

*Gemelli.* sometimes opens his Granaries to Relieve them.

1696. He is attended by a vast multitude of Courtiers and Officers, who Live upon him, wherein he far exceeds the best Courts in *Europe*. As for his Table he is serv'd in Basons of Gold and Silver, according to the Custom of the Country; but even in this he gives a Testimony of his Modesty; for he abhors all extravagant Expence in Eating, (as in Cloathing) strictly observing a fundamental Law of the Monarchy, which is, That the great Ones and Sovereigns be free from all Luxuriousness. His Apartments partake of the same Modesty, for there is nothing in them answerable to the Grandeur of such a Prince, besides some Painting, Gilding, and plain Silk Hangings.

*His Habit.* To particularize his Royal Garments it is to be observ'd, That in Winter he wears plain Silks lin'd with Sables, or Ermine; upon rainy Days he sometimes puts on a Woollen Doublet; at other times in Summer, he has a plain Garment of Stuff made of Nettles, without any other Garniture, besides a great Pearl in his Cap, as is the *Tartar* Fashion. The Chair he is carry'd in, either within or without the Palace is only like a plain Beer of varnish'd Wood with some little latten Plates, and wooden carv'd Work gilt. All the rich Furniture of the Houses he rides consists of Iron Stirrups gilt, and Reins of yellow Silk. This Modesty has not the least mixture of Avarice; for when the Publick is concern'd, he generously spends Millions, scouring Canals, building Bridges, and bountifully relieving his distress'd Subjects and Soldiers.

*Hunting.* He is such a lover of Hunting, that he spends not only Days but Months in it every Year, going once or twice into the Mountains of *Tartary*. Thus he not only Diverts himself, but prevents his Soldiers using themselves to the *Chinese* Course of Life; being sensible that with a handful of hardy Men he has subdu'd an infinite multitude of Effeminate *Chineses*; and that it is absolutely impossible to Maintain what he has got, if his Men are Debauch'd by the same Vice. Therefore he himself (to give a good Example to an infinite Number of Soldiers he takes with him a Hunting) rides a whole Day after a wild Boar, always Shooting, till he has tir'd six or seven Horses. Sometimes he will go a great way a-foot, and holds on his Sport, cover'd with Dust and Sweat, to the Place

design'd, without changing Cloaths; exposing himself several Hours to a violent hot Sun, without making use of an Umbrello. Amidst these Fatigues he has nothing of dainty Fare, and when reduced has nothing but Beef, or Mutton, whereof there is great plenty in *Tartary*. This makes his Followers Signalize themselves; perceiving their Prince bears a great Affection to those that Imitate him, and Hates those that love their own Will.

Left the Sons of the prime *Tartar* and *Chinese*, great Men and *Mandarines* who Serve under the *Tartar* Colours, should give themselves up to Sloath, and Luxury, he puts them to the most painful and laborious Employments. Some he appoints to look after his Dogs, to Hunt with them; others to his Hawks and Birds of Prey, which they carry on their Fist; others to get ready his Meat, or *Tea*; others to wait at Table; others to make Bows and Arrows, and carry those that are for his Use, and for the Princes his Sons; and lastly the most Favour'd are in his Guards with the *Mandarines*.

These Virtues would suffice in other Nations to make this Prince be look'd upon as a Hero; but among the *Chineses*, where Employments and Honours are bestow'd on account of Learning, he would not be accounted a great Emperor, if he had not signaliz'd himself in this Particular, to suit with the Genius of his People. Having apply'd himself to the *Chinese* Literature, there are few Books of theirs, which he has not Read. He has a good part of *Confucius* his Works by Heart. He caus'd them to be Translated into the *Tartar* Tongue, writing the Prefaces to them himself; as also the general History of *China*. He is Skill'd in the Poetry of both Languages, and writes them both one as well as the other. As for the *European* Sciences, F. *Verbieft*, has taught him the use of the chief Mathematical Instruments; F. *Pereira* the grounds of Musick; and F. *Gerbillon* *Euclid's* Elements Translated into the *Tartar* Language. To this purpose these and other Fathers were oblig'd to go every Morning to the Palace to Teach him; he sending the Horses out of his own Stable in the Morning early. Several Months continual Application made him familiar with all the necessary, and useful Propositions of *Euclid*, and *Archimedes*, and their Demonstrations. After learning the Elements he would have F. *Thomas* teach him Arith-





Arithmetick, and all that belongs to *Geometry*. He declares a great Esteem for our *European* Practice of Physick; and the more because he was cur'd of an Indisposition by the *Jesuits* Powder administered to him by *F. Fontaney*. The same Curiosity that mov'd him to study the *European* Sciences, inclin'd him to be instructed in our Religion, by the same Fathers; and he conceiv'd so good an Opinion of it, that he has often said, it will in time be the prevailing Religion.

Temperance as to Women.

Tho' it be a Custom among the *Tartars*, and they look upon it as a Point of Religion, to present their eldest Daughter to the Emperor, who may accept of her, and keep those he likes; yet *Cambli*, knowing this Custom had made his Predecessors too Effeminate, is so far from any inordinate Appetite, that being employ'd three or four Months in Hunting and Fishing, he never carries any Women along with him, and has sometimes refus'd very beautiful Ones that have been offer'd him. He is sensible that a dissolute Life dissolves the Heart, and impares Health; and that rebellions are frequent, where he that should be at Helm is shut up with a crowd of Women, neglecting the Affairs of State.

Sedateness.

At some times of the Year, besides the Hunting Season, he causes the Soldiery to be employ'd in Martial Exercises; and generously Rewards those that perform best, to Encourage others to Improve. Amidst his other excellent Qualities, he has a most unparallel'd Temper

of Mind in all Affairs, so that he is never in a Passion. When he was shewn the way how they found Cannons and Mortars in *Europe*, he had a great Number Cast for the use of his Armies, and made some of his Bombardiers learn to throw Bombs. He is so great a lover of Art, that it is now six Years since within his own Palace he erected an Academy for Painters, Carvers, and Watch-makers, rewarding the best Masters. When I was there he had fourteen Sons, and several Daughters, all whom he Educated under a strict Discipline, obliging them to study all Sciences, and practise all noble Exercises; and tho' it be the Custom to give the Emperor's Sons the Title of Kings, when they come to sixteen Years of Age, and to assign them a particular Apartment, and suitable Court; yet tho' his eldest Son be 24 Years of Age, he has not granted him this Privilege; notwithstanding the Court of Princes, and the Crown Officers have mov'd him upon it several times. His second Son is Educated with a more particular Care above the others; he having declar'd him *Hoang-tay-tse*, that is, Heir apparent to the Empire; because this is the first he had by the Empress his first Wife; the Sons of that Princess who has the Title of Empress, taking Place always of the others. This second Son is almost in his 24th Year, well qualify'd, virtuously inclin'd, and above all well affected to the Catholick Religion and the Missioners.

## CHAP. VIII.

## Of the great Wealth of the Emperor of China.

The Emperor's Defy.

NO Man of Sense will doubt, but that the Emperor of *China* is the richest Monarch in the World; not only because of the Extent of his Empire, but because his Subjects do not only blindly Obey, but Adore him. It is not without Reason I say they Adore him; because at present the Emperors of *China* have the power of Deifying whom they please, as formerly the *Roman* Senate did. At the time when *F. Mathea Riccius* entred *China*, he saw this impious Act committed by the Emperor *Van-Lie* then Reigning. He had put to Death a *Colao*, whose Name was *Cham-Kin-Cham*, for some Familiarity with his Mother. The Lady concern'd at the Death of the *Colao*, and fearing a like End, fell

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Sick, and dy'd a few Days after. Then the Emperor to restore his Mother's Reputation by some extraordinary Honour, solemnly declar'd her *Kien-Lien-pusa*, that is, Goddess of nine Flowers; so that there are at present Temples to be seen erected in Honour of her, where she is ador'd under this Title, as *Flora*, a Strumpet was honour'd by the *Romans*, as Goddess of Flowers. After the same manner a *Bonzo* of those of the Sect of *Taosu* (who Marry, and do not Shave their Heads) above 400 Years since, insinuated himself so far into the Emperor's Favour by the means of Chymistry and Magick; that he, not satisfy'd with having honour'd him more than as Man whilst Living, when he dy'd would de-

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clare him God and Lord of Heaven, the Sun, the Moon, and Stars. By these two Examples we may perceive how blindly the Subjects obey, since they believe the Emperor of a poor wretched Man can make a most powerful God; and the Learned are such great Flatterers, that they not only approve hereof, but persuade the Emperor to such Actions so contrary to Reason.

His Revenue. To give a small Specimen of the Emperor of *China's* immense Treasures, I will give a short Account of his Revenues taken out of a Writer in great Reputation among the *Chineses*, whose Books are call'd *U-bio-pien*.

Silver. In the first place there comes into the Imperial Treasury every Year eighteen Millions and six Hundred Thousand Crowns in Silver; wherein are not comprehended the Duties paid out of all Things bought and sold throughout the Empire; nor the Revenues of the Crown Lands, Woods, and Gardens, which are very many; nor the Product of Fines and Confiscations, which sometimes amounts to several Millions; nor to conclude, the Revenues of Estates real taken from Rebels, such as seize the King's Revenues, or being in Employments, wrong private Persons to the value of a thousand Crowns; or who have committed other heinous Crimes.

Rice and Corn. There is also brought into the Treasury, under the Denomination of the Queen's Revenue one Million eight Hundred twenty three Thousand nine Hundred and Sixty two Crowns. And into the Emperor's Stores Forty three Millions three Hundred twenty eight Thousand, eight Hundred and Thirty four Sacks of Rice and Corn.

2dly, One Million, three Hundred and fifteen Thousand nine Hundred and Thirty seven Loafs of Salt of 58 Pounds each.

3dly, Two hundred and fifty eight Pounds of Superfine Vermillion.

4thly, Ninety four thousand seven hundred and thirty seven Pounds of Varnish.

5thly, 38550 Pounds of dry Fruit, viz. Grapes, Figs, Nuts, and Chestnuts.

Into the Emperor's Wardrobe are brought, 1st, 655432 Pounds of several Silk Stuffs, of various Colours, besides the Imperial Garments brought by the Boats, as has been said.

2dly, 476270 Pieces of slight Silks, which the *Chineses* wear in Summer.

3dly, 272903 Pounds of Raw Silk.

4thly, 396480 Pieces of Cotton Cloth.

5thly, 464217 Pounds of Cotton.

6thly, 56280 Pieces of Hempen Cloth.

7thly, 21470 Sacks of Beans, to feed the Emperor's Horses instead of Oats.

Lastly, 2598583 Trusses of Straw of 15 Pounds each.

These two last Particulars were so under the *Chinese* Emperors, but at present three times the quantity, because of the vast number of Horses the *Tartar* Emperor keeps.

Besides all these Things related by *F. Magalhaens*, there are brought to Court Oxen, Sheep, Swine, Geese, Ducks, Pullets, and all other sorts of tame Creatures; and abundance of all sorts of Fish, and Game. All sorts of Herbs and Fruit, as green in the midst of Summer as in Spring, so industrious is this Nation in preserving their Gardens. There is also carry'd in Butter, Oil, Vinegar, and all sorts of Spice; Wines from all Parts; several sorts of Meal, Bread, and Biskets; and therefore it is impossible to know the quantities of all Things that are daily brought to the Court.

Hitherto I have transcrib'd what the Fathers *Magalhaens* and *Complet* relate; but I will in fewer Words make the Reader comprehend the vast Wealth of this Monarch. His Subjects (abating an hundred Millions of the three Hundred *F. Bartoli* allows) are two hundred Millions, according to the common Computation. Now the Emperor's Duty for every Head above 16 Years of Age, and under 60, by way of Pole-tax a *Taes*, which as has been often said is 15 *Carlines* of *Naples*, or a Noble *English*. Now deducting the Women, and all Persons Tax-free, it will be easy to compute from how many Millions he receives this Pole. Add to this his chief Rents; for all the Land in *China* is held in Fee of him, and consequently there is not a Foot of Land but yields him an Income. Therefore considering the vast Extent of the Empire, it will be easy to conceive, without being a great Arithmetician, how many Millions come into the Emperor's Treasury; to which, adding the Customs, and all that has been mention'd before, any Man may be convinced, that as there is no Monarch in the World, that equals him in the Number of Subjects and Soldiers, so there is none to compare with him for Wealth.

Another Account of the Emperor's Wealth.



*A Voyage round the World by Dr. John Francis Gemelli Careri. Part IV.*

Containing the most Remarkable Things he saw in  
*CHINA.*

B O O K IV.

C H A P. I.

*The Author's Return to Nanchianfu by Land.*

Gemelli.  
1696.

F. Grimaldi.

**T**HE Cold at Peking being too sharp for me, I resolv'd to leave that Place, and take up my Journal where I left off.

On *Saturday* the 19th of *November*, I went to F. Grimaldi, to desire him to get me three Mules for my Journey; which his Servant hir'd for five *Leans*, and two *Ziens* of fine Silver of *China* each, which amounts to seven pieces of Eight and a half; a low Rate for a Month and four Days Journey. The same Father shew'd me abundance of Optick Glasses to magnify and multiply Objects; Geometrical Instruments to Measure, and Arithmetical to cast Accounts without the help of a Pen, all invented by himself for the Emperor who was a great lover of such Things. He told me he was making an Engine to throw Water a great height in case of Fires. He had liv'd 30 Years in *China*, and being Belov'd by the Emperor, had the Honour to go with him four times into *Tartary*. He had travell'd many parts of the World, from *Europe* into *China*, and thence back into *Europe*, with several Misfortunes. He was a while a Slave among the *Malais*, the Ship he was in being cast away in the Governours Streight; in the *Portuguese Indies* he was long Besieg'd by the Savages, in danger of losing his Life or his Liberty; and therefore no Man in the World could give a better Account of the Empires of *China* and *Tartary*, and of all *Asia*; and the more because he spoke the *Chinese* and *Tartar* Languages to Perfection. I desir'd him to oblige the Publick, printing some Account of what he had seen; but he answer'd, that having read, the last time he was in *Europe*, so many false Stories concerning

Falle Accounts of  
*China.*

*China*, he had forbore Printing, as he design'd, to avoid giving so many Authors the Lie; and particularly the *Dutch*, who had printed their solemn Embassy to the Great *Cham* of *Tartary* (to which he himself had been Interpreter to the Emperor at *Peking*) in which there were more Lies than Lines, in what does not relate to the Description of Cities. That this had hapned because they had brought with them for their Interpreters some *Chineses* of the Southern Provinces, who had never seen the Court, and were little skill'd in the *Portuguese* Tongue; wherefore when Questions were ask'd them, either they knew nothing of the Matter, or if they did could not Explain themselves, and thus the *Dutch* writ at Random, putting what Sense they would upon the confuse Speech of their Interpreters.

*Sunday* 20th, I view'd the new City, and then went to the old of the *Tartars*, to see the Temple call'd *Ti-vam-miao*, or the Temple of all the past Kings. This is a large sumptuous Palace, with several Apartments and Courts. The last great Room, or Hall is as fine, large, and well adorn'd, as that of the Royal Palace. There are to be seen in it Stately Thrones, the Statues of all the Emperors, good and bad, that have reign'd for 4540 Years, from the first call'd *Fo-hi*, to the last, whose Name was *Xun-chi*, Father to him now Reigning. This Temple is seated in one of the finest Streets in the City; in which on both sides, being the ways into the Temple, two Triumphal Arches are to be seen, with each three Noble Gates, worthy to be observ'd. All Persons that go through this Street, of what Quality soever they be, when they

Temple of  
Emperors.



*Gemelli.*  
1696.  
they come to the Arches alight, out of Respect, and walk afoot, till they are pass'd all the front of the Temple. Here the Emperor every year, performs an infinite number of Ceremonies in honour of his Predecessors; which would be too tedious to particularize.

Honour of  
the yellow  
Girdle.

Monday 21<sup>st</sup>, I went to take leave of the Fathers of the Society, and particularly of F. *Grimaldi*, who show'd me several Curiosities, and among them a Girdle the Emperor had given him. It was yellow, which is the Imperial colour, with a Sheath made of a very fine Fish Skin, hanging to it, in which were the two little sticks and other Utensils, the *Chineſes* use at Table. This is a great Gift in *China*, for he who receives it, is respected not only by the common sort, but by all the Ministers, and great ones; and every Man, at the sight of that Colour, is to kneel, and touch the Ground with his Forehead, till he that has it on covers it, as the same F. *Grimaldi*, when he was coming into *Europe*, did at *Canton*, with a *Mandarine*. This Man had demanded a Watch of F. *Xaime*, or *James Tarin* of *Valencia*, a *Franciscan* Missioner; and the Poor Religious Man having none, he was so offended, that he durst presume to set up a Declaration in his City, where the Father was head of the Mission, to make known, that the Catholick Religion was false, and taught a wrong way to Eternal Salvation. The *Chineſe* Christians were disturb'd at this Proceeding, and acquainting the Father with it, he, in his Zeal, went to the place, and instead of blotting, tore the *Mandarine's* Declaration. This put him into a great Rage (their Orders being highly respected in *China*) and thereupon he persecuted F. *Tarin*, till he oblig'd him to retire to *Canton*. F. *Grimaldi* in the mean while pass'd that way, and by the said *Mandarine* coming to pay his Respects to him, as to one so much esteem'd by the Emperor, he receiv'd him, with the end of his yellow Girdle in his Hand, and reproving him for his unwarrantable Proceeding, in the little Respect he show'd his Brethren, and daring to Condemn the Catholick Religion, when the Emperor honour'd Christians with that Gift. The Poor *Mandarine* in the mean while gave his Forehead so many strokes on the Ground that at last the Missioners themselves intreated F. *Grimaldi*, not to mortify him any more. Therefore bidding him rise, he charg'd him for the future, to use his Brothers well, or the Emperor should

be acquainted with his misbehaviour, to Punish him severely. None but the Emperor, and Princes of the Blood of the Male line, and some others, to whom it is given as a special mark of Favour, can wear yellow, and the Girdle of that colour, for the Princes of the Female Line have it red. F. *Grimaldi* gave me a pass to the same effect, as *Monsignor Sisaro* had one, when he went to *Macao* to be Consecrated Bishop of *Nanking*; expressing in it, that I going to *Fokien* to fetch Books for the Emperor's Service, none should presume to molest me, on account of the Arms, and a Black I carry'd, but should be aiding to me upon occasion. The Father told me, that tho' I had been no way disturb'd by the Governors of Cities, in coming to Court; yet they might put me to some inconvenience in my return, and therefore I had need of his Pass, which was well known, and honour'd by all the Ministers of the Empire. I have the said Pass by me still, in the *Chineſe* Tongue, it having sav'd me from any molestation on the Road. The Lion I mention'd in the 3<sup>d</sup> Volume, was sent from *Goa*, had not yet reach'd the Court; but the same Father told me, he had notice of its being Shipp'd at *Macao*, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of *September*, and that he expected it with impatience, to present it in his own Name to the Emperor. Being to depart the next day, I took my leave of the Fathers, thanking them for all their favours. F. *Grimaldi* gave me an Almanack he had, made for the year 1696, in the *Chineſe*, and *Tartar* Languages; and F. *Ossorio* a *Portuguese*, gave me four other Books in the *Tartar* Tongue, and Provision of Sweetmeats.

Having agreed with the Muletier, and given him all the hire of the three Mules (for in *China*, either by Land or Water, they will be paid before hand) I expected him on *Tuesday* the 22<sup>d</sup> till Noon, and then set forward, attended by F. *Grimaldi's* Servant, till without the Gate, I pass'd through the Town of *Lupuxau* (which in coming, I left on the right Hand, having mis'd the way) about two Musket Shot in length, and one and a half in breadth, but has a good Wall, and two strong Gates plated with Iron. Close by it we cross'd the River (which we had forded as we came) on a Stately Stone Bridge, half a Mile long, and adorned every two Paces with handsome little Stone Lions on both sides. At Night we lay in *Lean-xien-xie*, having travel'd 70 *Ly*. Our Supper and Beds were very

A Noble  
Bridge.





ry bad; but the first of those Evils, I remov'd with an excellent Pheasant, bought at *Peking*, for less than six Pence. Here I found a *Tartar* attended by a Footman, and Page, and several Servants, going the same Road, so that afterwards we travell'd together.

On *Wednesday* 23d, near the Town of *Tantien*, I saw a handsome *Pagod*, call'd *Xien-ghensu*. It is enclos'd with high Walls, in compass about a quarter of a Mile, and has Monasteries of many *Xoshian*, or *Bonzes*. In the the first *Miau*, or *Pagod*, was an Idol sitting after the Eastern manner, all Gilt, with abundance of little Idols in the niches, about the Wall. In the 2d, were three Women sitting on a Lion, and two Dragons, all Gold colour. Here I found the Table cover'd; for the *Bonzes* dine betimes. In the 3d, was an Idol like a *Briareus* (sitting as the first did) for besides the usual Hands and Feet, he had 20 Hands on each side, and two Feet held up in the Air; and five Heads, one above another. There were several Courts with Apartments for the *Bonzes*, and fine Trees. We went to dine at the Town of *Lixao*, and at Night having travell'd 113 *Ly*, we lay at *Sanchin-xien*.

*Thursday* 24th, we rested in the Town of *Pecuxo*. Before we got in, I saw several *Bonzes* pass by, who were going to take up a Dead Body, two and two, in Procession with Copes on; some of them Playing on certain Instruments, and others carrying Umbrelloes with long Silk Curtains about them, Banners, and other Ornaments. Next we pass'd through the forsaken Town of *Xiun-xyen*, and then through the Suburb, which is large and populous, in the midst whereof, under two Arches, were several Idols, and *Bonzes* Sacrificing, in order to go then to eat up an excellent Meal provided by the Kindred of the dead Man. Here we lay at Night after travelling 80 Miles.

Before Sun-rising on *Friday* 25, we breakfasted in the Town of *Chio-pecun*, because of the good Fish there is in the Lakes about it. Near the Bridge is a notable Inscription, set up there on account of the Emperor's passing that way. We din'd in the Suburb of the Town of *Gin-chyen-xien*, which has not such good Streets and Shops as the Suburb of the other Town before, but is only Remarkable for being wall'd two Miles in Compass with a wet Ditch. After riding 120 *Ly*, we set up at *Rescilipn*.

*Saturday* 26th, we rested in the Town of *Shian-kekin*, and went on to lie at *Fuchian-y*, having rid 120 *Ly*. Having travell'd the same way in my Journey to *Peking*, I omit to mention the Town, or rather Cities then spoken of in the way to *Nanchiansu*, and will here only mention those where I stay'd at Noon, and Night with the distance of *Ly*, or *Chinese Furlongs*.

*Sunday* 27th, we din'd at the Towns of *Manxo*, and at Night having travell'd 130 *Ly*, lay at *Liuchi-miau*. The Cold Travellers endure this Days Journey is very great, there being neither Wood, nor Coal, so that our Host at Night, burnt dry Herbs and Straw to dress the Supper. *Monday* 28, we din'd at *Cushipi*, and lay at *Fau-chiaen*, 120 *Ly* journey. *Tuesday* 29, din'd at *Camtanchen*, lay in the Suburb of the little Town *Shipin-xien*. *Wednesday* 30, din'd at *Tunchen-y*, lay at *Chyen-xien*, 120 *Ly*. *Thursday* 1st of *December*, din'd at *Xuangua-biena*, lay at *Shiagochen*, 110 *Ly*. It may be said we travell'd all the way through a well Till'd Plain, so careful are the *Chinese* at improving. Here we observ'd, that to the Plow share, they added a round Iron Plate, to break the Mould. *Friday* 2d, rested at *Uvamslian-xien*, lay at *Cau-xio*, 90 *Ly*. *Saturday* 3d, din'd in the City of *Fenchifu*, which is well enough inhabited, has good Shops, is enclos'd with a handsome Wall and wet Ditch. There is such Plenty of Pheasants in *China*, that I bought four here for about two Shillings. We lay at *Tuntan-tien*, having travell'd 60 *Ly*.

*Sunday* 4th, we rode through the Town of *Zuxien*, which is small, and has nothing remarkable, and then thro' its Suburb, where there is a good *Pagod*. First we came into a Square place, each side of it a Musket Shot in length, adorn'd with tall Cypress Trees; thence into another such Court, Wall'd in, and with such like Trees, on the front whereof are three Doors, leading into as many Courts, all enclos'd with Walls. Opposite to that in the middle, there are three Doors, near which is a Noble Epitaph, and Tomb of a *Chinese* Lord bury'd there, supported by a great Crocodil, the other two Courts have but one Door each. Going in at the middle Door of the three aforementioned, there is a Porch, with Cypresses, which are never wanting in the *Chinese* Burying Places which leads to the chief *Pagod*. In it there are two large Idols, one in the main

A Noble Tomb.



*Gemelli.* 1696. main Nich, the other on the left; both of them sit looking on something they hold in their Hands. From their Heads hangs down a Diadem after the antient Manner, to which before and behind are fastned strings of Beads of several Colours. Near to this is another *Pagod* little inferior to it, where the Idol is a Woman sitting, whose Ornament on the Head is 5 Birds carv'd as if flying, with long Tails. Going in at the Door on the left, there is a *Pagod* in the Porch, where is an Idol sitting with a long Beard, as time is Pictur'd among us. Behind there is another, where they adore the Figure of a Woman, like the other before-mention'd, but with only 3 Birds, they call her *Maman*. There are other Statues before the Door, and at the Feet of those here describ'd, all of them Frightful and Arm'd, as if they were Braves to Guard the Entrance. They are all made of Clay cover'd with Lime, or Plaster of *Paris*, the Bone part of Wood. At the Door on the right there are two other *Pagods*, and other Courts with Cypress-Trees and Epitaphs, and two good cover'd Galleries on the sides. We din'd at *Chyay-xoy-te*, after passing through the little Town of *Oya*, which tho' enclos'd with Mud Walls, has an excellent Suburb. At Night we lay in *Shiaxorien*, having travell'd 120 *Ly*. Before we got into this Place we met abundance of Mules loaded, with a good Guard of Souldiers, and then a Beer carry'd by 30 Men, on which was a Coffin with the Body of a *Chinese* Lord. To denote what it was there was ty'd on it a white Cock, which is the Colour of Mourning, according to Custom; but this is sometimes transgress'd for want of one of that Colour. Behind it came a Lady in white, with a white Cloth over her Head, and carry'd in a white Chair by four Men. Two Maids attended her with white Hoods on their Heads, as were their Cloaths, but their Faces cover'd with black Vails. They told me that was the dead Man's Wife. Then follow'd about 20 Litters in which were the dead Man's Women, attended by many Souldiers.

Monday the 5th din'd at *Shiacuchian*, and lay at *Ninij*, 120 *Ly*. This Place has such plenty of Hares that they are sold for about three half Pence a piece. Tuesday the 6th, din'd at *Luyala*, where is a long Bridge over the River, and passing the rapid River *Suchen* in a Boat, lay at *Sanpi*, 110 *Ly*. Wednesday the 7th din'd at *Sensun*, and lay at *Nansu-*

*chen*, 120 *Ly*. There might be good Eating in the Inns, but the *Chineses* refusing to pay more than their usual Ordinary at Dinner, and for Supper and Bed, the Host gave them the worst Fowls and Swines Flesh; but I made them kill the Fowls before my Face, and paid more for them, because I cannot Eat them stale. Thursday the 8th, by reason of the Rain, we could go no farther than *Sanchian*, 50 *Ly*. Fryday the 9th, din'd at *Cuchen*, lay at *Leanchen*, 80 *Ly*. Saturday 10th, leaving the Rode to *Nanking*, and taking the way on the left to *Nanchiansu*, we cross'd the River *Xuayxo* in a Boat, into which we were carry'd on the Backs of Peasants, who continually wait on both sides for this purpose, with Stirrups on them, because the Boat came not close to the Shore. We din'd at *Coianchingoy*, a Town on the Bank of the same River; and lay at the Town of *Funiansu*, 90 *Ly*. This Place tho' large has no Wall, but good Streets. There are also Courts in it, with a large Hall in the middle, and several Rooms one over another all of Wood, but well Built. At the Door of this Hall were several Prisoners, with Chains at their Feet, and a great square Bord about their Necks, which weighed about an hundred Weight.

Sunday the 11th, we lay still to rest the Horses, and therefore taking a Chair I went to see the Town of *Xuanchen*. Its Wall is half a Mile square, within which there are not but little Thatch'd Houses. But it is to be observ'd that the North side is clos'd by the Tops of Mountains, and longer than the others. On that side also there are few Houses, the rest being Plow'd Fields. Monday 12 we din'd in the Town of *Hyn-chiechyen*, and having Travell'd all the rest of the Day over Plains and Mountains, lay that Night in the Town of *Tingancyen*, 90 *Ly*. The Walls are not above a Mile in Compass, nor is there in it any more than one Street, where the Market is kept, and there are good Shops as are in the Suburbs. Tuesday the 13th, rested at *Chianchiau-yen*; and Travelling continually along a plain Country, came at Night to *Patein*. For so good a Road the Inns are bad; and I was forced to lye in the same Room with a *Tartar*, who being lay'd in his Bed made his Page beat his Belly like a Drum, that he might fall a sleep, and the same Musick was repeated three Hours before Day. The Day's Journey was 100 *Ly*. Wednesday 14th din'd at *Leaux-yen*, having





ing first pass'd through *Tienpu*; a large but open Town, where the *Tartar* remain'd that lov'd to be beaten by Boys. 1696.

Going out of *Tienpu*, I met a *Mandarine* with a great Retinue. Before him went many Carriages guarded by Souldiers; next came a great number of Servants and Officers in Chairs all in a row, and Pages and other Attendants on Horseback. Next follow'd the *Mandarine* in a Chair carry'd by eight Men, and beset with abundance of Souldiers, carrying several small Banners, and one great one. After all came many more Souldiers and Servants to the number of about a Thousand. These *Mandarines* we must own take more State upon them than any Viceroy in *Europe*. At Night after Travelling 110 *Ly*, I lay in the City of *Luchifu*, the Compass of whose Walls, surrounded with Water is small, there being but the third part of a Mile from Gate to Gate. Yet there are good Shops, and the Suburbs are large. *Thursday* 15th, I din'd at *Paxoy*, having travell'd over Plains well till'd, I came at Night to the Town of *Tatchen*, after a Journey of an hundred *Ly*. This Place tho' without a Wall is large, and has good Shops. Having cross'd the River here upon a Bridge of Boats we lay in the Suburb. *Friday* betimes we pass'd through the Town of *Luchichin-xyen*, which tho' wall'd, has nothing good in it. We rested at *Nanzian*, and having travell'd a while among Mountains, came out into a Plain, amidst Valleys well Inhabited, and lay at *Tachon*, after a Journey of 100 *Ly*. About these Mountains is found a sort of *Tartufs*, which are no other but *Pignuts*, call'd by the *Chineses* *Mati*; but small like a little Turnip, and tasting like a new Chestnut. *Saturday* the 17th, having travell'd over Plains and Mountains, we din'd in the Town of *Tunchin-xyen*, seated at the foot of Mountains; well Wall'd, Inhabited, and has good Shops, tho' the Suburbs are much larger. In the Shops here I saw some Turnips hanging up by the small End, in which Corn was growing, which they did by putting a little Earth into a Hole made in them, and Watering it every Day. At Night we lay in the Town of *Tanchery*, after a Journey of 100 *Ly*.

*Sunday* 18th, Riding through Groves of Cypress-Trees, and coasting the Mountains on the right, we went to dine at *Siachien*; whence we went into a Plain, many Miles in length, full of little Country Houses, Gardens, and

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Farms. At Night we lay at *Zenxyan-xyen*, a Town enclos'd with low Walls, broke down in some Places, and with wretched Houses within; the whole Days Journey 90 *Ly*. *Monday* the 19th, we travell'd much such a Road to dine at *Seanchi-y*. In the Afternoon pass'd through the Town of *Taixu-xyen*, which is two Miles in length from one Gate to the other. In the Houses there is nothing to please the Eye, yet there are good Shops, both within and without the Suburbs, which are very populous, by reason of the Trade a small River by it brings thither. At Night we lay at *Fun-xyan-y*; the last Town of the Province of *Nanking*, which we entred at *Suchen*. *Tuesday* 20th, we entred an Angle of the Province of *Huquam*, through Plains all Cultivated, not far from the Mountains. We din'd at *Tin-zan*, and lay at *Xuan-may-xien*, a Town that has an indifferent Wall three Miles in Compass, and good Suburbs. Within it were Shops not at all contemptible. The whole Day's Journey 100 *Ly*. Departing from the Mountains on *Wednesday* 21, and travelling through open Plains, we went to dine at the Town of *Cunlunga*, on the Bank of a small River, and tho' open has good Shops. At Night we lay in *Siauchi-ken*, having travell'd 95 *Ly*. This City is on the left Bank of the River *Kian-so*, which is the greatest in *China*, and divides the Province of *Huquam*, from that of *Kiangsi*. The City is small, without any Enclosure, but well Inhabited, and has good Shops. *Thursday* 22d, Mules and Baggage were put into a Boat and we cross'd over, paying 20 *Zien*, which is not three half Pence for each Beast, but not for the Men, and there is a Custom-House, which takes Cognisance only of Packs, for Passengers Equipages are not search'd. The River is about two *Italian* Miles over. Mounting we rode to the City *Kukya-fu*, seated on the right Hand of the River. The Walls are eight Miles in Compass, but there are more Fields than Streets within them. The Suburb is large, being about three Miles in length, populous, and full of good Shops. Between the City and Suburb there is a great Lake, from which runs a small River. We din'd at *Tun-fueny*, a Town among the Mountains, having travell'd 80 *Ly*. It is incredible what a vast Quantity of Fish is taken in the Rivers and Lakes on this Road; and therefore the Inn-keepers for ten *Zien* furnish a Bed, and a better Supper of Fish than they





they would of Fleth. *Friday* 23d, going on still among Mountains, we rested at *Ushimen*; and passing through the little City of *Tengan-xyen*, which tho' partly Unpeopled, has something good still, came at Night to *Tnan-pu*, having travell'd 90 *Ly*. *Saturday* 24th, we rode through fruitful Plains, and over pleasant Hills to the Town of *Sinkyen-xien*, which tho' large in Circumference, is partly Disinhabited, and has nothing in it observable. We pass'd over the River, which is a Mile off, in a Boat, and din'd at the Town of *Saniaru*, where we again cross'd the same River in a Boat, without paying any thing for it, the Watermen being paid by the Country. That Day we travell'd 100 *Ly*, and lay that Night at *Coxoa*. *Sunday* 25th, having rode 30 *Ly*, we came to *Nanchiansu*, after travelling 34 Days, and 3213 *Ly* from *Peking*; and the City being all encompass'd by the River I went over in a

Boat, leaving the Mules on the other side. I took up my Quarters in the House of the Jesuits, whose Superior was not yet return'd from *Canton*; so that I spent so great a Day as the Nativity of our Saviour Alone and Melancholy, without so much as hearing Mass, for want of a Priest. In the Afternoon I went to a great Palace, call'd the School, or Academy of *Confucius*. When I went into the Hall, one of my Servants who was a Christian, knelt down, Worshiping the Picture of the Philosopher which was there; and I having severely Reprimanded him for such an Action of abominable Idolatry; the Wretch told me, *That the Missioners of the Society allow'd that to be done; as an outward Act of Worship*; which silenced me, calling to Mind the Controversie there is on this Account, between them and the French Vicars Apostolick.

## C H A P. II.

*The Continuation of the Author's Journey to Kuan-cheu or Canton.*

HAVING hir'd a Boat to continue my Journey, for two *Lean* and seven *Zien*, which amounts to four Ducats, and a very small matter over, Articles being formally drawn in the presence of such Persons as have Power over the Boats, and having provided all Necessaries, I set out before Noon. All that Day we advanced but 30 *Ly*, and lay that Night at *Serimi*. *Tuesday* 27th, having run 50 Leagues we came to *Chiangutu*, a Town of few Houses; but on *Wednesday* the 8th, after sailing 80 *Ly*, lay on an open Shore. *Thursday* the 29th, came to the Town of *Xopu*, 80 *Ly*. *Friday* the 30th, lay at *Shiakian-Xien*, a Wall'd Town, tho' seated on the Tops of Mountains. We sail'd but 80 *Ly*, because there was but little Wind, tho' the *Chinese* Sailors to make it blow the more, superstitiously kept Whistling. *Saturday* 31st, a stiff North Wind carry'd us 142 *Ly*, tho' we lost some Hours expecting it should abate a little, so that I was constrain'd to make them set out by force. At Night we came to *Kinang-fu*; and I refusing to go to the House of *F. Gregory Ybanez* a *Franciscan*, he came to see me in the Boat, where he diverted himself till Midnight.

*Sunday* the first of *January* 1697, we lay at *Juynsun*, 85 *Ly*. *Monday* the 2d, at *Pekiazun*, 70 *Ly*. We made little

way because the Waters were low, tho' the River of *Nanganfu* at *Canchensu* is increas'd by another on which there is but indifferent going to *Fukien*. *Tuesday* 3d, at *Huenlon*, 120 *Ly*. *Wednesday* 4th, at *Tankian*, only 70 *Ly*. *Thursday* 5th, at *Canchensu*, 90 *Ly*. Leaving a Servant in the Boat I went in a Chair to the Church of the Jesuits, where *F. Grillon* a French Man was Superior. There I found *F. Provana* of *Turin*, with whom came from *Goa*, *F. Vanderbeck* a *Flemming* of *Mechlin*, and *F. Amiani* of *Piemont*, worthy Persons design'd for the Mission of *China*. It was a great Comfort to me to meet these Friends. That Night there was a great resort of Christian *Chineses* to the Church, on account the next Day was the Feast of the Epiphany, and they play'd on so many Instruments, that I could not sleep a wink. Because of that Feast, I did not set out on *Friday* the 6th. *Saturday* the 7th, towards Evening I return'd to the Boat, but could only sail 20 *Ly*, because of the Winding of the River, and stay'd in the Suburb of the same City of *Canchensu*, call'd *Namen*, but a Mile from it by Land. Here I went to see a spacious *Pagoda* in a Field. In the first place there is an Idol with two Swords in his Hands, and two other Statues on his Sides. In the inward *Pagoda* over a Court, is a great



*Gemelli.* great gilt Idol, with a Sword in its Hand, placed in the biggest Nich, and two other Statues at his Feet. On the Floor there are four, two on each side, very Course, Large, and Arm'd, as if they were to defend the Entrance.

*Mountain of Nanganfu.* Sunday 8th, we came to the Guard and Town of *Kiumin*, 80 *Ly*. Monday the 9th, we continu'd the Morning at the *Tanfu*, and Guard of *Jasutan*; and then entred between the Mountains of *Nanganfu*, where the River has so many windings, that the way is twice as long as by Land. Tuesday 10th, we came to the Guard of *Lanzun*, 80 *Ly*. Wednesday 11th, to *Nanganfu*, 70 *Ly*. Here I was Entertain'd by *F. Peter-de-la-Pinola* of *Mexico*, a *Franciscan*, who treated me handfomely, and therefore without much Intreating I consented to stay with him Thursday and Friday the 12th and 13th. That Day I hir'd three Chairs, at the rate of 160 *Zien* each (a Piece of Eight at *Nanganfu* is chang'd for 1000 *Zien* or more) and several Porters to carry my Equipage, at 80 *Zien* a Man. Saturday betimes I took Chair with *F. Peter*, and was carry'd up the steep Mountain, for above three Miles without setting my Foot to the Ground; for which the poor Men better deserv'd a Piece of Eight, than about a Shilling they had. About the middle of this Mountain is a *Pagod*, which divides the two Provinces; and here the Viceroy, the *Chiankyun* General of the *Tartar* Troops, and the *Tiu* General of the Country Troops, take Possession of their Employments; the Seals being deliver'd to them in the said *Pagod*, by Persons Deputed by the Courts of *Canton*. This *Pagod* serv'd by *Bonzes*, is divided into the Lower and the Upper. In the first is a gilt Idol sitting, of a gigantick Statue, and without any Beard. The *Chineses* who pay him great Veneration, call him, *Fu*, and others *Foe*. Ascending some steps in the upper *Pagod*, appears an Idol call'd *Vuen-shin-sion*, with a Crown on his Head, and a sort of Royal Mantle on his Shoulders. This Statue like the other is gilt, and sitting with two others close by its Feet. On the right Hand going in is the Statue of *Chian-lao-je*, who was a great *Mandarine*, at present honour'd as a God, and accounted the Protector of Courts. All over this Mountain and that near it call'd *Nanganfu*, there grow certain small Trees, call'd *Muschin*, which produce a Fruit as big as a little Nut, round and black, with some Seeds in it, which

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press'd yields the best Oyl there is in all *China*. The Fruit they call *Muzu*, and the Oyl *Mu-yen*, that is, Oyl of Trees, to distinguish it from the other sorts made of Herbs, and several Seeds, which serve for Lamps. Being come up the Mountain I met several Troops of Souldiers, and other Persons of Note, going to *Nanganfu*, to meet the *Tiu*, who was coming to take Possession of his Employment, in order to go on to *Canton*. A little way behind came the Wife of a *Mandarine*, with a great many People on Horseback, and Officers of Justice with Rods and Staves before her; after the same manner as her Husband would have travell'd, stopping every Body they meet in a Chair or on Horseback. She was carry'd in a Chair by 8 Men, and follow'd by others that carry'd her Maids. A little Son of hers but three Years of Age, but brisk and sprightly, sat on a Horse alone. I din'd half way, and then setting forward came to *Nanganfu* 2 Hours before Night, tho' I set out late and the Days were short. The *Chinese* Chair-Men, are not inferior to a *Tartar* Horse, for they trot five Miles an Hour. They reckned that Day's Journey 12 Leagues, but they were not above 8, or 104 *Ly*, a League being 13 *Ly*. This happens in all the high Ways, where for the Benefit of the Courriers the *Chineses* make the *Ly* short, and in other Places long. *F. John Nicholas de Ribera*, of the Order of *S. Augustin*, and Apostolick Missioner in this City, treated me very Courteously, especially with good Chocolate, as he at *Nanganfu* had done before. There being a scarcity of Boats because the *Tiu* was expected, I had much difficulty to hire one to *Canton* for 3300 *Zien*, which are 3 Pieces of Eight, whereas they usually give but 1000 or 1100 *Zien* for one in that City.

Sunday 15th, after Dinner having return'd thanks to *F. John*, I went aboard a great Boat, which I well knew to be slow, because there was but little Water, but having pay'd the Master before-hand, I was forced to have Patience. Two Women Row'd much better than the Men; tho' they carry'd their Children at their Backs. Having pass'd two Bridges, near the one and under the other, they joining two little Suburbs to the City, we lay at *Peyentan*, after sailing 20 *Ly*. Monday 16th, we sail'd but 60, by reason of the bigness of the Boat which touch'd where there was but little Water, so we lay at the Town and Guard of *Xuan-tan*. Tuesday 17th, we

E e e 2 lay





lay at the Guard and Town of *Sinchian-Gemelli*. *Shivy*, 60 *Ly*. Here the Water grows deeper, for at the Town of *Kianken*, another River from the Mountains falls into that we were on. *Wednesday* 18th, we came to *Shiachenfu*, 120 *Ly*. I went to the House of the *French* Fathers, and tho I found not the *Missioner*, was well receiv'd by his *Servants*. *Thursday* 19th, I went about to see the City. It has stately Walls, so contriv'd that a Man may go quite round always under Cover. The *Compass* is above 4 Miles besides the *Suburbs*. The Streets are Long, Strait, well Pav'd, and with good Shops. At the South end of it, a navigable River falls into the great One that comes from the West. After Dinner I went aboard at the South Gate, the Wind being fair, but the Weather Calming afterwards we could sail but 40 *Ly*, to the Town and Guard of *Peru*.

*Friday* 20th, we run 110 *Ly*, to the Guard of *Vanfucan*, the two Women still Rowing, as did the 5 Men. The fair North Wind continuing. *Saturday* 21st, we run 140 *Ly*, and came at Night to the Guard of *Xyacken*. Having on *Sunday* 22d. pass'd the other Streight between the Mountains, where there is a great *Pagod*, with other little Ones among the Rocks, shaded with high Trees, we held on our way with little Wind, but much Heat, tho' it was then the depth of Winter. This is found in *China* by reason of the variety of *Climates*. Near the Northern Mountains the Cold is very piercing as far as *Nanganfu*; and from thence Southward the Heat prevails. About Sun-setting we met three great Boats, well Cover'd with abundance of Flags and Banners, as the Custom of the Country is; for there were *Mandarines* in them. Our *European* *Missioners* use these outward Shows, to perform their *Mission* with Success and Decency, because the *Chinese* *Christians* are much addicted to these exterior Poms. Having run 140 *Ly* we lay at *Quantiken*, where the aforesaid *Mandarines*, who were going to meet the *Tiru*, stay'd that Night. The *Souldiers* who expected them on the Shore saluted with small Shot. The Heat was intollerable on *Monday* 23d, when leaving on our right Hand under the shadow of an infinite

number of Trees, the populous Town of *Sentan*, we stop'd at the Guard of *Li-chi-Iven*, having run 100 *Ly*. Setting out hence 4 Hours before Day on *Tuesday* 24th, (that we might come betimes to *Kuan-chen-fu* or *Canton*, as the *Portuguese* call it) we came before break of Day to *Fuscian*. I went there in a Chair to see *F. Capachio*, a *Missioner* of the Society, crossing the City which is three Miles over; all the way among handsome and rich Shops of all sorts of Commodities and Provisions, and all Manufactures of the Country. This Place in *Italy* would pass for a Village, because it has no Wall, and is subordinate to *Canton*. It is five Miles in length, and three in breadth, the River running through the middle of it, and there are as many Boats on the Water as Houses on the Land. It is Govern'd by a *Mandarine*, who can decide no Controversie without consulting the Courts at *Canton*. For Military Affairs here resides another small Martial *Mandarine*. All *Mandarines* generally say, *Fuscian* contains a Million of Inhabitants. Taking leave of *F. Capachio* I continu'd my Voyage, and God be prais'd, after running 80 *Ly*, came back safe to *Canton*, when the *Franciscan* *Missioners* imagin'd, I had either been stop'd on the Road, or fallen into some Trouble at *Peking*, because the *Jesuits* do not like that *Europeans* should go thither. They were the more confirm'd in their Opinion because I knew not the Language, nor my two *Servants* one Word of *Portuguese*, to understand me in changing so many Boats, and Travelling so far by Land; to which must be added my Distemper and Weakness, which I never recover'd. This I say to show that Dangers and Misfortunes never stay'd me, but despising them all with the divine Assistance, I at length by God's help overcame them, and found by Experience, that they are ever represented greater than really they are by envious Persons, on purpose to disappoint the most glorious Undertakings. The *Muletiers* reckned from *Peking* to *Nancianfu*, 3213 *Ly*; and the *Watermen* from *Nancianfu* to *Canton* 2179; in all 5392 *Ly*, of 260 Paces each, which reduced to *Italian* Miles, make a Thousand four Hundred and Two.



CHAP. III.

*The Chinese New Year, and solemn Festivals of the Lanthorns.*

*Gemelli. 1697.* I Came to *Canton* with a Resolution to go on to *Emuy* in the Province of *Fokien*, and there imbarc for *Manila*, but finding the Loading of *Canton* already gone, and a Ship belonging to that Island in the Port of *Macao*; I chang'd my Mind, and expected to go aboard that Vessel, and the rather, because in the House of the *Franciscan* Fathers I found three *Spaniards*, who came to *Canton* to lay out 180000 Pieces of Eight, they had brought aboard their Ship. Getting acquainted with them I laugh'd at the Wonders they made at my Boldness, in coming to *Canton* without a Pass, and then going on to *Peking*; whereas the *Xu-pu* or Customer, took thirty Pieces of them for their Pass. On *Wednesday* 25th, several Friends came to Congratulate my happy Return; and on *Thursday* 26th, there being no such Visits to receive, I went about the City to see the Preparations for the Festival of the new Year. The Gates of the old City call'd *Lauchin* were shut on *Friday* 27th, for fear of some Mutiny, and there was a search of the very Seats of the Guards at the Gates. One they said was a Captain of Mutiniers, who was Imprison'd with twenty of his Confederates, and still there was looking out to secure others, for fear they should come with a great number of Boats to Besiege *Canton*. The People it is certain are so oppress'd with Taxes and Impositions since the *Tartar* Government, that Peace is not likely to last long in *China*. *Sunday* 29th the search was continued against the Mutiniers, not only in the old City, but in *Sanchin*, or the new.

A famous Pagod.

*Monday* the 30th, I went over the River in a Boat to see a famous Pagod. At the Gate of the first Court I found two Gigantick Statues on each side, standing as if they Guarded the Entrance. At the second Gate of the second Court were four others terrible to behold, one of which held a Guittarr in its Hand. Opposite to them was a great Pagod, in the biggest Niche whereof there were three gilt Idols sitting of an extraordinary Magnitude. On each side there were eight others made of Plaster colour'd, and behind one of Brass. On the sides of the

Court were two other Pagods, in each of which was an Idol standing of Gold Colour, well made. In the third Court was a small Marble Pyramid thirty Foot high, with Figures Carv'd all about it, and behind it another Pagod with several Idols. About it were the Apartments of two hundred Bonzes, who live on the Revenues of the Pagod.

The *Chin-yue*, or Chinese new Year, begins with the new Moon that falls next to the 5th of February, or the 15th Degree of *Aquarius*, which divides into two equal Parts the space between two Points in the Equinox, and Solstice; and on that Day according to them, the Sun enters a Sign they call *Lie-chiun*, or the Resurrection of the Spring. They reckon twelve Lunar Months, one call'd little of twenty eight Days, and the other great of thirty, and every fifth Year they make an *Intercalar* Year, adding all the Days lost in the former, so that they come even with the Sun, or Solar Year. The Weeks they divide like us, according to the number of the Planets, to each of which they assign four of their Constellations, one a Day, so that after four times seven they return to the first. They reckon the Day from Midnight to Midnight, dividing it not into 24 Hours as is done among us, but only into 12 equal Parts, and all these, that is, the whole natural Day is divided into 100 Parts, and each of those Parts again into an 100 Minutes, so that 10000 of these make a Day. Then as for their Hours they do not count them by Numbers, 1, 2, 3. but by Names and Characters proper to each of them; whereof three are much observ'd and esteem'd very Mysterious, by reason of the Position of the Heavens that must answer to them. The 1st, is the Moment of Midnight, for then they say the Heaven was Created; then the 2d, because then they say the Earth had its Being and Form; and in the 3d, Man.

This time the new Year fell out in *China*, on the 3d of February, being *Friday*, whereupon the Millioners thought fit to dispence with the Chinese Christians eating of Flesh, as also on *Saturday* following, else they would have taken leave

Preparations against the New Year.



leave. This Dispensation rais'd new Disputes between the Bishop of *Macao*, and *French* Vicars Apostolick; for he having sent the Dispensation, to exercise this act of Jurisdiction, the Vicars answer'd they had no need of it, being sufficiently authoriz'd from the See Apostolick. *Tuesday* 31<sup>st</sup>, I took my Pleasure about the City, which was all sumptuously adorn'd, and resounding with Joy; the Courts being shut, and the Imperial Seal lock'd up several Days before to give way to the Festival. There is no certain Day prefix'd, either for shutting up, or opening the Courts and Seal, but they are appointed from Court, with the direction of the Astrologers; that the Emperor may begin again to Reign on the new Year, in a happy Day, and Hour. That Year 1696, they were shut up on the 22<sup>d</sup> of *January* in the Evening. It is very Dangerous to Travel, during those Days, because there is no administration of Justice, all Thieves and Robbers going abroad then, upon the security that they cannot be presently Punish'd. But in the Streets, the Guards are then doubled to catch Thieves whose Punishment is deferr'd till the opening of the Courts. The poorest Wretch puts on new Cloaths at the new Year, new Papers his Windows, and Walls; renews the Epitaphs, and Inscriptions about his House, and is sure to lay in a stock of Wine, and Provisions to Feast with his Friends.

Ceremonies of the new Year.

*Wednesday* 1<sup>st</sup> of *February*, I went at Night, to see the Illuminations all about the City. *Thursday* 2<sup>d</sup>, being the last day of the Year, began the Solemnity of the new Year, to take leave of the old. The Celebration is as follows. At Night in all Houses, the Sons kneel before their Parents, the younger Brothers before the Elder, the Servants before their Masters, touching the Ground with their Heads, and perform the Ceremonies according to the custom of the Country, mention'd in another Place. The Women do the same among themselves; for in *China*, it is so strictly forbid to Converse with Women, that the Father-in-law, must never see his Daughter-in-law, if they are of Quality, and goes only upon this Day, with her Son to perform this Duty. But before they require this Duty of their Children, the Masters of the Families pay it to their Ancestors; touching the Ground three times with their Forehead before their Tablet, that is, the Fathers, Grandfathers, and Great Grandfathers, and burning sweets before it. *Friday* 3<sup>d</sup>, in

the Morning long before Day, the most Superstitious of them, went to those *Pagods* they had a devotion for, to touch the Ground with their Foreheads, and burn Sweets, and of those Coils, made of the Barks of Trees bruiz'd, we have given an account elsewhere. After which they use to Pay visits to their Friends, which is sufficiently perform'd by leaving it written on a piece of Red Paper, that they were there to wait on them; and this is done to save the trouble of Compliments when they meet. But Kindred and special Friends see one another; and no Man in their Visits can avoid drinking three Cups of Liquor made of Rice, and thus he who has many Relations, and Friends, tho' he goes from home never so Grave, returns light headed and Reeling. I say grave, because on these Days, the *Chineses* go like so many Religious Men, in a very stay'd Posture, being of Opinion that if they Laugh, Weep, Play, or commit any other light Action, they shall be inclin'd to do the same all the Year after. In short, this beginning of the New Year, is Celebrated with Reciprocal Visits, Eating, Drinking, and Rejoycing; a troublesome noise of *Chinese* Drums, and other Instruments resounding for three whole Days; besides Fireworks, whereof we shall speak hereafter. Abundance of Money is spent in Powder, and Paper, as well to be us'd in the Houses, as to burn in the *Pagods*, after the Sacrifice, and Offering of Flesh, Fouls, and Fruit which they afterwards carry home to eat with their Friends.

The same 3<sup>d</sup> Day in the Morning betimes, I went to see a very inconsiderable thing in my Fancy, but very great in the Opinion of the *Chineses*. Going out at the Gate of *Lauchin* on the East side, I saw a vast great Cow, made of colour'd Clay, hemm'd in by a Multitude of *Chineses*, who beating it to pieces with long Poles, wherein consists the Sport, went to Logger-heads, about who should get the little Calves made of the same Stuff, which were in the Cows Belly. This they do in remembrance of an antient Emperor of theirs, whom the Multitude believes to have been Converted into a Cow, which was good only for the Plow. They told me they afterwards presented the Calves to great Men for a good new Years Gift. At my return, I went into see 2 very large *Pagods*, the first erected in Honour of *Chianlaoye*, a Deity, for whose Service there are always Horses standing ready before the

Superstitious Practices.

Tem-



Temple Gates, because they say he *Gemelli*. would ride a thousand Leagues a day, on them. There are also about the Courts, several Statues in sundry horrid Shapes. At the upper end of the *Pagod* is the aforesaid Idol, *Chianlaoye* sitting, with a thing like a Diademe on his Head. I found many Idolaters Offering Meat ready dress'd, and Fruit; burning Sweets, and Paper to be converted into Gold and Silver, to serve the Dead. Others took a Piece of stick, slit through the middle, and flung both pieces up into the Air. If one or both of them fell to the Ground with the flat side, that had been cleft through, upwards, it was counted a good omen, and a sign the Idol was pleas'd with them; but if the Bark of both was upwards, that was a very ill Sign. But they threw them up so often, that at last the sticks must needs fall as they would have them. Others rowling about great Faggots, drew out a stick to know their good, or ill Fortune, and this they repeated till they drew one that was Fortunate. The other *Pagod* was near the Palace, which formerly belong'd to the Petty King, but at present to the *Tartar* General. It is divided into three Parts, one within another in the first; I saw 3 Idols in the *Niche*, bare headed, and other great Statues on the Ground. In the 2d there were also three Idols in the *Niche*, and four by their sides on the Ground. In the 3d, there were five horrid Figures upon the Ground, and one great Idol of a Gold colour, and another little one in the *Niche*. In my way home, I met a number of *Mandarines* in Chairs, and on Horse-back, most richly Clad, with the Ensigns of their Employments and Degrees embroider'd on their Garments. They were going to pay the usual adoration in the *Pagods*. *Saturday* 4th, those who had receiv'd the Compliments of the new Year, were employ'd in returning the Visits, either in Person, or with the red Paper, according to the custom of the Country. This is to be understood of inferiour *Mandarines*; for the 5 great ones receive them, and make the return by Petty *Mandarines*, or other Officers of their Courts; and only visit one another Personally. These five Principal Ministers of *Canton*, are the *Fuyen*, or Viceroy; the *Pu-chiensu*, or Reciever General, of all the Taxes of the Province; the *Zian-chyun*, or General of the *Tartar* Troops, and two Associates of his, call'd *Tsun*, nam'd the right and left Arm of his Body, and

these are of equal Authority; being carry'd in a Chair by 8 Men, with the *Chinese* Drum before them, beaten with 13 strokes following. *Sunday* 5th, I went to the Church of the *Spanish Franciscans*, whither abundance of *Chinese* Christians resorted to perform their Devotions. *Monday* 6th, a *Chinese* Merchant invited me to his House; but gave me my Dinner too early, according to their Custom. There were on the Table, at least 20 little Dishes with several sorts of Fruit and Sweetmeats and others with Chickens, and Swines flesh. I saw nothing worth mentioning the following days, till *Monday* 13th, when I went about to see the Preparations for the Feast of the Lanthorns made throughout the City, as being one of the chief Festivals of the *Chinese*, and to say the Truth, I met with wonderful Inventions. The *Chinese* give the following account of its Original. They say, that not long after the Erecting of their Empire, a *Mandarine* much belov'd of the People for his Virtue, lost a Daughter he doated on, upon the Bank of a River; and going along the Shore to look for her, all People follow'd him Weeping, with lighted Torches and Lanthorns; but tho' he sought for her a long time in all Places about the Bank (much as *Ceres* did her Daughter *Proserpine*) yet she was never found. The learned in their Books, assign another Original; which is, that 3500 Years since, in the Reign of the last King of the Family *Hia*, whose Name was *Kie*, a cruel Man, and wholly given up to sensuality; he being one day with his best beloved Queen, lamented that the Pleasures of this Life, were not lasting; that few liv'd an hundred Years; that time being so swift, he could not satiate himself with those Pleasures, he so dearly lov'd, and in short he reflected upon Nature as Unkind, and Cruel. The Queen seeing him so disturb'd, said. *I know such a way to prolong time, as will satisfy you. Make a Month a day, and a Year a Month, and thus the Years, Months, and Days will be so long, that living ten Years, you will have the Pleasure and Satisfaction of an hundred.* Therefore she persuaded the Foolish sensual Emperor, to build a Palace without Windows, that no Light might come in. Then she caus'd it to be adorn'd with Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, and rich Moveables, brought in a Number of Boys, and Beautiful Girles, all Naked, and in fine, bury'd her self, and her

Festival of Lanthorns

Hus-



Genelli.  
1697.

Husband there Alive, without any Light but that of an infinite number of Flambeaux, and Lanthorns, instead of the Sun, Moon, and Stars. There the Emperor *Kie* continu'd a whole Year with his leud Queen, giving himself up to all sorts of lustful Pleasures; forgetting Time, Heaven, and every thing else, even their Court and Empire, and framing to themselves new Times and new Heavens in their own Conceit. His Subjects provok'd by these Extravagancies, and his Cruelty, revolted, and set up in his Place *Chim-tam*, head of a new Family. After *Kie's* Death, they destroy'd his Palace, and repeal'd all his Ordinances, except the Invention of Flambeaux and Lanthorns, which they preserv'd to Celebrate the Festival. They tell further, That about 2000 Years after that, another Emperor of the tenth Family call'd *Tam*, had such Faith in a Jugler of the Sect of *Taosu* (whose Profession it is to impose on the World with chymical Operations, promising endless Gold and Silver, a Life almost Everlasting, and in a Moment to remove Mountains) that one Day he told me, he had a mind to see the Lanthorns lighted in the City *Tam-chen*, in the Province of *Nanking*, which were the finest and most applauded throughout the Empire; and the Festival was the next Night. The Conjuror answer'd, he would carry him thither to see the Lanthorns, and bring him back again the same Night, at his Ease, and without the least Trouble. In effect, soon after there appear'd Chariots and Thrones in the Air, made of Clouds, which seem'd to be swiftly drawn by Swans; and the King and Queen mounting them with a great number of Ladies; and Musicians belonging to the Palace, came to *Tam-chen* in the twinkling of an Eye, the Clouds spreading and covering the whole City. The King saw the Lanthorns, and to requite the Citizens for the Pleasure he had taken in their City, he caus'd his Musick to Play, and then return'd to his Palace in a Moment. A Month after an Express came according to Custom from that City, mentioning what had been there seen on the Lanthorn Night. Lastly, they say, That 500 Years after, there was a King of the Family *Sum*, who us'd every Year at that time to show himself Familiarly to all the Lords, and great Men, with the Doors open, affording them the Satisfaction of enjoying the Sight of the fine Lanthorns, and Fireworks, and the hearing of the charming Musick he had in his Palace.

Thursday the 14th of February, and the 12th of the Chinese Moon, I went at Night about the City of *Canton* to see this Rejoycing. In every Quartet of it, or Ward, was set up some Figure of their Idols, about which there were several Persons disguis'd, some like Women, and some otherwise, with preposterous Habits and Masks, and several Instruments in their Hands. In these Shapes they went about the Town upon Asses, or a-foot (as is us'd in the Carnival in *Italy*) with a long Procession before them of Lanthorns on long Poles. They were made either of Paper, or of Taffeta of several Colours, and in the shape of several Creatures, as Fishes, Dogs, Horses, Lions, and the like, which with the Light were very pleasant to behold; all this attended with noisy Instruments of Brass and Drums. The best of it was that some went Naked to Act their Parts more to the Life. But the prime part of this Solemnity is to be seen in the *Pagods*, and the Palaces of great Lords, where there are Lanthorns that cost 15, or 20 Pistoles, and in those of the Viceroy and Princes, they are not worth less than an hundred, two hundred, and three hundred Crowns. They are hung up in the stateliest Halls, by reason of their greatness, for there are some twenty Cubits Diameter, or more. Within them is a vast number of Lamps and Candles, whose Light sets off the Painting, and the Smoke gives Life to the Figures, which with wonderful Art run round, leap, and go up and down within the Lanthorn. There are to be seen Horses galloping, Carts drawn, Men at work on the Land; Ships under Sail, *Mandarines* and Princes going in and out with numerous Trains; Armies Marching; Plays Acting; Dancing, and other Sports with several Motions. The People go about all Night enjoying these Sights, playing on Instruments, in Companies made up of Families and Friends. There is no House Rich or Poor, but that Night has its Lanthorn either in a Court, Hall, or Window. There are also Puppet Shoes, and others by Shadows made to appear upon fine and transparent white Silk, wonderfully representing Kings, Queens, Commanders, Soldiers, Buffoons, and other Things proper for the Stage. The wonder is to see them express Weeping, Joy, Anger, and other Passions, with as much ease as they make all the Figures move. Near the *Pagods*, besides the aforesaid Figures and Shows, there are several Arches

Noble  
Lanthorns





*Gemelli.*  
1697. ches cover'd with Silk; with variety of Painting, which the Light within shews Pleasant and Diverting. In short, upon this occasion there are several Millions spent throughout the Empire, as well in colour'd Paper to adorn the Houses, as to Burn, make Fireworks, and Lanthorns. Methinks if it were possible to see all the Empire at one cast of an Eye from some high Place, it would appear all in a Flame, like one mighty Fire; there being no Man either in City or Country, or on the Rivers, but has his painted Lanthorn, and all of them made after several manners, and that has not Fireworks representing several Creatures. I know no Nation in the World that can compare

with the *Chineses* in this particular of making Fireworks; for they have been known to make a whole Bower of red Grapes, which all burnt without being consum'd; but on the contrary the Body of the Vine, the Branches, Leaves, Bunches, and the very Stones, all at once burning appear'd in their proper Colours, either Red, Green, or otherwise, so that to the Beholders they seem'd rather Real than Counterfeit. But the most stupendious Thing is to see, that the Fire, which is so active and fierce an Element, should Operate so slowly, as if it had lost its own Nature, to obey Art, and serv'd only to show the Bower without burning it.

## CHAP. IV.

*Describing the publick Attendance of the Leamquam Tsunto, or Vicar of two Provinces, and other remarkable Things in Kuan-cheu, or Canton.*

Atten-  
dance of  
the Vicar  
of two  
Provinces.  
**W** *Ednesday* the 15th of *February*, and 13th Day of the *Chinese* New Year, I went to see the *Tsunto*, who was then at *Canton*, about Business of his Employment. Before he came out of his Palace (which had belong'd to the petty King of *Canton*) three Chambers were fir'd, to give the People Notice of his coming, and then he set out attended as follows.

- A. *Chinese* Drums on which they give thirteen Strokes following.
- B. 1. A Tablet with the Sign denoting the Civil Magistrate.
- C. 2. Tablet denoting his Martial Power.
- D. 3. A Tablet commanding Silence.
- E. 4. A Tablet to command all to clear the way.
- F. Banners.
- G. Several Employments, and Offices the Ministers hold.
- H. Gilt Staves.
- I. The Dragon the Emperor's Device.
- L. Domesticks and Servants.
- M. Executioners and Catchpoles.
- N. An Umbrello.
- O. Assistants to the Executioners.
- P. One that carries the Imperial Seal on his Back in a Purse.
- Q. Another who carries the Commission.
- R. The *Tsunto* in an open Chair, carry'd by eight Men.
- S. An Umbrello of another sort.
- T. The first Guards.
- U. The second Guards.

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- X. A Troop of *Tartar* Horse.
- Y. *Chinese* Women that come to see the Cavalcade.
- Z. *Tartar* Women.

*See Cat Numb. III. Pag. 409.*

After Dinner I went to the top of a Hill to see the Preparations made in a House, where the Vice-roy and some principal *Mandarines* were to be Entertain'd at Night. It had been built by a *Mandarine* within the old City call'd *Lauchin*, and consisted of one large Room or Hall supported by abundance of fine wooden Pillars. Over it was another like it; both of them were Spacious, but not Beautiful; and therefore only afforded a noble Prospect, because they discover'd all the City. In the upper Hall was a *Pagod* with several Idols; with many of their Religious Men call'd *Taozu* about them. In the first the Tables were cover'd plentifully enough to Entertain the *Fuyen*, or Vice-roy. About the Wall there were Cupboards, Cabinets, and other Things of rich *China* and *Japan* varnish'd with abundance of Figures. Having seen what was there I came down from the Hill. At the foot of it I went in to see a Convent of Women *Bonzes*. The good Women gave me *Tea*, and carry'd me to see the *Pagod* and their Monastery. The Night following there was publick Rejoycing throughout the City with Lanthorns, and other superstitious Follies.

F f f

Sunday



*Gemelli.* Sunday 19th, there was a great Resort of Chinese Christians to the Church of the Spanish Franciscans. Monday 20th, being counted a fortunate Day, a great many Couple were marry'd. As I stood before the House, I saw a Bride go by. Before her went six Women, with as many Chinese Boxes handsomely Gilt and Varnish'd, in which they carry'd the Presents cover'd. Then follow'd about 20 Musicians with several Instruments, and several Banners of painted Paper, upon long Staves. Then came the Bride in a close Chair, richly adorn'd with Silk curiously wrought, and after her four Relations that attended her. Ten Porters carry'd as many Chests with the Goods, the Bride being of mean Parentage. The Bridegroom waited at Home, with his Kindred, to receive her at his Door.

A Funeral.

Wednesday 22d, I saw a stately Funeral. First went twelve Paper Banners, Statues, and other Things, hanging at long Poles; then about twenty Musicians, and six Boxes for burning of Sweets, and to carry Presents to the Bonzes. Next follow'd seven great Umbrellos with Curtains about them, and many Bonzes with their Copes, attending the Dead Body. The Procession was clos'd by about an hundred Chineses, with each a Cord in his Hand, of those they make of the Barks of Trees pounded, which burn gently. Among them were the nearest Relations, clad in Sackcloth, with their Bodies bowing.

The Tsumo's Palace.

Friday 24th, thinking it a proper Day to see part of the Tsumo's Palace, because of the Visits made him by all the Mandarines of the City, and Country, as their Superior in civil and military Affairs, he being Captain General and Vicar of the Provinces of Canton and Kiangsi, I went thither betimes. The first Court was a Musket Shot and a half long, and proportionably in breadth, where there were abundance of Soldiers in Tents. From two long Poles fix'd up there, hung two square yellow Banners, with Characters on them; after the same manner as they are in the Vice-roy's Court. At the Entrance of the second Court there were several Officers, and among the rest forty in beautiful Silk Garments, on which some had a Bird, some a Lion, some a Tyger, or other Things embroider'd. Being in this second Court, which is half a Musket Shot square, and going on to the third Door, I met the Guards, who would not permit me to go any further;

but from thence I look'd into the third and fourth Courts, as big as the second, at the end whereof was the Hall to give Audience, well enough adorn'd. Having stay'd there an Hour, I saw the Euyen, or Vice-roy, the Zanchyun, and other Mandarines take their Leaves; the Tsumo, who was an old Man, but of a comly Presence, and clad after the Tartar Fashion, waiting on them to the fourth Door with much Respect, and Civility; then I observ'd they went to the third Gate upon a handsome Causeway that divides the Court, and there they reiterated their Compliments. The Vice-roy's Train was more numerous than the Zanchyun's; for there went first 16 Banners; then as many Tablets, on which were written the Characters and Privileges of his Dignity; then Umbrellos; thirty Soldiers a-Horseback; above fifty inferior Officers, Executioners, and Hangmen, with Staves, Chains, and Wands in their Hands, after whom came he in a Chair carry'd by eight Men. They said the Tsumo, and two Tagins (Ta signifies great, and Gin a Man in the Chinese Tongue) were come by the Emperor's Order to Review the Troops in the Province; that is, to fill their Purfes.

After Dinner I saw another Nuptial Solemnity. First of all there were carry'd twenty great Lanthorns hanging at Poles, but they had no lighted Candles in them. Next came a quantity of Presents of several sorts, and twelve Women with Gifts, then other Lanthorns, carry'd by young Lads; several Curiosities in Silk and Paper, and lastly the Bride in a fine cover'd Chair.

Another Wedding.

Saturday 25th, as I pass'd before the Court of the Quancheufu, that is, the Governor of the City, I perceiv'd they were beating a poor Wretch, and asking the Cause of it they told me, he was Bastinado'd for another Man's Crime; it being the Custom, for a guilty Person condemn'd to receive so many Strokes to find one for Money to take them for him; using this Cruelty towards himself to relieve his Poverty. But the Executioner and Goaler must be Brib'd to consent to the Exchange. F. Augustin, Superior of the House where I lay, told me, this Abuse had been carry'd so far of late Years, that some Thieves having been condemn'd to Death, their Friends, perswading some poor Wretches they should receive so many Strokes for a Price agreed on, with the consent of the Goaler, whom they had Brib'd, got the condemn'd Persons out of Prison; and those

Of Punishments.





those miserable Fellows were afterwards put to Death by the *Mandarine*, as having taken on them the Names and Crimes of the real Malefactors. This Villany being afterwards detected, the Contrivers of it were punish'd with Death.

*Monday* 27th, the Governor of the City proclaim'd a Fast for fifteen Days, to obtain Rain of Heaven to produce the Rice, for there was a great Drought. The best of it was, that they made even the Christians Fast by force, and keep Lent in Shrovetide; it being prohibited

under severe Penalties, to sell Beef, Pork, Fowl, Eggs, or the like, but only Herbs, and Grain. These Fasts are proclaim'd most Years in all Cities where there wants Rain; and they endeavour to obtain it with Prayers and Processions; and lighting abundance of Candles in their *Pagods*, and burning gilt and silver'd Paper. If it does not Rain in a Fortnight, the Fast is proclaim'd for as long again. *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, 28 and 29, I prepar'd for my return towards *Europe*, and bought some Curiosities.

## CHAP. V.

*The Author's short Voyage to Macao.*

Being resolv'd to go for *Manila*, aboard the *Spanish Vessel* then riding at *Macao*, I thought fit to wait on the Captain of it to ask his Consent, and accordingly order'd my Affairs for that short Voyage. *Saturday* the 3d of *March*, I sail'd late aboard a *Chiampan*, or great Boat that carry'd the Silks the *Spanish Merchants* had brought to *Macao*, and made little way, as we did also on *Sunday* 4th, the Wind being contrary, so that we could scarce come in sight of the Town of *Sciunte*, where the *Spanish Franciscans* have a House and Church; and the same Wind continuing on *Monday*, we could not get beyond the Town of *Aonson*. *Tuesday* 6th, the Idolater Sailers prepar'd for their Sacrifice. The wicked Pilot play'd the part of a Priest, under an Umbrello, that the Idolatrous Ceremony might be the more Decent, or rather more Detestable. The Meat was set upon a Table in *Chinese Dishes*, viz. boil'd Pork, Fish, and Sugar-canes cut in small bits with Wine. First he struck his Head against the Ground several times holding his Hands together, and the Drum beating; than he began to mutter some Words; and lastly, he pour'd a little Wine on the Meat, and, according to Custom, burnt colour'd Papers. Afterwards the Meat and Wine was distributed among the Idolaters; which they greedily devour'd, vainly imagining themselves to be bless'd by it. This prophane Action could not but produce an unhappy Effect. One or two *Chiampans* of Robbers that were in the Island came up to us. Our Men thinking they had been Guards of the Canal receiv'd them as Friends, saluting them with their Drum. The Robbers return'd the Civility lifting their Hands on high, in token of Friend-

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ship; then making up under the Stern of our Boat, asking whether we had any Salt, they laid us aboard. We hereupon beginning to Suspect them, laid hold of our Arms, and fir'd two Pistols to Fright them. Being meer Cowards they presently fell off in a Fright; and went to take up a Spy or Centinel they had left on the highest part of the Island. Afterwards both the *Chiampans* drew into the privatest part of the Island, fearing lest the *Mandarine* of the white House upon Information should send after them. Whilst we stood upon our Guard against the Robbers, I could not save my self from the Knavery of our own Sailers; who making use of their Time, in the height of the Hurry, stole a little Watch I carry'd for F. *Philip Fieschi*. The *Chinese* Sailers would have cast Anchor in sight of the Pirates, upon Pretence that it was Ebb, and there was not Water enough to go on; but being requir'd to go on as far as the white House, that we might be out of the Danger above-mention'd, and the Pilot obstinately refusing to go any further, he had some Strokes given him, and then Laughing hoisted both his Sails. We came to *Macao* before Noon, where I was again courteously Entertain'd by F. *Joseph* of the Conception, Prior of the Monastery of *St. Augustin*, as I had been at my first coming thither, and that Night being *Shrove-Tuesday*, we had an excellent Supper aboard the *Spanish Vessel*, all the *Spanish Merchants* being there. The following Days were spent in Devotion, which is great there, and the Churches much frequented by Men and Women. The Womens Apparel there is strange, the whole consisting of two pieces of Silk, without the help of Tailor, Scifars,

F f f 2

or



or Needle. One they wrap about their Waste, and serves for a Petticoat; the other covers the Head and Breast, the Legs being left out with no other Stockings than Nature provided, and the Feet with a sort of Slippers. This Habit, tho' not convenient, is very modest. But the Ladies are better, and more decently Clad. They generally go in wooden Chairs gilt, and close on all sides, sitting after the *Turkish* Fashion, with their Legs across, the lowness of the Chair not allowing them to sit any other way. They are carry'd like Cages, hanging by an Iron Ring fastned to the top, through which they run a Coltstaff. The Men

wear long Breeches down to their An- cles, so that they look like so many shag- gy Dogs. The Condition of the poor *Portugueses* of *Macao* is very deplorable, for want of Trade, especially among the meaner Sort. Whilst the Trade with *Japan* flourish'd, the Citizens were able to Pave their Streets with Silver; but that ceasing they were reduced to the Poverty they now labour under. Tho' the Vessel was small, Captain *Basarte* ve- ry generously gave me my Passage to *Manila*; and therefore having no other Business at *Macao*, I took my Leave of my Friends, to return to *Canton* for my Equipage.

# CHAP. VI.

## *The Author's Return to Canton another Way.*

HAVING hir'd a Chair for 850 *Chiap- pas*, I set forward upon *Saturday* 10th, before Noon, pass'd first by *Casa- Blanca*, or White House, a little Town, and the Residence of a small *Mandarine*, and at Night came to the Village of *Ju- ma*, having travell'd 18 Miles. I found a bad Lodging, and worse Supper in the Inn, there being nothing to be had for Money. *Sunday* 11th, I set out with a *Chinese* that fell into my Company, and we travell'd through Hills and Moun- tains. The Chair-men were so weak that they often rested, which made me in Pity to them walk a great part of the Way. They were nothing like those of *Nanganfu*, who carry'd me up a steep Hill, without ever setting my Foot to the Ground. After Noon we came to *Aonson*, having travell'd 18 Miles more. I presently went aboard the Passage Boat for a few *Chiappas*, set Sail about Sun- set, and sail'd all Night. *Monday* 12th, the fair Wind continuing we pass'd by *Sciunte*. In this Channel, tho' it be fresh Water, an infinite quantity of Oysters is taken; so large, that the Flesh of some of them weigh a Pound; but generally half a Pound; but the Taste is not so Delicious as ours. The *Chineses* use the Shells in Building, as if they were Stones; and the *Portugueses* work them so thin that they serve instead of Glass in their Windows. *Tuesday* 13th, we arriv'd at *Canton*, and I return'd to my usual A- bode at the *Spanish Franciscans*. *Wednes- day* 14th, as I was going to the Painter that was at work for me, I met a Pro- cession of *Tauzu-Bonzes* going to a Fu- neral in their Copes adorn'd with Gold.

Before them were carry'd several Um- brellos, Idols on Beers, Silk Banners, and others of painted Paper, Perfumes, and other Things. *Thursday* 15th, I saw the *Euyen*, or Vice-roy set out with a noble Train of 200 great Boats finely gilt and painted, belonging to himself and the *Mandarines* that bore him Com- pany as far as *Fuscian*. He was going thither to provide for the Security of a third part of his Province, where some Mutiny or Invasion of Robbers was fear'd. The Emperor had order'd that for the better securing of the Province, it should be divided among three; one Part to the Vice-roy; another to the *Titu*, or Ge- neral of the Forces; and the third to the *Tsunto*; and every one of them to be accountable for what should happen with- in his Division. *Friday* 16th, the little *Mandarine* of *Tunlan* (which signifies of the East Shore) set out by the Vice-roy's Order, to compose the Difference be- tween the People of that small Town and the *Spanish Franciscans*; who having purchas'd the Ground to Build a little Church for the use of the Christians of the Place, had their Work obstructed by those People, who fancy'd they should all Die if the Church were Built; be- cause it would take away their *Fuen-Scivy* (that is, Wind and Water,) or good Luck, as has been mention'd before. Being re- solv'd to Depart, I took Leave of all the Fathers, and return'd Thanks to the *Franciscans* for having Entertain'd me several Months in their House.

# CHAP.





## CHAP. VII.

*The Author's return to Macao.*

*Gemelli.*  
1697.  
HAvING provided all things for my Voyage, I put my Goods and Black aboard the Vessel on *Tuesday* 20th, and went thither my self after Dinner. Tho' we were under Sail all the rest of that Day, and the following Night, yet we made but little way. *Wednesday* 21st, we pass'd by the Town of *Sciume*, and advanced considerably in the Night. *Thursday* 22d, the Wind being contrary we made but little way. *Friday* 23d, the same Pilot made such a Sacrifice, and with the same Ceremonies as was mention'd before. He would not have us make Water over that side of the Boat which was reserv'd for that Superstition. Coming to *Macao* betimes, the Custom-house Officers search'd the Chests of Silks, and weigh'd as well those that had Gold in them, as the Plain, wrought or unwrought, but they did not all Pay alike. The Duty is inconsiderable, that is, one, or one and a half *per. cent.* The Prior of *S. Augustin* lodg'd me. The following days I spent in visiting the Captain of the Vessel, I was to go in, and some Churches, and among the rest, the College of *S. Paul*, where there is part of the Arm of *S. Francis Xavierius*, from the Elbow to the Shoulder, the rest with the Hand being at *Rome*, in the profess'd House of the *Jesuits*. *Wednesday* 28th, I went up to see the Fort on the North side, but when I came thither, the Captain that was upon Guard would not suffer me to go in; whereof making my Complaint to some *Portuguese*, they de-

sir'd me not to look upon it, as proceeding from Jealousy, but Prudence; this being done, that none might see what a wretched condition the Guns were in, which besides that they were few were all dismounted, by reason of the Poverty of the City. So that I cannot perceive upon what grounds *F. John Joseph* of *S. Teresa* says, the City of *Macao* is vastly Rich, and that upon the Coronation of King *John* the fourth, it sent him a considerable Present of ready Money, and 200 Pieces of Brass Cannon. The good Father was so fond of Cannon, that he would say anything for it. I never hear'd a more Extravagant Romance, than when he tells us, that when the *Portuguese* took *Malaca* from the *Indians*, there were found in it 3000 pieces of Brass Cannon; whereas 'tis well known that number cannot be found in many considerable strongholds in *Europe* put together; and that *Malaca* is no other than a small Village, made up of little Houses, with Mud Walls, or at best of Timber, and cover'd with Palm-tree leaves, and the Castle so small, that it could not hold so many Pieces of Cannon, tho' they had been laid one upon another. Perhaps the 200 Pieces *Macao* sent the King of *Portugal* were taken out of these 3000, which could never be found throughout all *India*, either of Brass, or Iron. The following days, I took leave of my Friends, and prepar'd for my Voyage to *Manila*.

*Hist. of Brazil, par. 2. lib. 11. pag. 19.*

## CHAP. VIII.

*The Wreck of a small Vessel, and the wonderful Escape, of some of the Sailors belonging to it.*

*Saturday* 31st, I took a Boat to go see the Green Island, belonging to the Fathers of the Society, and not above a Mile distant from the City. It is a Mile in compass, and tho' it be all a Solid Barren Rock, yet there is a convenient House in it, for the Fathers to take their Recreation, and about it some Fruit-trees of *Lichas*, *Longans*, and *Vivas*, as also some few Plantans, and *Ananas*. In this Island I found a Brother, who told me a strange Story, which I had before hear'd from others, of a small Vessel of the Coast of *Coromandel*, aboard which,

he himself had been a Sailor. In the Year 1682, it sail'd from the City of *Manila*, and Port of *Cavite*, with about 60 Persons aboard, *Portuguese*, *Moors*, and *Gentils*. The Pilot being ignorant of two Banks, that lye off opposite to the Islands of *Calamins*, run full upon one of them, where the Ship split, and the Goods were lost. The *Moors* and *Gentils* attempting to get to a Neighbouring Island, a Storm rising, Sunk them, and the Boat they went in. The rest waiting till the Weather grew Calm, made up a Chest of Boards, the best





Gemelli.  
1697.

best they could, and in it went over by degrees at several times to the Island, which was not above two Miles off, but finding no Water in it, they remov'd to another, three Miles from it; which they found as low as the other, very small, and without Wood or Water, so that for four Days they were forced to drink the Blood of Tortoises. At length Necessity sharpening their Wits, they dug Trenches in the Island level with the Water; and what came into them, tho' blackish they drank for want of better. In the mean while, Providence, which never forsakes any Body, fed them with Tortoises; for they coming to lay their Eggs, as they do for six Months continually, they kill'd such a vast quantity, as serv'd to Maintain them. When the Season of the Tortoises was past, there resorted to the Island a sort of great Sea Fowls, call'd by the Spaniards, but more especially by the Portuguese *Paxaros-Bobos*, or *Passaros-Tolos*, that is, Foolish Birds, to build their Nests; and these being very Silly, as their Name denotes, the Men kill'd enough to serve them, with Sticks; and thus eighteen of them, that had got into the Island fed six Months in the Year upon Tortoises, and the rest upon those Birds, whereof they laid up Provision drying them in the Sun. They had no Pots to Boil them, but Necessity taught them to make some of Clay, but such as would serve only once. Their Cloaths being quite worn out in seven Years they led this painful Life, they fled the Birds, and stitching the Skins together with Needles, and Thread, made of small Palm-tree Leaves, they made a shift to cover their Nakedness. In Winter they defended themselves the best they could in Caves they dug with their Hands. During this time several Ships sail'd by, but, tho' they made all possible Signs with Fires to call them to their Relief, none ever would come to their Assistance, perhaps for fear of the Sands; and thus their Hopes always ended in Grief. At length they resolv'd to Die, or put an end to their Miseries; for the Birds being frighted came not in such Numbers as they had done at first; and they were like Ghosts for want of Fire and good Food, and because the Water was very bad. They therefore made a small Boat, or rather a Chest of Boards, caulking it with the Cotton of a Quilt they had, and instead of Tar daubing it with Tortoises Grease. They made Ropes of certain Sinues in the Tortoises, and Sails of

the Skins of the Birds sew'd together. In fine, they set out without a sufficient provision of Birds, and Water, reposing all their Confidence in God's Mercy, and at the end of eight Days, arriv'd in the Island of *Hainan*. Sixteen Sailors Landing, for two had dy'd in the little Island, the *Chineses* fled, seeing them look like Ghosts, and so strangely Clad; but having given an Account of their Misfortunes, the *Mandarine* of the Island caus'd them to be recover'd and restor'd to their Strength with good Provisions, and then furnish'd them with all Necessaries to return Home. The *Portugueses* coming to *Macao*, one of them found that his Wife, believing him to be Dead, had marry'd another Husband; yet he took her again, and the other was forced to seek another, which perhaps was no great Trouble to him.

Before I leave *China*, I am oblig'd, Falshood of the Account of the Dutch Embassy to Peking. since it comes here into my Mind, to acquaint the Reader; That the *Chinese* Women are much wrong'd in their Reputation by the Author of the Relation of the *Dutch* Embassy to *Peking*. In the first place he certainly dreamt that there were publick Whores in *China*, and that they are carry'd about the Towns, on Asses by those that deal in them; and that they cry, *Who will take her to him*, as other Things are cry'd about the Streets; further adorning his Book with the Figure of such a Woman. To speak the Truth, I have not met with any such piece of Impudence in so many Kingdoms and Empires, as I have seen, whether they were *Moors*, or other barbarous Nations; and as for *China*, having been in both the Courts of *Peking* and *Nanking*, and gone the same way the *Dutch* Ambassadors went, I never heard so abominable a Traffick spoke of, much less could I see any thing like it; nay, they have not so much as the Name of Whores, much less a Toleration of them, to prevent the Debauching of Youth; and if there should happen to be any such Women, they would be most severely Punish'd. So that *F. Philip Grimaldi*, who was Interpreter to the Embassy had reason to tell me that the Author of that Relation has writ as many Lies as Words.

Sunday the first of *April*, the last *Chimpan*, or Boat loaded with Silks arriv'd. It was hir'd by *Dominick Seila*, Factor to the *Spanish* Vessel, that the Ship might not be detain'd any longer for want of its Loading. Yet they were fain to stay *Monday* 2d, as well because *Sem*





*mea*, the *Tsunro*'s Servant was absent, who had taken Charge of that Affair *Gemelli*. 1697. which amounted to the value of 28000 pieces of Eight, and because a Companion of his, who brought the remainder of the Silks, would not deliver them without him; as also by reason the *Hupu*, or *Chinese* Customer for his private Interest delay'd signing the *Chiappa*, or License to depart, which Captain *Basarte* press'd for, that he might sail; the *Portuguese* General, as they call him, allowing none to sail without the *Hupa*'s Leave: At last, on *Tuesday* 2d, some of the chief Customers Clerks came to the Captain's House, with whom the Business was adjusted for fifty Ducats, over

and above all Duties; and accordingly on *Wednesday* 4th, the Head Clerk came again with a great many Under Clerks, and other small Officers to deliver the Captain the *Chiappa*, or License to sail, and he rewarded them for their Pains. *Thursday* 5th, *Semea* came, and deliver'd Silks to the value of 28000 pieces, of Eight, receiving 15000 that were behind. *Friday* 6th, when the Vessel was ready to sail, I having been too Negligent before, had a great deal of Trouble to make the necessary Provision for my Voyage in such a Hurry. Here the Reader must give me leave to put an end to this Volume of the Account of *China*, to begin the next with the *Philippine* Islands.

Containing the most Remarkable Things he saw in the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## BOOK I

### CHAP. I

The Author's Voyage from Macao, to the Philippine Islands.

*The End of the Fourth Volume, or Account of China.*

It was now the 11th of May 1697, when the Captain of the ship being ready to sail, gave a Noble Farewell Dinner to his Friends, at which I was, and at which we dined with some of the chief Customers Clerks, who had been waiting for us, and who had been waiting for us, and who had been waiting for us.

Having had Clerk come aboard with some Officers to launch the Vessel, he came to China, to see whether there were any Chinese Men or Women aboard. The vessel had been launched by permission of the Captain, for the purpose of having a few more of the Chinese Men and Women aboard. The vessel had been launched by permission of the Captain, for the purpose of having a few more of the Chinese Men and Women aboard. The vessel had been launched by permission of the Captain, for the purpose of having a few more of the Chinese Men and Women aboard.

A VOY.





A  
VOYAGE

Round the WORLD,

By Dr. John Francis Gemelli Careri.

PART V.

Containing the most Remarkable Things he saw in  
the PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

*The Author's Voyage from Macao, to the Philippine Islands.*

Gemelli.  
1697.  
Intro-  
duction.

SO great is the Dignity and Excellency of Humane Nature, and so active those Sparks of Heavenly Fire it partakes of, that they ought to be look'd upon as very Mean, and Unworthy the Name of Men, who thro' Pusillanimity, by them call'd Prudence, or through Sloath, which they stile Moderation, or else through Avarice, to which they give the Name of Frugality, at any Rate withdraw themselves from performing Great and Noble Actions. Many make it their business to extol the Glorious undertakings of others, both in Verse and Prose; and yet very few will attempt those things that may Purchase them such Praise. It is easy to find many Poets and Orators, who make it their business to Panegyricize Alexander, Caesar, Themistocles and Scipio, who had not the Heart to imitate them in any one thing. Having from my Youth, been an utter Enemy to this Vice, and being taught by custom to endure the Fatigues of long Voyages; I resolv'd without any demur to Sail from Macao, to the Philippine Islands, in the Spanish Vessel bound thither with Silks, as has been mention'd in

the last Volume; in order to expose my self afterwards, to the most dangerous Voyage that can possibly be imagin'd, in which for seven Months, I was toss'd by most Boisterous and Frightful Storms.

It was now the 7th of April 1696, when the Captain of the Ship being ready to Sail, gave a Noble fare-well Feast to his Friends, at which I was, and after Dinner went aboard, thinking the Spanish Merchants too dainty, who staid ashore to enjoy their Beds one Night the more. Sunday 8th, the Xupu, or Customs head Clerk came aboard with other Officers to search the Vessel, according to Custom; to see whether there were any Chinese Men or Women aboard. Tho' they had been abundantly presented by the Captain, yet their insatiable avarice, put new Projects of Interest into their Heads, notwithstanding the agreement made the day before. They said they must make a new search among the Silks, to see whether there were any yellow, or that had Dragons wrought in it with five Claws, which are the Emperor's peculiar Device, or Mark

Extor-  
sions of Cu-  
stom-  
house Of-  
ficers.



Gemelli.  
1697.

mark of Distinction, and there being of both sorts abroad, and both prohibited to be exported, there was no Remedy but Compounding the matter for a Sum of pieces of Eight, whereupon they all went away about Noon, well satisfy'd Being deliver'd from the troublesome Custom-house Officers, after Dinner when the Tide serv'd, we weigh'd Anchor, and fell down with it, the Wind not proving very favourable. Coming up with the Fort of the Bar, we kept so close under the Land, that the Vessel run a Ground; but one *Savaletta* a *Biscainer*, who was an able Sailer, carrying out an Anchor, soon brought her off. Having saluted the Fort with five, of six Brads Guns the Vessel carry'd, we held on our way; but at Midnight came to an Anchor among some Islands 12 Leagues from *Macao*. That Night there came up a *Lorgia* or Bark, with some Bales of Silk for the Pilot. Whilst the Silks were putting aboard, a *Moor*, and another Slave of *Timor*, hid themselves aboard our Vessel, in order to go away to *Manila*, but the Captain made them be found out, and put aboard the *Lorgia*, notwithstanding the *Moor* rather than be turn'd away, say'd, *he would become a Christian*.

The Author at Sea.

*Monday* 9th, the Wind being contrary, we weigh'd Anchor late, and advanced but two Leagues. *Tuesday* 10th, the Wind being fair, we hoisted Sail about Noon, and held on our course, not only all Night, but *Wednesday* 11th, got out of the narrow Channels, among the Islands into the open Sea. About Sunset, we sail'd by the *White Rock*, which is very dangerous. *Thursday* 12, the Wind blew so fresh, that we made much way; and as before we steer'd East, to avoid the Flats which stretch twelve Miles in length; from this time forward, we stood East South East, which is the direct Course for the Island of *Manila*. *Friday* 13th, the Wind was so full in our Teeth, that we could not gain Ground, and to add to it, on *Saturday* 14th, the Current carry'd us away to the Southward. *Sunday* 15th, the Wind abated, and *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, till Sun set, we were becalm'd; but a Gale starting up afterwards, we began to make way. This pass'd like a Dream, for it lasted only that Night, and we were again becalm'd, upon *Maunday*, *Thursday* in the Morning. *Friday* 20th, the Sailors catch'd a great Shark with a hook, and found in its belly three small ones, which being

A Calm.

cast into the Sea, scudded about. Some said the great one was a Female, and the small ones her Young, whom she had swallow'd, that they might not be lost, and that they use to carry them under their Fins, for the same reason. Others were of Opinion they had been hatch'd in her Belly out of Eggs, which is more likely, if we consider there are some sorts of Fish that breed in their Bellies, as is daily observ'd in Eels. The Calm held Holy *Saturday* and *Easter Sunday*, which was kept, as well as such a small Vessel would permit. *Tuesday* 24th, the Wind blew fair a while, but the Calm return'd, *Wednesday* 25th. *Thursday* 26th, after Noon the Wind came up again, and carry'd us so far, that on *Friday* 27th, we saw the Land of *Illocos*, in the Island of *Manila*. *Saturday* 28th, we coasted along with a fair Wind, so that *Sunday* 29th, we discover'd *Cape Bolinao*, and the Land of *Pangasinan*, Metropolis of the Province. *Monday* 30th, continu'd coasting the Island of *Manila*.

*Tuesday* the 1st of *May*, there being but little Wind, we drew close under the Shore; and *Wednesday* 2d, it was so Calm, that we could not get by two little Islands, call'd *Las dos Ermanas*, or *The two Sisters*. *Thursday* 3d, made as little way. *Friday* 4th, advanced no faster, and could scarce come up with *Pla-ya-onda*. In this place is a small Fort, with 20 *Spaniards* in it, sent thither by the Governor of *Manila* as a Punishment. The *Dominican* Fathers have a Mission-house there, to instruct the *Indians* that are converted to the Faith. *Saturday* 5th, we saw a Prodigy, upon the Sea, that is, a vast quantity of Water drawn up into the Air, the *Spaniards* call it *Manga*, the *English* a Spout. The former said it was form'd in the Air like a Rain-bow; but would not grant upon any Account, that the only difference between them, was that the Rain-bow, was compos'd of smaller drops, and the Spout of greater. It was the forerunner of a mighty Storm, which rose at Midnight, and lasted till next day at Noon, putting us in Danger of being lost; but ceasing then, we weather'd *Cape Capones*, so call'd, because of two little Rocks lying off a little distant from it. This Cape butts out far into the Sea, and is therefore troublesome to weather. That Night we Anchor'd opposite to the Bay of *Marrimau*, because it was not thought fit

A Spout.





Gemelli.  
1696.

to enter it in the Dark, by reason of the Flats. *Monday* 7th, the Anchor was weigh'd betimes, but little way made, for want of Wind, and we scarce got to *Cape Botan*. At Sun-set the Wind blew hard, with Thunder, Lightning, and Rain, driving us forward, not without Danger. Next we pass'd by the Rocks call'd *De las Puercas y Puercuquitos*, that is, the Sows and Pigs, being two great, and five little ones, at the Mouth of the Channel near the Island *Maribeles*, and another call'd *la Monja*, or the Nun. As we came up the Channel, between the Island *Maribeles*, and the *Punta del Diablo*, or the Devil's point, the House upon *Mirabeles* put up a Light, that we might not run aground in the day & Night. Perceiving that the Guard of the Island of *Ilas*, or *Maribeles*, had not discern'd us, by reason of the Dark-ness, we set up a Light to give notice; and then the Ensign who was upon Guard, came in a small Boat to examine us, and know whence we came. He came aboard, and having stay'd an Hour, telling us how Affairs stood at *Manila*, went his way. Sailing on all Night, on *Tuesday* 8th of *May*, we found our selves directly opposite to the Castle of *Cavite*. Whilst we were drawing nearer to *Manila*, Colonel *Andaya* came aboard, to see our Captain. He was fatigued coming, and going, with six *Pedereroes*. With him came several others, among whom was *D. Gabriel de Sturis of Pampilona*, who being a Professor of the Civil-law, as well as I, we soon contracted Friendship. They brought a good Refreshment of Chocolate, Grapes, Melons, and other Fruit of the Country, which we had need enough of, after our Fatigue.

The Au-  
thor Lands

Being inform'd that *F. Antonine Turio* of *Messina*, was Rector of *Manila*, I went ashore that same day to see him, and with his assistance provide me a Lodging. He rejoyc'd at my coming, for *F. Turchetti*, had sent him an Account of it from *China*, perswading him I was an Apostolick Emiffary, sent to inquire into the differences between the Millioners and Vicars Apostolick, of which Opinion many more were at *Manila*. Asking *F. Rector* what day of the Week and Month it was there, he told me that at *Manila*, it was *Monday* the 7th of *May*, whereas according to my Reckoning and Journal begun in *Europe*, from East to West, and according to the reckoning of the Por-

tuense, I took it to be *Tuesday* the 8th of *May*, the Feast of the Apparition of *S. Michael*. This surpriz'd me very much at first, seeing I should have two *Tuesdays* in one Week, one at Sea, and the other at *Manila*; but afterwards considering that the Tables of the Sun's declination are made for one fix'd, and determinate Meridian; and that all the interval of time, the Sun spends with the motion of the *Primusmobile*, performing his Round, from his departure from one Meridian, till his return to the same, is divided into 24 spaces, call'd Hours, my admiration ceas'd Two Vessels therefore departing from the same Meridian upon the same day, and the one Sailing East, the other West, with the same Tables of declination, when they have both run round the World, and return to the place whence they set out, it will appear that the Ship which sail'd East, will reckon a day more than in reality the Sun has made, according to the Tables of Declination; for as the Ship gains Meridians Eastward, so the days it reckons are all less than twenty four Hours, and every fifteen Degrees, it runs to the Eastward, the Days will have lost an Hour, and so Proportionably ninety Degrees will cut off six Hours, and the Sun will fall short so much of the Declination, set down in the Tables for that day either increasing, or diminishing. So when the Vessel has made the whole round Eastward, running over the 360 Degrees, which answer to a whole Day, the Sailer who comes into the Port, will take it to be one day, according to his computation of short days, but in reality, and according to the Tables by which the Inhabitants of the Port, are govern'd it will be a day short of his reckoning; and therefore if on that day, the Declination increases, it is certain all that must be deducted, that the said Declination rises in a day, and if the Declination falls short, so much must be added, to come up to the Declination of the Tables, which is true, and immutable. The contrary happens to the Ship that Sails Westward; for the further it goes from the Port, the diurnal Motion of the Sun, will be the more above twenty four hours and therefore the Sailer will always reckon greater days, that is, every 15 Degrees he removes from the Meridian where he set out, he will gain an Hour, and in 90 Degrees, six hours more than the

Reasons  
for losing  
or gaining  
a day at  
Sea.





*Gemelli.*  
1697. the Tables set down; and lastly, having run round the World, will find one Day less in his Journal than is in the Tables, and therefore will come to his Port, according to his Account a Day short of the Account of the Place. In this Case he must add all that the Sun increases in Declination from one Day to another, deducting what is wanting that Day; all that has been said will be the plainer by the following Example.

Two Vessels sail'd from the Port of *Lisbon* on the 1st of *May* 1630, the one East, the other West, and having both sail'd round the World, return'd together to the same Port of *Lisbon* on the 1st of *May* 1631, being the Third after Leap Year. On that Day according to the Tables, the Sun's Declination was 15 Degrees, and 6 Minutes, and its Increase from one Day to another is 18 Minutes; that Day at *Lisbon* hapned to be *Thursday*; but he that had sail'd Eastward having made the Days less, it follow'd of necessity, that at the end of his Voyage he had a whole one over; and found by his reckoning that he was come to *Lisbon* upon *Friday* the 2d of *May*, and therefore said the Sun's Declination was 15 Degrees, and 24 Minutes, which was not true, because according to the Tables he came to the Port on the 1st of *May*, when the Sun's Declination was but 15 Degrees, and 6 Minutes. Therefore deducting the 18 Minutes the Sun at that time advances in a Day, there remains the true Declination of the first of *May* 1631. But he that sail'd West, and consequently had longer Days, of necessity at the end of his Voyage found a Day short, so that according to his Account he thought he had come to *Lisbon* on *Wednesday* before the 1st Day of *May*, and therefore found the Declination on his Tables to be 14 Degrees, and 48 Minutes, but saw he was deceiv'd, finding at the Port it was the 1st of *May*, and the Sun's Declination 15 Degrees, and 6 Minutes. Therefore adding 18 Minutes to 14 Degrees, and 48 Minutes, it produces 15 Degrees, and 6 Minutes, the Sun's true Declination on the 1st of *May*. Thus the two Ships we speak of, according to their Reckoning, differ'd from one another two Days, because that which sail'd East, thought he came to the Port of *Lisbon* on *Friday* the 2d

Vol. IV.

of *May*, and the other believ'd he came on *Wednesday* the last of *April*; but according to the true Account both Vessels arriv'd on the 1st of *May*. If it were possible to make a Watch so true, as that it should never Err; a Sailor departing from *Naples* with it going, and Sailing round the World, would at his Return to *Naples* find the same Day without any Mistake. So setting out of *Naples* at six of the Clock, and Sailing 90 Degrees in six Hours, as the Sun runs (were this possible to be done) when he would believe it to be twelve in the Meridian he came to, as it was where he left, he would to his Astonishment find it was still six of the Clock.

Having therefore found what I say to be true by Experience, I shall hereafter proceed in my Journal according to the Computation of *Manila*, sinking a Day I had over according to the Computation of the East, and *Macao*, and instead of *Tuesday* the 8th, I will call it *Monday* the 7th. *Tuesday* the 8th, I return'd to the Vessel for my Baggage, and din'd there with *D. Dominick de Seila* the Factor, who staid there to take Care of it, till it was Search'd. Three Hours before Sun-set, Captain *Basarte* sent Word every one might carry off his Equipage, because the King's Duties were fix'd at 3000 pieces of Eight, which was a small matter for the value of 200000 pieces of Eight, the *Chineses* paying Six per Cent. I landed with my Equipage near *St. Dominick's Gate*, where I found an Adjutant sent by the Governor, who told me he expected me at his Palace. I went thither immediately, and was courteously receiv'd and treated with Sweetmeats and Chocolate. He was a Gentleman as Honourable as Curious, and therefore kept me with him four Hours, enquiring concerning the Customs of those Kingdoms and Nations I had travell'd through; so that his Coach and six Horses being ready to carry him out to take the Air, he caus'd the Horses to be taken out to satisfy his Curiosity. When I took my Leave he civilly offer'd me any thing I should stand in Need of. I sent my Goods to an Apartment in the College, whither the Rector came to Honour me, as he had done the Night before.



CHAP. II.

The Description of the City Manila, and its Suburbs.

Gemelli.  
1697.  
Situation  
of Mani-  
la.

**M**anila is seated in 14 Degrees, and 40 Minutes of North Latitude, and 148 Degrees of Longitude. For this Reason the Days and Nights are always of a Length, or at least never vary above an Hour Winter and Summer; but is excessive Hot, as being under the Torrid Zone. It stands upon that Point of Land, where the River that comes out of the Lake runs into the Sea; and whence Ragia the Moor, who had fortify'd himself with Ramparts upheld by Palm-trees, and furnish'd with small Guns, was Beaten out by Michael Lopez on the 19th of June 1571. Its Compass is two Miles, its Length a third of a Mile. The shape of it is Irregular, being narrow at both Ends, and wide in the Middle. It has six Gates, call'd *De los Almazenes*, or of the Magazines; *Santo Domingo*, or St. Dominick; *Parian*; *Puerta Real*, or the Royal Gate; *St. Lucia*; and the *Postigo*, or the Postern. The Wall on the side next Cavite is strengthen'd with five little Towers, with Iron Guns; but on the Angle next the Land is a noble Bulwark, call'd *la Fundicion*, or the Foundry; and beyond it another not Inferior to it, betwixt which two is *Puerta Real*, or the Royal Gate, which is also well furnish'd with Brass Guns, and good Outworks. Further on is the Gate of *Parian*, so call'd because it looks to the Village of that Name, over which there is very good Brass Artillery. Going along still by the River side, the next is St. Dominick's Tower, as being near the Monastery of the Dominicans, and so going on the Circumference of the City ends at the Castle, which Terminates the length of the City. Thus on the South it is wash'd by the Sea, and on the North and East by the River, over which there are Drawbridges to enter at the Royal Gate, and that of *Parian*.

Buildings.

The Palaces of Manila, tho' they be all of Timber above the first Floor, yet are beautiful to behold for their handsome Galleries. The Streets are broad, but the frequent Earthquakes had spoil'd their Uniformity; several Houses and Palaces being overthrown, and little hope of Re-building them; and this is the Reason why the Inhabitants Live in Wooden Houses. Manila contains about 3000 Souls, but these of such different Mixtures as to Qualities, and Colour,

that they are distinguish'd by several strange Names. This has hapned by the Conjunction of Spaniards, Indians, Chinese, Malabares, Blacks, and others Inhabiting that City, and Islands depending on it; as is also fallen out in the Portuguese Conquests in the East Indies, and the Kingdoms of Peru and Mexico in the West Indies. They call him *Criollo*, whose Father is a Spaniard, and Mother a West Indian, or the contrary; *Mestizo* is the Son of a Spaniard, and an East Indian; *Castizo*, or *Tirzeron* of a Mestizo Man and Woman; *Quartaron* of a Black Man and Spanish Woman; *Mulato* of a Black Woman and White Man; *Grifo* of a Black Woman, and *Mulato*; *Sambo* of a *Mulata* Woman, and an Indian; and *Cabra* of an Indian Woman, and *Sambo*; and so other ridiculous Names.

Inhabi-  
tants.

The Women of Quality in Manila go in the Spanish Habit; the common Sort have no need of Tailors, for a piece of Indian Stuff call'd *Saras*, wrapp'd about their Middle, and hanging down, serves for a Petticoat; and another they call *Chinina* from the Waste upwards, for a Waistcoat. The Legs and Feet stand in need of no Hose and Shooes by reason of the Heat. The Spaniards are Clad after the Spanish Fashion, only on their Feet they wear Wooden Clogs, because of the Rains. The Indians are forbid wearing Stockins, and they must of necessity go bare Legg'd. Those that Live well have always a Servant to carry an Umbrello to save them from the Sun. The Women have fine Chairs, or Hammocks, being Nets hanging by a long Pole carry'd by two Men, in which they are carry'd at their Ease.

Habit.

Tho' Manila be small, if we look upon the Circumference of its Walls, and the Number of Inhabitants, yet it will appear large if we include its Suburbs; for within a Musket Shot of the Gate of *Parian*, is the Habitation of the Chinese Merchants call'd *Sangleys*, who in several Streets have rich Shops of Silk, Purcellane, and other Commodities. Here are found all Arts and Trades, so that all the Citizens are worth, runs through their Hands, through the Fault of the Spaniards and Indians, who apply themselves to nothing. There are about 3000 of them in this Suburb, and as many more about the Islands; which is permitted them, if not as Christians, at least in

Suburbs.

Chinese  
Quarter.





in hopes they may become such, tho' many are Converted for fear of being Banish'd. There were formerly 40000, but abundance of them were put to Death in Tumults they rais'd at several times, and particularly that on St. Francis's Eve in 1603, and they were afterwards prohibited staying in the Island by his Catholick Majesty. This Order is very little observ'd, for there always remain behind hid many of those that come every Year in 40, or 50 *Chiam-pans* loaded with Commodities; the Profit being very great at *Manila*, which they could not find in *China*, by reason of the small Price Manufactures bear. The Merchants or *Sangleys* of *Perian* are govern'd by an *Alcade*, to whom they allow a good Salary, as they do to the Solicitor their Protector, to his Steward, and other Officers, besides all the Duties and Taxes to the King. They pay his Majesty 10000 pieces of Eight a Year for the Privilege of Playing at *Metua*, at their new Year, and yet this Permission is but for a few Days, that they may not throw away other Men's Moneys. *Metua* is the Game of Even or Odd, at which they Play laying down small heaps of Mony to be Won or Lost by guessing Right. They that use this Sport are so Expert, that they know the Number by the Dimensions of the Heap, and sometimes they sharply withdraw a Piece to make their Number fall Right. The *Spaniards* keep these *Chineses* very much under, not suffering them to be in Christian Houses at Night, and obliging them to be without Light in their Houses and Shops, to break them of the abominable Vice that Nation is inclin'd to.

Other Suburbs or Hamlets.

Over the Bridge adjoyning to *Parian*, or the Suburbs or Hamlets of *Tondo*, *Minondo*, *Santa Cruz*, *Dilao*, *S. Miguel*, *S. Juan-de-Bagumbaya*, *Santiago*, *Nuestra-Sennora-de-la-Hermita*, *Malati*, *Chiapo*, and others, to the number of 15 in all, Inhabited by *Indians*, *Tagalis* and other Nations, under the Government of an *Alcade*. The Houses are generally of Wood, near the River and standing on Pillars, with Boats going up to them, after the manner of *Siam*. The Tops of them are cover'd with *Nipa*, or Palm-Tree Leaves; the Sides are of Cane, and they go up Ladders to some of them, because the Ground is moist and sometimes full of Water. In the time of the petty King *Matanda*, *Tondo* was Fortify'd with Ramparts and Cannon, but could make little Resistance against

the *Spaniards*. In the space between these Hamlets on both sides of the River, as far as the Lake of *Babi*, there are Gardens, Farms and Country Houses, pleasant enough to behold, so that looking on it altogether, it is much like the large scattering Villages of *Siam*.

Wednesday 9th, after other Visits I went to wait upon the Father Provincial of the Jesuits, and he being a very knowing Person, and who had travell'd much, particularly in *America*; we spent the rest of the Day in Discourse of several sorts, but especially arguing whether *California* was an Island as some imagine, or a part of the Continent joyn'd to *New Spain*. The Provincial was of Opinion it was part of the Continent, because some Fathers of the Society having gone up the Mouth of its Streight which is 60 Leagues over, and run up it many Leagues, found at last that there was but very little Water in the Channel, and could go no further; by which he guess'd that long Bay had no communication with the Northern Sea, so as to make *California* an Island.

*California* whether an Island.

Thursday 10th, I went to the Monastery of *S. Clare*. The Church is little but has three considerable Altars. In the Monastery are 40 Nuns of the Order of *S. Francis*, who live upon Alms given them by the King and many private Persons, being such strict Observers of their Rules that they receive no Portions nor Servants. These good Religious Women came first out of *New Spain* in 1621. Next I saw the Royal Chapple seated before the Castle, apart from the Governour's Palace. It is well adorn'd with Images, and the high Altar is all gilt, as are the two side ones, and that in the Wall on the right Hand. At the end of the Chapple there are two Quires, one over another, both well wrought. Eight Chaplains serve it with an Allowance of 15 Pieces of Eight per Month, and 50 to the Chaplain Major, all paid out of the King's Revenue, and these may be chang'd at the Governour's Pleasure. They are oblig'd to bury the Souldiers, and have a settled Allowance for Masses for their Souls. Upon great Days the Governor is on the right or Gospel side of the Altar, with a Chair on a Floor lifted up a Step, and the *Oydores* or Judges of the King's Court on the left, next to whom are the *Alcades* of the City.

Chapple Royal.

Friday 11th, I went to the Church of the *Misericordia*, dedicated to *S. Elizabeth*, in which Monastery the Orphan Daugh-

Orphans Hospital.



Gemelli.  
1697.

Daughters of *Spaniards* and *Mestizos* are receiv'd, and if they Marry have a Portion of 300 and sometimes 400 Pieces of Eight given them. If they will be Nuns they have also an Allowance for it, they are 40, or 50 at most. The Church has a fine high Altar, and two side ones.

Augustinians.

Saturday 12th, I was in the Monastery of the Fathers of the Order of *S. Augustin*, which is very large and has spacious Dormitories vaulted. The Church is also vaulted, but low. There are in it 15 Altars well gilt, and some of them with Antependiums of beaten Silver. The Sacristy is rich and handsome. On the outside the Church has a good Front, but most of the Structure is Wood, because of the continual Earthquakes, so that it was easily Burnt in 1582. There are in the Monastery about 30 Religious Men.

The Castle.

Sunday 13th, I saw the Castle of *S. James*, seated as was said before, at the West end of the City, shut in on one side by the Sea, and on the other by the River. The Ditch that parts it from the City is very deep and fill'd with the Flood, there is a Drawbridge over it. At the two Ends of the Ditch there are two good Bulwarks, one close to the River, the other not far from the Sea, both furnish'd with good Cannon. The other Point of the Triangle Westward near the Sea, is defended by a great Tower, which Guards the Mouth of the River, and the Port (which is only fit for small Vessels) with two small Batteries level with the Water. After passing two Gates is the Corps de Garde, and then a large Place of Arms; opposite to which is the second Corps de Garde, the Governor of the Castle's House, and another Place of Arms.

Jesuits College.

The College of the Fathers of the Society is very large, and adorn'd with high and long Vaults and spacious Dormitories, but all above the Ground-Floor is Wood for fear of the Earthquakes. For the same reason it is all supported by high Pillars, that the weight may not lye upon the Wall which would not be able to withstand such shaking, which same thing is us'd in all the Houses in the Islands. In the middle is a stately Cloister, and the Church, which is one of the best in the City. The high Altar is made like a Semicircle, all well adorn'd with Pillars, and delicate Carving richly gilt, which shines the more by reason of the nearness of the Cupula. Six other Altars well gilt answer the high Altar. The

Front over the great Gate is of Carv'd Stone very lightly. This College is of the Invocation of *S. Ignatius*, and was founded upon the Arrival of the first Bishop of *Manila* in 1581, by *F. Antony Seden-y-Alonso*. Joining to the same is the College of *S. Joseph*, where at this time there are 40 Collegians studying Humanity, Philosophy and Divinity; for all Degrees are given in it. It has particular Revenues besides the King's Allowance; and some Collegians pay 150 Pieces of Eight a Year. They are Clad in Purple with red Cloth Gowns. The Graduates by way of distinction from the Humanists, wear a thing like a Collar of the same Cloth.

Monday 14th, I went to see the Cathedral, which is large but not well adorn'd within, the Walls being black, and the Altars in no good order. It has in all 12 Chappels and Altars besides the high Altar. The Roof is supported by 12 Pillars, 6 on a side. The Quire is near the great Gate and there sits the Archbishop, whose Revenue is 6000 Pieces a Year, with 12 Cannons who have 4 or 500 each out of the King's Revenue, because there are no Tithes. *F. Francis-Dominick-de-Salazar* came in 1581, to be the first Bishop of *Manila*, and the first Archbishop in 1598. was *F. Ignatius-de-Santi-Banner* of the Order of *S. Francis*.

Cathedral

Tuesday 15th, I saw the Church of the Barefoot Fathers of the Order of *S. Augustin*, which tho' small is well set out, there being 7 Altars well gilt, and the Roof handsome enough.

Barefoot Augustinians.

Wednesday 16th, I was in the Church of *S. Dominick*, which if it were not dark, would be one of the best in the City. There are in it 8 Altars well Painted, but not well Gilt, no more than is the Roof. The Dormitories and Galleries are large enough. These Religious Men came to settle at *Manila* in 1587. Adjoining to the Church is the College of *S. Thomas*, whose Revenue maintains 50 Collegians, to study the Sciences. Their Habit is Green, with carnation Satten Gowns. There is another College call'd of *S. John Lateran*, belonging to the same Dominican Fathers, where about 70 Boys are taught to Read and Write, to be remov'd from thence to that of *S. Thomas*, there to study Humanity, Philosophy and Divinity, and to take their Degrees as they do in that of *S. Joseph*; yet with this difference that none but the Sons of *Spaniards* are admitted into the College of *S. Thomas*; but in the other

Dominicans.





whether they admit those of *Mestizos*, who are Clad in Blew, and oblig'd upon Festivals to serve in the Royal Chappel, as maintain'd in a College of a Royal Foundation. They are receiv'd Gratis in both of them. His Catholick Majesty out of his goodness allows Oyl

for the Lamps, and *Spanish* Wine for the Masses to all the Churches here mention'd, and all others in the Islands. But where there are Commendaries or Baronies, the Possessor pays the Curate, and every 500 Houses are made to allow 25 Pounds of Oil.

## CHAP. III.

*What more the Author saw in Manila, after his return from Cavite.*

A Galeon being shortly to sail for *New Spain*, whither I was desirous to go, I desir'd the Governour to grant me my Passage aboard it; which he very honourably did, notwithstanding the great Difficulties that commonly occur in such Cases; because there are a great many *Spanish* Merchants that desire to come from thence every Year to the *Phillippine* Islands on account of Trade, and there is but one Ship which cannot carry so many, and therefore they get mighty Recommendations to secure their Passage a Year before. However the Governor because I was a Stranger, and he had all this while taken much pleasure in discoursing with me, prefer'd me before another; ordering me to go to *Cavite*, where the Galeon lay, and he would order I should have Conveniences allow'd me aboard it. Accordingly I went on *Thursday* 17th, and having a little Cabbin assign'd me, which was to be my Prison for a Voyage of 7 Months, I found much difficulty about my Diet; for the Captain, Pilot, Master and Mate, being desir'd by the Castellán of *Cavite* to admit me to their Table, excus'd themselves, saying, They had already undertaken to furnish so many Passengers, as could be maintain'd by the Provisions they were allow'd to put aboard. I was therefore oblig'd to agree with the Boatswain, who with difficulty consented to do it for an hundred Pieces of Eight, to oblige the Governor of the Castle; whereas it is usual to pay 5 or 600 Pieces of Eight for a Cabbin and Diet, because the Cabbin costs more than the Provisions.

*Friday* 18th, I lodg'd at *Cavite* in the House of *Joseph* of *Milan*, who had been 30 Years Marry'd at *Cavite*. He was Master or chief Pilot to a small Vessel of the Kings, which was by his Majesty's Order to sail speedily for the *Mari-an* Islands, with Supplies, and to discover the Southern Islands particularly *Carolina*, discover'd some Years since, the

Conquest whereof had been lay'd aside. *Saturday* 19th, I return'd to *Manila*, and because the Religious mutter'd at my Stay in the Monastery, I thought of leaving that Lodging, that the F. Rector, who had Entertain'd me so Courteously, might not hear those indiscreet Complaints. They said my Apartment was for those who were to perform the Spiritual Exercise; and they knowing my speedy Departure would not allow me Leasure to enter upon it, as having Business to do in the City, told me I might stay, if I would go upon that Act of Piety. Being sensible of what they aim'd at, I told them I had not so much Leasure to perform that Devotion, which requir'd Time and Sedateness, and so left the Apartment.

*Sunday* 20th, I remov'd to the Apartment of F. *Amory* of *St. Paul*, Chaplain to the Royal Hospital. This Hospital was founded for the *Spanish* Soldiers. The King allows it 250 Pieces of Eight per. Month, whereof 40 to the Chaplain aforesaid, 25 to the Apothecary, 25 to the Steward, 25 to the Physician, and other Officers, and the rest is spent upon the Sick: Besides, the King allows Fowl, Rice, Grain, Wood, Salt, Sweetmeats and Cloth. As for the Fabrick it is very large, with Galleries that will hold 300 sick Men, and Rooms for all Servants. This Hospital was burnt in 1603, when a great part of the City was consum'd, as also the Monastery of *St. Dominick*, and the King's Magazines. *Monday* 21st. I went to return the Governor thanks for the Favours he had done me, he being then at a little Country House in a small Island made by the River, half a League from the City. He was retir'd thither to be more at leasure to dispatch the Galeon, the Court being shut upon the same occasion. This holds for a Month, that all the Ministers may have time to write to Court, and draw up all Processes and Informations that are to be sent thither. The House is hand-

Royal  
Hospital.





handsome tho' the upper Apartment be of Wood. The Garden is pleasant and has the prospect of the River, on which Boats are continually going up and down, carrying Provisions to the City from the Lake of *Bahi*. *Tuesday* 22d, I went two Miles out of Town to see the *Dorrina*, or Parish of the Fathers of the Orders of St. *Augustin*, otherwise call'd *Nuestra-Senora-de-los-remedios*. All the Front and Inside of the Church was adorn'd by a *Portuguese* Father, with Oister and other Sea-shells artificially placed, as is the Cloister and Galleries above; so that any Stranger that takes the pains to go thither, does not think his Labour lost. Before the Gate is a square Bank of Flowers parted in the form of a Cross, with little Trees that are a great beauty to it. *Wednesday* 23d. I saw the *Franciscans*. Their Church is small, but has six Altars well gilt, and adorn'd suitable to the Poverty they profess. These Fathers came to *Manila* on the second of *August* 1577, and were distributed to take care of Parishes. *Thursday* 24th, I went to see St. *Potenciana* a Monastery or rather Hospital, founded by the King for 16 poor Orphans, to whom he allows a competent Maintenance, and a Portion when they Marry. Marry'd Women are also admitted, and leud Women put in by the Magistrates, but they have no Communication with the 16 Orphans. The Whores are maintain'd by the King, and they are to Work for him. The Church has three decent Altars. *Friday* 25th, I went out at the *Puerta Real*, or Royal Gate to the Hospital of St. *Lazarus*, a Mile from the City. The Men were in the under Gallery, and the Women in the upper, all well serv'd at the King's Expence. Walking out on *Sunday* 27th, I went so far before I bethought me, that I was near the Powder-House three Miles from the City. Going in I found it was a small Fort, with little Towers and small Guns on them, and within the Place several Rooms where they make the Powder for the King's Service. *Monday* 28th, I saw a Cock fighting, a Sport so much us'd in the *Philippine* Islands, that whole Families are ruin'd by it. They breed them tame, and apart that they may be the more fierce when they come together. The Owners lay great Sums on their Heads, and fasten Gavellocks on their Heels; then they make them Peck one another on the Head, the more to enrage them, and then set them down together so

arm'd. They fall on more like Lions than Cocks, attacking, and rising one against another, till they tear their very Bowels out, and one is left Dead, or so wounded that the other remains Master of the Field.

*Tuesday* 29th, the Porter of the Royal Court shew'd it me. We went in at another Door than that which leads to the Governor's Apartment, and going up a large Stair-case, came into a fine Gallery, and then into the Hall handsomely hung with Damask. At the end was a great Canopy, and under it a long Bench cover'd with Silk, on which the Governor sits in the middle of the *Oydores*, or Judges, who take Place according to Seniority, with a great Table before them cover'd with Crimson Velvet, all eight Steps above the Floor. The Advocates, or Lawyers generally sit on two low Benches, out from under the Canopy, and on another little Bench the Relator, or Clerk, below on the Floor of the Hall opposite to the Judges, who as they sit together in a Body have the Title of Highness given them. Adjoining to this Hall is another Room, where they use to meet to Consult about important Affairs. There is also a Chapel to say Mass in, all well hung with Damask, and other Silks; and all the Structure beautify'd with Galleries placed for the Judges to Divert them.

The Governor's Palace adjoining to it, tho' a Timber Building for the most part, is large, and handsome. It is Square, and the Windows and Galleries uniform on every side, as well without, as in the Court, and wants nothing either for Ornament, or Conveniency. Before it is a spacious Parade, on which by reason of its Largeness, and being but little frequented, there grows as much Grass and Hay, as would keep several Horses.

*Wednesday* 30th, I went to *Dilao*, a Parish belonging to the *Recolets*. The Church is small, and the Convent no bigger than for eight Fryars. *Thursday* 31st, I saw the Parish belonging to the Fathers of the Society without the Walls of the City. The Church is large, but indifferently adorn'd. There they Administer the Sacraments to the *Chinese* Christians, and Preach in their Language.

*Friday* the first of *June*, I went to see the *Dominicans* Church of *Parian*, which is well adorn'd, and serv'd by three Priests, who assist the *Chineses*, and *Indians*. This is all that *Manila* affords remarkable for Churches, Palaces, or any



ny other Thing. I will conclude this Chapter with a strange Passage told me by *F. Francis Borgia*, of the Society of *Jesus*, Procurator of the Mission in the Philippine Islands, and by several Religious Men and Citizens of Reputation. In the Year 1680, *D. Maria de Quiros*, Wife to *D. Joseph Armixio*, was deliver'd

at *Manila*, after going two Years with Child, and the Birth was declar'd Legitimate. The matter of Fact is publick, and well known, and hapned very lately, but it being a very difficult Matter, and almost impossible to go two Years with Child, the Reader may believe as he pleases.

C H A P. IV.

The Author's short Journey to the Lake of *Bahi*

Bridges of Canes.

HAVING a particular Curiosity to see the Lake of *Bahi*, I set out towards it a Horseback on *Saturday* the 2d betimes. After riding six Miles, I pass'd through *Paragnach*, a Parish belonging to the Fathers of the Order of *St. Augustin*, where there being a Bridge of Canes over the River, the Horses were fain to be Swum over, which was repeated a League further in passing another Canal where there was another Bridge of Canes. What with these Delays, and the Guides not knowing the Way well, Night overtook me near a Farm of *St. Peter*, belonging to the Fathers of the Society, where I was forced to Lie. The Father who resided there made as much of me, as the Country and smallness of the Place would permit.

*Sunday* 3d, I proceeded on my Journey, but the Ignorant *Indian* having carry'd me again, as he did the Day before into plow'd Lands and Woods, where he knew not how to get into the Road again, I was oblig'd to put into *Vignan*, a Farm belonging to the *Dominicans*. I hear'd Mass, and then to be rid of the Folly of my Guide took a small Boat the best I could get. Leaving the Horses with a *Dominican* Father, I went up the River to the Lake, where I was well wet with the Water the Wind threw into the Boat. Not being able to cross a small Bay, to go to *Bagnos*, or the Baths as I design'd, I took a bigger Boat that hapned accidentally to come in my Way. About Sun-set it carry'd me to *Bagnos*, or the Baths, a Parish of the *Recollects*, where I was Courteously receiv'd.

A deep Lake.

*Monday* 4th, the *Indian* told me the Boat was gone, because the Water-men came thither with an ill Will; and I having a mind to go to another little Lake, took another Boat to carry me to it. This Lake is small in Compass, but very deep, and in the middle of it they find no Bottom. The Water is Blackish, tho' it stands on a Mountain not far from

the great one, which may proceed from the Minerals under it. In it there is a sort of unsavory bony Fishes. About it in the Day time there is an infinite number of large Bats, hanging on the Trees, one by another in Ropes. But towards Night they fly away in Swarms to the Woods a great distance off to get their Food, and sometimes they fly so thick together, that they darken the Air with their fleshy Wings, some of them six Spans long, which I was an Eye witness to whilst I staid at the aforesaid *Bagnos*, or the Baths. They know how to chuse in the thick Woods such Trees, whose Fruit ripens at certain Seasons, which they devour all the Night, making such a Noise that it is heard two Miles off. About break of Day they return to their Quarters. The *Indians* seeing the best Fruit God has provided for their Sustenance, especially the *Goyavas*, and Pears, destroy'd by these scurvy Birds, kill all they can of them; and revenging themselves thus at once save their Fruit, and provide themselves Meat, eating the Bats. They say their Flesh tastes like Rabbit, and indeed when they have dead them, and cut off their Heads, they are not at all unlike them. They take as many as they please without any great Trouble, for they bring down a great many with an Arrow. *Tuesday* 5th, I went to see the Water of the Baths; whereof there is at the Monastery a great Rivulet, which runs into two neighbouring Baths. It is so violent Hot that there is no enduring a Hand in it; but if a Hen is put in it Scalds off the Feathers, and the very Flesh from the Bones. And not only a Hen, but if a Crocodil should happen to go into it, the Water would kill it, and scald the Scales off. The Smoke which rises from the Spring, is no less than that of a flaming Furnace. It flows from the neighbouring Mountain, and running under the Monastery, casts such a Heat up to the Sweating-

Strange Bats.

Hot Waters.

H h h

Room,



*Gemelli.* Room, that it cannot be endur'd a quar-  
1697. ter of an Hour; for my part I was no  
fooner in, but I leap'd out again. A

*Portuguese* had the care of Building these  
Baths with the Alms of charitable Per-  
sons; afterwards by the King's Order  
an Hospital was Built there, but the care  
of the Sick in process of Time has been  
laid aside; and the Fathers residing there  
take care of Souls, and not of Bodies.  
It is to be observ'd, That the Water  
tho' Mineral, is as clear and well tasted  
as any other Water, and being cool'd  
is Excellent to Drink. I drank it all the  
while I was there Entertain'd by the Fa-  
thers, who use no other.

A cold Ri-  
ver over  
Minerals.

*Wednesday 6th*, I went half a League  
from the Monastery to see a little River,  
which runs from the Mountain, and  
whose Water is excessive cold, and very  
wholesome. Yet its Channel is upon Mi-  
nerals, for digging a little in the Sand  
there rises a very hot Water.

*Babi Lake.*

As for the great Lake of *Babi*, it is  
very long but narrow. Round about it,  
being 90 Miles in Compass, there are  
several Monasteries of *Franciscans*, *Aug-  
ustinians*, and *Jesuits*, because the Place  
is well Peopled, and Till'd by the *Indi-  
ans*. It abounds in Fish at all times.  
There are also in it Crocodils, and

Sword Fishes, but not like ours. These  
two Fight together furiously, because  
the Crocodil thinking himself absolute  
Lord of the Lakes, cannot endure any  
other Fish of Prey should be in them.  
For the most part the Sword Fish gets  
the better, for he perceiving his Enemy  
arm'd with Scales which bear off the  
Stroke of his sharp Sword, dives under  
Water, and strikes the Crocodil in the  
Belly, where he has no Scales, and so  
kills him. I was show'd a Sword six  
Spans long with Teeth on the sides, as  
sharp as Nails, or rather like a Saw, that  
pierces and cuts at once. The many  
Crocodils of this Lake do much Mischief,  
for there is never a Year but they de-  
vour many People, and kill Horses, and  
Cattle that Graze about, or Drink at the  
Lake. The *Indians* revenge themselves  
laying Snares for them with pieces of  
Meat, or Dogs, for the Crocodils are  
such lovers of Dog's Flesh, that they  
will leave a Man for it. *Thursday 7th*.  
I return'd by Water to *Vignan*, where I  
found my Horses had broke their Halters,  
and were run away, which made me  
stay till others were taken in the Farm,  
which carry'd me to *Manila* of *Saturday*  
the 9th.

## CHAP. V.

### Of the Government of Manila, and the adjacent Islands.

Arch-bi-  
shop, and  
Bishops.

THO' the *Philippine* Islands are very  
remote from *Europe*, and from his  
Catholick Majesty's Court, to whom they  
are Subject, yet they are excellently Go-  
vern'd. For Spirituall, there is an Arch-  
bishop at *Manila* chosen by the King,  
who decides all Matters not only within  
his own Diocess, but all Appeals from  
his Suffragan Bishops. If the Metropo-  
litans Sentence does not agree with the  
first, there lies an Appeal to the neigh-  
bouring Bishop of *Camerines* the Pope's  
Delegate. The King, as has been said,  
allows the Arch-bishop 6000 pieces of  
Eight a Year; and the Bishops of *Sibu*,  
*Camerines*, and *Cagayan* 5000. Besides  
these there resides at *Manila* a Titular  
Bishop, or Coadjutor, by the *Spaniards*  
call'd *Obispo de anillo*, or Ring Bishop,  
who succeeds in the first vacant Church,  
that there may be no Intermission in the  
Cure of Souls during six Years before a  
new Prelate can come. As for the In-  
quisition, there is a Commissary appoint-  
ed by that Court at *Mexico*.

For the Temporal Government there  
is a Governor with the Title of Cap-  
tain General, and President of the Royal  
Court, whose Authority lasts eight Years;  
and four *Oydores*, or Judges, and a Sol-  
licitor, but these are for Life. When  
this Court was erected in 1584, it con-  
sisted of two *Oydores*, or Judges, and a  
Sollicitor; and the President was Doctor  
*Santiago de Vera*. Sometime after a third  
Judge was added. Experience afterwards  
showing, that there was no need of such  
a Court, it was suppress'd by Order of  
the King and Council, and instead of it  
a Body of 4000 Men rais'd, which was  
perform'd in 1590. But in 1598. it was  
again erected, and D. *Francis Tillo* was  
appointed President over three *Oydores*,  
or Judges, and a Sollicitor. This Court  
does not only receive Appeals from the  
common Magistrates of the City, which  
are two *Alcades*, but from all the Islands;  
and it tries Violences committed by  
Church-Men like the Court of *Energa* in  
*Spain*. The Governor sits in it as Pre-  
sident,