



*Gemelli.*  
1695.  
one of which the said *Emir Gemla* presented to the *Great Mogul*; and that this General advancing into the Country of the *Naiche* of *Tanjaur*, a *Gentil*, and taking the City of that Name, Thousands of Women threw themselves into Wells on account of Religion.

*Ramanacor Pagod.*  
He told me further, That near the Island of *Ceylon*, there is another small Island call'd *Ramanacor*, with a *Pagod* of the same Name; at the Entrance whereof is a Trough of black Stone, and in it a Statue of Metal, with the Eyes made of Rubies; and that the *Gentils* break over it *Coco-Nuts* full of Water; and lay Figs there, to Eat them afterwards, as if they were Sanctify'd, and Drink that Water, as Holy. Within the further part of this *Pagod*, is another which they open once a Year; and there they adore a Brazen Idol call'd *Lingon*, which is a very lewd Figure, the Parts of Man and Woman appearing join'd together. Some *Gentils* wear it hanging about their Necks, out of Devotion, as the God of Nature.

Manner of going in Pilgrimage.  
All the *Gentils* are oblig'd to go once in their Life, at least, in Pilgrimage, to one of the four Principal *Pagods*; but the rich go several times, carry the Idols of their Places of Aboard in Procession, attended by Hundreds of People, and *Brachmans*; who, with long Fans made of Peacock's Feathers, drive away the Flies from the Idol lying on the Bier.

Superstitions at the Eclipse.  
Three Days before an Eclipse happens, the *Brachmans* having Notice of it, break all the Earthen Vessels, to use new Ones afterwards; and run all of them to the River to boil Rice, and other Things, and throw it in for the Fishes, and Crocodils, when they find the fortunate Hour is come, by their

Magical Books, and several Figures they make on the Gound with the Noise of Drums, and Latten Plates they beat. They cast themselves into the River to Wash whilst the Eclipse lasts; the *Brachmans* attend the richest Persons with clean Cloths to dry them, and then make them sit down on a piece of Structure six Spans Square, daub'd all about with liquid Cows Dung, that the Pismires may not run upon it in danger of being Burnt, whilst they Dress the Rice, and other Pulse. They cover several Figures made with powder'd Lime, on that Square with the same Dung, and then lay on two or three small Sticks of Wood to burn several Blades of Grain, with a great deal of Butter; and from the manner of the Flame to judge what plenty of Rice, and other Corn that Year will afford.

The chief *Divalis*, or Festivals are two, when the Moon decreases in *October*, and when she increases in *March*. All those Heathen Sorcerers work Wonders by the help of the Devil, but particularly their Juglers and Tumblers, who, without all doubt, deceive the Eye. They plant the Stone of any Fruit, and within two Hours the Tree grows up, Blossoms, and bears ripe Fruit. Others lay the Eggs under the Hen, and Hatch them at the same time; which can be nothing but meer Illusion. But I never saw it.

The Princes of *Asia* that are Idolaters, are the Kings of *Cochinchina*, *Tan-kin*, *Arachan*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *China*, and several *Chams* in great *Tartary*; in the Islands the King of *Japan*, and *Ceylon*, and some Royetelets of the *Molucco* Islands; as also all the *Rajas* in the *Mogul's* Empire, but of several Sects, some less Superstitious than Others.

CHAP. IV.

The Author continues the Account of what he saw in the Camp of Galgala.

HAVING desir'd a Christian Captain of *Agra*, to let me know when an Opportunity offer'd of seeing the King of *Visapor*, he sent on *Tuesday* the 22d of *March*, to appoint me to be at his Tent in the Morning, that we might go together to the King's Quarters to satisfy my Curiosity. I went accordingly, and he being ready, we both set out. Being come to the King's Tents,

we waited for him to Pass by, to go pay his Respects to the *Great Mogul*. In short, within an Hour I saw the unhappy King, whose Name was *Sikander*, come with a handsome Retinue. He was a sprightly Youth 29 Years of Age, of a good Stature, and Olive colour'd Complexion. *Aurenge Zeb* depriv'd him of his Liberty and Kingdom, as he did him of *Golconda*, in the Year 1685, upon





*Gemelli.* on Pretence that he had given *Savagi* Passage through his Country, which he could not have hindred, if he would.

1695. The true Original of the King of *Visapor's* Misfortunes was, That the Queen being left a Widow, and without Children, *Savagi*, who was offended at the King Deceas'd, for having caus'd his Father *Nair Savagi*, then Captain of the Guards to Die in a Goal, took the Field with a small Army of Scoundrels; and soon made himself Master of the Fortresses of *Rajapor*, *Rasigar*, *Crapaten*, *Dabul*, and part of *Malabar*. Some think that raising the Fortifications of *Rasigar*, he there found a great Treasure, which enabled him to continue the War. The Queen finding her self in that Condition, thought it convenient during the Minority of *Sikandar*, whom she had adopted for her Son, and bred up in the Doctrin of *Hali*, before the King's Death, to make a Peace, tho' Dishonourable; leaving to *Savagi*, the Country he had Conquer'd, yet to hold of her, and to pay half the Revenue as Tribute.

Original of the King of *Visapor's* Misfortunes.

At the same time *Pammiach*, who was Tributary to the same Crown, took up Arms to shake off that Yoke; relying on the natural Strength of his Country, lying between 27 in accessible Mountains, call'd *Setrais-pale*, among which there are Villages, and Lands Till'd by *Genitils* of the vile Tribe of *Faras*. *Aurenge-Zeb* seeing the Forces of the Kingdom, amounting to 30000 Horse, and as many Foot, employ'd against these Rebels, he laid hold of the Opportunity, and Besieg'd the City and Castle of *Visapor*; which he took after a vigorous Defence of three Years, made by *Sidi Mansuru*, a Black, who govern'd during the King's Minority, and carry'd away *Sikandar* Prisoner, to whom he afterwards allow'd a Million of *Roupies* a Year, to maintain him Decently.

Of the King of *Golconda*.

*Tanasia*, King of *Golconda*, who, in my Time was sixty Years of Age, had the same Misfortune. His General *Emir Gemla* being Disgusted, invited *Aurenge Zeb* to invade the Kingdom through his means. The Ambitious *Mogul* hastid thither, but notwithstanding his Intelligence with the Traitor, could not compass his Design; and was forc'd to return to his Country with Dishonour. He afterwards again attempted the Fortress of *Golconda*, but the Besieg'd making a resolute Defence, and an Army of 70000 Horse, and as many Foot keeping *Aurenge-Zeb's* Army in the Field within Bounds; both Sides thought fit to con-

clude a Peace on this Condition, that *Mahmud*, Son to *Aurenge-Zeb*, should take the King of *Golconda's* Daughter to Wife, and receive the Kingdom as a Portion, after the Father's Death.

When the War with *Akbar* was concluded, *Scialam* was sent with a powerful Army, to Attack *Golconda* a-new; but he either thinking the Conquest difficult, or overcome by *Tanasia's* Promises, to give him his Daughter in Marriage, and Assist him to secure his Father's Throne; so manag'd Affairs, that he obtain'd his Father's Consent to settle Peace, and tho' afterwards he receiv'd never so many repeated Commands, could never be prevail'd on to return to the Siege, but casting his Scimiter at his Feet, told him, He was a *Musulman*, and could not break the Peace he had Promis'd to keep.

*Scialam* thus refusing, *Aurenge-Zeb* march'd in Person, after he had Conquer'd the Kingdom of *Visapor*, with a mighty Army to Besiege *Golconda*. At his first coming, he secur'd the Pass on the River, and *Bagnagor*, where the Palace was, and then without staying to Fortify it, by the Advice of the *Franks* he had in his Service, who gave me this Relation, he went on to Besiege the Fortress, whither the King was retir'd. This being Built with vast great Stones, and encompass'd with a deep Ditch, held out a Siege of nine Months, tho' Batter'd by many Pieces of Cannon, and particularly by three Pieces of such a prodigious Bigness, that each of them was drawn by 500 Elephants, and 200 Oxen, if we may believe what the Soldiers told me; for they could make but a small Breach in a Fort that was not enclos'd with Walls, but with a Rock. At length, want of Provisions, and Distempers that rag'd in the Place, besides the Presents and Promises *Aurenge-Zeb* made, did not only prevail with the Defendants to Desert to him by degrees, letting themselves down from the Wall with Ropes in the Night, but corrupted the Governour, who surrendered the Fortress against the King's Will; he offering to pay a Tribute of three Millions, and 700000 *Roupies*, which *Aurenge-Zeb* refus'd, entring the Place Victorious in the Year 1686. *Azamscia* carry'd away the King Prisoner, who having a Collar of inestimable Value on, presented it to him; but his Father *Aurenge-Zeb* perceiving he carry'd him on an Elephant, cry'd out to him, because he had not Bound his Hands

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behind him. The Son answer'd, that he was a King, and he ought to be satisfy'd with depriving him of his Kingdom and Liberty. Having shut him up in the Fort of *Dolet-Abad*, the *Mogul* allow'd him a wretched maintenance of 20 *Roupies* a day; but a Son being Born to him in Prison, which he never had whilst on his Throne, in pity to the Infant Born at such an unfortunate time, he rais'd his allowance to 500 *Roupies* a day.

*Pannaich*, who had with considerable Forces assist'd the *Mogul* in Conquering the Kingdom, was rewarded with death, upon very slight jealousies; which enraging his Son, he refus'd to pay the Tribute, and retir'd among inaccessible Mountains; but a few years after, the

greater Power prevailing, he submitted to Pay Tribute, and receive a Governour appointed by the *Mogul* into his Dominions.

*Wednesday* 23d, I din'd with the Captain of *Agra*, who treated me very handsomly, after the Country manner. *Thursday* 24th, I was conducted to a Neighbouring *Pagod*, to see a Penitent, who held up his Arms, the Joints being hardned, or knit together so that he had no use of them. *Friday* 25th, I look'd out for some Company to go back with me to *Goa*, because the *Begarian* of *St. Stephen* and my Interpreter were both fled; but could find none. I spent my time in vain on *Saturday*, also seeking for Company.

## CHAP. V.

*The Author's return to Goa, the same way he came.*

THE Season was now so far advanc'd that to spend any more time at *Galgala* would have made me slip the opportunity of going over to *China*; therefore bearing patiently with my *Indian's* running away, I made the best of it, and resolv'd to venture all alone thro' a Country invest'd with Robbers and Enemies of Christianity. Having heard Mass on *Sunday* 27th, I mounted but very Melancholy; and believing when I came at Night to *Edoar*, I should find the *Caravan* of Oxen for *Bardes*, or some Christian of *Goa*, was disappointed of both. Setting out hence on *Monday* 28th, I came before Noon to the Village of *Rodelki*; where desiring a *Gentil* by signs to make me a Cake of Bread, the Knave instead of Wheaten Flower made it of *Machini*, which is a black Seed, that makes a Man giddy, and so ill tasted, that a Dog would not eat it. Whilst it was hot necessity made me eat that Bread of Sorrow; but could not swallow it cold, tho' I had none for three days. At Night I lay near the *Pagod* of *Mandapour*.

*Tuesday* 29th, meeting the *Caravan* of Oxen beyond *Onor*, I travel'd with it till Sun-set; but being necessitated to alight, and the *Caravan* going on, I lost sight of it, the Night growing dark. Then being left alone in the open Field, without any thing to eat, or place to take shelter, and in much dread of Robbers, I lay'd me down among the Bushes.

*Wednesday* 30th, when day appear'd, I went on alone, without any knowledge of the Road, but what the track of the Oxen show'd, and come betimes to *Beligon*. This City tho' made up of Mud Houses thatch'd, is very Populous, because of its Trade. It has a large *Bazar* and a good Fort, considering it belongs to *Moors*, all built of Stone, and encompass'd with a deep ditch full of Water; but it has little Canon in proportion to its bigness, and Garrison. Here I expected to have found the *Caravan* of Oxen belonging to *S. Stephens*, or at least to hear some News of it; but no Body understanding me, I was disappointed. *Thursday* the last of the Month, a *Moor* conceiving what I could not express, conducted me to *Sciapour*, a Mile thence, where I found the *Caravan*, ready to set out for *Bardes*: The *Canarines* belonging to it, who were subjects to *Portugal* show'd me a great deal of kindness; and finding I was spent with three days want, plentifully provided me with Foul and Rice; but could get no Bread, because the Natives do not eat any. The worst of it was, I must set out with them immediately, and tho' a *Canarin* help'd to hold me a Horseback, because of my Weakness, yet it went very hard with me. That Night we lay in a Wood near the Village of *Jambor*, belonging to a *Say* or Prince of the same name; the *Mogul* permitting some Lords

*Beligon*  
City.





to Possess these Barren Countries for a yearly Tribute.

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*Friday* the first of *April*, after a few hours riding we pass'd by some Cottages, where were the Officers of the Custom-house and Guards of the Roads, who are worse than Thieves. That Night we lay on the Mountain, near some little Huts of the Country People; of whom I could not buy a Chicken, or any thing else to support me.

*Saturday* 2d, we went down the steep and tedious Mountain of *Balagati*, and travell'd all day through *Savagi's* Country. The Guards, who like *Banditti* lay skulking about the Woods, stopp'd me, and by signs ask'd, whether I could shoot out of a Musket, or understood the Art of Gunnery; and answering by signs that I did not, they at last let me go, fearing the *Portuguese* should stop their People at *Goa*, because I pass'd for a *Portuguese*. Having travel'd a few Miles further, we lay in the Field, and had an ill Night of it, near a Lake.

*Sunday* 3d, being *Easterday*, after several hours Travelling, we pass'd by the *Mozul's* Guards and Custom-house. There I was again detain'd; not because they had any need of Gunners or Souldiers, but to make me pay Toll like a Beast; at length some Idolaters telling them, the *Portuguese*, who were but a Musket shot from thence would do the same, they let me go.

I went away to *Tivi*, and thence to Fort *S. Michael*, where the Castellan and his Wife perceiving I was sick, would not suffer me to go any further; but by all means would have me be their Guest; sending away immediately to *Pumberpa*, a Farm of the *Theatins* for a *Ballon*, or *Andora* to carry me to *Goa*.

As the *Ballon* or Boat was coming, an unmannerly *Portuguese* Souldier carry'd it away by force, and there being no *Andora* to be had, returning thanks to the Captain and his Wife, for the favour they had shew'd me, I desir'd them to order a Souldier to bear me Company to the aforesaid Farm. They were much displeas'd at the *Portuguese* rudeness, and caus'd his Captain to punish him, and perceiving I would stay no longer with them, sent a Souldier of the Castle to convoy me; who brought me to *Pumberpa* on *Monday* the 4th at Sun-setting. Here I was very lovingly receiv'd by the Factor, who gave me a good Supper, and after it an easy Bed to rest me.

*Tuesday* 5th, I cross'd the Canal in a

*Ballon* or Boat, and return'd to *Goa* to the aforementioned Monastery, of Fathers in a very ill condition. The Father *Profect* seeing me so sick, told me that had hapned because I would not take his advice; I answer'd *Hæc patior telis vulnera facta meis*. Both he and *F. Hippolitus* endeavour'd to recover me with good Fouls, to which the best Sauce was their kindness; and thus I recover'd my flitting Spirits. Weakness oblig'd me on *Wednesday* 6th to hire four *Boes*, or Porters to carry me in an *Andora*, to see what remain'd worth observing in *Goa*. They were all four satisfy'd with 15 *Pardaos*, which are worth six Crowns of *Naples* a Month.

*Thursday* 7th, I went to visit the Body of *S. Francis Xaverius*, at the Church of *Bon-Jesu*, or Good Jesus, being the profest'd House of the *Jesuits*. The Church is indifferent large and Arch'd, but has nothing of good Architecture, being more like a great Hall than a Church. It has an high Altar, with two on the sides, all well Gilt; and on the left a Chappel where the precious Body of *S. Francis* lies. It was in a Crystal Coffin, within another of Silver, on a Pedestal of Stone; but they expected a noble Tomb of Porphyry Stone, from *Florence*, order'd to be made by the Great Duke. Since, with the Pope's leave, the Saints Arm was cut off, the rest of the Body has decay'd, as if he had resented it; and therefore the *Jesuits* for nine Years past, do not shew it to any but the Vice-roy, and some other Persons of Quality. Being told as much at my first coming to *Goa*, I so far prevail'd, as to have the Vice-roy use his Power with the Provincial; and he not knowing how to refuse him, would at least defer the favour till that Morning; shewing me the Holy Body, with the Church shut, cloath'd in its Habit, which is chang'd every Year.

S. Francis  
Xaverius's  
Body.

*Friday* 8th, I went to see the Church of the *Italian Carmelites*, on a pleasant Hill. Tho' small, it is very beautiful, and Arch'd, as are all the Churches in *India*, with 6 Chappels, and an high Altar, well Gilt. The Monastery is handsome and well contriv'd, with excellent Cloisters and Cells, and a delicious Garden, in which there are *Chinese* Palm-trees which yield a pleasing shade; with their low and thick Leaves. There are also two Cinnamon Trees, like that of *Ceylon*. At present it is decay'd from what it was, before the *Italian* Fathers were confin'd

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by the King's Order, because only one Portuguese Father cannot take so much Pains. The first had been again receiv'd into Favour, but four of them Dy'd at Sea, coming from Portugal.

Saturday 9th, there being some Apprehension of the coming of Arabian Ships, all the Religious Men and Priests went down arm'd by Order of the Archbishop to the Fort of Aguada, to make good that Pass among the Soldiers.

Sunday 10th, I went to pay my Respects to the Vice-Roy, who receiv'd me very Courteously, and Discours'd with me in French about two Hours, about News from Europe and Asia, and when I took my Leave made me very civil Offers.

Monday 11th, the Commadore, a small Vessel, and a Fireship Sail'd out of the Harbour for the Gulph of Persia, to assist the King of Persia against the Iman of Mascate; who, with five Ships had Burnt the Portuguese Factory, and several Houses; robb'd the Custom-House, and carry'd away four Pieces of Cannon there were in the Fort, with the Arms of Spain on them, brought thither from Ormus. The King of Persia had then 90000 Men ready to send into Arabia Felix, against the Iman.

Vice-Roys  
Palaces.

There are three Palaces at Goa, for the use of the Vice-Roy. The chief of them, call'd the Fort, near the Church of the Theatins, and Vasco de Gama's Gate, has the Prospect of the Channel, and consists of excellent Apartments, and a Royal Chappel. In the Hall of it are the Pictures of all the Vice-Roys, and Governours of India, and in another all the Ships and Vessels that ever came out of Portugal, since the first Discovery of those Countries. In the same are kept the Courts of Judicature, or Exchequer, and others, and they Coin Mony, such as Pardaos of Silver, and St. Thomases, and Pardaos of Gold. The small Mony is made of a Metal brought from China, which is neither Copper, nor Latten, nor Lead, nor Pewter; but a Substance differing from them all, not known in Europe, and call'd Tutunaga, which they say has some mixture of Silver. The Chineses use it to make great Guns, mixing it with Brass. Of this, as was said, they make a very low sort of Coin at Goa, call'd Bazaruccos, 375 whereof make a Pardao, whose Value is four Carlines of Naples; and yet any small Matter, or Fruit may be Bought for one of these.

Coins.

The Vice-Roys do not Live in the

aforesaid Palace, because of the ill Air, but in that call'd Polvereira, or the Powder-House, two Miles from it, at the Entrance of the City, as was said elsewhere. Being at first design'd to make Powder in, it was not then fit to entertain a Vice-Roy; but has been enlarg'd by degrees. The third is the Fort of Pangi, near the Fort of Gaspar Diaz. The Vice-Roys have not Liv'd in it for many Yeats past, and at present the Garrison Soldiers are Quarter'd in it.

Tuesday 12th, News was brought of the loss of a Ship of the Portuguese Fleet, which had run upon some Rocks in the Port of Varsava. My Armenian Servant being Indispos'd, I Purg'd him with the excellent Rhubarb I Bought in Persia, where the best in the World grows, and he was soon well.

Wednesday 13th, I went with the Fathers to Divert me at the Farm of Pumburpa, and Thursday 14th, enjoy'd the good Company of some Friends that came thither from Goa. Friday 15th, we went a walking in the Noviciate of the Fathers of the Society, opposite to the said Country House. Walking there on Saturday 16th, I pittyd so many poor Christians and Idolaters, who Live in wretched Cottages under the Coco-Trees, to make them Fruitful, Man's Breath helping them to bear; without hopes of ever removing with their Family from the Place where they are Born, because if they go to another Place, their Masters bring them back by force, worse than if they were Slaves. Sunday 17th, after Dinner, we went to see a Farm of the Augustinians close by, where an ingenious Father had Built a good House, and Furnish'd it handsomly.

Monday 18th, we went a Fishing on the Channel, which does not only abound in all other forts, but several kinds of Shell Fish, and particularly Oysters, so large that the very Fish of some of them weighs half a Pound; but they are not so well tasted as ours. The Portuguese use the Shells in their Windows instead of Glafs, making them thin, and Transparent. Tuesday 19th, after Dinner, we return'd to Goa.

Wednesday 20th, two Vessels from Macao, loaded with Chinese Commodities arriv'd in the Port; and Thursday 21st, I went Aboard one of them, call'd the Pumburpa, to see several Rarities it brought. Friday 22d, I went in an Andora, to Visit our Lady del Cabo, or of the Cape, standing on the Point of the Island

Our Lady  
of the  
Cape.





Island of *Goa*, where the *Franciscans* have a good Church and Monastery. Here 1695. Night overtaking me, I was forc'd to lie in the Monastery, and return'd to *Goa*, on *Saturday* 23d.

*Sunday* 24th, I heard Mass at the *Augustinians*, to visit my Friend and Fellow- Traveller for several Months *F. Francis of St. Joseph*. *Monday* 25th, I went over to Divert my self to a little Country House, seated on the Island of *Bardas*, where on *Tuesday* 26th, I saw the Convoy of several Vessels return from *Canara*, with a good Stock of Rice, because the Islands of *Goa* do not produce enough. *Wednesday* 27th, I took the Air in a Boat upon the Channel.

*Thursday* 28th, was the Procession of *Corpus Christi*, which is made here with much Solemnity in *April*, because of the Storms, and great Rains in *June*. Before it went a Soldier a Horse-back in bright Armour. Then follow'd an Image of *St. George* in Wood, about which some Persons in Masks Danc'd; and after them six Canons, with six Silver Maces, and lastly, six Gentlemen carry'd the Canopy.

*Friday* 29th, I went to see a Lion brought the Vice-Roy from *Mozambique*, who was about to send it as a Present to the Emperor of *China*. And still continuing to Divert my self after my late Sufferings, on *Saturday*, the last of the Month I saw the Powder-House, where they were then actually making Powder.

*Sunday* the first of *May*, I went to the Cathedral to hear some indifferent Musick, on account of the Festival of *St. Philip and Jacob*; and *Monday* 2d, Din'd with *F. Francis*, being invited by him, because the time of my Departure drew near. On *Tuesday* 3d, *F. Hippolitus Visconte* took care to Change what Money I had into Pieces of Eight, because there is a great deal lost by carrying Gold into *China*; and a *Portuguese* Merchant well skill'd in that Trade, made a small Purchase of Diamonds for me, they being cheap at *Goa*. *Wednesday* 4th, I went with *F. Salvador Galli, F. Visconti*, and the General of *Salzette*, to speak to *Jerom Vasconcellos*, Captain of the Vessel call'd *The Holy Rosary*, bound for *China*. For their Sakes he undertook to carry me; but refusing to find me Provisions for my Money, I was forc'd on *Thursday* 5th, to lay in a Stock for so long a Voyage. *Friday* 6th, I

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went to the Church of the Miraculous Cross, to beg of God a good Voyage, and *Saturday*, 7th diverted my self on the Channel. *Sunday* 8th, some Friends din'd with me, and *Monday* 9th, I din'd with *F. Francis*, and after drinking to my good Voyage, we took leave of one another with much Concern. *Tuesday* 10th, I went to the Powder-House to pay my Respects to the Vice-Roy, and desire him to give me a Letter of Recommendation to the General of *China*. He granted it very Civilly, offering to do me any other Kindness.

My *Armenian* Servant refusing to go to *China*, on *Wednesday* 11th, I Bought a *Cafre*, or Black Slave for eighteen Pieces of Eight, and there being a Necessity to get a License to Ship him off, because we were to touch at *Malaca*, where the *Dutch* Hereticks Command, I went on *Thursday* 12th, to the Inquisitors to have it Pass'd. They made a great Difficulty of granting it, and dispensing with the Prohibition they themselves had been Authors of; alledging that some *Cafres*, who had been Shipp'd at other times, being taken, had turn'd *Mahometans*. *Friday* 13th, I took Leave of my Friends, the Vessel being already fallen down to the Mouth of the Channel, in order to Sail very speedily; and *Saturday* 14th, having return'd Thanks, and bid Adieu to the Fathers *Theatins*, I went Aboard with my Goods. There speaking to the Captain, to order my Equipage and Provisions to be taken Aboard, he order'd it to be deliver'd to the Master's Mate, for him to dispose of it as the Pilot should direct; he having undertaken to keep me by the way, I putting my Provision to his. This done, I return'd to the Farm of *Pumburpa*, to have the Satisfaction of lying Ashore one Night longer.

*Sunday* 15th, I went over to the Island *Charon*, where the Novitiate of the *Jesuits* is, to hear Mass. Meeting there with some *Italian* Fathers, who were Bound for *China*, Aboard the same Vessel, they very Civilly shew'd me all the House. The Church is small, and has three Altars well Gilt; but the Sacristy has curious Chests of Drawers about it made of *Indian* Wood, varnish'd, with the Apostles painted on it. The House is small, and the Cells for thirty Novices very little. I din'd in the Farm of the *Augustinians*, and lay that Night in that of the *Theatins*.

L I z CHAP.





## C H A P. VI.

*The Author's Voyage to Malaca.*

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1695.

**M**onday 16th, the Vessel being under Sail I went Aboard. Towards Evening came Aboard *F. Emanuel Ferreira*, a Portuguese, Missioner to *Tunchin*, who wore a Reverend long Beard; *F. Joseph Condoni*, a Sicilian, going to his Mission of *Cochinchina*, which Fathers had been Summon'd to *Rome*, by his Holiness Pope *Innocent* the 11th, because they had refus'd to Obey the French Bishops and Vicars Apostolick in those Kingdoms, to the great Scandal of the Christians, who saw the Church-Men Excommunicate one another, and eight other Jesuits of several Nations, who were going to *China*; besides ten others who went in the Vessel of the Merchants of *Goa*, call'd *Pumburpa*, which carry'd the Lion above-mention'd.

The Fathers of the Society are in such Esteem and Reputation in *India*, that at Night the Vice-Roy came to Visit those that were Aboard the two Ships, and stay'd till Mid-night in these two Visits. Laying hold of this Opportunity, he himself recommended me to the Captain, telling him, I was a curious Gentleman, that Travell'd only to see the World, and therefore he should use me well. His Recommendation had but little Effect, because the Captain, who was Bred in *China*, had quite forgot the Portuguese Civility, which in all Places I found they Practis'd more towards me, than towards their own Country-Men; nor did he value another Man's Merit, or Qualifications. As soon as the Vice-Roy was gone they weigh'd Anchor, and the Vessels were tow'd by several *Paraos*, which are long Boats with sixty Oars, and *Ballons*, which are smaller; the City Pilots being Aboard, to carry the Vessels beyond the Flat, which is before the Fort of *Gaspar Diaz*, near which we lay all *Tuesday*, because the Wind blew hard.

*Wednesday* 18th, the same Wind continuing, and the City Pilots having no hopes it would fall, weigh'd Anchor two Hours before Day, and began to have the Ships tow'd again by the *Ballons* and *Paraos*. But the Wind rising, to avoid the Rock, they both run upon the Sand. There being danger that the Ship might split at the Flood, it being then Ebb, every one endeavour'd to carry off his

Goods, especially Money, and to get it Ashore; and it would go hard with the City Pilots, if once the Vessels were stranded, and they did not fly. I put my Baggage Aboard a Coaster, and leaving my Slave with my Provisions, went to *Goa* for a new License from the Inquisition, to put the Black Aboard the Coaster, in case the Ships that were stranded should be rendred unfit to perform their Voyage; which I got with some Difficulty for the Reasons above alledg'd.

Whilst I was still at *Goa*, the Vice-Roy gathering abundance of *Paraos* and *Ballons*, went in Person to get off the Vessels with the Flood; which being done, they came up again to take in as much Water as they had thrown over Board to lighten themselves. The honest Pilot, and Master's Mate of our Ship had also thrown over the Passengers Provision and Fruit; but not their own, which afterwards they did Eat till they were ready to Crack. Taking leave again of the Fathers *Galli* and *Visconti*, I return'd Aboard with my Baggage, but was not told they had thrown over Board three great Baskets of Wine full of *Mangos*, for had I known it, I would have provided other Fruit.

We got not out on *Thursday* 19th, through the Fault of the City Pilots; but about break of Day, on *Friday* 20th, the Wind blowing fair at N. W. our Vessel call'd the *Rosary*, the *Pumburpa*, and four Coasters put out to Sea. The Jesuits, as they were the first that went off, so would they be the last to return Aboard. The same fair Wind continu'd *Saturday* 21st, and *Sunday* 22d.

*Monday* 23d, the Pilots by Observation found we were in the Latitude of *Cochin*. We had great Rains, and stormy Winds every Day and Night, but they did not last above an Hour. They call these Tempests *Sumatras*, from the Island of that Name. Holding on our Course South on *Tuesday* 24th, the Pilots judg'd we were in the Latitude of *Cape Comori*; which is like that of *Good Hope*. It is to be observ'd that in this Place they find a most unaccountable work of Nature; which is, that at the same time it is Winter at *Goa*, and all along that Coast, it is Summer upon all the opposite Coast, as far as the Kingdom





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dom of *Golconda*, and thus in a few Hours they go from Winter to Summer; which is experimentally known to be true every Day, by the Natives of *Madurè, Tiar, Tanjair, Ginge, Madraſtapan,* the People of the *Naiches,* and other *Pagan* Princes.

*Wednesday* 25th, making an obſervation we found our ſelves in the Latitude of *Cape Galli* in the *Iſland of Ceilon*, which was joyful News to all abroad, as being thea ſure they ſhould continue their Voyage; for had the South Wind ſtarted up before we reach'd that Place, we could have gone no further, but muſt have run away to Northward, as happen'd to two Ships of *China*, which ſet out in the Year 1693. and put in to reſit after the Storm, the one at *Damam*, and the other at *Bombaim*. On the contrary being once in the Latitude of *Cape Galli*, no Wind could put us by our Voyage. We were here according to the Pilots Computation 600 Miles from *Goa*.

*Ceilon Iſland.*

The *Iſland of Ceilon* beſides its rich *Cinnamon*, which is carry'd all the World over, has the beſt *Elephants*, as was ſaid above, and a Mountain that produces *Rock Crystal*, of which at *Goa* they make *Buttons, Beads,* and other Things.

*Thursday* 26th, we found our ſelves in the Latitude of 6 Degrees oppoſite to the Bay of *Bengala*; and all the Mouths of the River *Ganges* running into it, whilſt at the ſame time the natural Current of the Water is from South to North, that Sea is very rough. This made the Ship often lye athwart the Waves, and kept us all continually watching for fear. This Kingdom of *Bengala* is accounted the moſt fruitful the *Mogul* has, by reaſon of its Rivers. It has a great Trade for *Silk, Calico,* and other *Stuffs*. Finding our ſelves in this Latitude we ſtood to the Eaſtward, and on *Friday* 27th, were off the *Maldivè* *Iſlands*. *Saturday* 28th, the ſame fair Wind continu'd, but with the ſame Rowling. *Sunday* 29th, the Wind held on, and a Sailer dying was thrown over Board. *Monday* 30th, we were Becalm'd, but *Tuesday* the laſt of the Month the Wind came up again, blew harder on *Wednesday* the firſt of *June*, and held fair on *Thursday* 2d.

*Bengala Kingdom.*

*Nicobar Iſland and Andemaon*

*Friday* 3d, we were in ſight of the *Iſland of Nicobar*, the Wind blowing freſher. This *Iſland* pays a Tribute of a certain number of human Bodies to the *Iſland of Andemaon*, to be eaten by the Natives of it. Theſe Brutes rather than

Men, uſe when they have wounded an Enemy, to run greedily to ſuck the Blood that runs. The *Dutch* are Witneſſes of this Cruelty of theirs; For they going with 5 Ships to ſubdue them and landing 800 Men, tho' they were well Intrench'd to defend themſelves againſt thoſe wild People; yet they were moſt of them kill'd, very few having the good Fortune to fly to their Ships.

*Sieur Francis Coutinho* General of *Salzerè* told me that the chief Motive the *Dutch* had to attempt the Conqueſt of that *Iſland*, was a Report ſpread abroad, that there was a Well in that *Iſland*, whoſe Water Converted Iron into Gold, and was the true Philoſophers Stone. The ground of this Rumour was, an *Engliſh* Ship putting into that *Iſland* after a dreadful Storm, where they obſerv'd that a little Water which an *Iſlander* carry'd, being ſpilt upon an Anchor, that part of it which was wet with it, turn'd into Gold; and asking him where he had that Water, he told them out of a Well in the *Iſland*, after which they kill'd him. I can neither affirm nor deny that there is ſuch a Well; but only declare this Story was told me by *F. Emanuel Ferreira*, and by *Coutinho* a Knight of the Order of *Chriſt*, before *F. Galli* at *Goa*, who had alſo heard of it before. No Man in *Europe* or *Asia* can give any more certain Account of it, becauſe thoſe People have no Commerce with any Nation in the World.

*Achem and Sumatra Iſland.*

*Saturday* 4th, the fair Wind continuing, we came off the point of *Achem*; where the *Malay* Sea begins, ſo call'd from the *Malayes* inhabiting thoſe *Iſlands*. *Achem* is on the Eaſtermoſt Point of the *Iſland Sumatra*; a Country not Govern'd by a King, as *Tavernier* thinks, but always by a Queen; the Males being excluded that Inheritance, by the Laws of the Kingdom. There are other Kings and Princes in this *Iſland*, part *Mahometans* and part *Gentils*; whoſe Subjects are near as Barbarous as the People of *Andemaon*, particularly the Inhabitants of a Mountain call'd *Bata*, that is, *Rock*, not far from *Achem*, who Cruelly Play for one anothers Lives. When the Game is done, the Winner binds the Loſer, and ſtays all Day for ſome Body to buy him, when if none comes he Kills and Eats him; as *Coutinho* told me, who had been up the ſaid *Iſland* of the Kingdom of *Achem*. The Natives firmly believe that if a Dying Man eats a roasted Cuckow he ſecures his Paſſage to Heaven; ſo that it is a good Trade to carry thoſe Birds into the





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the Island, which is very Fruitful and Rich. In it is found much Gold Duff (which makes some suppose it to be the *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Antients) Tin, Iron, Camphire, Sulphur, white Sandal and Pepper. The *Dutch* every Year buy 50000 *Picos* of Pepper, every *Pico* is 130 Pounds *Spanish*, which they sell to the *Moors*; who like it better than any other, because being smaller, they put it into their *Pilau* whole. The Air of the Country is bad, especially for Strangers.

*Sunday* 5th, the Wind fail'd us near this Island, as it always uses to do; so that as much time is spent, by reason of the continual Calm between that Place and *Malacca*, which are but 250 Miles asunder, as in 1500 there are from *Goa* thither, as the Pilots say. Besides, the Calm and the Current is contrary, and rather put Ships backward than forward, for which reason we perceiving there was too much Water to Anchor, were forc'd to draw to Shore, for here we always run close under it to drop our Anchor, that we might not lose way when the contrary Current met us.

*Monday* 6th, the Calm continu'd, and I lost the Pilots Table, for he would not find me any longer; and what most vex'd me was, that of thirty Fouls I brought from *Goa*, I had eaten but seven, and all the rest were flown; a Misfortune Travellers are expos'd to. The Wind freshning on *Tuesday* 7th, we sail'd almost due South, and leaving behind the Island called *dos Degradados*, or of banish'd Men, where the Governours of *Achem* confine Criminals, we came opposite to that call'd *da Rainha*, or the Queens; recovering fifty Miles the Current had carry'd us back. But *Wednesday* 8th, we were not only Becalm'd, but not being able to Anchor, the Stream carry'd the Ship six Miles back.

*Thursday* 9th, we drew towards the aforesaid Island with little Wind, and came to an Anchor late in eighteen Fathom Water, a Mile from Land. *Friday* 10th, we weigh'd and dropt Anchor three several times for want of Wind, as was also done by the Ship *Pumburpa* and an *English* Man. *Saturday* 11th, the Wind blew fresh betimes, and carry'd us forward. We call'd to some *Malayes* belonging to the Island, who were Fishing, but they would not come; and two that gave Ear to us kept at a great distance for fear. Having given them some Bisket and Vessels to fetch Water, they were never seen more. These In-

habitants of the Island live worse than Beasts; and their low Cottages cannot possibly be seen, because of the thick green Trees about them, as is usual all along this Coast we had hitherto run. I was told there were none but Cottages at *Achem*, and that only the Queen's Palace, she being then an old Woman, is of Timber, with a poor Mud Fort.

Eighty Miles beyond *Serra da Rainha*, or the Queen's Mountain, the Current is not always contrary, but runs six Hours one way and six the other. The Heat here is excessive, because the Storms call'd *Sumatras* and the Rains, which never fail in the Bay, are here rare and more gentle. The Wind ceasing on *Sunday* 12th, the Boat was sent a Shore for Wood and Water, but found none of the latter.

*Monday* 13th, we advanc'd as far as the Point of *Targiapour*, where a good River falls into the Sea, a Place grateful to Sailers, because from thence forward the Current is not so rapid. *Tuesday* 14th, we made but little way, first with the Land and then with the Sea Breeze; but we were worse afterwards, for the Wind wholly ceas'd on *Wednesday* 15th. *Thursday* 16th it blew very faintly; and *Friday* 17th there was none at all.

*Saturday* 18th, we made some way in sight of the Island *Polvereira*, but the Wind failing, could not reach it till *Sunday* 19th, when we lay off it. The Compass of it is two Miles, and it has abundance of Trees and a good Brook; but no Inhabitants. The next Night we were well wash'd by a great Shower of Rain; for at this Island the *Sumatras* begin again and hold to *Malaca*, never failing either by Day or Night.

*Monday* 20th, the contrary Wind hindered us making much way, but what we gain'd in sight of the two small Islands the *Portugueses* call *as duas Irmaas*, or the two Sisters, because they are near together. *Tuesday* 21st, we lay off the Island *Aru*, beset with many Rocks, and *Wednesday* 22d, crossing the Streight drew near the Continent; so that on *Thursday* 23d, we were opposite to Mount *Pulporfelar*. *Friday* 24th, we Sail'd along the Coast, which is thick cover'd with Trees, and subject to a petty King that lives in the Woods like a Beast. *Saturday* 25th, we met several *Chinese* Barks call'd *Somas*, loaded with Rice and bound for *Achem*. They carry'd four Sails made of Mat, two of them on the sides from the main Mast, like the Wings of a Bird when it flies, extended by two great Poles

Polvereira Island.

Somas Chinese Vessels.





*Gemelli.* Poles, another at the Foremast, and the fourth at the Beak. The Shape of the Vessel is very odd, for the Head is as wide as the Stern. Towards Evening we were near Cape *Rachado*.

*Sunday* 26th, when we were in sight of *Malaca*, the Wind started up contra-

ry and hindred us entring the Port, so that we were forc'd to Cast Anchor; but on *Monday* 27th, we Anchor'd on the Shore of the City. Soon after I went ashore with the Captain, and took a Lodging in an Inn.

CHAP. VII.

An Account of what is worth observing at Malaca.

*Malaca City.*  
*Mass. Hist.*  
*Ind. 1. 5. p.*  
*117 & 118.*

**M**alaca is seated on the Southermost part of the Antient *Chersonesus*, in 2 Degrees, and 20 Minutes Latitude, and therefore the Days and Nights, are always equal. The *Portuguese* under the Command of their General *Albuquerque* took it from the King of *Ibor*, but not without the expence of much Blood; but in the Year 1640, it was taken from them by the *Dutch*, after they had defended it bravely for six Months. The Antients thought *Malaca* was an Island by reason of the many Channels running across its Land; but the exactness of the Moderns, has discover'd this error. The Houses are of Timber, and for the most part the Walls and Roofs cover'd with Mats, but there are such abundance of Palm and other Trees all about, that at a distance, it looks more like a Wood than a City. It is Inhabited on both sides of the River by *Portuguese Christians*, *Gentils* of several Parts, *Moors*, and *Chineses*, for which reason, when the Governor puts out any Order, it is writ in those four Languages, besides *Dutch*. It contains about 5000 Souls, most of them *Portuguese* Catholicks, better instructed in matters of Faith, than any in *Europe*; there being Children 10, or 12 years Old, that answer to questions concerning Religion, as solidly as a Divine could do; and this because of the continual passing of Missioners of the Society through this place to *China*, *Tunchin*, *Cochinchina* and other parts. But the *Dutch* forbidding them the exercise of the Catholick Religion, they are forced to have it in the Woods, with much danger; and to bear patiently with the excessive Taxes laid on them, more than the *Jews* and *Mahometans*. Yet there is no Danger they should become Protestants, but on the contrary some *Dutch* have been known to abjure, through the means of their Wives. It was no small comfort to me, to see

such good Christians among *Infidels* and *Calvinists*. But their heavy Sufferings make them wish for a change of Government, and to be under some Catholick Prince.

*Tuesday* 28th, I went into the Fort on the right Hand, entring the Channel. It is about a Mile in compass. There are six small Towers furnish'd with sufficient Cannon, and a Ditch towards the Sea and Channel. The two Gates are one towards the River, and the other towards the South Cape. The Governour of the City commands in it, and has under him a Garrison of 180 Souldiers. In the midst of it is a rising ground, on which stood the Church and Monastery of the *Jesuits*, when it was possess'd by the *Portuguese*; but the *Dutch* pull'd down the Dormitories, leaving only the Church for their own use, and a Tower adjoining to it, to put up their Colours. Within the same Fort, was the Church of the *Misericordia*; but that having been Batter'd by the Cannon, serves now for a *Magazine*.

The Climate is temperate, as has been said, and the Soil Fruitful, because it never misses any day being water'd by a shower of Rain. It produces almost all the sorts of Fruit found at *Goa*; but the *Coco-nut*, is three times as big. When gather'd green they call it *Lagna*, and the Water of it serves to drink; but when full ripe, it has a Pulp, like an Apple, tender, and well tasted; which is not found in the *Coco-nuts* of *Goa*.

The *Durion* of *Malaca* is also very Famous, and Strangers when once us'd to its smell, are so fond of it, that they can not be without it. The Tree is very tall, and the Fruit grows out of the thick part of the Branches, like the *Jacca*. It is almost round, and resembling the Fruit of the Pine-tree. When ripe it is yellow, with some Points standing out about it; and the Pulp within soft, and





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and white, and divided into six parts, with as many Stones, which when dry, are eaten like other Kernels. It smells like a rotten Onion, but has an excellent taste; so that when the nose is once us'd to the first, the Pallate is well pleas'd with the 2d.

*Mangustan.* The *Mangustan* a Wild Fruit is very good, round and as big as an Apple, with six streaks on the top, like a Star. When ripe it is yellow without, with white divisions within, like Cloves of Garlick: But soft and sweet. The Rind powder'd and drank in Water, stops the bloody Flux.

*Jamboa.* The *Jamboa* is a Fruit, as big as a large Melon, and has the Rind, shape, and colour of an *Adam's Apple*; but the quarters of it are like those of an Orange, and of the same taste. There are White, Yellow, and Red, according to the several sorts of Trees; which is like the *Tarunja* describ'd among the Fruit of *Goa*.

*Assampaja.* The *Assampaja* is an acid Fruit, growing at the foot of the *Indian Canes*, good to pickle, as big as a Walnut, of an earthy colour without, and white within, with a Stone in the middle.

*Romania.* The *Romania* is as big as a green Walnut, cool and good to make the same sort of Sauce.

*Sagu.* The *Sagu*, so highly valu'd by the *Portuguese*, is the Root of a Tree, that grows on the Coast, and the *Malayes* carry to sell at *Malaca*, whence by reason of its goodness, it is transported to *India*, *China*, and other places still further distant. It is rarely well tasted made into a Sweet-meat; it is also good in Broth, and its clouded Seeds dissolv'd, thicken like Glew.

The *Bacciam* is a wild Fruit, like a *Mango*, and sharp to make Sauce.

*Bacciam.*  
*Herbs.* There are also several sorts of Herbs differing from ours, and among the rest the *Gnama* and *Celada*, which taste like boil'd Sellery.

The Port of *Malaca*. The City *Malaca* gives Laws to all Ships that pass the Streight, obliging them to pay Anchorage, whether they put into the Port or not. *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Ships pay 100 pieces of Eight each, others less. The *Dutch* are so hard upon these two Nations, because they say they paid as much, when the *Portuguese* were Masters of it. The *English* are not only free from this burden, but much honour'd; for two Ships of theirs saluting with 18 Guns, the Fort answer'd with 19, whereas our two Vessels saluting with seven, they return'd no answer; tho' the *Pumburpa*, put out the

Arms of *Portugal*. The Port of *Malaca* is very safe, and has a great Trade from East and West; and therefore the *Bazars* of the City are furnish'd with the best Rarities of *Japan*, *China*, *Bengala*, the Coast of *Coromandel*, *Persia*, and other Kingdoms.

I saw such beautiful Parrots there, that a Painter could not draw any thing so fine: Some of them had all the Body and Wings red, and the Legs green. Others, call'd *Noros*, the Body red, the Head black, or dark blew, and the Wings, and Legs of a light blew. Others were of an ash colour, with green Wings. And others white, with a yellow tuft, call'd *Cacatuas*; and these are taken in the Islands of *Ternate*, *Ambon*, *Macassar*, and *Java*; but they are less than those of *America*.

*Wednesday* 29th, they shew'd me a Black Bird they call *Casuares*, twice as big as a *Turkey Cock*, with Bones in the Wings, like Whalebone, and the beak and feet like an *Ostrich*. Its Eggs are white and green, and is taken in the Island of *Java*.

*Thursday* 30th, I eat a rare Fish, call'd *Balanca*. Underneath it is like a Crab, at top like a *Tortoise*, and has the Head arm'd with a Sword; boil'd it tastes just like a Crab; the Male and Female are always found coupl'd. Tho' there are such Rarities at *Malaca*, it is dear living there, a piece of Eight a day being little enough.

The Dominion of the *Dutch*, reaches but three Miles round the City; because the Natives being a wild People living like Beasts, they will not easily submit to bear the *Holland Yoke*. They are call'd *Menancavos*, very great Thieves, *Mahometans* as to Religion, and such mortal Enemies to the *Dutch*, that they do not only refuse to have any Commerce with them, but cut them in pieces, whenever it is in their Power. And this is the reason, why the Plains of *Malaca*, abounding in *Indian Canes*, they cannot be cut without much precaution, for fear of those Barbarians. Their King call'd *Pagarivyon*, has his Residence at *Nani*, a Village made with Mats ill put together, in the thickest of the Wood. No better account can be had of their Country for want of Commerce with them.

Along the same Coast, lives another sort of half Men, call'd *Salistes*, *Mahometans*, as well as the others, in Boats and moveable Houses. They are both Fishermen and Pirates along the Coast; a robust sort of Men, govern'd by a chief they call *Palimajarti*, like *Banditti*.

C H A P.





C H A P. VIII.

The Description of the dangerous Streight of Sincapura, and of the People Inhabiting about it.

Gemelli 1695.

I Might easily have gone to Manila, aboard the Vessel call'd Potaco, which came into the Port; but I voluntarily let slip that fair Opportunity, being desirous to see China. In order to it, going all again aboard the Portuguese Vessels on Friday the first of July; as we were ready to Sail our Voyage was retarded by some Words that pass'd between the Pilot and Master's Mate. The first of them went away aboard the Pumburpa, and all the Day, and part of the Night being spent in fending and proving, the Captain would have me draw up a form of Protestation, to be notify'd to the Pilot. He could not be prevail'd upon to return to the Ship, so that we were forc'd to Sail with another, after Mid-night.

Fermoso River.

Saturday 2d, in the Morning we Anchor'd, the Wind being contrary; which lasting all Sunday 3d, we made little or no way. Monday 4th, we run up on a Bowling, and found our selves at Night opposite to a great Mountain, over the River Fermoso. This is a deep River, whose Source is many and many Miles up the Country. On its Banks grow abundance of excellent Indian Canes, which the Inhabitants of Malaca cut to Trade. Some of them are thick, without any Knot, to serve for walking Staves, and others slender, and eighteen Spans long, which cut are put to many Uses, as to make Bed-steeds, outward Doors, Chairs, Stools, Baskets, Ropes, Pack-thread, and Sewing-thread; for when split thin, the Threads bow every way without breaking, and are proper to Sew with.

Tuesday 5th, we lay at Anchor, and made but little way on Wednesday 6th, because the Wind was contrary. Thursday 7th, the same Cause made us lose, rather than gain Ground; and it had been worse on Friday 8th, had we not dropt Anchor again after weighing. Saturday 9th, we were quite becalm'd. Sunday 10th, the Wind coming up pretty fair, we left the Island Pulpisson, and two other small Rocks a-stern. The first is so call'd, because shap'd like a Fig, for in the Malaye Language Pul signifies an Island, and Pisson a Fig.

Monday 11th, we pass'd by the Island

Pulcariman, which, tho' large, is not Inhabited any more than the rest. Then we came to an Anchor at the Mouth of the Streight, before Sun-set, both because the Wind was contrary, and because we found all the way; for tho' the good Pilots of Macao Sail that way twice a Year, yet they never remember any thing of it. On the left, going from Malaca, the Mouth is four or five Fathom deep, and six or seven on the right.

There are abundance of other Islands Many Islands between Sumatra, and Cape Ikor, which are not set down in the Maps; tho' some of them are so large that they are call'd Kingdoms. Some of them belong to the King's of Jambi, and Palumbor, Islands adjoining to Sumatra, on the Coast opposite to Malaca, where the Dutch have a Factory, and some to the King of Rioo, on the right of the Streight of Sincapura; all three Kings Mahometans as to their Religion, and Malayes by Descent.

This multitude of Islands makes abundance of Streights, all dangerous to Pass; but particularly that of Sincapura, where we were, which yet is most frequented by the Natives, to go to, and return speedily from Siam, Cochinchina, Tunchin, Manila, China, Japan, and other Kingdoms of Asia. The other call'd del Governador, or the Governours, is so deep, that very often there is no Anchoring in it; but being much wider than the other, the European Ships, that is French, English, Dutch, and other's use it very much. The other Streights are call'd of Carvon, Durion, Favon, and Ikor; besides many more, which take Name from the Islands that form them. That of Ikor is only passable betwixt the Continent, and the Islands, where a long Channel ends, which leads to the Metropolis of the same Name, consisting of Cottages, and thence to the Sea of the Contracosta, or opposite Coast. The Dutch have a Factory at that Court to Trade for Pepper.

Tuesday 12th, we entred the Mouth of the Streight of Sincapura betimes, which is a quarter of a League over at first; but further in wider, tho' enclos'd by so many Islands, that they are a meer

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Labyrinth to Ships; which those who have not seen it before, think they shall never get out of seeing Land on all sides. The second Mouth is but half so wide as the first, but only a Mile in length, and all the distance between the two Mouths is eight Miles. This narrow Passage is rendred the more dangerous by the violent setting of the Water backwards and forwards at Ebb and Flood. In other respects the Eye is delighted with the beautiful Green of so many Islands adorn'd with tall and thick Trees, which are never left naked like ours in Europe in Winter.

*Salittes, Malayes.*  
The Malayes, call'd *Salittes*, Live along this Channel, in portable and Floating Houses. They dwell on the Water in Boats cover'd with Mats, with Canes interwoven in the middle to lie on; nor are they disturb'd either at their brutal Solitude, the ill Air, or the dreadfulness of the neighbouring Woods. They are ingenious at Fishing, which they Live on, either Angling, or striking the least Fishes through with Spears made of *Bamboo*. Some of them came to our Ships side, with their Women and Children in their Floating-Houses to get Vessels, Iron, Knives, Tabacco, and other Trifles, in Exchange for Fish; they having no knowledge of Money. They are not satisfy'd if they had the value of 100 Pieces of Eight in Exchange, they are so Mistrustful, False, and Wicked; but upon any slight Occasion strike their Spear in any Man's Body, or else a small Knife call'd *Crisi*, they wear by their Side. They are Subject to the King of *Ikor*, who therefore has a Custom-House for Fish in the midst of the Channel. We came to an Anchor near it, by reason of the Calm.

*The Coast of Ikor.*  
*Wednesday* 13th, we got out of the Streight, leaving behind us on the right the Cottages cover'd with Mats, set up on Poles; and keeping along the Coast of *Ikor*, where I said the other Mouth of the Channel of that Name was; the Wind came up contrary, which oblig'd us to cast Anchor near that barbarous Country.

The Kingdom of *Ikor*, as I said, abounds in Pepper, a sort of white Copper the *Portuguese* call *Calein*, *Indian* Canes, Rice, *Arecca*, *Coco-Nuts*, and other Things, which keep up its Trade with other Nations; particularly with the *Dutch*, who therefore use all their Endeavours to hinder others from resorting thither, allowing no Vessels to pass by *Malaca*, without the Governour's

Leave. The Inhabitants of *Ikor*, and the *Salittes* wear a Garment to their Waste; and from thence down, both Men and Women cover themselves with a Linnen Cloth. The Women wear their Hair dishevell'd without Breeding; but the Men shave their Heads, and Beards, only keeping long Whiskers. Instead of a Turbant, they tie a small Linnen Rag, like a Fillet about their Foreheads.

*Thursday* 14th, the Wind being contrary, we Anchor'd off Cape *Romania*. *Friday* 15th, we Sail'd along the Coast of *Romania*; leaving a long row of Islands on the right, that Sea being all over full of them. About Evening we pass'd by *Pedra Branca*, or the white Rock, so call'd by the *Portuguese*, being a small white Rock rising a little above the Water, and so plac'd in the middle of the Channel, with two others adjoining to it, that it has split many Ships that were unacquainted with it.

The *Portuguese* told me, That a Blasphemy Punish'd. Country-Man of theirs being to go that way in a Ship of his own, laden with much Gold, and other rich Commodities; he was continually asking of the Pilot, when they should be past it; and thinking every Hour an Age till he was out of that Danger, repeated the Question so often, that the Pilot grown weary of him, said they were already beyond it. Then he distracted with Joy, broke out into these execrable Words, *That God could not now make him Poor*. But he went not unpunish'd, for the Ship soon struck upon the white Rock; and having lost all, he only sav'd his Life to be the more Miserable.

*Saturday* 16th, holding on our Course with a brisk Gale, we got out from amidst so many Islands, which stretching out towards the South, along the Streight of *Banca*, which is the way to *Batavia*, left us a clear and open Sea, our Course being Eastward. The Wind freshing, carry'd us away from Cape *Ikor*, towards the Island *Borneo*, which is under the Equinoctial. The aforesaid Cape *Ikor* is the end of a long Coast reaching to *Bengala*, which afterwards turns away, and forms the *Contracosta*, or opposite Coast, as far as the Kingdom of *Siam*, where there are several other Dominions, and among the rest that of the *Patanes*, ever govern'd by a Woman, like those of *Achem*, and *Canara*. This Country abounds in *Camphir*, Pepper, Ivory, *Cagulaca*, a sweet Wood to burn, *Coco-Nuts*, *Arecca*, white and stain'd Calicoes;





*Gemelli.* licoes, and Birds-Nests, and has a vast Trade with the neighbouring Kingdom of *Bengala*, by way of the *Isthmus*. The Queen is a *Mahometan*, and Tributary to the King of *Siam*. We Sail'd on merrily towards the Island of *Pullaor*, much wish'd for by us; when at Night

we were surpriz'd in a great *Sumatra*, or Tempest from the North; which drove us so violently towards the South, that on *Sunday* 17th, at break of Day, we were in sight of the Island *Borneo*, and of those call'd *Siantones*, which lie off it, and are inhabited by *Malayes*.

CHAP. IX.

*Of the Island Borneo, being an Abstract of the Account given of it to the King of Portugal, by F. Antony Ventimiglia; and of the Mission Instituted there.*

*Borneo.*  
*Island.*

THE Island of *Borneo* being the largest in the World, containing Rarities of inestimable Value, and almost unknown to *Europeans*, because all Possess'd by *Mahometan* Kings and Princes, who do not suffer Strangers to go up the Country, to Trade with the Idolatrous Natives, who are Tyrannically Oppress'd by them, that they may secure to themselves the Wealth of the Island, in Exchange for poor Baubles those Wretches stand in need of; for these Reasons the Reader will not think it amiss that I should interrupt the Relation of my Travels, with a short Abstract of the Account given of this Place to the King of *Portugal*, by *F. Antony Ventimiglia*, a *Theatin* of the City of *Palermo*, the first Missioner that ever had the Fortune to pierce into the Heart of that Island; not translating it Word for Word from the *Portuguese*, which would make it too tedious. The *Portuguese* Original which I have by me, deserves entire Credit; for there is no Doubt to be made, but that so Zealous a Religious-Man as he was, writ no more than what he saw.

The Citizens of *Macao*, frequenting the Port of *Manjar-Massen*, in the Island of *Borneo*, the King of that Name several times declar'd to some Captains, and particularly to *Emanuel de Araujo Garces*, that he should be well pleas'd the City of *Macao* should settle a Factory in that Port, for the security of Trade; and that besides forwarding and assisting them in all that lay in his Power, he would allow a Church to be Built for the free Exercise of the Christian Religion. These Offers wrought no Effect upon the People of *Macao*, as being perfectly well acquainted with the changeable Temper of those *Mahometans*; but *Andrew Coelho Vteira*, Ge-

neral of the City having acquainted *D. Roderick de Acofta*, Governour of *Goa*, with the Matter; he consulted with three knowing Persons, whether the settlement of such Factory was for the Service of God, and their King; and understanding it would be very Advantageous, tho' the Townsmen of *Macao* sent a Messenger of theirs to Obstruct the Performing of it, yet in the Year 1689, he gave the necessary Orders, for settling the Factory in the Name of that City; enjoining *Joseph Pinheiro*, a rich Citizen of *Macao*, who was then at *Goa*, to take that Affair upon him. He accepted of it to please the Governour, tho' he had always endeavour'd to Obstruct it.

Before this was resolv'd on, *Luis Francis Coutinho* was come to *Goa*, and knowing how zealously the Fathers *Theatines* desir'd to be employ'd in some Mission, to which no other Order had any right of elder Claim, that they might the better sow the Seed of the Word of God on their own Ground, and gather the Harvest of propagating the Holy Gospel, and converting the poor Sheep that were stray'd from the Flock of Christ; he acquainted them with the willingness the King of *Manjar-Massen* express'd to allow the Christians a Church, and how little Inclination the City of *Macao* had to settle the Factory, and that no Mission had ever been in that Island. Those Fathers thought *Luis Francis* an Angel sent from Heaven, hearing him propose a Method for the compassing of their Design; and therefore without Hesitation, with the Approbation of Others, they resolv'd to take upon them the Charge of that Mission; and the more because to take off the Impediment proceeding from the Poverty of their Order, which may nei-





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ther have any Possessions, nor Beg, *Luis Gemelli*. *Francis* readily offer'd to be at the Expence of sending over *F. Antony Ventimiglia*, who earnestly press'd to go thither.

First Mission to Borneo.

The good Man being furnish'd with all Necessaries for his own Use, at the Expence of *Luis Francis*, his Benefactor and Companion; and by Divine Providence with what was necessary for the Exercise of his Mission, he set out from *Goa* on the 5th of *May* 1687, to the great Grief of the People who lost so worthy a Person. He arriv'd at *Malaca* on the 12th of *June*; where he Landed, rather to Exercise the Godly Function of Converting some Renegadoes, and feed those People with the Word of God, than to seek any Ease to his own Distemper. He went Aboard on the 20th, with so fair a Wind that he was Ashore again on the 13th of *July* at *Macao*, with *Continho*. There he continu'd six Months, five of them in a Hermitage of *Augustinians*, call'd, *Our Lady of the Rock*, seated on a Hill; and the rest of the time in their Monastery; employing himself all the while in hearing Confessions, and other Pious Acts. He found an Opportunity to Sail for *Borneo* on the 11th of *January* 1688, and had so good a Voyage, that he arriv'd at *Manjar-Massen* on the 2d of *February*. They ran up the River, and Anchor'd in the Port on the 5th. During this time they were inform'd of the Slaughter made by the *Mahometans* Aboard a Vessel of *Siam*, under some false Allegations; and in another of the Coast of *Coromandel*, on Pretence that they had hurt some of the Natives in a Fray of their own Contrivance. Several Christians, and particularly *Portugueses* were Kill'd. This News no way daunted, or cool'd the Zeal of *F. Ventimiglia*; but placing his Confidence in God, made no doubt of overcoming all Difficulties.

Whilst he was devoutly employ'd in the Ceremonies of the Holy Week, a *Moor*, who was Captain of two Gallies seeing so much Wax spent, sent him some Gold Dust, which he would not accept of. The good Father was inflam'd with the Desire of applying himself to the Conversion of the Gentils; and seeing himself Idle, and confin'd in that Port, he earnestly entreated Captain *Emanuel Araujo Garces*, with whom he came from *Macao*, that according to his Promise he would endeavour to bring him to the Speech of some of the *Pagan Beajuses*, not far distant from thence.

The other fed him with hopes. But Heaven, which never fails to prosper good Wishes, brought four of those *Beajuses* to them, out of Curiosity to see their Ship. They desir'd a Cannon might be Fir'd, which being done to please them, they went away frighted at it. This short Visit the more inflam'd the Desire of *F. Antony*, so that he pin'd for Grief, seeing no hopes of making some Acquaintance, and staying among them; because the *Mahometans* being against their growing Familiar with Strangers, endeavour'd to dispatch Christian Ships with Speed, and sometimes with Infidelity. At last a Sailer one Day brought him two *Beajuses*, who were going up the River; and he, the more to Allure, treated them very Affectionately; gave them some devout Things, and perceiving that as they took their Leave, one of them seem'd to have a mind to a pair of Shooes, and the other to a Cap belonging to two of those that stood by, he prevail'd with those Persons to give them those Things. The Gentils went away so well pleas'd, that coming into their own Country, they made others have a mind to obtain some of those Gifts, and see the good Religious Man; and accordingly on the 3d of *May* two others came, but in Company with a *Moorish* Spy, who prevented the Acquainting them with the End they were sent for. After some time they were dismiss'd, with each a pair of Beads about his Neck. Others came afterwards; and *F. Ventimiglia* taught and us'd them to Honour the Cross.

On the 27th of *March*, all the Merchants aboard the Ship, having dispatch'd their Business with no small Profit; and Bought so much Pepper, and other Spice, that tho' the Ship was one of the biggest that Sail'd those Seas, they were fain to leave some ashore, they set Sail, carrying away *F. Antony* against his Will, he having more mind to stay there; notwithstanding the Captain, and other Persons of Note represented to him the Perfidiousness of those barbarous *Mahometans*, and promis'd to bring him back the next Year to his beloved *Beajus*. They arriv'd safe at *Macao* on the 27th of *June*. There, tho' several Religious Men offer'd the Father to Entertain him in their Monasteries; yet he chose to go lie at Night in the Solitude of his Hermitage; employing himself all Day in the City, in hearing Confessions, and sowing the Seed of the Word of God.

The





The Season of the Year to Sail for *Gemelli*. *Manjar-Massen* being come, tho' he did not like this interrupted Method, yet he set out on the 8th of *January* 1689. carrying along with him a *Chinese*, who had been a Slave to *Continho*, and a *Beajus* whom the *Moors* the Year before had sold to *Fruutuoso Gomez*, they being both discharg'd by their Masters for this purpose. He had a good Voyage and arriv'd in that Port on the 30th, at such time as the *Beajuses* were at War with the *Moors*; which tho' it troubled, did not make him desist from his Enterprize. On the 25th of *February*, he hir'd a *Lentine*, that is, a small but convenient Vessel to live in, and have the better conveniency of conferring with the *Beajuses* by the way of the River, without the disturbance there was aboard the Ship, and the hindrance he met with the Year before from the *Moors* at Land; and he succeeded so well, that there began presently to resort to him some of the *Beajuses* from the neighbouring Villages subject to the *Mahometan* King; if it had been for nothing else, at least to see their Countryman *Laurence*. Many of them came on the 10th of *March*, when he had began a nine Days Devotion aboard the Vessel, in honour of *S. Joseph*, adorning the Cabin decently with Hangings and Lights. The next Day came a venerable old Man, with his Daughter, grand Daughter, and an antient Matron to visit the Religious Man, who had converted his Boat into a handsome House and Chappel, and receiv'd them very Affectionately, acquainting them with the Design that brought him a second time into such remote and strange Parts, which was to show them the way of Salvation, by instructing them in our holy Faith. They were pleas'd with the Father's Words, and assur'd him he should be honourably Receiv'd by them all. From that time forward more of the *Beajuses* began to resort to the Vessel, and to call the good Man their *Tatum*, that is, Grand Father; a Name among them of great Honour; Conversing with him very Familiarly and Lovingly, and bringing their Wives and Daughters, tho' they were very Jealous, to kiss his Hand and Habit in a very modest and courteous Manner. At these Visits they always presented him with some Fowl, a Basket of Rice, some pieces of sweet Wood, or a Mat of those they work most Curiously; or else Herbs, sweet Roots, Wood or other Things, and he refusing to take it, they left it before his Cabbin, so that after-

wards he receiv'd it rather than displease them; provided it was not Gold, precious Stones, or any thing of Value. The nine Days Devotion so happily begun, ended with a general Joy and Applause, and what is most to be admir'd, even of the *Moors* themselves; for a Cross 20 Spans high was put into a Boat, and being carry'd about the River with many Lights, as it return'd to the *Lentine* or Vessel where the Father resided, was saluted by all the Cannon of two Vessels of *Macao*. This was follow'd by a Visit from an *Anga*, who was Chief or Governour of a Village, with all his Family; which he made with so much Civility and Respect, that the Father thought fit to repay it the next Day, attended by 13 *Portugueses* belonging to the Ship. The Governour and all his People receiv'd him in a very solemn Manner, with Drums beating and other Musick of the Country, and Dancing, as if it had been one of their Kings. The old *Anga* prostrated himself on the Ground to kiss his Habit, and all the rest, Men, Women and Children, great and small follow'd his Example. The good Man receiv'd them in his Arms to gain their Affection, and make way to their Conversion, to which they seem'd well dispos'd. In short, the *Anga* desir'd to be Baptiz'd immediately; protesting he would follow him Dead or Alive, so powerfully the divine Grace wrought upon his Heart. He added, that he believ'd that all the rest of the *Beajuses* would give him the Respect which was due; and that the more to convince him he would go in Person to acquaint the *Tomangun* and *Damon*, two sovereign Princes in the Heart of the Island, one of whom was his Son in Law. It was agreed he should come the next Day to the *Lentine*, that Matters might be resolv'd on with the Advice of Captain *Emanuel d' Araujo Garces*. The *Anga* being tir'd with the Rejoycing after his *Tatum* went away, could not be as good as his Word on the 24th, but fail'd not to come on the 25th, attended as before. *F. Antony* gave him a good Dinner, and some small Curiosities of *China*; and it was resolv'd he should send by means of the same *Anga* some Present to *Tomangun* and *Damon*, and because he could not perform the Journey without leave of the *Moorish* King, as being his Subject, the afore-said Captain *Emanuel* being so much in the King's Favour, undertook to obtain it. The King liv'd in a Village at a considerable distance on the River, and things





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things fell out so that the Captain could not go thither for several Days following to get his leave; so that the *Anga* was weary of expecting, desir'd *F. Anthony* to send him the Present for the Princes, and he would go without the *Moorish* King's leave, which oblig'd the Father to go visit him the next Day, and deliver him the Present, consisting in Things of small Value, as Flowers, Dishes, Rings, Glass Bracelets and the like, in two little Boxes; to which he added an embroider'd Picture of our Blessed Lady, and another of *S. Gaetanus*; hoping they would touch the Hearts of those Infidels to bring them into the true way of Salvation. The *Anga* coming to the Princes deliver'd the Presents, and telling them the cause of his coming, was receiv'd with such Joy, that they presently fitted out 100 Gallies and *Paraoos* there were in their Rivers, and among the rest one fourteen Fathom long to bring their beloved *Tatum*. This little Fleet being come to the Mouth of the River where their Dominions ended, stopp'd there because of the War between the *Beajuses* and the *Moors*; and thence they dispatch'd the *Anga* with the *Moorish* King's Embassador, who had been sent to conclude a Peace with those Princes, to obtain leave to come into the River where the *Lentine* was. Whilst the *Anga* was thus employ'd, *Damon*, who thought every Hour an Age till he came to *F. Anthony*, sent a Kinsman of his disguiz'd to visit him, in a little *Parao* of one Oar; and a few Days after sent his Brother with 12 of his Guard, to tell him if he thought fit, they would go to him inspight of the *Moor*, and carry him into their Country; which the good Father did not think convenient. Not long after this the *Anga* came to *F. Ventimiglia* with a Present from *Damon*, consisting of two curious little Baskets of *India* Cane and Straw Interwoven, and full of sweet Herbs and Roots, bits of Eagle-wood and other sweet Woods, which are only given to great Men, because of the esteem those People make of them. He also told him the Princes were much edify'd at his contempt of temporal Things, and the Zeal he show'd in coming to their Country. And that they look'd upon it as a special Providence of God; for as they came down with their small Fleet, they saw a fiery Globe on the River, by which they understood, he was sent by God to enlighten them with the Faith.

Things being in this posture, a Ru-

mour ran among the *Moors* of *Manjar*, that the Christians had insinuated themselves among the *Beajuses* with Presents of Gold and Silver, to possess themselves of their Country, which not a little obstructed their coming in; which the *Moorish* King was then ready to consent to, that he might by means of the *Tatum* the better bring the Peace to a Conclusion. But the divine Providence so order'd it, that on the 4th of *June* at Night a Son of *Tomangun*, and another of *Damon*, attended by their Unkles came to the *Lentine*, and calling Captain *Emanuel d' Araujo*, gave him to understand, that tho' they had waited above a Month with much Trouble to themselves, yet they would stay till his Ship Sail'd, that he might not be left expos'd to the Insolency of the *Moors*, and when he was gone would take their *Tatum* aboard their Gallies, wherein both of them agreeing, one of the Princes earnestly desir'd a Knife, to ratifie his Engagement with Blood drawn from his Arm; and soon after departed for fear of being surpriz'd by the Enemy.

At this time came a Cousin of the *Sindum*, the most powerful Prince among the *Beajuses*, living in the upper part of the Island, about Business of his own, who tho' he had pass'd through the Dominions of *Tomangun* and *Damon*, knew nothing of what was doing. Being inform'd of what had happned when he came into the *Anga's* Territories, he went directly to the Ship and thence to the *Lentine* to see *F. Ventimiglia*. He there complain'd of the Princes, who had not acquainted his Kinsman the *Sindum*, and therefore he was not come with a Present from him, as knowing nothing of his being there; but that nevertheless the *Sindum* being at Peace with the King of *Manjar*, he would without any Impediment from the *Moors* carry away the *Tatum* in his *Parao*, or in any other that was in the River to his own Country, or into that of the other Princes, provided he would promise after some stay there, to repair to the *Sindum*; who, as soon as he heard of him, would certainly come to visit him; and lastly desir'd the Father not to depart without him.

On the 10th came 6 other *Beajuses* upon hearing the Fame spread abroad of the *Tatum*, from 15 Days Journey distance. They also earnestly intreated him, that he would please to go comfort them in their Country, after he had been with the aforesaid Princes, and were never satis-





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satisfy'd for four Hours together with kissing his Hands, and laying them to their Faces. The Present they brought was two *Coco Nuts*, two small Bags of Rice, a little Oyl, three little Bunches of sweet Herbs; a great hollow *Bamboo Cane* full of a thing like Butter, which they gather from a Tree, and a little Wax; for which a return was made them in small Curiosities of *China*.

But the Enemy of Mankind being ever ready to disturb those that employ themselves in the Service of God, for the good of their Neighbours; the good Man suffer'd much before he got into those Countries; because all the People belonging to *Macao* and particularly *Emanuel d' Araujo*, endeavour'd to dissuade him from that Enterprize, alledging, that all those frequent Visits and Cares of the *Beajuses*, were Counterfeit, and only design'd to bring him to an untimely End; and that they could not leave a Person in such Danger, that might gain Souls for Heaven elsewhere. The pious Man understanding by these Words, and perceiving by other Tokens, that they intended to obstruct his entering the Country, as they had done the Year before, he spoke to the Captain with some Resentment, laying the loss of those Souls to his charge. It was no wonder he should be so much concern'd at the opposition made by the *Portuguese*, since in a Letter of his he delivers himself to this effect. *That he would certainly have for the present deserr'd enjoying the Glory of Heaven, that he might serve in that Vineyard of our Lord till the end of the World; without any other Reward, than fulfilling his holy Will.* Therefore he look'd upon every small Accident as a great Obstacle to his Entrance, which was of such Consequence for spreading the Faith in that large and unpolish'd Country; being resoly'd to Dye rather than quit his Enterprize.

On the 25 of *June* the Ship got without the Flat to a Place, where it was in a readiness to Sail for *Macao*; and he having said Mass, all that were present Weeping, the Captain *Emanuel Araujo* went away to his Ship with 5 *Portuguese*; and *F. Antony* taking leave of them departed to his Mission with four Servants, which were the *Chinese* that had been Slave to *Luis Francis*, *Laurence the Beajus*, a Sailer born in *Bengala*, and an other who offer'd to bear him Company. There were also with him two *Beajuses* related to *Damon* and *Tomangun*, who coming with four others sent by those Princes

to the Captain, to invite him to be present when they intended to ratife the Peace and Friendship already establish'd with their Blood; stay'd behind to attend the Father. His departure was the more remarkable for carrying along with him a curious Cross of incorruptible Wood, on the Foot whereof the Arms of *Portugal* were Carv'd in half Relieve, with these Words about them, *Lusitanorum Virtus, & Gloria*. To signify the Zeal and great Actions of the *Portuguese* Nation for the Exaltation of the holy Cross, and Propagating the Gospel; to fulfill the divine Oracle deliver'd in the Plain of *Ourique* to King *Alphonso Enriquez*.

Leaving the Ship they took their way towards the River of the *Beajuses*, and coming to the Mouth of it on the 26th, found there 23 *Paras* with 800 Men aboard ready to receive them; among whom was he that had the Cap given him, who had always extoll'd the Courtesie of the *Portuguese*. Some of them went into the small Boat to convey it up to that in which *Damon* and *Tomangun* were, who both afterwards went over into that where *F. Antony* was, to cast themselves at his Feet. *Tomangun* signaliz'd himself in this Action; for without stirring an Inch from him, he exhorted two Youths his Sons, and all his Followers to imitate him, because they did this to their true Lord. *Damon* being seated between the Servant of God and *Tamangun*, acquainted the Company, that the Apostolick Religious Man was come from remote Countries, to teach them the true and holy Law, without which they could not be sav'd; and that his Profession being remote from all that was Temporal, he coveted nothing but to put their Souls in the way to Heaven. *Tomangun* and all the rest answer'd with an unanimous Voice full of Joy, That they desir'd nothing more, and did promise to keep and secure him with all possible Respect and Honour; and would before have ratify'd their Ingagement with the Blood of their Arms, had not the Father hindred them. Then he deliver'd them the holy Cross, which they all Worship'd, to be erected in the Church, they promis'd to Build out of Hand in their Dominions; declaring they would for the future put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of *Portugal*. After spending some time in such like Conversation, they all went into *Damon's Parao*, seating the Father on a Place rais'd above the rest; to which





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he condescended the better to gain their Affections and their Souls to Heaven.

This was the beginning of the new Mission in *Borneo*, to settle which *F. Antony* apply'd himself with such Zeal, that in six Months time he Baptiz'd 1800 of the *Beajuses*; and *Luis Francis Coutinho*, who having spent 40 days in their River, pierc'd into the upper part of the Island, declar'd that he found the Children of those *Beajuses*, as well instructed in the Catholick Religion, as if they had been Born in Christendom.

Account of  
Borneo.

Now as for what concerns the Island of *Borneo*, 240 Miles distant from *Malaca*, it is cut across by the Equinoctial line, and is 1650 *Italian* Miles in compass. The Borders, or rather the Coast all about, is inhabited by *Moors* call'd *Malays*, who having lorded it for many Years, are fully settled there with Kings of their own; but further up the Country *Paganism*, call'd *Beajus*, prevails; and tho' *India* had been 200 Years, discover'd the Preaching of the Gospel had not reach'd them till this time, they being generally look'd upon as Barbarous, Wild and unfit for Conversation.

Their Government.

The *Moors* are govern'd by several Kings, the chief of which are those of *Manjar* or *Manjar-massen*; of *Succadon*, in one of whose Rivers there are excellent Diamonds found; of *Borneo*, and others. The *Beajuses* have no Kings, but only Princes and other Chiefs. Those that are Subjects to the King of *Manjar* or Border upon him, pay a Tribute.

Ports.

There are several Ports in the Island but the most frequented is that of *Manjar-massen*, for its Spice, but especially by the Inhabitants of *Macao*. It is form'd by a large River of fresh Water, three Miles over, and 14 Fathom deep at the Mouth. Three days Journey up it, there are three little Islands; the biggest of them is two Miles long, and the *Portuguese* have thoughts of building a Fort on it, to settle a Factory there. The other two are smaller and nearer to the Land; and consequently not so fit for that purpose.

Product.

All the Country is fruitful, and abounds in Rice, which is better than any other in *Asia*, and the Fruit, besides its great Plenty, differs in Colour, Taste and Bigness from ours in *Europe*. There is also great store of Cassia, Wax, Camphire (the best in the World) black and white Pepper, call'd *Vatian*, Gum and several good Dies. It also produces ma-

ny sorts of Sweet Herbs, Roots of black Wood, and another sort that smells like Eagle Wood, and *Calumbach*. There are vast Woods for building of Ships, where they also make much Pitch and Rozin for several uses. Metals are slighted, because they know not how to run them; but they gather much Gold-dust among the Sand of several Rivers in the Island. There are abundance of Birds-nests, well known to those that have read and so highly valu'd by the *Chineses*, and others, that they give 300 Pieces of Eight a *Pico* for them, which *Pico* is about an hundred Weight; being persuaded they contribute much to the generative Virtue, and are a provocative, as being naturally hot. These are nothing but Nests built by the Swallows, which in *India* are of an ash Colour, in the clefts of steep Rocks; whence they are pull'd down with long Poles by Men in Boats. It is like a very fine Paste; some think it is made of the slaver of these Birds; others believe it is a sort of Clay; I have as much of it as may serve curious Persons to exercise their Talent on. For this same reason the sensual *Chineses* give 40 pieces of Eight a *Pico*, for the fins of Sharks found in those Seas about the Island. This is the reason that the *Mandarines* at their great Entertainments swallow much Gold in a few Mouthfuls; because they eat nothing but the little sinews, as they do of Venison.

Birds and  
Beasts.

It exceeds all other Countries, in variety of most beautiful Birds; and as for Beasts, there are very Strange ones not at all known in *Europe*. Among the rest there is one so Strange that it must not be pass'd by in silence. It is call'd a *Beajus* or Wild Man; because it much resembles Man in weeping, and other exterior Actions that express some Passions. That which I saw was as big as a Monkey, and not being able to bear its great Belly on its Legs, dragg'd its hinder quarters on the Ground. When it removes it takes its Mate along, to lye upon, as a Man would do. The Apes in this Island, are of several Colours, some Red, some Black, and others White, call'd *Oncas*, which are most valu'd. They have a black List, which from the top of the Head turns down under their Snout, and makes a graceful Ring. *F. Salvador Galili* told me he had sent one for a Present to the great Duke of *Tuscany*, who expected it with impatience; but that it dy'd by the way. There is another Creature in the Island, that has a Fir much





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*Bezoar*  
Stones.

much like a Castor. The *Beajuses* take the richest *Bezoar* Stones in the World from the aforesaid *Apes*. They wound them slightly with Darts shot out of Trunks, in some part that they may not dye of it; then they growing sick with the hurt, those Stones breed in their Bowels, where they are found, when they kill them.

*Manners and Religion.*

The *Beajuses* are generally very superstitious; being much addicted to Auguries. They do not adore Idols, but their Sacrifices of sweet Wood and Perfumes, are offer'd to one only God, who they believe rewards the Just in Heaven, and punishes the Wicked in Hell. They Marry but one Wife; and look upon any breach of conjugal Faith, either in the Man or Woman as so heinous an Offence, that every one contrives the death of the Party transgressing, either by themselves or their Friends; and therefore the Women are very modest and reserv'd; especially the Maidens, who are not seen by their Husbands till the Wedding day, when the Women receive their Portion. They are Enemies to Fraud and Theft, and grateful for Benefits receiv'd. Among themselves they live Lovingly and Friendly; and therefore when every Man has gather'd what he sow'd for his own use, the rest on the Mountains and Vallies is in common, without any distinction of particular Right. They are also well inclin'd in their Pleasures, and seek Honour in Hunting; at which sport they endeavour to get some sharp Horns, to Polish and wear them as an Ornament at their Girdle. This Girdle is no other but a long slip of Linnen, which turns between their Thighs to cover their Privities, and one end of it hangs down before and the other behind. The Peasants make a sort of Cloths of the Barks of Trees, which being afterwards wash'd and beaten, are as soft, as Cotton; and those Trees being within the Dominions of the *Malay Moors*, they expose themselves for the Bark to their Tyranny and Insolence.

*Habits.*

Some of them go naked, and others wear a small Doublet made of the same Bark; which they Dye of any Colour. On their Heads to keep off the heat of the Sun or Rain, they wear a Cap of Palm-tree leaves, shap'd above like a Sugar-loaf, long and with flaps hanging down.

*Weapons.*

The Weapons they use are Knives, made like the *Cangiar*s of the *Moors*, and *Zampittos*, that is, Trunks about 6 Spans

long, out of which they shoot little wooden Darts, with an Iron head at the one end, and Cartouch, or hollow Paper at the other, blowing into which they shoot it out with a vast force; and sometimes the point being Poison'd the Wound is Mortal. They also Shoot Birds with Pellets through them.

The *Beajuses* as to their Persons, are of a Dark Complexion, well Countenanc'd and Strong.

The *Malay Moors*, who live, as was said along the Coast of that Island, and oppress some of those wretched People, are Faithless, Inconstant, Covetous, Treacherous, and great Thieves. Besides their Swords, they have some few Fire-arms to make use of at Sea. They also go naked; only some of them are cover'd with a piece of Cloth wrapp'd about their Waste, and hanging down like a half Petticoat. Their Heads are wound about in a folded Hankerchief, but when it Rains, they add to it a Cap made of Palm-tree leaves.

Their Houses are in Boats call'd *Paras*, as are those of the *Beajuses*, on the aforesaid River of *Manjar-Massen*; or rais'd upon five pieces of Timber on its Banks, that they may be safe against Floods. But the King of *Manjar* lives several Days Journey up the Country, in a miserable Condition, because his Kingdom has been long divided among several Branches of the Royal Family, to give them a sufficient Maintenance.

The Factory we spoke of at first had an unhappy End; for being settled there upon the Conditions propos'd by the *Moors*, particularly that the City *Macao* should always have a Fund there of 40000 Pieces of Eight (only for them to Rob) Two Years after, when there were four Ships in the Port, the Infidels resolv'd to Secure them, and Plunder the Factory. A great Number of them Assembling to this purpose, went Aboard the Ships, some pretending Business, and others only to see. Being friendly admitted, when they thought it a proper time to Execute their Design, they all drew their *Crisis*, or poison'd Knives, and every one endeavour'd to Murder the Sailor he was treacherously Talking with, so that they kill'd most of those that were in three Ships, as also two Captains, two Pilots, and a Master's Mate. But the fourth Ship, which belong'd to Captain *Emanuel Arraujo de Garces*, (Aboard which was a Prince, and Brother of the Kings) seeing the Slaughter Aboard the others,





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Dutch Factory ruin'd.

The *Dutch* had no better Success with their Factory they settled there 35 Years since, fearing that if others Bought the Pepper of that Island, they should not be able to Sell that of the Company at their own Rate. The *Moors* Murder'd the chief Men of their Factory with one of those poison'd Darts we said they Shot out of Trunks; and he that Commanded, instead of the dead Man, demanding Satisfaction some Days after; they answer'd, That the Murderer had withdrawn himself into a Country-House

not far distant, with abundance of his Kindred; and they were not strong enough to deliver him up, and therefore they thought it convenient they should all go with their Joint Forces to Attack him. The *Dutch* suffering themselves to be taken in the Snare went, and were all Butcher'd; upon which News, two Ships of their Nation, that were in the Port, fled with all possible Speed.

*F. Antony Ventimiglia* in his Letters demanded Companions should be sent him to Cultivate that mighty Vineyard of our Lord, and that the King of *Portugal* would grant him Power to Honour some Princes, and Great Men among the *Beajuses*, with the Title of *Don*, the more to Oblige, and Allure them, because they shew'd themselves to be lovers of Honour; but it pleas'd Almighty God, to reward his Labours with the Glory of Heaven, in the height of his Zeal; there being Intelligence that he Dy'd in the Year 1691, which has been confirm'd by some of the Church Stuff, and some Books belonging to him, found at *Manjar*. *F. Gregory Rauco*, a *Theatin*, I found at *Goa*, further told me, His Body had wrought Miracles, and therefore the *Beajuses* kept it very honourably in a Cottage, whither a Leper once resorting among the rest, they put him to Death.

CHAP. X.

The Author gives an Account of what hapned to him, till his Arrival on the Coast of Cochinchina.

TO return to the Place where we left off, I must inform the Reader, That the Storm on the 17th would not suffer us to draw near the Island of *Pullaor*, as the Pilot would have done; but the Wind falling a little on *Monday* 18th, we drew near, and that was all, for we were altogether becalm'd in sight of it. This always flourishing and green Island, which is but five Miles in compass, produces more Plenty than any other of its bigness of *Coco-Nuts*, whose Trees grow amidst the Rocks, *Arecca*, Figs, *Gamboyas*, *Ananas*, and other sorts of Fruit, which the Natives Exchange for Earthen Ware. The Mats made here are so very fine and curious, that they are sold for fifteen, or twenty Pieces of Eight each, to make Presents to the *Chineses*, who put a great Value on

them. It is Subject to the King of *Ihor*, from whose Dominions on the Continent it is but sixty Miles distant. Near *Pullaor* there are two Rocks, which produce good Fruit, and six Miles from it a desert Island call'd *Pultimon*.

*Tuesday* 19th, the Wind came fair with a *Sumatra*, or Storm of Rain, which lasted an Hour, as usual. Steering our Course towards *Pulocondor*, 360 Miles distant, we Sail'd through a better Sea than we had done during the whole Voyage, as being clear of Rocks and Flats, and we were not so much toss'd, so that tho' the Vessel ran swift we were at our Ease.

Tho' we were so near the Line in the Dog-Days, we felt no great Heat, but to me it felt more like Spring; and tho' I had not Provisions, and other Necessa-





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 Necessary as I could wish, yet God be prais'd I enjoy'd perfect Health; notwithstanding some Sailors were fallen Sick, as were *F. Provana* of *Turin*, and a Brother of *Tunchin*, however the Society does not suffer their Religious to want.

The fair Wind continu'd all *Wednesday* 20th, carrying us a-cross the Gulph of *Siam*, into which falls the great River that leads up to that Court, after running 120 Miles all the way inhabited on both sides; all the Houses which are of Wood being rais'd upon strong Timbers, or Canes; that the Inhabitants when the Floods swell two Fathom high in *August*, *September* and *October* may go out at their Windows into Boats, and gather the Rice that floats on the Water.

*Pulocondor* Island.

*Thursday* 21st, in the Morning, the Wind came about to the East, but at Noon as it was before. *Friday* 22d, we came in sight of *Pulocondor*, an Island belonging to the King of *Cochinchina*, but not inhabited; some *Cochinchineses* repairing thither at certain times of the Year to cut Wood, and gather the Product of the Island, as *Indian* Wheat, Figs, and Oranges. It is eight Miles long, and proportionably broad. It was abandon'd because of the continual *Sumatras*, or Storms of Rain, no Day ever escaping without a very Violent one, as we found by Experience. All the Vessels Bound for *Manila*, use to make this Island.

*Camboya.*

*Saturday* 23d, at Sun-rising, we were off the five Hills, the *Portugueses* call *Cinco Chagas*, or the five Wounds, which are before the Mouth of the River of the King of *Camboya*, up which 240 Miles is the Metropolis of that Kingdom call'd *Pontay-piet*. Ships go up to it, because the River at the Mouth has three fathom Water, and seven near the City. The *Portugueses* call this Mouth *Caranguejo*, or Crab; and the other two near it, the one of *Malaca*, and the other of *Puntiomas*, at which the Barks of *Siam* pass. The King of *Camboya* is Tributary to him of *Siam*, and uses to change his Court, when he takes Possession of his Crown, out of a vain Superstition not to Live where his Predecessor Dy'd; which he may easily do, because the Metropolis is worse than other Places, all made up of ill contriv'd Cottages, cover'd with Mats, or at best with Boards. At present the Kingdom is divided between two Brothers, one of whom keeps in the Mountains, the

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other in the aforesaid City. They make War upon one another, the one supported by the King of *Siam*, the other by him of *Cochinchina*.

The Inhabitants of the Kingdoms of *Camboya*, *Siam*, and *Pegu*, shave all their Head, leaving some on the Crown like that of the Mendicant Lay-Brothers. They pull up their Beards by the Root with Nippers, that they may not grow again quickly. Their Colour is like an Olive, and they are hard to be remov'd from their Tenets; for *F. Candoni* told me, That in four Years he liv'd at *Camboya*, he Baptiz'd none but a Miller, who was Marry'd to a Christian Woman of *Cochinchina*.

At Sun-set we were on the Coast of *Champa*. *Champa*, the King whereof, we were told, had shaken off the Yoke of Subjection to him of *Cochinchina*, and made War upon him.

The same Day we pass'd by the *Faralhaon do Tigre*, so call'd by the *Portugueses*, because several Ships of theirs have been lost there, and among the rest that of *Matthew de Brito*, who, saving his Life by Swimming, left this for a Rule to other Pilots to pass between the said Rock, and the Continent, but not to come where there are but ten foot Water; and when they draw near the *Faralhao*, in the open Sea, not to come to fourteen Fathom, but to keep on between sixteen, and nineteen, because he was Wreck'd between ten, and fourteen Fathom, where the Rock under Water lies.

*Sunday* 24th, we Sail'd with a fair Wind along the same Coast of the Kingdom of *Champa*, and in sight, and South of the Bay and Port of that Name; whither several Nations resort to buy Elephants Teeth, Eagle Wood, and other Commodities. At the Mouth of it is a Rock, between which, and a high Mountain the Ships must pass. In the *Malay* Language they call that Mountain *Panderon*, that is, King, and *Pulvisin*; the *Portugueses* give it the Name of *Rabo de Alacrao*, where begins the dangerous Channel that must be pass'd going to, and coming from *China*. From this Mountain, till sixty Miles beyond *Pulcatan*, there is a continual row of Flats 300 Miles in length, where several Ships are cast away every Year; for which reason Pilots must be upon their Guard to avoid them, and keep always in sixteen fathom Water. The worst of it is, That if any Misfortune happens, the *Cochinchinese* Gallies seize not only the

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Goods,





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Goods, but even the very Vessels, that only lose or spring a Malt; and therefore many of them scour the Coast all the Year, to gather Wrecks, nor is there any hope of escaping them when there is a Calm, because they are well provided, and the *Cochinchineses* brave Men with Fire-Arms.

All this Country of *Malaca, Camboya, Siam, Champa, Cochinchina,* and *Tunquin*, abounds in Elephants, of which the *Siamites* particularly make a great Trade, carrying them by Land to the opposite Coast, and Port of *Tenazarim*, belonging to the King of *Siam*, near the Gulph of *Bengala*; where Merchants Buy, to Transport them by Sea into the Dominions of *Mahometan* Princes.

At Sun-set the Wind blew so hard, that it might be call'd a Storm; and continuing to all Night set us very forward. *Monday* 25th, we Sail'd with a fair Wind along the Coast of *Cochinchi-*

*na*; but in the Afternoon we had the usual Storm of Rain, with such a stiff Gale, that had not the Current been against us, we had made much way. Nevertheless about Sun-set we happily pass'd the true *Varela* (so call'd to distinguish it from the false one, lying further in on the side of a Mountain, on which another Rock rises a Fathom, and is call'd the *Pagod*) for the high Wind soon abating, the Sea was not very rough.

*Tuesday* 26th, the same Wind continu'd, and we held on our Course, still near the aforesaid Coast, the Weather as fresh as Spring. However, most of the *Cafres*, or Blacks were fallen Sick; which they attributed to the difference between this Climate, and theirs, the first being like that of *Europe*.

*Wednesday* 27th, we were quite Becalm'd.

## CHAP. XI.

### An Account of the Kingdoms of Tunquin, and Cochinchina.

I Believe the Reader will not be Displeas'd, if after a tedious Relation of a Voyage, I Divert him a little with some Account of the Kingdoms of *Tunquin*, and *Cochinchina*, off which we now lay Becalm'd; and the more, because I receiv'd it from good Hands, that is, from *F. Emanuel Ferreira*, who liv'd there twenty Years, and from two *Tunquinenses* he carry'd with him, clad in the Habit of the Society; as also from *F. Joseph Condoni*, of the same Society, who liv'd twelve Years in *Cochinchina*.

The Kingdom of *Tunquin* is Tributary to *China*; but the Tribute which formerly was considerable, ever since the Year 1667, has been reduc'd to a small acknowledgment of a few Horses every Year.

*Tunquin.* The Kingdom of *Cochinchina* was once united to that of *Tunquin*, and came to be parted as follows. The *Bua*, or Emperor of *Tunquin* (call'd *Aramu*) in the Country Language, is so far from Conversing with his Subjects (who may not look him in the Face upon pain of Death) that he does not Talk with the prime Ministers, who Governs in his stead; for he acquaints him with all that Occurs by the Mouth of the Eunuchs, and receives his Orders the same

way; under Pretence that it does not become so great an Emperor, as he is, to meddle with Matters of Government, but to take his Pleasure in the *Aram*, amidst his Concubines, and leave the Cares of the Crown to others. A Governour about 300 Years since, perceiving this Custom made him an easy way to Possess himself of the Empire, it being no hard Matter to bring the Soldierery, and great Men, who receiv'd all from him to his Side; so contriv'd his Business, that leaving the *Bua* the bare Name and Shadow of a King, he usurp'd all the rest. From thence forward *Tunquin* had two sorts of Kings; the Lawful call'd *Bua*; and the Usurpers call'd *Chiva*, or Governours; who allow the *Bua* a competent Maintenance, and sometimes refuse it; as hapned some Years since, when the *Bua* demean'd himself so much as to give a Visit to the chief of the *Dutch* Factory residing at *Tunquin*.

Foreign Ambassadors deliver their Credentials to none but the *Bua*, as he of *Holland* did, not long since. When the *Bua* has a Son Born, there is great Rejoycing throughout all the Country, which is not done for the others Children.

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One of the *Chivas* dying (above an Age ago) he left a Son under Age, Heir of the Kingdom, under the Tuition of his Son in Law; but he aspiring to the Crown, laid such Plots against the Life of the King, that his Wife, to deliver her Brother out of his Hands, caus'd a Confident of hers to carry him into *Cochinchina*, attended by part of the Nobility. With their Assistance he Possess'd himself of *Cochinchina*, killing the Governour at an Entertainment, and afterwards reduc'd a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Champa* under his Dominion, making the rest Tributary; but now that Kingdom has shaken off the Yoke, and refuses to Pay the Tribute.

The Tutor having Usurp'd the Kingdom of *Tunquin*, there began such a bloody War between the two Kinsmen, that it still lasts between their Sons, and with such Fury, that neither Men, nor Letters are permitted to pass out of one Kingdom into the other, and tho' they are unequal in Strength (the King of *Cochinchina* bringing but 50000 Men into the Field, and he of *Tunquin* 100000) yet the *Cochinchineses* being the better Soldiers, and defended by a Ridge of Mountains that part the two Kingdoms, they make their Party good with the *Tunquineses*. They both own that Shadow of an Emperor, call'd the *Bua*, for their lawful Sovereign; receiving Embassies in his Name, and giving out Commissions subscrib'd, in the Reign of *Bua*, &c.

Tunquin.

The *Chiva*, or Governour of *Tunquin*, following the Custom of his Ancestors, governs his Kingdom, like the *Bua*, by a prime Minister, who, without speaking to him, receives his Orders from the Eunuchs, giving Audience but very rarely, or suffering himself to be seen by the People. But this reserv'dness at present does not so much proceed from Pride, or Gravity, as for fear of the continual Disorders of the Kingdom. For this same Reason he does not allow his Subjects to Build high Houses, that they may not Offend him, but they must all be low, except his Palace; and every Man upon pain of Death, must get out of the way when the King passes, going to Divert him either on an Elephant, or in his *Palankine*.

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Now let the Reader consider what Credit is to be given to *Tavernier*, when he tells us, his Brother was very Familiar with the King of *Tunquin*, and that he gives publick Audience to his People

every Day. The *Dutch* can Testify in this Particular, who receiving daily Wrongs from the Ministers and Eunuchs, who take more than is due for the Customs; yet could never speak to the King, and make their Complaints, so that at last they were forced to make use of a Trunk, by means whereof a *Dutch-Man* conveying himself near the King's Apartment, told him all the Matter in the *Tunquinese* Language. They succeeded as they desir'd, for the King gave Order to redress their Grievances; directing, That for all the Commodities, the *Dutch* Import, they should pay nothing, but only make a Present of *European* Cloth, Salt-Peter, and a few other Things; and that their Goods be not search'd in the Custom-House. Whereupon *F. Ferreira* told me, That it being very Difficult to import Beads, Images of Saints, and other Things of Devotion out of *Europe*; he brought them in consign'd to the *Dutch* Factory. The King of *Cochinchina* is not so reserv'd, but is seen by, and Converſes with his People, and much more with Strangers.

Customs and Manners.

The King of *Tunquin*, and his Subjects Act in all Respects contrary to the *European* Princes, and their People; for when the Princes of *Europe* go by Water, they sit in the Stern, whereas the King of *Tunquin* sits in the Head of the Boat, saying, the King must be the first that goes ashore. He keeps fifty Boats curiously Gilt, with sixty Men to Row in each, all of them Youths, about one Age, who all dip their Oars at once, being guided, or directed by a Man's Hand, like a Master of a Choir. The King keeps with his Head towards the Chamber Door, whereas *Europeans* lay their Feet that way. The *Tunquineses* write from the top of the Paper to the bottom, and from the right to the left, just contrary to us. They also write their Name at the top of the Letter, as was once us'd by the *Romans*, saying, *J. N. send you Greeting*, &c. Among *Christians* Thieves are Hang'd, but in *Tunquin* Beheaded, tho' of mean Birth; and on the contrary, Persons of Quality are Strangled, with a Rope drawn by twelve Men, six on a side; after which they Burn the Feet of the Party Executed, to see whether he his Dead or Alive. As in *Europe* we Print joining of Letters, so in *Tunquin*, *Cochinchina*, and *China*, the Manuscript is Pasted on a very smooth Board, and then with a sharp pointed Pen-knife they cut the Letters just





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just as they are written, and so they go through the whole composition, which they can afterwards Print as often as they will without any trouble. When their kindred die, the *Tunquineses*, and their Neighbouring Kingdoms mourn in White, as we do in Black, which last colour they wear for State, as the Noblest.

When the Kings of *Tunquin* and *Cochinchina* marry, they cause the Noblest and most Beautiful Maids to be brought from all Parts of their Kingdom, and having made their Choice, send back the rest. The first of these two, generally keeps three hundred Concubines.

*Habit.* The Habit us'd in those Kingdoms is a long Garment or Vest. On the Head a tall round black Cap; but that of the Souldiers and Peasants, falls down a little on the Back. They let their Hair grow long, like *Europeans*, and so their Beard. The Women wear the same sort of Garment down to their Feet, their Hair loose, and their Face bear. They are Beautiful, tho' of a dark Complexion, and great lovers of Strangers.

*Religion.* As to Religion, they are Idolaters; but easily converted, and when converted steady in the Faith, and this both *Tunquineses*, and *Cochinchineses*. And *F. Ferreira* assur'd me, that when by reason he was persecuted for some Years by the King, he was forc'd to wander about in disguise, the poor Country would sometimes travel a Months Journey from one Province to another, to confess and hear Mass. These Idolaters are not so precise, as those of *Indostan*; but eat all sorts of Flesh, even to Cats and Dogs.

*Description.* The Kingdom of *Tunquin* is plain, like *Lombardy*, and very Fruitful. It is divided into eight Provinces, which are, *Sudong*, which in the Country Language signifies Eastern Province; *Sunan*, or the Southern; *Subak*, or the Northern; *Sutag*, or the Western; *Nghcan Bocin*, half of which belongs to the King of *Cochinchina*, the River *Songen* dividing their Limits. The seventh *Suanquan*; and the eighth *Taynguien*.

The Metropolis where the King resides, call'd *Kechio*, is four days Journey from the Sea, with a River running up to it. There are in it, none but low Houses made of *Bamboo*, whereof there is great Plenty in their Fields. *F. Ferreira* told me this *Bamboo*, every fifty Years produces a Seed, of which the Peasants make Bread. The City is Large and Populous; there being Streets three Miles long in it, and Markets. The Kingdom is inhabited by an infinite number of People; which is the occasion of so many Commotions, for there is scare a Year, but some Great Man is put to Death, who has headed a Mutiny; towards which the reservedness of the Prince, Contributes very much. The Kings of *Bau*, a Country abounding in Musk, and of *Lau*, which produces store of Elephants, are tributary to this King.

*Cochinchina* in the Country Language, call'd *Tlaon-Kuang*, is divided into five Provinces, viz. *Moyain*, *Dincat*, *Kegue*, *Tlenquan*, and *Fumoy*. The King resides in the City of *Champelo*, one days Journey from the Sea, in the Province of *Kegue* or *Kehoe*, which in that Language, signifies a flower. It is large and Populous, as is all the Kingdom, tho' Mountainous. Both this and that of *Tunquin* are water'd by many Rivers, which make them abound in Rice and Sugar. Besides in *Tunquin* there is abundance of Silk; and in *Cochinchina* Musk, Pepper, Gold, and Cinnamon, and great store of Birds-nests. But these, which are taken in Summer, belong all to the Queen, for her Privy Purse, and therefore the Subjects are forbid Trading in them, as also in *Calambuch*, which is kept for the King. This sweet Wood is found in bits in the Heart of a Tree, when rotten.

Both Kingdoms produce abundance of Melons, Coco-nuts, Atas, Figs, Ananas, Jaccas, and other sorts of *Indian* Fruit. They also gather from a Tree or rather a Shrub in *Cochinchina*, a large Leaf, call'd *Tea* or *Cha*, which they say fattens, and therefore Souldiers are there forbid the use of it.

Metropolis.

*Cochinchina* described.

Fruit.





CHAP. XII.

The Author continues his Voyage to Macao.

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Pulcatan  
Island.

Thursday 28th, before break of day we were near the Island of Pulcatan, 360 Miles from Pulcandor, where they cross the Gulph of Aynan to discover the Islands of Macao, equally distant. Pulcatan is a small Island three Miles about, inhabited by Cochinchineses, and sometimes govern'd by a Mandarin; it is near the Continent, and to the Mountain call'd the Horses Saddle.

Having sail'd fifty Miles to get over the Flats which we said ended beyond Pulcatan, and then as many more, we directed our Course to the Northward. The Mouth of the River that runs up to Champelo the Court of Cochinchina, call'd by the Chineses, Sayfo, is a little beyond the aforesaid Island. There is another more to the Northward for lesser Ships, and call'd Toran.

Hurricanes.

Friday 29th, the fair Wind continuing, carry'd us on a great way smoothly, though the Sea was rough. But here we were very much afraid of those Winds they call Tifones, or Hurricanes, which blowing furiously on all sides, sometimes carry away the Masts, and what is worse, the Men, if they do not keep under Deck. The surest Remedy in these cases is to cut down the Mast, and let her run, trusting in God; for the mischief is irresistible, and in a moment sinks Ships, or else drives them on the Coast of Cochinchina.

Saturday 30th, the same Wind continuing till Noon, afterwards came fairer, and set us very forward; and so it did on Sunday, the last day of the Month; so that on Monday the first of August, we were off the Island Aynan, belonging to the Province of Canton; at the furthest Point, whereof begins the shore of the River of Tunquin, call'd Bassa, from seven Neighbouring Villages.

Sanchan  
Island.

Tuesday 2d, we came near the Island of S. John, vulgarly call'd Sanchan, so Famous for the Glorious S. Francis Xavierius ending his Days there, when he hop'd to enter China; the Grott where the Saint liv'd and dy'd, being to be seen at a distance. It is

sixty Miles from Macao, about ten Miles in length and proportionably broad, is Fruitful, and has Plenty of good Water.

Wednesday 3d, tho' the Wind was not very fair, yet it carry'd us on into a Labyrinth of Islands, some call'd dos Veados, Meru Montagna, dos Lardoes, Lantau, Lemi, Campacaw, Atravesada, and others. This is most remarkable, that they are all water'd by excellent Rivers, and Springs, which keep them always Green; and abound in Deer, Baccarias, and other Wild Beasts, which the Citizens of Macao often go over to kill.

We could make no way because of the Wind, and therefore lay Tacking all the Night. Those Islands afforded a curious Prospect, being Lighted by so many Fisher-Boats plying about them. These People always Live in their Floating-Houses, with their Wives and Children; feeding on the Fish they take, and selling them both fresh and dry'd to those that will carry them to Canton; they themselves never going from the Water, but only removing from one Island to another, according to the Seasons, which make Fish more plentiful in one Place than another. Constant Practice has made them very Expert at their Trade; having besides their Nets invented several particular Instruments, perhaps altogether unknown to Europeans. By the warmth or coolness of the Water, and other Signs and Tokens, they foresee the Tifones, or Hurricanes a Day, or more before they happen; and retiring with their Boats into very close Creeks, and drawing them ashore, expect the end of the Storm with all their Family.

Thursday 4th, the Feast of St. Dominick, being near Macao, before Noon, several People came from the City in Boats, every one to see his Friend, and among the rest F. Philip Fiesia, Procurator of Japan, who came in a Lorja, or large Bark to bring Refreshments to F. Ferreira, and the other nine Fathers. I had my share, and Eat excellent Figs, like ours in Europe, and good Ananas, my Stomach not failing me. Going into the Bark with those Fathers, I got





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to the City *Macao*, on the so long wish'd  
*Gemelli.* for Land of *China*. I left my Money in  
 1695. some Vessels full of salt Flesh, and Fish,  
 to save paying the Duty of four in the  
 Hundred to the Ship, and two to the  
 City, since for the Vice-Roy's sake, I  
 had not paid for my own, nor my Ser-  
 vant's Passage. The Ship *Bumburpa* ar-  
 riv'd three Days before us, and set a-  
 shore ten *Jesuits* it had aboard. I was  
 courteously Entertain'd in the Monastery  
 of St. *Augustin*, by F. *Joseph* of the Cen-

ception, Born at *Madrid*, and Prior of  
 that Place. He gave me a plentiful  
 Supper at Night, with variety of Sweet-  
 meats. Here it will be convenient, that  
 whilst I rest me after my Voyage, which  
 was no less than 3000 Miles; the Rea-  
 der, who has hitherto born with my  
 unpolish'd Discourse, take some little  
 Respit, that he may in the next Volume  
 be the more attentive to the Wonders  
 of the renowned Empire of *China*.

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The End of the Third BOOK.

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A VOY.





A  
V O Y A G E

Round the W O R L D,

By Dr. *John Francis Gemelli Careri.*

P A R T IV.

Containing the most Remarkable Things he saw in  
C H I N A.

B O O K I.

C H A P. I.

*Of the first Foundation of the City of Macao, and its Forts.*

Gemelli.  
1695.  
Macao  
City.

I Am now at length come to enter upon the vast Empire of *China*, and could wish my Scile and Language were suitable to the greatness of the Subject, that I might give the curious Reader such a Draught and Description as it deserves; but that being above my Capacity, he must be forced to take up, and be satisfy'd with my unpolish'd way of Delivery. Therefore to begin at one of the Ports of this Empire, that is, *Macao*, which was the first Place I came to, it is to be observ'd, That *Macao* in the *Chinese* Language signifies a Port, and is otherwise call'd *Amagao*, a Name given it from an Idol so itil'd, which was ador'd in that Place. It is seated in 14: Degrees of Longitude, and 22 of Latitude. On the Point of an Island call'd *Hæichen*, in the Province of *Canton*. The shape of it is like an Arm, encompass'd on all sides by the Sea, except where it joins to the Shoulder. The Ground it stands on is uneven, being Hill, Vale, and Plain; the Houses are well Built, after the manner of *Europe*; the Churches very fine for that Country, especially that of the *Jesuits*

Vol. IV.

College, which has a noble Front adorn'd with beautiful Pillars. In this Church is preserv'd that most precious Relick of *St. Francis Xaverius*, being the Bone of the Arm from the Shoulder to the Elbow. Next the Churches of the *Augustins*, of *St. Francis*, *St. Lawrence*, the *Misericordia*, and the Nuns are decently Built, and Adorn'd. The Streets of the City are all Pav'd, because there is no want of Stone. There are in it 5000 Souls of *Portugueses*, or better, and above 15000 *Chineses*.

It is above 110 Years since this Place was founded by the *Portugueses*, for they coming from *Malaca* and *India*, to Trade with the *Chineses*, and being overtaken by the bad Weather, some Ships miserably Perish'd, for want of a secure Harbour in the Islands about *Macao*, which made them ask some Place of Safety to Winter in, till the Season would allow them to return Home, and the *Chineses*, for their own Advantage gave them this Spot of rocky Land, then Inhabited by Robbers, that they might Expel them, as they did. At first they were permitted to Build Thatch'd Houses, but afterwards

o o

wards





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*Gemelli.* wards having Brib'd the *Mandarines*, they not only erected substantial Structures, but made Forts. One of these is at the Mouth of the Harbour, call'd the Fort of the Bar, whose Wall upwards terminates at the Rock, call'd *A Penha*, which is an Hermitage of the Fathers, of the Order of St. *Augustin* on the Hill. The other being the biggest, is call'd the Fort of the Mountain, because seated on the very top of a Hill. There is also another high Fort, call'd *Nossa Senhora da Guia*, or our Lady of Guidance.

*Subject to China.* *Philip Ferrarius* was much mistaken, when in his Geographical Dictionary he said, That this City had belong'd to the King of *Portugal*, and that in the Year 1668, it was taken by the Emperor of *China*, and made Subject to his Dominion; for from its first Foundation it never suffer'd any Revolution, being a Colony of *Portugueses*, by ancient Grant of the Emperor, to whom they pay not only a yearly Tribute, but Custom for Goods, and a Duty upon every Vessel proportionable to its Bulk, tho' it be not Loaded, after the same manner as those of the *Moors*, and *English* do; nor can any Boat go in or out, without Leave from the *Chineses*, who guard the Mouth of the Harbour.

This little rocky Enclosure of three Miles has not Provisions to subsist a Day, but all is brought to it from the Towns of the *Chineses*, who have shut up the *Portugueses*, as it were in a Prison, having secur'd that narrow Neck of Land which lies between the main Sea, and the little Arm of it next the Continent with a Wall and Gate, which they Lock up when they please, and Starve the Inhabitants as often as they will; tho' the Country of *China* is so Plentiful, that the value of a piece of Eight in Bread (which is the best in the World) will keep a Man half a Year.

*Pays great Impositions.* The *Chineses* allow the *Portuguese* the Government of the City of *Macao*, as far as relates to the Administration of Justice; and for this Privilege they pay a yearly Imposition of 600 *Taes*, each of which is worth fifteen *Carlines* of *Naples*, which is about a Noble, Sterling: Besides the Customs receiv'd by a *Mandarine*, whom they call *Uru*, and the Duty, as was said before, upon every Vessel proportionable to its Bulk, the least of which pays no less than 1000 *Taes*, that is, so many Nobles. The City chooses a Judge, or supreme Magistrate, who has the Management of Ci-

vil and Criminal Affairs, in all Cases where no *Chinese* is concern'd. The Political Government is in a Captain General, appointed by the King of *Portugal*, and the Spiritual in a Bishop. All these Officers and Commanders are Maintain'd by the City, which allows the Captain General a piece of Eight a Day, and 3000 every three Years; 500 to the Bishop, 150 to the Captains, and proportionably to the Soldiers; which Charge is defray'd by a Duty of Ten per Cent. upon *Portuguese* Goods, and two in the Hundred upon Money. Tho' the King of *Portugal* has the naming of the Captain General for this small Place, yet he does not allow him a Farthing Pay.

Besides these Burdens this poor City lies under, all the *Mandarines* that come from *Canton*, are to be lodg'd and entertain'd, and this is no small Expence. The *Uru*, as soon as he came, order'd a Cow to be Slaughter'd immediately, for him to Eat a little, and Ease his Indisposition, for as much as the *Chineses* look upon it as dainty and savoury Meat.

All the Income and Revenue of the City and Inhabitants of *Macao*, depends upon the uncertainty of the Sea, for all Persons whatsoever there apply themselves to Trade; and the Gentry deal in their Money, putting it out to Use, or sending Merchandize, or Gold Ingots to be chang'd into Pieces of Eight at *Goa*. Tho' at *Macao* they have not Ground to Sow a handful of Pease, yet God provides for them, in such manner that they Live in Plenty enough, all Necessaries being brought them from the adjacent Parts, and they make so much of themselves, that their Tables are never without Sweet-meats, excellently made by the Women; and I may truly say I never Fed so well any where as at *Macao*, the Women there knowing how to cover a Table for a King, and to please any nice Appetite.

*Decay of Trade.* When the Trade of *Japan* flourish'd, this City was so Rich, that it could have pav'd the Streets with Silver; but after the Slaughter of so many Christians, the Trade of *Nangasacke* was quite lost to the *Portugueses*, it being Death for any of them to be seen in that Port. Thus for want of that Trade, the Inhabitants of *Macao* are fallen into that Poverty they now Labour under, having but five Ships left of their own to Maintain all the City, and these do not bring home Returns of 300 per Cent. as *Japan* afforded, but a very inconsiderable Profit, and





and this will still be less'n'd by the setting up of the New East India Company, which prohibits their Resort to several Ports, and some of their Commodities.

**Hurricanes.** On Saturday the 6th of September 1695. there began to fall a violent Rain, with a boisterous Wind blowing at the same time. On Sunday the 7th, the Wind threatned a Hurricane, being very Violent at Night, but God be prais'd went no further. In the Months of June, July, August, and September, they are much afraid of Whirl-winds, and one hapned three Years before I was there, which rousing in the Region of the Air, carry'd the Tiles off the Houses, and lifted up Stones that four Men could not remove, overturning many Houses, and ruining the Dormitory of the Monastery of St. Augustin. But they are now liable to this Scourge every Year. The Rain continu'd after the same manner all Monday 8th, the stormy Wind never

abating. On Tuesday 9th, I went to see a Play Acted after the Chinese manner, it was represented at the Cost of some of the Neighbours for their Diversion in the middle of a small Square. There was a large Stage to contain thirty Persons, Men and Women Actors, and tho' I understood it not, because they spoke the Mandarin, or Court Language, yet I perceiv'd by the manner of it, that they Acted with Life and Skill. It was partly Recited, and partly Sung, the Musick of several Instruments of Wood and Brass Harmoniously answering the Voice of him that Sung. They were all well enough Clad, their Garments adorn'd with Gold, which they chang'd often. This Play lasted ten Hours, ending by Candle Light. When an Act is done, the Players sit down to Eat, and very often the Audience does the same. On Wednesday 10th, the same Company Acted another Play in the House of the Upu, or Customer.

CHAP. II.

*A fruitless Voyage made by the Portugueses, and Natives of Macao to Japan, to Resettle themselves in the Trade lost in the last Persecution of the Christians.*

**Christians excluded Japan.**

THE Inhabitants of Macao have endeavour'd several times to recover their Trade with the Japoneses; but always ineffectually, the latter Obstinate persisting rather to lose several thousand Crowns due to them from the others, than to receive them again into their Friendship, having Sworn by their Gods never to admit more Christians into their Country, and if any come, to Butcher them without Mercy. That the Christians might have no Opportunity of getting in under the name of other Nations, they were advis'd by the Dutch, who will have all the Profit to themselves, to lay a Crucifix on the Ground at the Landing Place, to discover whether any Christian comes under a Disguise, because any such will refuse, or at least make a difficulty to trample on the Crucifix to enter Nangasacke, the Port of Japan. Thus the Dutch settled themselves in the Trade, excluding all others, perswading the Japoneses that they were no Christians, making no scruple for their Interest to trample the Holy Image of Christ, which the English refus'd to do. This is so certainly

true, that I my self in China saw, and spoke with a Chinese, who told me he had trampled on it, and becoming a Christian at Nanking, confess'd this impious Action.

The City of Macao made its last Effort a few Years since, some of its Inhabitants undauntedly Exposing themselves to Die, or by dint of Benefits to gain the hardned Hearts of the Japoneses, being perswaded, That God by an Accident had again given an opportunity of erecting the Standard of the Cross in that mighty Empire, which was thus. In February 1685. the Weather being very Stormy, a Japanese Bark that was Trading among the Islands loaded with Tabacco, was Wreck'd in the Neighbourhood of Macao, none of twelve Japoneses that were in her, being Drown'd. The City caus'd them to be Reliev'd, and the Bark and Goods that were sav'd to be Sold for their Benefit; then having Consulted together, they thought this an excellent Opportunity to attempt the recovery of their Trade in that Island, of which same Opinion the Fathers of the Society were.

Attempt to be restor'd.





To this Intent the City and *Jesuits* *Gemelli.* hir'd a Ship, and putting the *Japoneses* aboard, set Sail on the 13th of June of the aforesaid Year for *Nangasacke*, and got into that Port on the 2d of July at Night. Immediately a *Mandarine* came aboard the Vessel, which was call'd *St. Paul*, with an Interpreter, and four Scribes, or Notaries, one of whom was sent by the General, the second by the chief civil Magistrate, the third by the City, and the fourth by the prime Man in religious Matters, every one to write a-part what Questions the Interpreter put in *Portuguese*, and what they answer'd, that there might be no Mistake. The Interpreter knelt down before the *Mandarine*. I believe the most severe and crafty Judge could never put more ensnaring Questions to draw the Criminal to confess a Crime than this *Mandarine* did to the *Portugueses*, to make them own the Knowledge of the antient Prohibition to Christians, upon pain of Death not to come into the Empire of *Japan*, and in case they did, to be indispensably subject to suffer the Penalty. But they knowing the *Mandarine's* Design could not be entrapp'd by him, but answer'd Discreetly to all his Interrogatories, still denying any Knowledge of such Prohibition. In short, the *Portugueses* were Examined about the time the Bark was cast away; in what Quarter of *Macao* the twelve *Japoneses* Liv'd; whether they there, or aboard Convers'd with the Christians; what it was the City of *Macao* desir'd of them; whether there were any antient Men aboard the Vessel, who could remember what had happen'd between the Christians and *Japoneses*; and much more too long to Insert, several Hours being taken up in these Questions by the *Mandarine*, and Notaries, who all writ severally to Report it to their Superiors. At length, having taken the Number of Men, and Dimensions of the Vessel, the *Mandarine* went off with all those he brought with him.

*Japoneses,* their Submission. The vulgar sort of *Japoneses* are worse than Slaves to the Nobility, and *Mandarines*, for they dare not speak to them, but on their Knees, hanging down their Heads, lifting up their Hands together to their Forehead, and stretching them out towards the *Mandarine*, by way of Respect, which the Interpreter did every time the Captain of the Vessel answer'd. And if a *Mandarine* goes aboard a Vessel, in which there are a Thousand People, there will not one

Word be heard, all Things being done by Signs, and the Pilot Commands by a Fan he holds in his Hand, waving it to the right or left to Direct the Steersman.

The next Day the *Mandarine* set out in a *Palankine*, carry'd on Men's Shoulders, for *Amiaco*, to acquaint the Emperor with the Arrival of the *Portuguese* Vessel, and in the mean while Refreshments were sent aboard from the City with much Civility, bidding them ask for all they had Occasion for, and they should be Supply'd; and tho' the *Portugueses* did not declare their Wants, yet the *Japoneses* sent them all that was Necessary. Their Courtesy.

The Vessel was beset, and guarded Day and Night by ten *Funes*, which are Barks of the Country mann'd with Soldiers, who watch'd that none of the *Portugueses* might set Foot ashore, as also that nothing might be thrown into the Sea, insomuch that one Day a Duck flying away, several *Funes* pursu'd it for some Hours, and having taken, carry'd it to the Governour, who sent it back, charging them to take care that no Creature escap'd, requiring that the Filth of the Vessel should be thrown Over-board in the Presence of the Soldiers.

The Day after the Arrival of the *Portugueses*, the *Dutch* came aboard in a small Boat, thinking it had been a Ship of theirs, and perceiving they were *Portugueses*, and understanding the cause of their coming, they return'd, saying, in that Country it was necessary to speak the Truth.

The Factory at *Nangasacke* enjoys not that Liberty the *Dutch* have in their Trade in other Parts, nor has it that Authority in this Port as elsewhere, for as soon as the Ships come to an Anchor, a *Mandarine* comes aboard to tell the Men, and carry the Sails and Rudder ashore. When a Man Dies, a *Mandarine* must view the Body before it is Bury'd. It hapned six Years before this time, that two Sailors were once missing, who had gone ashore, and it was judg'd they were two Fathers of the Society, who took this Course to make their way into that Kingdom; but it cost much Money to conceal their Escape, the *Mandarine* being Brib'd, and two Hillocks shew'd him as if they had been Graves; so that at present the *Dutch* admit no Strangers aboard the Ships bound for *Japan*, but only Natives of *Holland*, who can prove they are of that Country, and give an Account of their Father and Mother. Dutch Factory.





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Nor have the *Dutch* any Communication with the City, but Live in their Factory, which is seated on a Rock, enclos'd with a Wall, to which there are two Gates; one towards the Port to Ship their Goods, and this, when the Ships are gone, has five Seals put upon it, not to be open'd upon pain of Death. The other answers to the City, and is continually guarded, no Trade being allow'd with the *Japoneses*, but only once a Year, when they give a Pass to the Person appointed to go to *Amiaco*, to visit the Emperor from the Company.

The Portuguese Vessel dismissed.

The *Mandarine* return'd from Court 35 Days after his Departure thither, having stay'd so long by reason of its distance of 120 Miles from *Nangasache*. He, and the Notaries with the Interpreters, went aboard the *Portuguese* Vessel, and concealing his Journey to *Amiaco*, told the Captain, That the Emperor and his Counsel were not inform'd of their coming, but that having acquainted the Secretary of State with it, he had taken that Affair upon him, because the King could not be spoken to; and therefore they might go their way, enjoining them never more to return to those Islands upon any Account whatsoever, forasmuch, as at present they pardon'd and gave them their Lives in return for the Kindness they had shewn their Country-Men, whom they carry'd to *Nangasache*; but it was never known, whether they put them to Death or not. Then the *Portuguese* Captain ask'd, in case any other *Japonese* Bark were cast away upon their Land, what they were to do, to which Question no Answer was given.

Afterwards they read the Emperor's Order, which they had receiv'd by Letter from the Secretary, and every time the Emperor was nam'd, the *Mandarines* kneel'd down. At last, having assign'd the time when they were to be gone, they bid them give an Account what Provisions they wanted, further advising them in case they should be forced back by stress of Weather, to come to *Nangasache*, and bidding them have a care of going to any other Port, because they would be in much Danger. When the *Mandarines* were gone, the Vessel was Tow'd by several *Funes*, or Barks about a Cannon shot out of the Harbour of the City, where it stay'd six Weeks for a Wind, and when the Weather was

fit, on the Day prefix'd, the *Japoneses* brought them the Provisions and Water they had ask'd for, tasting it before them to take away any Suspicion. Then they restor'd them the Pictures, Beads and Crosses, taken from them when first they came to *Nangasache*, which they kept lock'd up in a Box, because of the great Aversion those People have for the Cross, and other Christian Devotions. They had ask'd them at their first coming, why they bore the Cross in their Colours; to which the *Portugueses* answer'd, It was the Ensign of their Kings. Thus the Vessel return'd to *Macao*, without any Return after all their Expence.

Besides, this Account of the Matter of Fact already given, the Master, Mate, and several Seamen, who went that Voyage, and whom I Discours'd aboard the Vessel call'd the *Rosary*, told me it was very difficult getting into the Channel of *Nangasache*, by reason of the Flats, Rocks, and Islands that lie in it; besides, it is necessary to come to an Anchor four times, by reason of the Tide, which sometimes is for, and sometimes against them. It is secur'd by five Guards in as many several Posts upon the Channel, and two Garrisons at the Mouth of the Bay, who, as soon as they discover any Ship, presently send Notice of it to the City, which preserves it self without Walls or Cannon, only by its Vigilance. The Houses of the City are of Timber, the Streets are barricado'd at Night, and watch'd by Captains, who are to give an Account of all that happens. *Nangasache* looks towards the West, and is above a Mile in compass. These Men also told me, That the *Japoneses* Shave from the Forehead to the Crown of the Head, leaving the rest of the Hair short, and that when they go Abroad they are Bare-headed, only the *Mandarines* wearing a very fine Straw-hood. They Shave the upper and under Lip, their Garment is short, at least, that I have seen some *Japoneses* wear, bound close about them with a Girdle, in which they stick their two Scimiters, one long, and the other short. The Women are Clad after the same manner, and wear their Hair loose, they have no Handkerchiefs to blow their Noses, but use Paper, which serves but once. The Country about *Nangasache* is Mountainous, but Fruitful, to such a degree that it bears most *European* Fruits.

Nangasache Port.





C H A P. III.

The Author's Journey to Canton, with a Description of that City, and others in the Way to it.

Gemelli. 1695.

Ceremony to the Emperor's Letters.

Way from Macao to Oanfon.

BEING resolv'd to go over to Canton, I went on *Thursday* 11th, to speak to the *Portuguese* General, to get me a Pass from the *Opu*, that I might not be troubled on the Road, which he promis'd to do. *Friday* 12th, I laid out for a *Chinese*, to be my Interpreter on the Road, and soon found one for a small Consideration. On *Saturday* 13th, I went with the City Solicitor to take my Leave of the *Opu*, but we came at a time when he was dispatching the Letters for the Emperor, which were writ by the City and *Mandarines*, upon account of sending him a Lion. The Solemnity was perform'd after this manner. The *Opu* coming out in Publick, sat down in a Chair, with a Desk before him, cover'd with Silk, Clad in a long Garment, to which was fastned a great Collar, or rather Hood that hung down, and cover'd his Back, and made two Wings. Abundance of Instruments and confus'd Voices resounded for the more Grandeur, besides the firing of three Chambers, thirty foot Soldiers standing in a Rank, with several Ensigns in their Hands, and very long Umbrells. The *Opu* kneel'd facing a Table, on which was a Bag with the Emperor's Letters, bowing down his Forehead to the Ground three times, which he repeated as often, rising up every time upon his Feet. The Ceremony ended, those that held the Instruments and Umbrells running out of the way, that the Letters might be deliver'd in due Form upon the firing of three other Chambers. The Express having receiv'd them, immediately mounted a Horseback, and began to Gallop, all *Mandarines* being oblig'd within their Jurisdiction to furnish him with good Horses, without detaining, or staying him. After this, the *Mandarine* sat down, and caus'd the Gates to be open'd, which were shut before, and soon after withdrew, for which reason I could not then take Leave of him.

On *Sunday* 14th, I went again Clad after the *Chinese* Fashion, and took Leave of him, after he had given me a Pass to all the Custom-Houses on the Road, because I carry'd Goods of Bulk, and a Slave. *Monday* 15th, having taken a

Boat that had a good Cabbin in the Stern, I caus'd my Bed to be made in it, and went aboard in the Evening. All the Night they row'd with the *Eylan*, or *Lio Lio*, which is a particular sort of Oar us'd by the *Chineses*, longer than the others, and placed at the Stern, or at the side, supported by a Pin, or bound with a Rope. Several Persons Row with it Dexterously, without taking it out of the Water, as other Nations do, but moving it from side to side, which puts the Vessel forwards, and one such Oar does more Work than four others. Where there are Shoals, they shove the Boats forward with Poles. At Mid-night we came to an Anchor. *Tuesday* 16th, early we Sail'd, holding on our way through a Channel left by the adjacent Islands. It is true, there is another wider Channel more to Sea, us'd by great Ships, for by Land there is no going beyond *Oanfon*. Having pass'd by so many Islands that they seem'd quite to Block up the way, we enter'd a River of fresh Water, which stagnated in several Places among the Islands, and was at least half a Mile over. We arriv'd at *Oanfon*, or *Anfon*, as the *Portuguese* Pronounce it, before Night. The Islands, and Country about them are Pleasant enough, by reason of the greenness of the Fields and Meadows, which might feed mighty Flocks, not unlike *Apulia*, in *Italy*, but we saw none there. Along the Canal we met several Custom-House Officers in Boats, who put me to no trouble about my Equipage, or my Slave, nor did they Search our Vessel, and I gave them in all a Piece of Eight.

*Oanfon* is more like a great Village than a City, having no Wall, and its low Houses are for the most part of Timber, and Thatch'd. The City is seated in the Plain along the River, because the *Chineses* do not Build on the high Grounds, for fear of *Hurricanes*. It reaches above two Miles in length. The Market-Places, or Squares in it are large, with rich Shops, where are Sold Cloths, Silks, Calicoes, Drugs, or Spices, Garments, Provisions, and other Things. It is defended by a vast Structure, along the side, and on the top of the

Oanfon City.