree more conforme thereto, then either to the occasions of the Prince, or Common wealth: for all Heathenish Gods are used like Puppets; they seeme to speake, yet is it not they, but the man who in a concealed manner, speaks through them, what he please; that part is acted, by the Expounders of their Alcoran now, as of the Oracles, or Sybiles books of old: Hereby the Muslym serves to animate the Souldiers, by colouring of publick impresses with Divine authoritie, and also to decide Controversies, when they are too unruly for any arbitrement, not held Divine: wherefore he frequently consults with the Gran Vizier, who as the Soule of the State, inspires him to the purpose thereof; full of that God, he gives his Oracles: They passe for grounded upon the Alcoran, which is given out for the Word of God: it is written in Arabicke verse, in forme of Dialogue, betweene the Angell Gabriel, and their Prophet, it is prohibited to be translated, which both preserves the Arabicke tongue, and conceales Religion: All set Texts are obnoxious to severall Expositions, thence grows distraction: So hath this bred foure different Sects of Mahometans, each interpreting it according to the Genius of its Nation, the Tartars Simply, the Mores, and Arabs Superstitiously, the Persian ingeniously, the Turkes with most liberty: each Nation scorne to yeeld unto other in opinion, for honours sake, especially the Turke, and Persian, who intending the Conquest of one another, doe after the old Custome of Princes, dis-affect their People in Religion toward the Enemy, that they may be more fierce, and obstinate against him. In this point the Turke growes
disadvantaged; for of late, his people begin to bee infected with Persiaisme: I have heard many of them in publique acknowledge the Persians better Mahometans, then themselves: which makes the Turkes much braver Souldiers upon the Christia, then upon the Persian; against the one, they are caryed by zeale, malice, and disdaine: but against the other, only by a Nationall emulation: This impression is made deeper by many other circumstances, info-much as divers Janizaries have told me, that they goe to the Wars of Persia, very unwillingly, but to these of Poland, or Hungary as to pastimes: One of their Priests told me of an old Prophecy, they have: That their Emperour should winne the red Apple, and in the seventh yeare after, if they did not defend themselves bravely, the Christians should overcome them, but howsoever, in the twelfth, they should at the furthest be overcome by the Christians: The red Apple (he said) was Constantinople, though some (quoth he) hold it to be Rome: I holding such prophecies, rather cunning, then true, searched after the Plot thereof; wherefore I entreated him to tell me, how much time was contained in those yeares: he answered, that each yeare, some had limited by the age of Mahomet, but (quoth he) in vaine, for it is prohibited us to search into the times appointed; that clause gave me some light, for I remembred, among other causes of a States preservation, one assignes proximitie of danger, his reason is, because, apprehension of danger caules vigilance, and diligence wherein lies safety: hereupon this Prophet, to make the Turkes vigilant against the Christian, threatens them with the seventh yeare,
yeare, yet not so inevitable, but valour may resist: and to make every yeare provided against, as that, therefore is it prohibited to fixe the time determinate; then their fatal destruction not to passe the twelfth yeare makes them in the mean while use the Christians as their future destroyers, with much hostilitie, as a revenge anticipate: which serves right to the purpose of the State: and when all comes to all, those yeares (as such Prophets call times use) are like to prove very long ones.

Amongst other qualities, whereby Mahometisme possesses the minds of men, one is its pleasing doctrine. I remember when their Prophet in the Alcoran asks the Angel concerning venery, and some other delicacies of life, he telles him, that God did not give man such appetites, to have them frustrate, but enj oy'd, as made for the gust of man, not his torment, wherein his Creator delights not: These kinde of opinions will ever be well-come to flesh, and bloud, when as the contrary over-great severitie of Discipline would have pleased none, but some few auster complexion, and to the greater part would have seemed but a persecution of nature, or perhaps hypocritically, whose reputation might soone have beene lost in scandall.

The cunning of that seconinge humane inclination appears in the different success of two politick acts of the Alcoran: the one permits Poligamie, to make a numerous People, which is the foundation of all great Empires: The other pretending a divell in every grape, prohibits wine: thereby it hardens the Souldier, prevents disorder, and facilitates publique provision:
provision: The first as pleasing to nature is generally received: The other is borne downe by appetite, so as more drinke wine, then forbeare: Thus he maintaining his Institutions by seconding of humane disposition, succeeds more readily, then those, whose ordinances by crossing it, goe as it were against the haire: Now the greatest number of men being governed by passions, in all people they have been entertained, for the present life, with Justice; for the future, with Religion: yet there were ever found some few Intellectual complexions, in whom the Understanding prevayled above the Passions: those discerning wits could not receive the grosse supposalls, upon which the Heathenish superstitions relyed; wherefore to traine them in such wayes as civill societies require, they were instructed in a seeming rational way, wherein they were amused about an intelligible world, stored with rewards of honour, vertue, and knowledge, with punishments of infamy, vice, and ignorance: these were to them in stead of Elisian Fields, or Infernal Rivers, and as some scoffers thinke, but little better of assurance, only better framed to such capacities: by these speculations, contemplative heads, who else, might dangerously have busied themselves aboue State affaires, were finally mop'd, and diverted: To which purpose I have oft considered, whether learning is ever like to come in request among the Turkes; and as farre as conjecture may venture, I doubt not thereof, for learning is not admitted in the beginning of Empires—emolit mores, nec sinit esse feros, and so weakeneth the Sword: but when once, that hath bred greatness, and flath, then with other effeminacies
effemimacies come in letters; thus in Rome, at the first
Philosophers were banish'd, as unactive; but upon the
conquests of Carthage, and Greece they crept in: And
the Turkish Empire consists much on those Countryes,
whose care makes speculative wits, and which of old,
bread the greatest Divines, Philosophers, and Poets in
the world; wherefore though for some ages, the
Turkish race may retain its owne proper fierceness;
yet in time, those subtle climates, and mixture in
bloud with the people thereof, will Gentilize, and in-
fect it with the ancient softnesse naturall to those pla-
ces: I have often seene Copies of love verses, and
some few pieces of Mathematiques passe amongst
them with much applause: I saw one for singing, and
composing of two or three Sonnets, had at a feast in
Belgrado of Hungary, a Horse given him worth neere
twenty pound English; and in the accesse of all Arts,
Poets have ever made the first entry, as with their Fi-
etions, and Musicke, aptest to charm savage braynes,
thus Orpheus in Greece, our Bards in England, began
the Dance to all other Sciences: Statuary, and Picture
can never come into Turky, by reason of their Super-
stition, which not only abhorres worshipping of such
formes, but making of them; As for other learning,
it is like to insinuate, but by degrees, and with ma-
ny repulses, as a corruption most pernicious to their
Religion, especially the searching parts of Philophy,
which fromacke that sensuall Paradise, as hath beene
noted in Averroes, Avicenna, and others, who could
not endure it: Thereupon, the Academy which be-
gan to rise up at Bagdat was supprest: yet let no
man conclude that this can hinder Philosophy, for
there
there can never want wits able to bend it to Religion with them, as well as Plato with the Grecians, and Aquinas with the Romanists.

Now the natural course of things much follows the Sunne, who gives life to all, wherefore this Cyclopedia hath beene observed to runne from East to West: Thus have most Civilitie, and Sciences come as some thinke, from the Indian Gymnosophists, into Egypt, from thence into Greece, so into Italy, and then over the Alpes, into these faint North-west parts of the world, whence if the Inquisition hinder not, perhaps they may passe into those new Plantations Westward, and then returne in their old circle among the Levantines, whose Wits seeme more abstruse, and better fixt for contemplation, but ours more nimble and ready, so as their discourses are more profound: ours more superficial, and plausible, and were I to account for the losse of their ancient Authors, I should not only accuse Language, Tyranny, Warre, and Intresse Ecclesiastique, but especially this different relish, and straine of our fancy from theirs, for I have found it in conceits, as in ayres of Musick: in great part, that takes not with them which much affects us, our very Reason differs: Before I shut up this point of Turkish Religion, I must remember two principall points; one is Predestination, the other Purgatory: the first not meant in matter of Salvation, but of fortune, and success in this life, they peremptorily permit to Destiny fixt, and not avoydable by any act of ours: I had two notable examples; one was at Rhodes, where just as we entred the Port, a French Lacquey of our company dyed with a great plague, fore, which
which he had taken of the Gunner's Mate, who with one running upon him, conversed, and slept amongst us: The rest were so far from fear, at his death, as they were presently eating, and drinking by him, and within half an hour, after his removal, slept on his Blanquet, with his cloathes in stead of a Pillow; which when I advised them not to do, they pointed upon their foreheads, telling me it was written there at their birth when they should dye; they scaped, yet divers of the passengers dyed thereof before we got to Egypt: The other was at my passage to Andrinople in Thrace: my selfe, the Ianizary, and one more being in a Coach, we passed by a man of good quality, and a Souldier, who lying along, with his Horse by, could hardly speake so much, as to intreat us to take him into Coach; the Ianizary made our companion ride his Horse, taking the man in whose breast being open, and full of plague tokens, I would not have had him received; but he in like manner, pointing to his owne forehead, and mine, told me wee could not take hurt, unleffe it were written there, and that then we could not avoid it; the fellow dyed in the night, by our sides: and in our indemnity approved this confidence, to be sometimes fortunate, how wise soever; doubtlesse for the publique it causeth valour, and prevents that interruption of Trade, wherewith the office of Health in Italy, ruines greater numbers daily, then any plague ever did: I thought this opinion of fate, had usually taken men off from all industrious care of their owne safety; but in dangers at Sea, and other cases where diligence may evidently import, I have still found the contrary; and
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in such occurrence as these, where industry is not of manifest avayle; this assurance does not soe much hurt in leaving vaine care, as good in strethening the spirits whose decay yelds a man up to all bad impressions: They admit no Hell for any but those who beleeeve not Mahomet; their owne they affright with a Purgatory, which holds but till Doomes-Day; it is acted in the Grave; the paine is inflicted by a bad Angell, whose force is lessen'd by a good one, according as the parties life was led; to strengthen this good Angell they doe many workes of charitie: this furnisheth all Turky with excellent Hanes, Hospitals, and Meskeetoes; this makes the best bridges, and high ways that can be imagined, and stores them with fountaines for the relief of passengers: These faire works soe caused, seemed to mee like daintie fruit growing out of a Dung-hill; but the virtues of vulgar minds are of soe base a nature, as must bee manured with foolish hopes, and feares, as being too grosse for the finer nutriment of reason: These were the chiefe points I observed in their Religion; onely the manner of its exercise remaines which in briefe, is thus: To every Meskeeto is adjoyned a high slender Spyre-steeple; on the out-side whereof on high, is made a round, with a doore opening South-East, or East, as the Countrey lyes towards Mecha; here the Priest entring, with his hands bowed over his eares, walking round, turning on the right hand, in a loud voyce tells the People, many times over, that there is but one God; this being done, all the devoutter sort, (which are not many) goe to Church, and say their prayers, continually repeating—Allohy, Vallohy, Abiblabhy, that M...
is, the severall names of God; their gestures are first sitting arrosse legg'd, wafting of the body, then prostrate twice on their face, they kiss the earth; afterward they rise, and stand with their hands bowed over their ears, but never doe they kneele, or uncover the head, holding those postures unmanly; so different are the opinions of Nations, in point of reverence, and decency: this service is performed five times a day: first at Day-breake; then at Mid-day; at midst of the After-noone; at Sun-set; and more then an houre after: The first and last make a dainty show, having all the Meskeetoes, hung full of burning Lamps: this frequency of Prayer, requires none to the Church, but perfons at leisure; others make their houses, or high-ways serve, and was devisd by Sergius the Monke, as it is thought, in imitation of his foure times of Pater-noster; knowing that Religion runs no greater danger then of Oblivion, and therefore should bee often called to minde: their chiefe day is Friday, yet it hinders no Marketh for ought I could see, and seemed of no more regard, then the day of a Saint almost wore out: they have two solemne times byram, and Ramban; they are both Lents, the first lasts three dayes, the other a moneth: their fast is according to the Jewish manner; not in quanity, or qualitie of meats, but in time; for all day long, they may neither eate, drinke, nor use any sort of Venery; but at the appearing of the first Starre, they make themselves amends, in gluttonnesse, drunkennesse, and lust; they have one piece of Divinitie, which I wonder is not transplanted to other Countreyes; that is a custome of the Priests, to sell their merit: some more, some leffe,
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Iesu, according to the sanctimony of the Seller, and time limited; I once at Sophia, I saw one sell the virtue of two yeares hermitage for a piece of blew cloth sufficient for two Turkish coates, and a quantitie of rice, about five bushels English price enough considering the ware in itself; and yet not deare, if we reckon the advantages of a religious reputation. Next their Church, I must place the Tribunall; for their judges are ever Ecclesiasticall persons; whereby both orders joined give reputation to one another; and not only reputation, but maintenance; for these places of indicature are the only preferment of the Priest-hood; wherewith the priest, and judge being maintained in the same person, two gaps are stopp'd with one bush, without causing any part of the land to lye dead in the hands of the clergy, or otherwise impoverishing the people with tythes. There are divers orders of judges; especially two; the Cady, and over him the Moula-cady like a Lord Chiefes-justice; the supreme head of indicature is the Mufty; in great cases, there lies appeale; but none beyond the Mufty; his decrees the emperor himself will not question, for indeed they are secretly guided by his assent, and the Gran Piziers; these judges are all, excepting the Mufty, limited to set Precinets, and when convicted of corruption, they are made horrid examples; the maine points, where in Turkish justice differs from that of other Nations, are three: it is more Severe, speedy, and arbitrary: They hold the foundation of all empire to consist in exact obedience, and that in exemplary severitie; which is undeniable in all the World, but more notable in their state, made up of several people different in blood, sect, and interesse, one from another, nor linkt
in affection, or any common engagement toward the
publique good, other then what mere terror puts
upon them; a sweet hand were uneffectuall upon such
a subject, and would soone finde it selfe flighted; there-
fore the Turkish justice curbes, and executes, without
either remorse or respect; which succeeds better,
then ever did the Romans, with all their milder arts of
Civilitie; compare their conquests, with those made
by the Turke; you shall finde his to continue quiet,
and firme, theirs not secure for many ages; witness
first Italy, then Greece, and France, alwayes full of Re-
bellions, Conspiracies, and new troubles; which
were caused by their lewdey, that did not humble the
conquered foe low as it should; for rebellion is no-
thing but bold discontent: so that as there is required
discontent, so must there bee also some strength of
Spirit, without which the discontent cannot quicken
into rebellion, but faints into a stupified humilitie: all
victory disgusts the subdued; a milde victor leaves
that disgust spirit for mischiefe: but the remorse-
lesse way of the Turke, mortifies it, by an oppre-
sion which secures him: to this effect, I have
heard divers of them boast, that God hath appointed
them for an iron rod over other Nations: and in
most parts of Turky, especially Sclevonia, Bosphore,
Hungary, Macedoniana, and Thrace, the fiercest people
of that Empire over all publique places, he lets a great
iron Club, to intimate, what they must trust to; nor
does hee so much relye upon the peoples affection,
which would tye him to a respectfull; and lette abso-
late domination, and then also be in their power to al-
ter, as upon that strength which is in his owne hand
makes.
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makes him more himselfe, and binds with the tye of
feare, whereto humane nature is ever enthralled:

The second point wherein their justice excels, is the
quicke dispatch: If the businesse bee present matter of
fact, then upon the least complaint, the parties, and
testimonies are taken, and suddenly brought before the
Judge, by certaine Tanizaries, who with great slaves,
guard each street, as our night Watchmen with Hol-
berds, at London; the cause is ever in lesse then two
hours dispatched, execution instantly performed un-
lesse it appeare a cause fo important, as is allowed an
appeale to the Moulacadys, where also it is as speedily
decided: If it bee matter of title, or right, the parties
name their witnesses who shall presently bee forced to
come in; for they have no old deeds, or any other
reckonings beyond the memory of man; in such cases,
possession, and moderne right carryes it, without that
odious course of looking too farre backe-ward into
the times past: this expedition avoyds confusion, and
clears the Court; whereby it becomes sufficient for
many causes, and so for a great people; now as for the
particular person, though sometimes hee seeme disad-
vantaged by the haft, which may make judgement
rash; yet that haft not being passionate, it happens not
often; nor then likely, is his dammage therein worse,
then with us, where after the suspension, delay, and charge
of suit, the over-sight of a Lawyer, may with error
of pleading cast a good cause; soe that after a man
hath beene miserably detained to such disadvantage
of his other affaires, as hee had better have lost his suit
at first; then doth it finally depend not so much on
its owne bare right, as upon the advocates sufficiency.

M. 3

The
The last notable point of their lex judicature is, they have little firm law, and therewith flourishing, make good that of Tacitus—impessima Republica plurima leges; yet they pretend to judge by the Alcoran; whereby the opinion of divine authoritie does countenance those arbitrary decisions, which without some authentique law to justify them, would hardly bee endured; This Alcoran is manifestly no Booke of particular law cases; wherefore they pretend its study does not informe the Judge literally, but by way of illumination, which not being given to secular persons, does nearly put loosers off, from referring themselves to the Text: The Justice being arbitrary, makes it in their opinion, the more to the purpose of the publique; for the Judges knowing themselves but instruments of State, and that in its favour is their establishment, they will ever judge by the interest thereof, if not out of honesty, yet for their owne advancement.

I must eternally remember the Turkish justice for honourable to Strangers, whereof I have twice had experience: First at Sarayb, in Bosnab, where I was forced to Injustice by a Christian, whom I had fore wounded, for threatening to buy mee for a slave; when the Cause was declared by two Turkes my companions; the Judge not onely freed mee with words, and gesture very respectful, but fined my adversary at fortie Dollars, and menaced him with death, if any mischief were plotted against me.

Another time at Andrinople, eleven, or twelve of us supping together, all Turkes but my selfe; there was a Soulack, who is an Officer very eminent about the Emperours person; hee dranke so beastly drunke, as in the
the night, hee having a lodging in the top of the Hane, mistouke himselfe, tumbled off to the ground, and within few houres, dyed: The next morning, all the company was imprisoned, but I, who in the night, had escaped out at a decayed corner, of the Hane, and hid my selfe under a Bridge, without the Citie; every man was fined as circumstance did either excuse, or aggravate, the least payed foure thousand Asters, some twice as much: The Judge by reason of my flight, suspected some extraordinary guilt in me, and had sent out Inizaries for my apprehension.

I seeing the outrageous drunkenesse of the Turkes, had all my Voyage pretended for little lesse then a Commandement in the Religion of my Countrey, not to drinke above three draughts at a meeting; whereby, the respect of conscience gave mee that privilege of sobriety, which no other excuse could have obtained; wherefore when the Judge was by the rest informed of my abstinence, and that I had no hand in the excess, he called backe the Officers, and pronounced mee free: wherein, whether hee regarded mee as abstemious, or as a stranger, I could not learne: One custome in their Justice I have found, which confutes our vulgur maxime, that sayes no commerce can bee maintained without fidelity of oath, for all Turky is but a miscellany of people, whose Religions have little effect upon the conscience, and that drowned in faction against one another, some of them as the Zinganaes, doe not so much as pretend too any God: in this case, an oath were of to slender credit for matters of importance; for hee who will commit testimony to oath, must bee sure to uphold in the people an amfull, and tender
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render sense of Divine power, or else in trusting oaths with tryals, he exalts knavery in the oppression of truth wherefore they put not the witnesses to oath, but examine them a part; wherein some wise Daniels may have such art of questions so unexpected, and of such secret consequence as no premeditate agreement can prevent: A false witnesse endures what the accused should have done, had he beene guilty: The word of a knowne Turke upon the faith of a Musselman beares downe all other testimony, unlese relieved by strong circumstance: Three women make but one witnesse.

When any man dyes, the land in most parts of Turky, is in the Emperours gift, who also hath the tenth of his moveables: The rest first payes the Widows their jointure agreed, and inrolled; then what remaines is equally divided among his children: The sonne of any great Commander, neither inherits his fathers dignity, nor is admitted to new; thus are both Riches, and Honour hindered from continuing in a family; whereby none hath any credit with the people, but as instruments to the Gran-Signior, who being sole-giver of all, every man fits himselfe to his employments, without possibility of any greatnesse unserviceable, independant, or dangerous to the Crowne: For place, the right hand they hold uppermost for the clergy, and the left for a Souldier, because it gives a man possession of his Companions Sword; thus doe both orders converse without the depression of either: Upon this Body of their Lawes, I will set one more concerning their Head: Every State is then best fitted, when its Lawes, and Governors suit with the end whereunto it is framed: A State ordered onely to preservation
preservation is then happy when its Laws not onely bid peace, for that is vaine, but contrive it, and when the Prince is of Nature peaceable: But the Turkish Empire is originally compos'd to amplifier by warre, and for that purpose, keeps the Souldeiry in continuall pay; wherefore it is best fitted with a Prince of nature violent, and warlike, of which Straine the Mahometan Race use to bee; and when any of them hath chanced to proove milde, though never so just, and Religious, it hath bee ne found lesse profitable, and glorious to the Empire, then the violence of the others, although accompanied with much Tyranny; Therefore the supposed errors of Sultan Murat now reigning, being manifestly those of a stout Spirit, agree with violent nature of the Government, wherein they are not so pernicious as the Christians imagine: To these better parts of their Justice, I must attaque the maine disorder which defames it; that is, their unsatiable covetousnesse; which in a Morall, or Theological way this discourse cannot lay hold off; but in respects Civill, it is a thing of dangerous effect, many times disappointing commands of greatest consequence: Charles the eight of France lost the kingdom of Naples, not so much by any other errour, as by the covetousnesse of his Treasurer, the Cardinal of San Malo in detaining such disbursements as the King had appointed to the provisions thereof; nor can there be any greater defeat of publique designes, then when the commands whereon they relye, are by the avarice of the inferiour Magistrare made frustrate: Wherefore I noted it is a pernicious piece of Government, that after the Bashaes had at Sophya made publique Proclamation
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The voyage to hang all Ianizaries who should be found behind them; yet did I see many very confidently stay behind, and make their peace for money with the Governours of Provinces: some told mee that if it should come to the Emperours notice, hee would put those Governours to cruell deaths; and certainly such errors can have no lesse remedies: wherefore Polybius, and others as they write, that the Africans were always more covetous then those of Europe, so also doe they accuse them of more crueltie; and sometimes crueltie is not only the curse of their avarice, but the effect of it, for they gladly take any colour for execution upon those whose death affords a good confiscation. The fourth point proposed was their morall parts: Those I compare to Glasses: the education and lawes of a Country are the moulds wherein they are blowne to this, or that shape, but the metal is the spirit of a man, therefore with that I will begin: It hath beeene maintained, that men are naturally borne, some for slavery, others to command: divers complexions make men timid, dextrous, patient, industrious, and of other qualities right for service; others are naturally magnanimous, considerate, rapacious, daring, and peremptory; No man can say, Nature intends the one sort to obey; the other to rule; for if Nature have intentions, yet is it vanitie to argue them by our modell -- quis illi a secretis? but sure the latter are very prone to invade the others, and they as apt to beare: This difference of Spirit is manifest, sometimes in whole Nations; as to compare the Spanish with the Sicilian; the bravery of the one, and pusillanimity of the other, seemes naturally to marke out the one.
one for Domination, the other for bondage: Thus if ever any race of men were borne with spirits able to bear downe the world before them, I thinke it to be the Turke; he is in his behaviour, (howsoever otherwise) the right sonne of Ishmaell; every mans hand is against him, and his against every man: betweene Christendome, and Persia, he hath all the world against him; he still designes one, or both, for his taske; and that not as other Princes, for counterpoyse with intent of Peace; but with a resolution irrevocably engaged, to bee all, or nothing: Vnto the greatnesse of their Empire, I doe much ascribe the greatnesse of their Spirits: No man can expect in Luca, or Genoa such vallt fold men, as in old Rome; for mighty Empires exercise their subjects in mighty employments, which makes them familiar with admirable examples, and great victories, whereby their minds are larged: whereas petty States with their petty employments, timid counsels, and frequent disgraces, impoverish, and enfeeble mens fancies, rendring them pusillanimous, and too straight for great thoughts: Now as all constitutions of bodies are prone to severall diseases peculiar to their frame; so have the minds of men to their divers abilities some proper way of error; the subtile use to bee malicious, false, and superstitious; the timide encline to breach of promise, to base ways of revenge, and the like: The magnanimous are apt to bee corrupt with an haughty Insolency, though in some sort generous: this is the Turkish way, remorseless to those who beare up, and therefore mistaken for beastly; but such it is not; for it constantly receives humiliation with much sweetness: This to their honour, and my satisfaction, I ever found:
found: I had almost hourly experience hereof, which my unfoyled success makes mee not blush to remember; yet not to weary my pen, I will note onely my second dayes journey, which in the contrary entertainment of myselfe, and a Rhagusean gave me the first taste: I clad in Turkish manner, rode with two Turkes, an houre before our Caravan; wee found foure Spahy-Tamariots by a river, where we stayd: They were at dinner, and seeing by my head, I was a Christian, they called to me; I not understanding what they would, stood still, till they menacing their weapons, rose, and came to mee, with lookes very ugly; I smiling met them, and taking him who seemed of most port, by the hand, layed it to my forehead, which with them is the greatest signe of love, and honour, then often calling him Sultanum, spoke English, which though none of the kindest, yet gave I it such a sound, as to them who understood no further, might seeme affectionate, humble, and hearty; which so appeased them, as they made mee sit, and eate together, and parted loving: presently after, they met the Caravan, where was the Rhagusean, a Merchant of quality, who came in at Spalatra to goe for Constantinople, he being clothed in the Italian fashion, and spruce, they justled him: He not yet considering, how the place had changed his condition, stood upon his terms, till they with their Axes, and iron Maces (the weapons of that Country,) broke two of his ribs, in which case, we left him behinde, halfe dead, either to get backe as he could, or be devoured of beasts: Not two houres after, I walking alone, on the other side of the river, met sixe, or seaven more, who espying a Dagger in my pocket, snatcht it suddenly,
suddenly, and let it against my breast, wherewith one of them speaking Italian, I won so farre upon them, with respective words, as they had me into a house, where wee eat, dranke, and lodged together; and though some got very drunke, none offered mee any injury, but kindly advised me, to lay aside that weapon, and use such as the Countrey permitted; finally after daily success in the like kinde, I grew so confident of the Turkish nature, as when Lances, or Knives, were often set against me, I doubted not my selfe, unless it were by a Drunkard, or a Souldier voluntier; for drinke makes the fancy of the one uncertaine, and the other going to merit Paradise by killing of Christians was no safe company for mee; nor were my wayes being framed onely to receive insolency, able to entertaine malice, especially a malice engaged by Religion: This haughty disposition of others, makes the fashions of other Countreys rather despised, then imitated, so that in all the In-land of Turky, where Christian Merchants use not, if I appeared in the least part clothed like a Christian, I was tufted like an Owle among other birds: at first I imputed it to Barbarisme, but afterward lamenting thereof to one of the better sort, to note how they understood it; hee told me, they would have no novelties, and therefore would disgrace all new examples; then I perceived it to bee a peace rather of Institution, then Incivilitie; for they desiring perpetuall hostility with the Christians, must estrange the People from their Customes as utterly as may be; Now there is no innovation draws in forreigne manners faster, then that of Apparel: Besides that, it seemes honourable for the Turkish Nation, to retaine
retain their ancient habit of clothing; for as the French Court gives this side of the world pattern of apparell, so does the Turkish to the Levant: Yet they to this day vary but little from that long, and loose manner of garment reported to have beene ever used in the East: Their houses are generally made of bricke dryed in the Sunne; poore, and low, that they may not be worth taking from the child, when the father dyes: The publique buildings are vaste, and stately a farre off; that also is wonderfully beautified by the abundance of trees; planted among the howses; so as each Citie seemes rather a Wood, then a Citie; which besides the pleasant aspect, Shelters against the Summers Sunne, and Winters winde: the streets are not broad, but paved with an high foot causse on each side, in the middle is passage for Carts, and Horses, from the Caves on both sides, is made a boorded Arche not very close, yet much defensive against Sunne, and raine: Upon the taking of any Towne, the first thing they erect, is publique Bathes, which they establish with faire revenues; so that for lesse then two pence, any man, or woman may be bathed with cleane linnen, and never attendant; it is death for any man to enter when women bath, which hee shall know by a Barre before the doore: hee or shee who bathe not twice, or thrice a weeke, are held nasty; every time they make water or other uncleane exercise of nature, they wash those parts, little regarding who stands by; if a Dog chance to touch their hand, they wash presently: before Prayer they wash both face, and hands, sometimes the head, and privities: many of their Customes have beene in Egypt thousands of yeares before Mahometisme;
Mahometism; so necessary a thing to prevent diseases, is cleanliness in hot Countries, and to men of grosse food; to this Herodotus ascribes the old circumcision in Egypt, and so doth I that of Mahomet, who had no diviner warrant, and cared not for bare imitation: for the Authors of Superstition when they finde Customs very useful, knowing that reason suffices not to hold them in practice with the vulgar, they plant them amongst their other ceremonies, and make them conscientious, which is the only way to put them upon low capacities: in the skirts of each Towne, neere some river, or other pleasing prospect there use to bee round open Garden-houses, where any may sit, and passe time: Besides all former respects, there is another feats, which furnishes Turky with magnificent Bridges, Harnes, Meskeetoes, High ways, and other publicque structures; that is this: When any Provinciall Governour, is both for riches, and rapine, notorious, he is sure ere long to be circumvented, or else layed open to the accuser, for a confiscation: Hee to prevent this, hath no fairer way, then for the good, to make some worke of eminent magnificence; wherein hee gaines two safe points of reputation, in being held Pious, and exhaust; the one stops the Accuser, the other the Exchequer: Their Dies is very full, and grosse, they will refuse all dainties for a pece of fat Mutton, that they seethe with Rice, which is the most generall food they use; they call that mixture Pilawe, over it they put milke made thicke, and lower, called Yurgut, with Pease, Rice, and Mutton they make their Porrage Churbab: these are the three ordinary dishes of Turky; they want not others, as Luxury, or necessitie require:
require: Their mighty eating I impute to the drinking of water, which after awhile, makes a good stomach, as by experience I found: They abhorre blood, and things strangled, and care little for fish, or fowle, but often buy them alive, to let them goe; whereto they pretend no Metempsychosis, or any other reason, but that of natural compassion; wherein they are so good, as to let fowle feede of their Granaries, especially in those of Ioseph, at Gran Cairo, a place is left open for Birds, and some thousands of Ryalls yearly score off for the same to the Bashab; thus are in Turky all Birds so tame, never used to violence, as I have throwne my Coate upon Turtle-Doves in the high-ways, and Quailes would ordinarily hop upon our legges, and armes, as wee slept in the fields: Every night they shut Dogs, and Cats forth of doores; that is a piece of their Religion, and a cleanly one: the Dogs goe most together making a hideous noysfe, and are dangerous by night, to theeves, and drunkards; others seldom walke among them after it is darke: The onely beastly piece of injustice I found among the Turkes, was their confidence, to catch or buy up for Slave, any Christian they finde in the Countrey; nor can hee escape unless he be a setled knowne Merchant, or goe with some Protector: I met with many who in such Voyages as mine had faile short, and prophesied the like to me: I have divers times beene put to defend my selfe with my Knife, from being shewed into houses, by those who would have kept mee a Slave: and scarce any day past, but some or other cheapt mee with the Janizary; who if he had sold mee, I had no remedy, beside what disdain of life might
might have presented: this I held the worst part of my danger, and against which, there is no preparation of assurance, but in a small resolution; yet as much as in me lay, I used two ways of prevention, one was when they questioned my condition, & design, which was often; I gave them several accounts, as I noted the Place, and Audience; still in effect to shew me borne rich, but false to poverty, without any fault of mine; my friends all dead, and that having no ability for gaine, I had wager'd the small relics of my fortune, upon a return from Constantinople, and Gran Cairo: this though farre below my fortunes, yet past with them for truth, and such a one, as embellished with fit circumstance, procured me esteem, and compassion; and which was above all, made me appeare unprofitable to the buyer; for they buy more in hope of ransom, then service: and therefore often enquired, where I had any correspondence: my other way was to note the territories adjoining, with the ways for flight, to study our company: and giving wine to some, money to others, I ever kept in secret pension some of the Caravan who understood the language, and told mee all that past: then in each place of abode, I acquainted myself with some Renegadoes, whose story after he had delivered, I knew how to make him so much my friend, as in case of danger, would have helpt me to flye, or conceal: herein was the most expence, and unquiet of my voyage: this excepted, the Turkish disposition is generous, loving, and honest; so farre from falsifying his promise, as if he doe but lay his hand on his breast, beard, or head, as thy use, or chiefly breake bread with
with me, if I had an hundred lives, I durst venture them upon his word; especially if he be a natural Turk, no more, Arab, or Egyptian; to those I never committed my selfe, till they had engaged wife, and children for my safe delivery: They seldom travel single, but expecting till a great number be bound for the same place, goe, and lodge together: this securest from thieves, unless they come in troops, and then the Governor sends against them: Though great part of Turkey be but of new plantation, and therefore not yet populous, nevertheless, in every place of good pasturage, there are Shepherds, some of them with flocks of two or three thousand, feeding from one Citie, to another, which causes such plenty in Towne, and Countrey, as for an halfe-penny in most towns, they sell, as much rosted Mutton, as one man can eat, and for two shillings three pence, I have seen a live fat sheep bought in places two hundred miles from any Citie. In most towns an halfe-penny loafe will suffice two or three men a meale: This plenty was first caused by depopulation, but will in time, breed greater numbers of their owne race: The natural Turks, and the Renegadoes, are not subject to those taxes and tolls of Christendome, nor is their quiet, and plenty fit to be published among the adjoyning Christians; only vineyards in whose hand soever, pay to the Spahyes, to the Guardians, and others, because Wine is a prohibited Ware; yet after all those persecutions, it is much cheaper there, then in Christendome, but not everywhere to be had, for though in that point, Mahomet's wife order suffer violence, yet with the better part it prevails, and makes
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makes some drinke with scruple, others with danger; the baser sort when taken drunke, are often Bastinadoed on the bare feet; and I have seene some after a fit of drunkennesse, lye a whole night crying, and praying to Mahomet for intercession, that I could not sleepe neere them; so strong is conscience even where the foundation is but imaginary: This want of wine hath devised other drinkes to their meate, for the better sort; as Vspagh which is water sod with Raisins, sometimes with Honey; but above the rest, they esteeme Sherbets made with Sugar, the juyce of Lemmons, Peaches, Apricockes, Violets, or other Flowers, Fruits, and Plumbs as each countrey affords; these are dried together, into a consistence reasonable hard, and portable for their use in Warre, or else-where, mingling about a spooenfull with a quart of water: They have another drinke not good at meat, called Cauphe made of a Berry, as bigge as a small Beane, dryed in a Furnace, and beat to powder, of a soote colour, in taste a little Bitterish that they feeth, and drinke hote as may be endured: it is good all houre of the day, but especially morning, and evening, when to that purpose, they entertaine themselves 2 or 3 houres in Cauphe-houses, which in all Turks abound more then Innes, and Ale-houses with us: it is thought to be the old blacke broth used so much by the Lacedemonians, and dryeth ill humors in the stomacke, comforteth the braine, never causeth drunkennesse, or any other surfeit, and is a harmelesse entertainment of good fellowship; for thereupon scaffolds, halfe a yard high, and covered with Mats, they sit croffe-legg'd after the Turkish manner, many times two or three hundred to-
gether, talking, and likely with some poore Musicke passing up and downe: The Musicke of Turky is worth consideration; through all those vaste Dominions, there runnes one tune, and for ought I hard, no more, nor can every man play that; yet scarce any but hath a fiddle, with two strings, and at Feasts, and other meetings, will confidently play upon it, but hee knowes not to what tune, nor can play the same twice over; this I'm sure of; for to make experiment, I have ventured to play at divers meetings, pretending the ayers of my countrey, to note whether they had skill or no, and tooke so well as they have often made me play againe; then I found their skill and mine alike, for I never understood the least touch of any instrument; Nothing could more disguise their Genius unto me, who was used to guess at the senses of men by the ayres wherewith I found them most taken, almost as much as by their discourse: I must not forget to note their Ielousie, wherein a Turke exceeds an Italian, as farre as he us; the cause is Polygamy, which makes the husband guiltie of insufficient correspondence and therein fearfull that his wife may seeke a further satisfaction; therefore their women goe muffled all but the eyes, nor are sufferd to goe to Church, or so much as looke out at the windowes of their owne houses: The man may divorce when he will, with restitution of Jointment, and some further satisfaction, as the Judge pleaseth, yet not without some reasonable pretence against the woman: I saw at Andrinople a woman with many of her friends went weeping to a Judge, where in his presence, she tooke of her Shoe, and held it the sole upward, but spake nothing
nothing; I enquired what it meant, one told me, it was the ceremony used when a married woman complains that her husband would abuse her against nature, which is the only cause, for which she may sue a divorce as she then did; that delivery by way of Emblem, seemed neate, where the fact was too unclean for language: There are very few beggars in Turkey, by reason of the great plentie of victuals; only one sort I wondred at, that is their Santones who are able cunning Rogues, much like our Tom of Bedlam, ever with some such disguise to pretend a crazed braine; but they act in a more grave, sublime, and meeke way then ours; why these are respected, I could never heare any reason other then compassion; but I observed such a reverence borne them, as made mee thinke it religious; nor is it strange, that superstitions should honour all eclipse of understanding, whose light discovers them too farre: There is no people more courteous of Salutation, then the Turks; in meeting upon the high-way, one with a stoope, and his hand upon his breast, bids Salam Aleck, the other with like obeisance, replyes Aleck Salaum; and when any one comes into company, the rest salute him with a Merhabab Sultanum, ever sweetening their conversation, with such accent of pronunciation, and so much respective gesture, as favours of a gentle Genius, free from that rudeness, whereof they are accused: Their Sepultures are notable; those of Princes or great men, are covered over with silke, or cloth of gold, with a Turban, at the Head, and set under a vaulted Arch supported by foure Marble pillars; some with a little Cocke of fountain water, and lamps continually burning;
ning; they are made neere the Meskeeto, especially if
they built one, but never within it; the more ordina-
ry, are buryed in some pleasant place without the Ci-
tie, with an high stone standing at the head, and an-
other at the feet; that at the head, hath sometimes an
Epitaph, and if it be a man of qualitie is made at top
in forme of a Turbant; those who bestow a Marble-
stone over them, have it in the middle cut through a-
bout a yard long, and a foot broad; therein they plant
such kinde of plants, or flowers as endure Greene all
the yere long; which seeme to grow out of the dead
body, thinking thereby to reduce it againe into play,
though not in the Scene of sensible creatures, yet of
those vegetable, which is the next degree, and per-
haps a preferment beyond the dust.

The Turkish Nation cannot yet be generally aban-
doned to vice, having two such great enemies, the
Christian on this side, the Persian on that; were they
once removed, it would soone corrupt, like Rome af-
ther the fall of Carthage and Antiochus, or worse; for
then it would have a farre greater Empire, than ever
the Roman was, nor is it much lesse already, nor want-
ing so much in extent, as it exceeds in being more
absolute, and better compact. It hath ever beene, and
yet is the vanitie of Nations, to esteeme themselves
civeller, and more ingenious, because more curious
in superstitions than other people, whose moderati-
ion, diversity, or disdain of those follies, they terme
barbarous, and beastly stupidity, incapable of such
illuminations; thus of old, the Egyptians despised
the Grecians, they the Romanes; the Romanes all the
World; and at this day the Papistes us, the Jewes
them;
them; the Mahometans all. After this discourse of
the party imperiall, I must not forget those other
sects which it hath in its subjection; they are gene-
really Christians, and Iewes: Christian strangers they
call freink, but their owne Subjects are either La-
tines, Armenians, Greekes, or of another sort whereof
I have seen infinite numbers in all that tract of Bul-
gary, and Serviah, who are baptized onely in the
name of Saint John, their difference Theologicall I en-
dquired not, but in faction I noted them so desperate
malicious towards one another, as each loves the
Turke better than they doe either of the other, and
serve him for informers, and instruments against one
another: the hatred of the Grecque Church to the
Romish was the losse of Belgrado in Hungary, and is at
this day so implacable, as hee who in any Christian
warre upon the Turke, should expect the least good
wish from the Christians in those parts, would finde
himselfe utterly deceived: I often was helpt by
Turkes, and Renegadoes, against the malice of their
Christians; at Rhodes they informed the Bashae of us
for burying a Boy of our company, and but for a
Spanish Renegadoe, it had cost our libertie. The La-
tines are Papists, but so few, and despis'd, as not to be
reckoned. The Armenians or Chaldeans, are also
Christians, but have a deeper tincture of Mahome-
tism than the rest: The Grecque Church seemes little
inferiour in number to the Roman, for though the
Catholickes are thicker in France, Spaine, Germany, and
Italy, than the others in Turkie, Muscovie, and Per-
sia; yet their Provinces doe so infinitely exceed those
in extent, as will make the Grecque Church, though
in thinner Plantations, more numerous than the other: This proportion was assiured cleare before the losse of Constantinople, which to Rome it selve, if not considered as a Corrivall, was a deepe blow. Now in all Turky, the number of Christians is wonderfully abated, for beside the slaughter in conquest, they are daily diminished by other arts. The Turke takes a more pernicious way to extinguishe Christianitie, than ever the Heathen Emperours did; their hot persecutions got them the envie which followes cruelty, and made the people compassionate the afflicted cause, whereby commiseration which is a strong piece of humane nature, blew the flame of zeale, and raised more affection to the cause, than terror could suppress; thence came the saying, Sanguis Martyrum Semen Ecclesie: the Turke puts none to death for Religion, whereby none from Fire, or Gallowes moove compassion to their cause, Hee rather suckes the purse, than unprofitable blood, and by perpetuall poverty renders them low towards himselfe, and heavie to one another: Hee turnes the Christian Churches into Meckectoes, much suppressing the public-like exercise of Religion, especially of the Romish, though not utterly, so that each generation becomes lesse instructed than other, in so much that at this time (as by tryall I found) many who professe themselves Christians, scarce know what they meane by being so; Finally, perceiving themselves poore, wretched, taxed, disgraced, deprived of their children, and subject to the insolence of every Raskall, they begin to consider, and preferre this present World, before that other which they so little understand
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derstand. This turns so many thousands to Mahometanism, and prevails with less scandal, than fire and sword would doe, in as much as it goes less harsh with a man to forget his Religion, than to defe it; for conscience wrought on by education, holds the minde of man, as a lace wound about a body; the Turkish course unlaces it by degrees, as it had beene wound up, so bringing it off cleare; but bloody persecution striving to pull it away at a snatch, is too sudden a violence, disordering and intangling things faster then they were. Thus if we view these affaires no further than the eye of reason can reach, hee seemes in a probable way to taint all the Christians under his Dominions; but it must be the worke of time; in the meanwhile, they serve to fill his coffers, and in effect supply him with Gibeonites, and Husbandmen to till his Land, while his Musselmen are referred to the commanding employment of the Sword. Therefore hee doth not much care for a generall conversion, as appeared in Solyman the second, who seeing a company of many thousands fall downe before him, and hold up the fore-finger, (as their manner of conversion is) hee asked what moved them to turne, they replied it was to bee eafe of their heaue taxationes; hee disdainning that basenesse, or not willing to loose in tribute, for an unsound accession in Religion, rejected their conversion, and doubled their taxationes: Nevertheless particular Convertites, if serious, voluntary, and Persons of important condition, are received with honour, and large reward, especially strangers; I saw at Belgrade a feast carried by aboue three hundred persons, and after

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all, a Horse worth at least thirty pounds, sent from the Bassae to one of these at the day of his circumcision, and I was told he had no more a thousand Dollers given by others; but he had borne good office in Transilvania. I once met at a feast a youth whose Father was Governour of a neighbour Towne in Transilvania, some in a jesting manner threatened circumcision to us both: I knowing their interest lay all towards him, first severed my cause from his, and then jested my selfe off. But the next day, they sent to apprehend him, and if some of his Countrymen had not helpt him over the Danubius by night, he had beene shut up, for beside the interesse of state, he was a handsome youth, and his Father able for ransom, which are two strong motives, unless it bee upon such termes, there is seldom any compulsion of conscience, and then not by death, where no criminal offence gives occasion. I did much converse with Renegadoes, and had good opportunity by their Italian tongue, to found what spirits they were, and on what motives they fell off; generally I found them Atheists, who left our cause for the Turkish as the more thriving in the Word, and fuller of preferment: these hate us not otherwise than in shew, unless where they finde themselves abhorred for their Apostacy; then take heed, for in your ruine they get both revenge, and reputation of zeale; but with a more opportune behaviour, I have wonne much courtesie from them, and upon occasion, put my life at one of their discretions, and found him Noble; these are the voluntary Renegadoes: there are another fort, whom hard usage, and captivity brings in, ra-


ther than any ambition, or disgust at home. These though necessitate to hold on, yet they beare a great goodwill to Christians, and likely a deepe grudge to the Turkes; I first noted this by an Eunuch of the Garrison of Belgrade, I had with money made him to friend, against any necessity of flight, I going to visit him in his house, nigh the River Danube, found him alone very drunk; hee out of that heat, and experience of my engagement, fell to rayle against the Turkes, and withall shewing mee how they had marred his game, well (quoth hee) doe you see that River, there seldom hath past weeke, since I have beene in this City, (which was halfe a yeare) but some night or other, I have thrown some of their children therein, and told mee that formerly in other places, hee had done many such secret revenges, for their gelding of him: before my experience of these Apostataes, I supposed that their paradise had won many from our side; but of all that I practised, there was none taken either with that, or other points of their doctrine, but manifestly with respects worldly, wherefore seeing how many daily goe from us to them, and how few of theirs to us; it appeares of what consequence the prosperity of a cause is to draw men unto it, and how uncertainly they judge of all other merit. The chiefe Sect whereof I desiered to be enamored was the Iewes; whose moderne condition is more condemned, then understood by Christian Writers, and therefore by them delivered with such a zealus ignorance, as never gave me satisfaction: Their primitive profession was Shepheards, whose innocent kinde of life had leisure for
the study of that *Hyerarchie*, which in after times, their settled poossession of Canaan, put into act; but (as we daily see,) Necessitie makes shifts, and nothing corrupts cleare wits more than desperate fortunes, and forreine conversation; so it befell them in their frequent Captivities, wherein the malice of their estate, and corruptions of the Gentiles, did extremely debauch their old innocence, and from Shepheards, or Tillers of land, turned them to what they now are, Merchants, Brokers, and Cheaters; hereto is added no small necessitie from their Religion, which as of old, so at this day, renders them more generally odious, then any one sort of men, whereby they are driven to helpe themselves by shifts of wit, more then others are; and so as it were bandying their faction, against the rest of Mankinde, they become better studied, and practised in malice, and knavery, then other men: This makes them thrive notwithstanding all their oppressions, to such excessive riches, as by themselves, I have heard allaged as a testimony of divine Benediction: They are generally found the most nimble, and Mercuriall wits in the world; which in part, is descended from the originall complexion of their forefathers, who gave notable testimonies of a subtle generation; and hath beene much advantaged by their Mosaical institution of Dyet; a thing of no small effect to refine the bloud, and spirits in so many descents; yet above all, I impute it to this unceasant necessitie, and exercise of wit, which ever keeps it up, without growing too remisse, and stupid, as usually happens, where men are not quickned by such occasions: Hereupon it is, that every Vizier, and Basha of
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State uses to keepe a few of his private Counsell, whose malice, wit, and experience of Christendome, with their continuall intelligence, is thought to advise most of that mischeife, which the Turke puts in execution against us; Nevertheless, in most of their conversation, I noted rather the dexteritie of a Cheater, or Mountebanke, then any solid wisdome; and so in their raylings at Christ, few invade him by any stayd politicke way of Atheisme, most of them prophaneman against him with beastly tales or superstitious accounts; Divers of them read the new Testament maliciously to cavill, and elude the miracles of Christ, wickedly imputing them to conspiracie among the Actors, and partialitie in the Writers, as of a Legend; above all places in Scripture, they abuse that, where it is said, that when he was to goe up to the Passover, but few dayes before his Death, his kindred, and those about him did not yet beleve; whereby they (not knowing faith to be the gift of grace, rather then of reason) flander his miracles for not so manifeat as we conceive. Once at their celebration of a Sabbath at Nis in Servia, I was walking with divers of their Rabbines, especially one, much reverenced by the rest, who was principall of the Synagogue at Sophya; hee would needs urge a discourse of Christianity, where after his malice had wearied it selse, I asked him whether it were not an undenyable signe of Divine ayde to our cause, that with such a mecke humilitie, as that of Christ, had raised it selse, over all the proudest Oppressors; He (as the nature of poysen is to infect things of most contrary condition) perverting this reason, replied that Christ came.
came when the world had beene tamed by the Romans, whose cruell victories, and heavy yoake had broken the Spirits of most Nations, whereupon he would not build his Religion as the old Heathen had ever done, upon Heroique brave acts, but on the contrary meeke humilitie of contrite hearts; which being the greatest number, (especially by that time they come to governe) causes it to prevale so well; This seeming a cold Atheisme, he further made vaine, with an addition concerning the severall ages of the World; comparing the case with this Microcosme of man, whose infancy is simple; youth brave; manhood firme; but his decaying age saiths till the end shuts all up; each of these periods did hee pretend guided by Doctrines suitable, and to the latter rejected Christianity, whose humble contempt of the World, he ascribed to the Worlds old age, (as in man) growne weary of it selfe; After answer hereto, I desired to understand somewhat of their Caball, which I had alwayes held the great secreet of the Jews; I demanded whether it consisted in that Arithmaticall signification of letters as we suppose, telling him withall, that it seemed strange, how letters, and words which were imposed differently by the humor of man, could touch upon the realitie of things in themselves, which did not acknowledge our devices; He answered, that in part the Caball did depend upon letters, and words, but only Hebrew, wherein Adam named things when he was in state of Innocencie, and understood their Nature; but in languages made since the fall, the foundation wanted; they as the issue of confusion assure nothing therein; then he added
the story of it, telling me that Caball signifies tradition, which was the way whereby it was transferred from one age to another, and that it was in some measure a reparation of our knowledge lost in the fall of Adam, and again revealed from God four times; first to Adam, who upon his ejection out of Paradise, sitting very disconsolate, God (quoth he) sent the Angell Raguell to comfort him, and finding his chiefe sorrow to be in loosing the knowledge of that dependancy, and punctual commerce which the creatures have with their Creator, and amongst one another, the Angel for his illumination therein, instructed him of the peculiar moments of time natural, and proper to each passage, wherein things else impossible, might be brought to passe with felicity; hereat I told him, that there was not in our Bible any mention of the Angel Raguell's comforting, or instructing of Adam; whereeto he replied, like a cursed Jew, that the Popes had (not only in that place, but in many others,) clipped, amplified, and mis-related, the old Testament, the better to conforme it with their new, for their institutions Civill, and Ecclesiasticall which depend thereon: The Caball (said he) held in tradition many ages, till time with the accidents of the Floud, and Babel, lost it: Then once more God discovered it to Moses in the Bush; this he proved out of Esdras, a Booke high in esteeme with them; where in the second Booke God is brought in, saying, — enarravi eis multa mirabilia, & ostendi ei temporum secreta, ac finem, & pracepi ei diebus hanc palam facies verba, hanc abscondes; therefore Moses published those —mirabilia; the Creation, the law; and the Israelites bringing forth of
of Egypt; but those--secret, ac fines temporum, he disclosed to none beside his seventy Rulers over Israel; these traditions soone fayled, in the oppressions under the Philistims; but the third time God revealed it again; that was to Salomon in a dreame; for it is said of Salomon that he knew -initium, & consummationem, & mediasatem temporum; by this Art, he wrote many Bookes of all things from the Cedar, to the Hysop with divers others; all which were lost in the Captivity ensuing: Therefore the last time, he pretended it restored to Esdras, whom as himself Writeth, God made to retire fortie dayes, with five Scribes who in that space wrote 204 Bookes: the first 134, God commanded to publish for the reading of all, both worthy, and unworthy: The latter seventy were to passe private, only among the wife of the people; thefe latter 70 they pretend Caballastique, and not yet all lost: When I considered this Art, it put me in minde of what the Prophet sayes to the Church of Israel--Thy habitation is in the midst of deceivers: for although in things of inferior natures, as well as in the passions of man, there are--molles aditus, & apta tempora; wherein they are better disposed for this, or that impression, then at other times, yet do not these open them further then to an agent that comes opportune, and in a way naturally proper to the pre-disposition of the subject; thus a Fever is easier cured at one time, than another; one medicine hits one accessse, another the next; the like may be observed in all things; but to extend this beyond its due limits, and to wayes improper, as to willing, writing, speaking and other charmes, which cannot reach the realistic of things, comes
comes to as profound a nothing, as *Hermes* his *Sigill*, or *Paracelsus* his *Spell against Flies*: Their great council of *Sanhedrin* consisting of seventie one in imitation of *Moses*, and his seventie Elders, nor being able to worke such wonders, did nevertheless strive to continue the reputation of the old *Thearchy*; to that purpose they glorified this devise of *Caball*, whose pretence of secret information from God, even in their forsaken times, served them as *Numa* his pretended meetings with the *Nymph Egeria*, *Mahomet* raptures with the *Angell Gabriell*, and the like, to countenance their Ordinances with Divine repute among the People; This devise was well framed to take with the *Iewes*, who generally are light, airyall, and fanaticall braines, spirited much like our hot *Apocalyps* men, or fierce expounders of *Daniel*, apt to worke themselves into the fooles Paradise of a sublime dotage: They expect their Messias with an unwearied assurance; and as all Propheticall delays doe easily find excuse, so have they, restoring their hope with augmentation of glory in the more perfect tryall; At his comming, they expect a temporeall kingdom, whereof I heard them discourse with so much gust, as seemed to have a touch of the *Sadducye*, whose appetite relishes a present fruition, better then the state of resurrection; To discover this fully, I told them that my thought it might seeme to them but just, that all those who had lived, and dyed constant expecting the Messias, should not by untimely Death loose the fruits of their constancy, but be restored to Life, at his comming, to enjoy and make up his Kingdom; this they received with much applause, and (as flattery uses to be) it was by them held an illumination, which they embracing of me, seconded with such
such a Romanzo of their future kingdom, as shewed a thirst of revenging their captivities, and therewith to enjoy the world in that timely Resurrection: Above all blessings given of God, they preferre that of Increase and multiply; To hold it a blessing they have reason; but why that should be thought the greatest, I know not; unlesse because of their Salacity, ever noted for - projectissima in libidinem Gens; and so apt to grow like the lands of the Sea in number; or else for propagation of the kinde, which is the chiefe act of those who consider themselves no higher, then as parts of the World, and of that taken in the bare continuance, without any of its further operations: They may drinke water alone, but not wine mingled therewith, unlesse they have a dispensation; that which is pure wine they call wine of the Law; this perhaps was one among other reasons, why they were of old, mistaken to have worshipped Bacchus: when they kill any living creature, they first turne the face of it Eastward, then saying, be it sanctified in the name of the great God King of Heaven, and Earth, they cut the throat with a knife without any gap in the edge; if that be not observed they will not eate of the meate, but hold it utterly pro-
phane; most of the fat they cast away, especially about the loyne and kidynes; that of each Mutton, or Beefe they scarce eate halfe; these with many other restrictions of Dyet, I urged as difficulties of victualing their Armies, when the Messias should come; but they readily salved it with power of miracles, which shall save him all labour, and care: he is expected of the Tribe of Judah, which was setled in Portugal, where they boast; and in Spaine to have millions of their race, to whom they give compleat dispensation, to counterfeit Christi-

Christianitie,
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Christianity, even to the degree of Priesthood, and that none are discovered but some hot spirits, whose zeal cannot temporize: This reverence to the Messias makes them throughout the whole world, breed their children up in Portugal speech, and make it their domestick tongue. The Jews of Italy, Germany, and the Levant, excepting the Banditos of Spain, are of Benjamin; the other ten Tribes in the destruction of Ieroboaams kingdom by Salmanassar were ledde captives beyond Euphrates, whence they never returned: in which destruction, perhaps worse then this of their brethren, they had the happiness never to persecute Christ: Then I asked if they had there degenerate into the race, and Gentilisme of the Heathen, as our Christians have done in the Holy Land; whom now we know not from other Turkes, but by some touch of language: They ashamed of such Apostacy, told me, that those ten Tribes are not found any where, but either swallowed like Corans company, or as other Rabbines write, blowne away with a whirlewinde; so apt are light wits to imagine God lese glorified in his owne glorious wayes of Nature, because ordinary, then in the pusses of their vaine devised miracles; wherein while they affect to seeme grave, and profound, they become fond, and shallow, not knowing the wayes of that vertue which moveth all things: In their Divine Service, they make one of the best fort to reade a Chapter of Moses, then some Boy, or Rakkall reads a piece of the Prophets; in the middle of the Sinagogue is a round place vaulted over, supported by pillers, wherein sometimes one of their Doctors walkes up and downe, and in Portuguese, exalts the Messias, comforts their captivitie, and rayles at Christ.

They have a Cupboord made to represent the Tabernacle,
bernacle, wherein they lay up the Tables of the Law, which now and then they take forth and kiss: they sing many tunes, but frequently that of Adonai, which is the ordinary name of God; for Jehovah they mention not but upon high occasions; at Circumcision, Boys are set to yell out David's Psalms so loud as dinners the Infants cry; the Synagogue is hung round with Glass lamps burning: every man at his entrance puts on a linnen Cope, first kissing it; but else they use no manner of reverence, or signe of devotion: I knowing discontent apt to disclose secrets, got straight acquaintance with one of them who had a great mind to turne Turke; his chiefe scandall was, that he had often seene their Elders in the midst of Service fall together by the eares, and with holy Candelets, Incense-pans, and other consecrate instruments, breake one anothers pates: They suffer no women to enter the Synagogue, but appoint them a Gallery without; I did impute it to Jealousie; but they told me it was because women have not so divine a soule as men, and are of a lower creation, made only for the propagation, and pleasure of man: this doctrine humbles their wives below that fierce behaviour, whereunto competition, and opinion of equality might embolden them: When they turne Turke, which is often, they must first acknowledge Christ so farre as the Turke does, that is, for a great Prophet, and no more: They seldom turne Christians, because of Images, and Smites flesh, which they hate worse then the name of Christ: they pretend (but maliciously) that those few who we see turne in Italy are not of them, but poore Christians hired from other Cities, to personate that part: There is scarce any seem so poore spirited, but will sometimes pretend to a miracle; so did they;
for all the voyage, they boasted of an apparition in forme of an old man, to this Gran Signior, whom he admonished in favour of the Iewes, and then vanished; but at Constantinople, where the Scene of the Fable lay, I could heare no such thing: If they were all united, I beleue there would scarce be found any one race of men more numerous; yet that they can never ciment into a temporall Government of their owne, I reckon two causes, beside the many disadvantages in their Religion: First the Iewish complexion is so prodigiously timide, as cannot be capable of Armes; for this reason they are no wheremade Souldiers, nor slaves, and in acknowledging the valour of Davids Worthies, so different from the Moderne Hebrews, appeares how much a long thraldome may cowe posterity beneath the Spirits of their Auncestors: The other impediment is their extreme corrupt love to private interesse; which is notorious in the continuall cheating, and malice among themselves; so as there would want that justice, and respect to common benefit, without which no civill society can stand: These are the chiefe notes which I gathered in conversing with the Iewes; Now there remains a word, or two of the Zinganaes: they are right such as our Gypsies: I yeeld not to those, who hold them a peculiar cursed stocke: sloath and naftinesse single them out from other men; so as they are the dregs of the people, rather then of severall descent: wallowing in the dirt, and Sunne makes them more swarthy then others; they abound in all cities of Turky, but steale not like ours, for feare of the cruell severi-tie, they tell fortunes as cheatingly as ours, and enjoy as little; their true use is for soildid offices, as Broome, Smithes, Coblers, Tinkers, and the like, whereby the
naturally Turk is reserved for more noble employments: few of them are circumcised, none Christened: they weare their rags affixed, but wander not: their habitation is hovels, and poore houses in the suburbs: contempt secures them, and with that, I leave them: By this discourse, it appeares, that the Turkish Empire is in effect, divided in two parts; the Turkish, and other Sects; unto these are applied the two passions of man, love, and feare: so as the Government is to keepe the one sort so as they shall not desire mischiefe; and the other not able to effect it: to the Turkish it is a sweet Monarchy, maintaining them to command the rest; to the other Sects it is heavy, holding them distracted with faction betwene themselves; disarming, rifling, taking their goods, and children from them; and awing them with as much insolvency, as may not quite make them runne away; Nevertheless the Gran Signior hath not the inconvenience of Tyrants, which is to secure themselves against their People by Strangers, who are chargeable, and perfidious; for he without charge, is held up by Plantations of his owne People, who in decent, and intereste are linkt with him; neither hath he the uncertaintie of a civill Prince, who much subsists on fickle Popular love; for he raignes by force; and his Turkish are a number able to make it good; wherefore he seemes as absolute as a Tyrant, as happy as a King; and more establisht then either: yet hath he danger from both parts: love makes apt to grow insolent, therefore his governing multitudes are that way dangerous.

This hath shewed it selfe in the tumults of the Fanizaries, even as deepe as the bloud Royall: His danger from the enthralled Sects, is not so great; they are
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to far stupified, and disunited for rebellion; there is more doubt of depopulation; yet to prevent that, when any province hath beene overlayed, he restores it with a gentle Governor, and slack exactions; and the Timariots themselves, that their Farmes may be well managed, hold up the Farmers with much care: There are two notable signes of this Empyre Strength; one is that most neighbouring States pay Tribute, or frequent presents, which is but another name of Tribute: The other is that although it be generally observed that two, or three successions of weake Princes are enough to ruine any Monarchy; this Crowne hath now had five weake Princes, without intervenue of any one active, yet is it in no part demolished: This present Emperor, though by reason of his age, and some other disadvantages, hath not yet put into action, is of Spirit like to equal the bravest of his predecessors: Now as all bodies, though never so strong, are subject to blowes from without, and diseases within; so is this Empyre obnoxious to the Persian abroad, and errors of Government at home: One hath hapned of late years, which hath bred pernicious disorder; that was the mercy of Achmat, to his brother Mustapha: whom he seeing a book-man, and weake, did not destroy; this was contrary to the Othoman custome; and left a subject for ambition, and disgust, which rather then be without, would make one of waxe if it were possible; much more dangerous was it to leave one of colourable pretext, where there was so insolent a faction as the ianyzaries: They forthwith served their turne hereof, who else had not beene provided of a King, and so forced to endure Osman, for feare of destroying that line, in whose defect, they fall under the petit

Tartars.
Tartars, which they abhorre: This gave them occasion to taste the Blood Royall, whose reverence can never be restored, without abolishing the order of Janizaries, which hath beene the Sword hand of the Empyre: If this discourse might speake in a morall way, it would title this act of Abdmat a vertue, a high one; But in such a feiere Government, many vertues noble, and safe in our States, are against the foundation of theirs: Thus have I set downe what I noted in the Turkish Customes; all instruct, either as errors, or by imitation: Nor is the minde of man a perfect Paradise, unless there be planted in it the Tree of Knowledge both of Good, and Evill.

HENRY BLOVNT.

FINIS.