

NOVA TOTIUS ASIAE DESCRIPTIO.

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF ALL OF ASIA

ASIA tertia Orbis pars fecundum Ptolomæum, Dionysium, Plinium: secundum Strabonem fecunda, nomen sortita est ab Asia Nympha (ut ait Varro) Oceani & Tethyos filia, ex qua & Iapeto trahitur Prometheus : quod & Lycophroni arrifit, & Herodoto, qui tres Orbis partes à tribus mulieribus denominatas putant, Aliis hoc communis de mulieribus difflicet: dicunt igitur appellatam vel ab Afio Atys filio, vel ab Afio quodam qui Troi Palladium ad Urbis custodiam dedit: hunc ut gratiam referret, ditionem suam omnem quæ antea Epirus dicebatur, Asiam vocasse. Ab hac autem postea tanquam nobiliori parte reliquus omnis tractus Asia dici coepit: Porro ut Libya & tertiam Orbis portionem significat, & ejus portionis partem; itemque ut Armeniæ Capadociæque appellatione, & totum tractum, & partem ejus fingularem notari veteres voluerunt, ita & Asiam observatum est significare & totam Continentem: & partem illam quæ intra Taurum montem est. in qua Lydi, Cares, Lycaones, Paphlagones, Iones, Eoles, alique, quæ pars distinctionis gratia vulgo vocatur Asia minor, Turcia Natolia; Asia autem universa Europæ conjungitur, qua maximè Borealis est. Infra eam ab Europa diffefcunt Tanais fluvius, Mæotis palus; Pontus & Propontus. Ad Boream habet Mare Scythicum, a Meridie Indicum, ab Ortu Eou, ab Occidente Sinum Arabicum, five Mare Rubrum, Mediterraneum & Euxinum.

ASIA is the third part of the world according to Ptolemy, Dionysius, and Pliny; the second according to Strabo. It received its name from the nymph Asia (as Varro says), the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, from whom and Iapetus comes Prometheus. This is also supported by Lycophron and Herodotus, who believe that the three parts of the world are named after three women. Others disagree with this women-origin story: they say it was named either after Asia, the son of Attys, or after an Asia who gave the Palladium of Troy to guard the city. As a mark of gratitude, he named his entire territory, which was previously called Epirus, as Asia. From this point, the rest of the region began to be called Asia as if it was the more noble part. Now, just as 'Libya' signifies both the third portion of the world and a part of that portion, and as the names 'Armenia' and 'Cappadocia' wanted by the ancients to note both the entire region and a distinct part of it, so 'Asia' is observed to mean both the whole continent and that part which is within the Taurus mountains, in which the Lydians, Carians, Lycaonians, Paphlagonians, Ionians, Aeolians, and others reside. This part, for the sake of distinction, is commonly called Lesser Asia or Asia Minor, and to the Turks, Anatolia. But Asia as a whole is connected to Europe, especially in its northernmost part. Below this, separating it from Europe, are the Tanais River, the Mæotis Marsh; the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmara. To the north, it has the Scythian Sea, to the south the Indian Ocean, to the east the Eastern Ocean, and to the west the Arabian Gulf or the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea.

Nam ut fuperiore parte continua eft Europa, ita in parte Auftrali Ifthmo Africe conjungitur. Plinius tamen & Strabo aliiq̃ue nonnulli Afiam ad Nilum ufque protendunt, totamque Ægyptum Afiae adnumerant. Neque verò recta linea littus Afaticum ab extremo oftio Maris Rubri adOrientem protenditur, ut arbitratus eft Mela: fed finuofo littore tota interrupta eft. Præcipui Sinus hi funt:Perficus qui nunc Ekatif & Mefcendin vocatur: Agaricus, nunc Golfo de Bengala: & Magnus Sinus, quem Ortelius Chryfin Plinii arbitratur, deci. turque hodie Mare Sun. Præterea totam Afiam Taurus Mons dirimit, ab Eois veniens littoribus. Deliciæ hujus Regionis tantæ funt, ut etiam in proverbium cefferint. Aër clementiffimus, lacus pifcofi:terra omnis & ubertate agrorum & varietate fructuum, & magnitudine pafionis & multitudine earum rerum quæ exportantur, ita nobilis ut facile omnibus terris antecellat; Spectanda hic elt Animalium diverforum varietas. Spectanda fructuum, aromatum, metallorum, gemmarum copia. Hinç Balfamum, Calamus, Thus, Myrrham, Caffiam, Cinnamomum, Caryophyllum, Piper, Crocum, Ligna odorifera, Refinam, Mufcum, Margaritafque omnis generis accipimus, Spectanda ingenia, divitiæ, potentia Incolaruin. Hic primum homo à Deo conditus: hic prima Ecclefiae Dei fedes: hic primum artes inventæ hic Euangelii doctrina mortalibus cum fpe beatitudinis conceffa per Dei filium Iefum Chriftum. Hic priimum in feriores potentiorum Imperium ortum eft. Hic linguarum varietaed Deo Mortalium genere immiffa in extrucone Turris Babel. Hic Nimrod regnare coepit.

For as Europe is continuous on its upper part, so on the southern part it is joined by an isthmus to Africa. However, Pliny and Strabo, among a few others, extend Asia up to the Nile, and count all of Egypt as part of Asia. Nor indeed does the Asiatic shore extend in a straight line from the farthest mouth of the Red Sea to the East, as Mela supposed: but it is interrupted all along by a winding shore. The principal bays are these: the Persian, which is now called Ekatif & Mescendin; the Agaricus, now the Gulf of Bengal; and the Great Bay, which Ortelius believes to be Pliny's Chryse, and is called today the Sea of Sun. Moreover, the whole of Asia is divided by Mount Taurus, coming from the eastern shores. The delights of this region are so great that they have even passed into proverb. The air is very mild, the lakes are full of fish: the entire land, both in the fertility of its fields and the variety of its fruits, and the vastness of its pastures, and the abundance of those things which are exported, is so distinguished that it easily surpasses all other lands; Here one must see the variety of different animals. One must observe the abundance of fruits, spices, metals, and gems. From here we receive balsam, reeds, frankincense, myrrh, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, pepper, saffron, fragrant woods, resin, musk, and pearls of every kind. Here one must see the talents, wealth, and power of the inhabitants. Here first man was created by God: here was the first seat of God's Church: here the arts were first discovered; here the doctrine of the gospel was given to mortals with the hope of blessedness by the son of God, Jesus Christ. Here first arose the empire of the more powerful over the inferior. Here was the variety of languages, sent by God to the human race, during the building of the Tower of Babel. In this place, Nimrod started his reign.

Veteres Afiam in Majorem & Minorem divisere, Minorem Natoliam vocari diximus. Majorem rursus in Indiam intra Gangem & Indiam extra Gangem partiti sunt, reliqua parte ipsis incognita. Nunc autem Asia universa septem in partes distributa est. Prima pars Imperio Turcico, cujus origo à Mahumete, ditio perapia. Occupat enim quicquid terrarum est inter Pontum Euxinum, Mare Egeum, Mediterraneum, Egyptum,, Sinum Arabicum, Perucum, Irum, & Mare Caspium. Sed & Moscovia Dux magnam Asiæ partem occupat, includens mari Glaciale, Obii fluvio, Kitaia lacu & linea inde ducta ad Caspium mare, Isthmumque qui inter hoc mare, & Pontum est. Tertiam partem magnus Cham Tartarorum Imperator possidet. Quartam habet Rex Persarum Sophi. Quinta continet Indiam tam intra quam extra Gangem. Sexta habet Regnum Chine: Septima Insulas omnes in Oceano Indico & Orientali, variè dispersas. Has ergo partes nunc ordine describamus.

The ancients divided Asia into Greater and Lesser, we said Lesser is called Anatolia. They further divided the Greater into India within the Ganges and India beyond the Ganges, the remaining part was unknown to them. Now, however, the whole of Asia is divided into seven parts. The first belongs to the Turkish Empire, whose origin is from Mohammed, with vast territory. For it occupies whatever lands are between the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea, the Mediterranean, Egypt, the Arabian Gulf, Persia, the Tigris, and the Caspian Sea. Also, the Grand Duke of Muscovy occupies a large part of Asia, enclosed by the Arctic Sea, the Ob River, the Lake of China, and a line drawn from there to the Caspian Sea, and the isthmus that is between this sea and the Black Sea. The third part is possessed by the great Khan, the Emperor of the Tartars. The fourth is held by the King of Persians, the Sophi. The fifth contains India, both within and beyond the Ganges. The sixth has the Kingdom of China. The seventh contains all the islands scattered in various ways in the Indian Ocean and the East. So now we describe these parts in order.

[The first part of Asia]

PRIMA ASIE PARS Ottomannico sive Turcico subjecta Imperio has Regiones complectitur, Asiam Minorem, Cyprus, Palestinam, Cilicia, Babyloniam, Arabiam Omnem, cum Armenia; Asia Minor que Anatolia & Turcia Minor appellatur, totam illam Chersonesum complectitur, quæ inter Euxinum & Cilicium Pamphyliumque pelagus protensa est: habet autem Regiones istas, Pontum, Bithyniam, Asiam proprie ita dictam, Lyciam, Galatiam, Pamphyliam, Cappadociam, Ciliciam & Armeniam Minorem. Regio hæc olim cultissima fuit, omniumque elegantiarum refertissima. In ea Regna fuere Trojanorum, Croesi, Mithridatis, Antiochi, Paphlagonum, Galatarum, Cappadocum, aliorumque.

The first part of Asia, subject to Ottoman or Turkish rule, encompasses the following regions: Lesser Asia, Cyprus, Palestine, Galatia, Babylonia, all of Arabia, and Armenia. Lesser Asia, also known as Anatolia and Minor Turkey, includes the whole of the Chersonese, which stretches between the Black Sea and the Cilician Pamphylia. It encompasses the regions of Pontus, Bithynia, Asia Proper, Lycia, Galatia, Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Lesser Armenia. This region was once highly cultured and abundant in all forms of refinement. It was home to the kingdoms of the Trojans, Croesus, Mithridates, Antiochus, the Paphlagonians, Galatians, Cappadocians, and others.

Flumitia sunt Iris qui nunc Basalmach: Halis, Ottomangiuca: Parthenius. Dolap: Sagaris, Sangri, qui se omnes in Euxinum exonerant. In propontum Bannus Ascanius Rhyndacus, Sopus, & Granicus: In Hellespontum, Simois & Scamander, qui etiam Xanthus dicitur. In Agæum Caicus, Hermus, Caistrus, Meandrus, qui Prusæo autore sexcentas flexuras facit. In Mediterraneum postea Calchis, Xanthus, Zimyrus, Catharactes, alique.

The rivers in this region include the Iris (now Bafalmach), Halis (Ottomangiuca), Parthenius, Dolap, Sagaris, and Sangri, all of which flow into the Black Sea. The rivers flowing into the Propontis (Sea of Marmara) are the Rhyndacus, Bannt, Ascane, and Granicus, and into the Hellespont (Dardanelles), the Simois and Scamander, also known as Xanthus. Flowing into the Aegean Sea are the Caicus, Hermus, Caister, and Meander, which, according to the author Prusa, creates six hundred bends. Into the Mediterranean, there are, among others, Calchis, Xanthus, Zimyrus, Gatharactes, and more.

Pontus & Bithynia olim Sagari amne interfluente distinctæ, postea in unam Provinciam redacta sunt, quæ hodie Bursia vel Besangial vocatur. Hoc Mithridatis quondam Imperium fuit. Urbes celebriores erant Chalcedon, Nicomedia, Cerasus Prusa, ad montem Olympum, quarum hæc ante captam Constantinopolim Imperatorum Turciorum sedes fuit. Herodotus quoque qui hunc omnem tractum accuratissimè describit, refert Tium, Pylus, Diospolis, Calpe portum. Arace, Diana Fanum, Chrysopolis, urbes. ad Pontum Euxinum sitas.

Pontus and Bithynia were once distinguished by the Sagari River but later merged into a single province known today as Bursa or Beşiktaş. This was once the empire of Mithridates. The most famous cities were Chalcedon, Nicomedia, and Prusa, which was located at the foot of Mount Olympus and served as the seat of Turkish emperors before the capture of Constantinople. Herodotus, who described this entire region in great detail, mentions Tium, Plylum, Diospolis, and the Calpe harbor, as well as Araxa, Diana Fanum, and Chrysopolis, all cities along the Black Sea.

Asia proprie dicta nunc vocatur Sabrum vel Sacrum ea ab Ortu Galatia, à Septentrione Ponte & Bithynia terminatur, cætera pelago alluuntur. Habet in se Phrygiam, Cariam, Mysiam utramque, Helidem, Joniam, Doridem & Lydiam. Phryges Tracum coloni sunt: nominabantur vero in Thracia Bryges. Estque Phrygia duplex. Major & Minor. Major Orientem spectat: in ea urbes pauca, plures vici. Opidum est Nidaium juxta Sagarim, à Mida, cujus regia hic fuit, nomen sortita. Est & Apamea

urbium Phrygiarum maxima, non procul à Maeandro. Docymæum opidum Synnada urbs prope montes Synnadicos, Lapidicinis nobilissimis celebratos, Est & Pessinus, unde Maris Deum statua Romam accersita est. In Minore Phrygia, sive Troade fuere Antandros ab Andro Insula vicina, Ilium & Troja, decantatissimis Homeri & Virgillii versibus nota Pergamum, quod ex arce, in amplissimam urbem Attalus Rex novis exstructionibus auctum mutavit: patria Apollodori Rhetoris, & Galeni. Inter Troje ruinas adhuc marmorea sepulchra, murorum fundamenta, turrium rudera, Colossos, Portarum fragmenta extare, testis omni exceptione major Bellonius. Est in eodem tractu etiam Sigeum promontorium, & opidum, in quo Achivorum statio & Achillis sepulchrum.

Proper Asia, as it is now called, is known as Sabrum or Sacrum, and it stretches from Galatia in the east, the Black Sea in the north, and the sea in all other directions. Within its boundaries lie Phrygia, Caria, both Mysias, Lydia, Holidia, Ionia, Doris, and Lydicia. The Phrygians were originally colonists from Thrace and were known as Bryges in Thrace. Phrygia is divided into Major and Minor. Major Phrygia faces the east, with few cities and more villages. Nidaïum is a town located near the Sagaris River, named after King Midas, who once ruled there. Apamea was the largest city among the Phrygian cities, not far from the Maeander River. Docymæum is a town near the Synnadicos Mountains, famous for its quarries of fine stone. Pessinus is also in the region, from which the statue of the Mother of the Gods (Cybele) was brought to Rome. In Lesser Phrygia, or the Troas, were Antandros on the neighboring island of Andros, Ilium and Troy, famous in the verses of Homer and Virgil. There was also Pergamum, which Attalus, a king, transformed from a fortress into a large city with new buildings. This was the hometown of Apollodorus the Rhetorician and Galen. Among the ruins of Troy, there are still marble tombs, foundations of walls, remnants of towers, and the Colossus, as well as fragments of gates, as noted by Bellonius. In the same area is the promontory of Sigeum, a town where the Achæans once had their station and the tomb of Achilles.

Mons etiam Ida vetere Divarum certamine & iudicio Paridis memoratus, Lydia & Meonia amnem habet Hermum, montem Tmolus, utrumque au. riferum, urbem Sardeis Croesi regiam, ad Pactolum qui se in Hermum exonerat. Sunt etiam Peperi & Thyatira, cujus Urbis Ecclesiam laudat in Apocalypsi Ioannes. Mysia ad Hellespontum Troadi contermina fuit. In hac Lampsacus urbs Pariorum colonia, & Abydus Milesiorum. Caria inter Joniam & Lydiam sita est. Hujus Metropolis quondam Miletus fuit, urbs nobilis hodie Malaxo dici putant. Falsos: nam hæc Veterum est Mylassa quam Plinius Urbem liberam vocat. Est & hodie Magnesium juxta Maeandrum. In littore fuere, Ionia, prope Chium Insulam: Aeolis, inter hanc & Lesbos: Doris, ad ma. re Carpathium in Chersoneso, cujus urbs primaria fuit Halicarnassus patria Herodoti & Dionysii Historicorum, & regia Mausoli & Artemisiae. In Ionia Ephesus fuit, condita ab Amazonibus celebri s que tum templo Dianae, tum Concilio. Galatia quæ & Gallogratia, nomen habet à Gallis, qui Graecis mixti quondam loca ea coluere, quæ ad Pontum Euxinum sita sunt, inter Pontum & Cappadociam. Urbes sunt, Ancyra quæ nunc Anguri, celebris pannis undilatis qui ex Caprarum villis co loco texuntur: Sinope patria Mithridatis, Amisus, quæ nunc Samsun appellatur. In hac Regione est Paphlagonia, quam hodie Rum vocant. Cappadocia, quæ nunc Amasia, à Galatia ad Antitaurum extenditur, ad Meridiem Cilicia est, ad Septentrionem Portus Euxinus: longitudo est amplius CCCCL. mill. pass. Fluvios habet, Halys, Iris, Thermodontem, ad quem in campis Themiscyriis Amazonum olim regna fuere: quas Tirianus, ut est apud Isidorum, eleganter vocavit Unimammas. Urbes sunt Trapezus, Themiscyra, Amasia, Strabonis patria, Iconium & Maga. Mons est Argeus, è qua mare Issicum & Pontus Euxinus conspici possunt. Lycia Cariae proxima est. Urbes præcipuas habet Pataram & Telmessum.

Mount Ida is also mentioned, known in ancient times for the contest and judgment of the goddesses by Paris. Lydia and Meonia have the Hermus River, Mount Tmolus, both rich in gold, and the city of Sardis, once the royal residence of Croesus, near the Pactolus River, which flows into the Hermus. The cities of Pergamum, Thyatira, and others are found here. Cilicia lies between Ionia and Lydia. Its

capital was once Miletus, a renowned city that some mistakenly believe is called Malaxo today. Miletus, however, is a distinct city called Miletus in the old records. There is also Magnesia near the Maeander. On the coast are Phocaea, near the island of Chios; Abydos, between this and Lesbos; and Doris, near the Carpathian Sea in the Cherfonese, with its primary city being Halicarnassus, the homeland of Herodotus and Dionysius, historians, as well as the royal Mausolus and Artemisia. In Ionia, there was Ephesus, founded by the Amazons, and famous for its temple of Diana and the Council. Galatia, also called Gallogratia, derives its name from the Gauls who once mixed with the Greeks and inhabited the areas near the Black Sea, between Pontus and Cappadocia. The cities of Ancyra (now Anguri) and Sinope, the birthplace of Mithridates, as well as Amisus (now Samsun), are located in this region. In this region, there is also Paphlagonia, known today as Rom. Cappadocia, now called Amafa, stretches from Galatia to Anti-Taurus, bordered by Cilicia to the south and the Black Sea to the north. It is more than 450 miles in length and has rivers such as the Halys, Iris, and Thermodon. In the Themiscyrian plains, the Amazon queens once ruled; these were elegantly called the 'Unimammas' by Tirianus, as recorded by Isidore. Prominent cities in the region include Trapezus, Themisira, Amafa (the birthplace of Strabo), Iconium, and Maga. Mount Argeus, called Trodon, overlooks the Iffician Sea and the Black Sea. Lycia is located near Caria and has notable cities like Patara and Telmessus.

Pamphilia sequitur solo fluvio Cataractè à Lycia divisa. In ea urbes fuère Sida, Attalia & Alpendum, unde Aspendus dictus Cytharista ille, qui omnia intus canere dictus fuit, de quo est in Vetrina prima & apud Asconium. Hæc cum Cilicia hodie uno nomine dicitur Caramania. Cilicia Metropolis hodie est Hama, antiquis Tharsus, B.Pauli patria, vetus literarum sedes, ad annem Cydnum. Strabo ejus urbis gymnasium valde laudat. Est & opidum Aæna & ad Taurum montem Heraclea. Adena hodie Urbs, habetque Episcopum sub Patriarcha Constantinopolitano. Armenia minor ad Euphratem usque extenditur, ad Occasum vero terminatur Cappadocia. Vini feracissima est, quod Monariticum appellatur. Cyprus in medio Issici Sinus inter Ciliciam & Syriam jacet; ad ortum est mare Syriacum & Sinus Issicus, quem vocant Golfo de Laiazzo: ad Occasum mare Panphylium; ad meridiem Ægyptum: ad Septentrionem spectat asperam Ciliciam. Insula omnis mirè fertilis est, Smaragdo, etiam Chrystallo, & alumine nobilis: ære imprimis, quod ibi primum inventum creditur, tanta copia, ut Cyprus ærosa ex eo dicta fuerit. Deliciis ita fuit abundans, ut insulam Veneri consecrârint, Carissimæ ejus Urbes fuère Salamis in amoenissimo Sinu Orientalis littoris posita, habuit trajectum ex Syria commodissimum: Paphus & quo primum ex mari Venerem egressam accolæ adfirmabant. Palepaphos, Amathus & Ceraunia. Hodie celeberrimæ sunt Nicosia & Famagust, Pagi in universum DCCCL: mons Olympus, quem Trodon vocant, undique exstructis Monasteriis insignis, in quibus habitant Calogeri. Incolæ jam olim navigiis celebres fuère. Veneti eam rexerunt ab anno 1473 ad annum 1570, quo anno cam Turca Selymus Christianis eripuit.

Pamphylia follows, divided from Lycia only by the Cataract River. Cities in the region include Sida, Attalia, and Alpendum. Today, Pamphylia is called Caramania along with Cilicia. Cilicia's capital today is Adana, formerly known as Tharsus and the birthplace of Saint Paul, a city with a rich history as a center of learning. Strabo speaks highly of its gymnasium. There is also the town of Aæna and the city of Heraclea near the Taurus Mountains. Adana is now a city with a bishop under the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Lesser Armenia stretches to the Euphrates, with Cappadocia bordering it to the west. It is renowned for its abundant wine, known as Monariticum. Cyprus is located in the middle of the Iffician Gulf, between Cilicia and Syria, with the Syrian Sea and the Iffician Gulf to the east, the Panphylian Sea to the west, Egypt to the south, and rugged Cilicia to the north. The island itself is incredibly fertile, known for its emeralds, crystals, and alum, particularly its copper, which is believed to have been first discovered here. There is such an abundance of copper that Cyprus was called "Cypros" because of it. The island was so abundant in delights that it was consecrated to Venus, and its cities included Salamis, Nicofia, Famagusta, and others, with Salamis being particularly

renowned. There was also Palepaphos, Amathus, and Ceraunia. In modern times, Nicofia and Famagusta are the most celebrated. The island had a crossing to Syria that was convenient for traders, and the locals claimed that Venus first emerged from the sea here. Other famous cities included Palepaphos, Amathus, and Ceraunia. Today, the most famous cities are Nicosia and Famagusta. The countryside as a whole has 850 villages. Mount Olympus, known as Trodon, is remarkable with monasteries built all around it, where monks reside. The inhabitants of this region were once famous for their seafaring. The Venetians ruled it from 1473 to 1570 when it was seized by the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Selim II.

Palestina Ptolemæo aliisque Geographis dicta Terra Chanaan in sacris vulgoque Santa nominatur. Ejus longitudo ab Egypto, ut vult Herodotus, vel ut alii, à Sirbonis lacu usque ad Phoeniciam mill, pass. 1060. Latitudo à mari, usque ad Hippium montem mil. LX. A Septentrione habet Phoeniciæ partem, ab Occasu Libanum Montem & mare Mediterraneum: à Meridie & Oriente Arabiam. Miram ejus fertilitatem sacræ literæ prædicant; confirmant historiarum testimonia & quotidiana experientia: quanquam dubium non fit, vix hodiè decimam partem habere antiquæ fecunditatis. Balsamum olim proferebat, nunc non habet. Fluvius eam quam longa est secat Jordanis, Hebræis Yarden. Hic, ut tradidit Hieronymus, ex duobus fontibus haud procul se diffitis lor scilicet & Dan, bicornis erumpit, alterum cornu lor, alterum Dan vocant accolæ, conjuncti efficiunt Jordan vel Jordane. Palestina complectitur Idumeam, Judeam, Samariam atque Galileam. Idumea sita est inter Ægyptum & Judeam. Præcipuæ ejus urbes Marela, anthedon, Gaza, Ascalon & Azotus. Judea, longa Regio, sed non lata. Habet longitudo circiter milliaria Germanica x L, Aliqui vero ponunt duntaxat xxiv. ab origine Jordanis usque ad Bersabæam, quæ contermina est Idumæ. Latitudo ejus supputatur à Mari mediterraneo usque ad Jordanem, spacio xi. Germanicorum milliar. etiam si quædam tribus mansiones suas ultra Jordanem habuerint. Metropolis ejus Hierosolyma, Plinio non modo Judeæ, sed etiam totius Orientis longè clarissima, templo etiam famigeratissima, exstructa toto septennio, centum quinquaginta millium hominum continuâ operâ. Hanc urbem à se restitutam Alius Hadrianus à se vocavit Eliam Capitolinam. Reliquæ sunt, Jericho palmetis consita, fontibus irrigua: Macherus, Bethlehem &c. Samaria sedes Regni Israel, sive decem tribuum in urbe ejusdem nominis, quam nunc vocant Sebastem. Hæc 24 stadia complectebatur. Galilea in superiorem & inferiorem divisa fuit. Superior dicta est Galilæa Gentium, fuitque Tyro contermina. Inferior dicta est Tyberiadis, propter lacum. In hac sunt Nazareth, Mons Thabor, aliaque loca illustria.

Palestine, known as Terra Chanaan by Ptolemy and other geographers, is commonly referred to as the Holy Land in sacred and everyday usage. Its length, according to Herodotus or others, stretches from the Lake Sirbonis in Egypt to Phoenicia, a distance of 1060 Roman miles, or from the Mediterranean Sea to Mount Hippius, a span of 60 miles. It is bordered by Phoenicia to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the west, and Arabia to the south and east. The sacred scriptures extol its fertility, which is supported by historical accounts and daily experience, although it is doubtful whether it still possesses the same abundance it once did. It used to produce balsam but no longer does so. The River Jordan, which is quite long, divides the region, and the Hebrews call it the Tarden. According to Jerome, it springs forth from two sources not far apart, called the Lor and the Dan, with the locals combining them to form the Jordan or Jordanem. Palestine encompasses Judea, Idumea, Samaria, and Galilee. Idumea is situated between Egypt and Judea, with its principal cities being Marela, Anthedon, Gaza, Ascalon, and Ashdod. Judea, a long but not wide region, is approximately 100 German miles long, although some place it at only 24 miles from the origin of the Jordan to Bersabea, which borders Idumea. Its width is estimated from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan River, covering a distance of 11 German miles, even though some tribes had their settlements beyond the Jordan. Its capital is Jerusalem, renowned not only in Judea but throughout the East and also famed for its temple, which took seven years to build with the continuous labor of 150,000 workers. Emperor Hadrian, after rebuilding it, called it Aelia Capitolina. Other notable places include Jericho, which is filled with palm

trees and irrigated by springs, Macherus, and Bethlehem. Samaria was the capital of the Kingdom of Israel, the ten tribes, in a city of the same name, which is now called Sebastem. It encompassed 24 stadia. Galilee was divided into Upper and Lower Galilee. Upper Galilee was called Galilaea Gentium and bordered Tyre, while Lower Galilee was called Galilaea Tyberiadis, named after the Sea of Tiberias. Notable locations in Lower Galilee include Nazareth, Mount Tabor, and other illustrious places.

Cale Syria, Cava Syria inde nomen habet, quod sitasit inter Libanum montem & Antilibanum tanquam in valle. Hanc putat Poltellus hodie Boca & Bocalbalbec appellari, ab Albec urbe, quæ olim fuit Heliopolis. Babylonia inter Sinum Persicum & Mesopotamiam sita, dextra lævaque clauditur Susiana & Arabia Deserta, nomen habet à Babylone urbe primaria quam Euphrates interfluit; Herodotus Syriæ partem esse dicit. Urbis magnitudinem celebrant Herodotos & Aristoteles 2 Polit. Certe ingentis frequentia illud argumentum est, quod postquam capta esset à Dario, quinquaginta millia feminarum coacta sint, missaque in urbem ad novam sobolem ex superstitibus viris gignendam. Urbis reliquiae sunt ad Opidum Bagaded, quod Turcæ vocant Satyrio: Adhæret ei Chaldea. Sequitur Arabia, quæ triplex est, Deserta, Petraea, Felix. tota inter duos Sinus jacet: Persicum ab Oriente, Arabicum ab Occidente; Ad Septentrionem est Euphrates cum Syria, ad Austrum Oceanus Indicus.

Cale Syria, also known as Cava Syria due to its location between the Lebanon and Antilebanon Mountains, is thought by Polletus to be modern-day Boca and Bocalbalbec, named after the city of Albec, which was formerly Heliopolis. Babylon, located between the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia, is flanked on the right and left by Susiana and Arabia Deserta. Its name is derived from the city of Babylon, which the Euphrates River runs through, and Herodotus states that it forms part of Syria. The city's immense size is celebrated by Herodotus and Aristotle. Certainly, the remarkable evidence of its size is that after Darius captured it, he forced 50,000 women to produce offspring and sent them into the city to create a new population from the surviving men. The remnants of the city can be found near Bagaded, which the Turks call Satyrio. It is adjacent to Chaldea. Arabia, a threefold region, includes Deserta, Petraea, and Felix. It is situated between two gulfs: the Persian Gulf to the east and the Arabian Gulf to the west, with Syria to the north and the Indian Ocean to the south.

Arabia deserta quae Aspera Inferior, Cava dicitur, proxima est Euphrati & Syriæ: ad Occasum habet Arabiam Petraeam; estque hac parte horrida, arenosa, inculta, adeo ut qui iter faciunt ad Cynosuram, æque atque in mari nautæ, respiciant. Ad Austrum Felicem, qua parte culta est & habitata. Arabia petrea nomen habet à Metropoli Petra: nostro tempore Saraceni eam vocant Barrab, estque Plinio. Strab. Ptol. Nabathea, Ad Occasum habet montem Cassium atque illic alluitur mari Egyptio. Lihæ Arabia est Mecha urbs ampla, ut quæ v l. millia ædificiorum suo ambitu contineat. In media urbe moles alta instar Colossi, in qua turris conspicua Columnis quadringentis fulcitur, monumentum Mahumeti Pseudoprophetae. In eadem Arabia sunt deserta illa in quibus populus Israëliticus per annos XL erravit. Montes hic ponuntur Oreb & Sinai.

Arabia Deserta, also known as Inferior Arabia, is adjacent to the Euphrates and Syria. Arabia Petraea derives its name from its capital, Petra. It is known as Barraab to the Saracens of our time. Pliny and Strabo refer to it as Nabathea. To the west, it is bordered by the Egyptian Sea. In this region lies the city of Mecca, which is quite extensive and encompasses around 1,000 buildings within its walls. In the heart of the city, there is a tall structure resembling a Colossus, and it is supported by 400 columns. It is a monument to Muhammad. In this same Arabia, the deserts where the Israelites wandered for 40 years are located, and the mountains of Oreb and Sinai are placed here.

Arabia Felix, dives, odorifera, beata, aromatifera dicitur: Regio pinguisimi, uliginosique soli, ubertate & copia cæteris longe excedit, quotannis bis seritur præter necessarios ad vitæ usum fructus etiam

Calamum fert, & Nardum, Casiam, Cinnamomum, Myrrham, Metalla, Gemmas. Thusetiam hac sola in regione colligitur. Sola item hæc Phoenicem habet. Urbes Præcipua sunt Medina tanalbi, Ziden, Zebethum & Aden, non longè à streto: Babelmandel, urbs omnium pulcherrima & munitissima ad littus Maris Rubri.

Arabia Felix is known as a wealthy, fragrant, and blessed region. It surpasses all others in richness and abundance, yielding twice the necessary fruits for sustaining life. It also produces fragrant products such as Calamus, Nard, Cassia, Cinnamon, Myrrh, metals, gems, and even Frankincense is collected solely in this region. This is also the only place where the Phoenix bird is found. The major cities include Medina, Sanabi, Ziden, Zebethum, and Aden, which is not far from the strait. The most beautiful and fortified city on the shores of the Red Sea is Bab-el-Mandeb.

Restat in hac parte Armenia. Ea duplex, Major & Minor. De Minore in Natolia diximus. Major vasta & lata regio est, aspera tamen ob Montes, colles & valles, sed fertilis, exceptis quibusdam vallibus, in quibus non facile vitis nascitur. Montes versus Colchidem & Iberiam sunt tam alti, ut semper nivales sunt. Habet etiam Armenia magna aquarum stagna & paludes, quarum unam, nempe Tospitem, aut secundum alios Arethusam, Tigris fl. qui in Armenia nascitur, ingreditur. Armeni mercatores ac negociatores egregii, negociantes per omnes terras, in Poloniam etiam & Borussia accedentes, liberi & nulli vectigali obnoxii in toto Turcico Imperio hac immunitate & privilegio donati ab ipso Mahumete in Armenia educato, & multis beneficiis affecto.

Now, let's turn to Armenia in this region. Armenia is divided into two parts, Major and Minor. We previously discussed Minor Armenia in Anatolia. Major Armenia is a vast and wide region, though rugged due to its mountains, hills, and valleys. It is fertile, except for some valleys where it is challenging for vines to grow. The mountains toward Colchis and Iberia are so high that they are always snow-capped. Major Armenia also features numerous bodies of water and marshes. One of them, known as Tospit or, according to some, Arethusa, is entered by the Tigris River, which originates in Armenia. Armenian merchants and traders are outstanding, conducting business across all lands, including Poland and Prussia. They enjoy freedom and are exempt from all taxes throughout the Turkish Empire, thanks to privileges granted by Mahomet himself. Mahomet, who was raised in Armenia and benefited from many privileges, bestowed this immunity and privilege upon them.

[The second part of Asia]

SECVNDA pars ASIAE sequitur a Duce Moschoviae occupata, de qua nunc agamus. RVSSIA quæ etiam Roxolania dicitur, gemina est, Nigra & Alba. Illa Poloniae contermina est, hæc Moschovia pars. Porrò Moschovia Imperium longè lateque extenditur, ultra & Cis Tanaim, Asia & Europe terminum. Rassia nigra ad Austrum clauditur Lithuania, ad Occasum Polonia. Habet autem territoria perampla & fertilia Lepalis primaria Russia urbs à Leone Rufforum Principe exstructa, duplici muro & propugnaculis validissimis ornata Arces duas habet, unam in civitate, alteram extra cam in eminentissimo scopulo exstructam, ex qua prospectus longe lateque patet. Hic sedes Archiepiscopi & Metropolitanæ totius Ruffiæ: templa item Romanæ & Græcæ fidei. Habent & Iudæi hic Synagogas suas, & Armenij suas basilicas cum Sacerdotibus. In eodem tractu permultæ sunt urbes lignes, Halicia, Grodek, Columnia, Roatin, Belza, Chelma, Primisla, & aliæ complures. Moschovia vero Imperij, hoc est Russia alba limites multo ampliores sunt. Nam ab Aris Alexandri Magni circa Tanaïs fontes, ad extrema terrarum, Borealemque Oceanum sive Glacialem extenduntur longo tractu. Ad Ortum habet finitimos Scythas, qui Tartari hodiè nuncupantur. Ab Occidente Livonia est & Finlandia: ad Austrum Lithuania. Quo omni tractu amplæ ditiones continentur. Itaque Moschoviae Dux hoc titulo ferè utitur: Magnus Dominus Basilius, Dei gratia Imperator, ac Dominator totius Russia, nec non magnus Dux Volodimeria, Moschovia, Novogrodie, Pleschovia, Smolentia, Isseria, Jugeria, Permnia, Vetscha, Bolgaria &c. Dominator & magnus Princeps Novogrodia inferioris terra, Cernigovia Razanie, Volothia, Rezevia, Besschia, Rostovia, Iaroslavia, Belozeria, Udsoria, Abdorie, Condiniaque &c.

The SECOND part of ASIA follows, occupied by the Duke of Muscovy, about which we shall now speak. RUSSIA, also known as ROXOLANIA, is divided into two parts: Black and White. The former borders Poland, and the latter is part of Muscovy. Moreover, the Muscovite Empire extends far and wide, beyond both sides of the River Don, marking the boundary between Asia and Europe. Black Russia is bounded to the south by Lithuania and to the west by Poland. It comprises extensive and fertile territories, with Lepalis as the primary city, built by Leo, Prince of the Russians, fortified with two walls and very strong ramparts. In this city, there are the residences of Archbishops and Metropolitans of all Russia, as well as temples for both the Roman and Greek faiths. There are also Synagogues for the Jews and basilicas for the Armenians, with their priests. In the same region, there are many wooden cities, including Halicia, Grodek, Columnia, Roatin, Belza, Chelma, Primisla, and several others. However, the Moscow Empire, which is also known as White Russia, has much larger borders. It stretches from the sources of the River Don near the area where Alexander the Great once was, to the farthest reaches of the earth, including the Northern Ocean or the Arctic. To the east, it shares borders with the Scythians, who are now called the Tartars. To the west, it borders Livonia and Finland, and to the south, Lithuania. This vast region comprises extensive territories. Therefore, the Duke of Moscow often uses this title: "The Great Lord Basil, by the grace of God, Emperor and Ruler of all Russia, as well as the Grand Duke of Vladimir, Moscow, Novgorod, Pskov, Smolensk, Uglich, Perm, Viatka, Bulgaria," and so on. He is also the ruler and grand prince of Lower Novgorod, Chernigov, Riazan, Volhynia, Rzhev, Bezhetsk, Rostov, Yaroslavl, Belozersk, Udoria, Abdoria, Kondia, etc.

Religio Moschovitis Græca: quam anno Domini 987 admiserunt. Itaque Sp. Sanctum tertiam Sanctæ Trinitatis personam à solo patre procedere arbitrantur. Sacramentum Eucharistia celebrant pane fermentato, calicis usum populo & plebi vulgaris concedunt. Nullis Sacerdotum suffragiis, nullaqua propinquorum aut amicorum pietate juvari mortuorum manes putant, fabulosumque esse credunt

Purgatorii locum. Libros sacros suo idiomate legunt, eorumq; usum populo non denegant. Ambrosium, Augustinum, Hieronymum atque Gregorium in linguam Illyricam traductos habent: ex his, aut etiam ex Chrysostomo, Basilio, Nazianzeno homilias publice pro concione Sacerdotes legunt: neq; enim oratores cucullatos (verba sunt Ioviy) qui advocato populo concionari & ambitiose nimis atque subtiliter de divinis disserere soliti sunt, admittere fas putant, quoniam rudes Imperitorum animos simplici potius doctrina, quam altissimis arcanorum interpretationibus disputationibusq; ad sanctiorem morum frugem evadere arbitrantur. Metropolitanum petunt à Constantinopolitano Patriarcha.

The religion of the Muscovites is Greek, which they embraced in the year 987. Consequently, they believe that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father alone as the third person of the Holy Trinity. They celebrate the Eucharist with leavened bread and allow the use of the chalice by both the clergy and the common people. They do not believe that the souls of the deceased can be aided by the prayers of priests or by the piety of relatives or friends, and they consider the concept of Purgatory to be a myth. They read sacred books in their own language and do not deny their use to the common people. They have translated works of Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory into their language. They also read publicly, as sermons, homilies of John Chrysostom, Basil, and Nazianzen. They do not forbid preachers, usually with hoods, who are skilled in addressing the people and are accustomed to delivering sermons filled with ambition and subtlety on divine matters because they believe that it is better for the uneducated minds of the common people to hear simple doctrine rather than engage in intricate debates on the loftiest mysteries, in order to attain a holier way of life. They request a metropolitan from the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Annos non à natali Christi, sed ab ipso mundi exordio numerant, cosq; incipiunt non Ianuario aut Martio, sed Septembri. Vini nativo penitus caret: itaq; utuntur auvectitio, sed in festis conviviis duntaxat, aut in medicinæ usu, aut in principalis magnificentiæ ostentatione: populus medonem bibit. Habent & cerevisiam, quam æstate injectis glaciei frustis infrigidant. Sunt & qui in deliciis habeant succum ex subausteris cerasis expressum, qui perspicui & purpurissantis vini colorem jucundissimum & saporem non ingratum refert. Regio omnis fecundissima & apibus plena est, quæ non in manufactis agrestium alvealis, sed in ipsis arborum cavis probatissima mella conficiunt. Hinc per Silvas & opacissimos Saltus magna Apium examina de ramis arborum pendentia uvarum instar videre licet. Reperiuntur sæpe savorum ingentes massæ arboribus condita, veteraq; mella deserta ab apibus, quum singulas arbores Agricolis scrutari & evacuare molestum sit. Lini & Canabis regio omnis fertilissima est. Flumina habet ampla & multa.

They reckon their years not from the birth of Christ but from the very beginning of the world, and they commence their counting not from January or March but from September. They entirely lack native wine; therefore, they use imported wine, but only at feasts, in medicinal preparations, or for grand displays of opulence. The common people drink mead. They also have beer, which they cool in the summer by adding frozen fruit. Some of them take delight in a juice pressed from cherries growing on small trees, which has a pleasing and not unpleasantly purplish color and flavor resembling that of clear wine. The entire region is exceedingly fertile and abounds in bees. They do not make honey in hives like ours, but they produce the finest honey in the hollows of trees. Hence, one can often see large swarms of bees hanging from the branches of trees like clusters of grapes. Large quantities of honeycombs are also frequently found heaped up on trees, as it is bothersome for the farmers to gather and clear individual trees. The region is very fertile for flax and hemp. It has many wide rivers.

Borysthenes vulgò Nieper & Neftet, vel Dnieper & Dnefter appellatur; ejus fontes ad pagum Moschovia Dnieperke, unde per Lithuaniam & Russia defluens, tandem in Euxinum Pontum

exoneratur. Sunt & Turuntus, qui & Rubo & Duina; Rha nunc Volga & Edil. Tanais accolis Dom, & alia. Sunt etiam in Moschovia multi & magni lacus. Caput autem totius Regni & Metropolis est Urbs Moschovia, vulgo dicitur Moscuva, tum situ suo opportuna, qui regionis medius existimatur; tum insigni fluminu frequentia celebris, & domorum, amplitudine numeroq; & munitissimæ arcis robore. Oblongo enim ædificioru tractu secundum Moschi fl. ripam ad spatium v mill. extenditur. Domus in universum sunt ligneæ, distinctæ in triclinia, coquinas & cubilia, numerus earum est 41500. Hæ ferè omnes & ad usum olerum, & ad voluptatem privatos habent hortos. Singulæ regiones singula habent facella: sed conspicuo in loco est templum B. Virgini dicatum, nobili structura & amplitudine. Porro in universa hac Russiæ parte sunt plures alii tractus: Volodimiria Ducatus, cujus titulu Magnus Dux sibi vendicat. Nomen habet ab Urbe primaria; fuitque ad Ioannis usque tempora, qui filius Danielis fuit, perpetua Ducum Moschovia sedes: distat ad ortum Solis ducentis amplius milliaribus à Moscha, sita est in ripis Clesma amnis, qui in Volgā evolvitur. Provinciæ autem hujus ager adeo fertilis est, ut ex uno tritici modio sæpe viginti proveniant. Novogrodia inferior illi pastione, agrorum fecunditate nihilo cedit.

The Borysthenes, commonly known as the Nieper or Neftet, also referred to as the Dnieper and Dnefer, has its sources in the region of Mofchovia Dnieperke. It flows through Lithuania and Russia before finally emptying into the Black Sea. There are also the Turuntus, known as the Rubo and Duina, and the Rha, now called the Volga and Edil. The Tanais is known to the locals as the Dom, and there are others as well. In Mofchovia, there are many large lakes. However, the head of the entire kingdom and its metropolis is the city of Mofchovia, commonly referred to as Moscow. It is considered strategically located in the middle of the region and is famous for its numerous rivers, the size and number of its houses, and the strength of its fortified citadel. The buildings, in general, are made of wood, divided into dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, with a total of 41,500 of them. Almost all of them have private gardens, both for growing vegetables and for leisure. Each region has its own churches, but there is a notable temple dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which is remarkable for its noble structure and size. Furthermore, in this entire part of Russia, there are several other regions, such as the Volodimiria Duchy, whose title is claimed by the Grand Duke himself. It takes its name from the primary city and, until the time of John, who was the son of Daniel, it was the perpetual seat of the Dukes of Moscow. It is located more than two hundred miles to the east of Moscow, situated on the banks of the Clefma River, which flows into the Volga. The fields in this province are so fertile that frequently twenty measures of wheat are obtained from one bushel. Novogrodia Inferior, in terms of pasture and fertility of land, is not inferior to it.

Urbem habet ligneam Novogrod, sitam ad Volga & Occæ confluentes. Hæc summam semper obtinuit dignitatem, propter incredibilem ædificiorum numerum, latissimiq; & piscofi lacus oportunitatem, & vetustissimi ac venerabilis apud illam gentem templi famam, quod ante quingentos pene annos S. Sophiæ dicatum fuit. Arx hoc loco memorabilis, summis impensis à Basilio Duce ex lapide in scopulo exstructa. Rhesan Provincia est inter Occam fl. & Tanaïm tritici, mellis, piscium, avium fertilissima. Urbes habet ligneas Rhezan, Consiram, Collugam, & Tullam. Worotinensis Ducatus tribus à Colluga milliar. Civitatem habet & castru cognomine. Sunt præterea Ducatus & Provinciæ, Severia, Smolenski, Mosaiskia, Ruschovia, Twerds, Plescovia, Volzka, Corella, Biolizero, Wolochda, Ufling, Idreslavia, Restow, Dwina, Susdali, Wiathka, Permia, Jugra, Petzora, & Nowogardia magna. Sunt & aliae Regiones Magno Duci vectigales ad Septemtrionem longo tractu terrarum porrecte, ut Obdora, Culomoria & Lappia. Sed hæc hactenus, ad tertiam partem Asia transeo.

Novogrod is another wooden city situated at the confluence of the Volga and the Western rivers. This city has always held the highest dignity due to its incredible number of buildings, the vast and fish-

filled lakes, and the fame of its ancient and venerable temple among the people. The temple, dedicated to St. Sophia, was built almost five hundred years ago. There is a notable citadel in this place, constructed from stone on a hill at great expense by Duke Basil. The Rhesan Province lies between the Western river and the Tanaïs, and it is incredibly fertile in wheat, honey, fish, and birds. The wooden cities of Rhezan, Confram, Collugam, and Tullam are located here. The Worotinenfis Duchy, about three miles from Colluga, also has a city of the same name. There are also Duchies and Provinces such as Severia, Smolenski, Mofaiskia, Rufchovia, Twerds, Plefcovia, Volzka, Corella, Biolizero, Wolochda, Vfling, Idreflavia, Reftow, Dwina, Sufdali, Wiathka, Permia, Iugra, Petzora, and Nowogardia magna. Furthermore, there are other regions paying tribute to the Grand Duke to the north, extending over a long stretch of land, including Obdora, Culomoria, and Lappia. But I shall now proceed to the third part of Asia.

[The third part of Asia]

TERTIUM LOCUM tenet MAGNI CHAMI IMPERIUM sive TARTARIA. Complectitur autem Regnum Tartarorum præter Europæ partem, etiam Sarmatiam omnem Asiaticam, cum Scythia & Serica, quam nunc vocant Cathaio. Nomen habet à fluvio Tartaro, qui tam partem irrigat quæ à nostris Magog, ab accolis Mongul vocatur. Circumfcribitur Orientali Oceano sive Mangico, Septentrionali, & regionibus Australibus, ut sunt Sina, India pars extra Gangem, Saca, Iaxartes fl. qui hodie Chesel dicitur, Mare Caspium, & palus Mæotis. Dividitur in plures partes. Minorem, quæ Europam spectat & inter Borysthenem & Tanaim concluditur, complectiturq; Tauricam Chersonesum quam inhabitant Præcopenses, Tartariam desertam, in qua multæ Hordæ; Zagatar, quæ Scythia est intra Imaum; Cataio cum Regno Tangut, quæ antiquorum est Scythia extra Imaum, & Serica regio: ac postremo Antiquam Tartariam, que Ptolemæo fuit incognita. Natio omnis profana est & Barbara, jus ipsis in armis, lex in robore & viribus: domos non habent, sed pro his plaustra, urbes rarissimas: itaq; catervatim degentes depastis frugibus alio commigrant.

The THIRD PART is held by the EMPIRE of the GREAT KHAN or TARTARY. The Tartar Kingdom encompasses, besides a part of Europe, all of Asiatic Sarmatia, along with Scythia and Serica, which is now called Cathay. It takes its name from the Tartar river, which waters the part which our people call Magog, but the locals call Mongul. It is bordered by the Eastern Ocean or the Mangi Sea to the east, the Northern regions, and the southern regions, such as China, the part of India beyond the Ganges, Saca, the Iaxartes river which is today called the Syr Darya (Chesel), the Caspian Sea, and the Maeotian marshes. It is divided into several parts. The lesser part, which faces Europe and is confined between the Borysphenes and Tanais rivers, includes the Tauric Chersonese inhabited by the Crimeans, the deserted Tartary, in which there are many hordes; Zagatar, which is Scythia within the Imaus mountains; Cathay with the Tangut kingdom, which is the ancient Scythia beyond the Imaus and the Serican region; and lastly, the ancient Tartary, which was unknown to Ptolemy. The entire nation is pagan and barbaric; their right is in their arms, their law in strength and power; they don't have homes but wagons instead, and very rare cities; thus, living in groups, once they've consumed the produce, they migrate elsewhere.

Latam faciem habent, & obesam, oculos contortos & concavos, sola barba horridi, caetera rasi, corpus validum, animum audacem. Crudis aut semicoctis carnibus vescuntur. A Suilla abstinent. In vastis solitudinibus viarum incerti cursum Poli Arctici que ipsi Selesnicol, hoc est, clavum ferreum vocant, aspectu dirigunt. Sitim levant sanguinis equini potu. Pecuniae usum non habent, itaque res pro rebus commutant. Horda tamen Zavolhensis dicitur Turcaru Aspros admittere. Preskoviensis etiam Ducatos. Isinaelitas se esse dicunt, idque etiam praese ferunt. Mahumeti legem admisere anno 1246: caetera ritu Iudaeorum peragunt, circumciduntur, lavantur, & quotidie solempni hora exclamant labi illo illoth, Non est Deus nisi unus Deus. Summus ipsis Sacerdos est Seyd, Imperator Cham. Praeter hos sunt etiam Horde Iudaeorum, sunt & Paganorum, & Christianorum Nestorianorum. Horde coetum conventumque plurium significant ad usum communem. Praecopenses uti diximus, Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, ad mare Euxinum: dicuntur Vlani ab Vlano qui haec loca primus infedit: etiam Crymskij a civitate Crym. In hac Peninsula praeter alias urbes est Theodosia, quam nunc Caffa vocant, vetus Genuensium colonia. Sunt autem Praecopenses Christianis admodum infensi, quorum trecentos Turca quotannis pendunt.

They have a broad face and are overweight, with twisted and sunken eyes; they are rugged with a beard alone, otherwise rough-skinned, with a strong body and a bold spirit. They feed on raw or half-cooked meats. They abstain from pork. In vast wildernesses, uncertain of their path, they guide their course by

the sight of the North Pole, which they call 'Selefnicol', meaning 'the iron nail'. They quench their thirst by drinking horse's blood. They do not use money; thus, they exchange goods for goods. However, the Horde of Zavolhen is said to accept the Aspros of the Turks. The Prefkovien also [uses] Ducats. They claim to be descendants of Israel and present themselves as such. They adopted the law of Muhammad in the year 1246; they perform the rest in the manner of the Jews — they are circumcised, perform ablutions, and every day at a specific hour, they shout 'labi illo illoth', which means 'There is no god but one God'. Their highest priest is called Seyd, [and] the emperor [is called] Cham. Besides these, there are also hordes of Jews, pagans, and Nestorian Christians. The term 'Horde' signifies a gathering or assembly of many for a common purpose. The Præcopenfes, as we said, inhabit the Tauric Chersonese, by the Black Sea. They are called Vlani after Vlan, who first settled these places, and also Crymskij from the city of Crym. In this peninsula, besides other cities, is Theodosia, which they now call Caffa, an old colony of the Genoese. The Præcopenfes are very hostile to Christians, of whom they pay three hundred annually to the Turk.

In extrema hujus regionis parte est Tanas civitas, ad ostia Tanaïs fl.: Rutheni vocant Azac, estque nobile Emporium. Bosphorus Cimmerius fretum est quod Europam ab Asia determinat, Mæotis palus quia plurima recipit flumina piscibus valde abundat: Euxinus itidem, cujus superior aqua dulcis est, inferior salta. Tartaria deserta hordas multas complectitur: Zavolhensem, Casanensem, Nohaicensem, Thumensem, Schibaschiensem, Cosachiensem, Astinchauensem, Kir bessorum, Baschirdorum, Molgomozorum, aliasque. Primaria vetustissimae nobilitatis commendatione Horda est Zavolha, inter Volgam & Layth Auvios, hanc Basilius magnus Dux Moschoviae sibi subegit. In hoc agro serunt semen esse, semini Melonis simillimum, sed minus & oblongum; ex eo, si seratur, plantam exire quam Borametz, id est, Agnum vocant. Crescit enim Agni figura ad pedum fere ternum altitudinem: quem pedibus, ungulis, auribus, toto capite præterquam cornibus repræsentat. Pro cornibus pilos gerit singulares, cornu specie. Obducitur corio tenuissimo, cujus detracti usus ad caput tegmina incolis. Ferunt internam pulpam Cammari carnes referre: cæterum è vulnere quoque sanguinem manare: Dulcore esse admirabili. Radicem humo exsertam, surgere ad umbilicum ufque.

In the farthest part of this region is the city of Tanas, at the mouth of the Tanais river. The Ruthenians call it Azac, and it is a notable trading center. The Bosphorus Cimmerius is the strait that separates Europe from Asia. The Mæotis marsh, because it receives many rivers, is abundant in fish. Likewise, the Euxinus (Black Sea), whose upper water is fresh, while the lower is salty. The desert of Tartaria encompasses many hordes: Zavolhensk, Casan, Nogay, Tumen, Shibash, Kosak, Astinchawen, Kirbes, Bashkirs, Molgomoz, and others. The primary and most anciently noble horde is Zavolha, between the Volga and Layth Rivers. This was subjugated to himself by Basil the Great, the Duke of Moscow. In this field, they say there's a seed, similar to the seed of a female melon but smaller and oblong. From it, if sown, a plant emerges which they call Borametz, meaning 'Lamb'. For it grows in the shape of a lamb, up to about three feet in height, which it represents with its feet, hooves, ears, and the entire head except for the horns. Instead of horns, it bears distinct hairs, resembling horns in appearance. It's covered with a very thin skin, the use of which, when removed, serves as a head covering for the inhabitants. They say its internal pulp resembles the meat of a camel, and furthermore, that it also bleeds from a wound and has an admirable sweetness. Its root, protruding from the ground, is said to reach up to the navel.

[The Borametz or "vegetable lamb" is a mythical plant of medieval belief, thought to grow sheep as its fruit. The plant would be tethered to the ground by a stem, similar to an umbilical cord, which would limit its movement. This legend persisted in European folklore for centuries.]

Quamdiu vicinis obsidetur herbulis, tamdiu vivere, quasi agnum in læto pabulo; absumptis illis tabescere atq; interire: idque non solum vel casu, vel tractu temporis, sed etiam experiundi gratia subtractis atq; ablatis evenire. Illud etiam auget admirationem, appeti cam à lupis, non item ab alijs bestijs quæ carne vescantur. Casanensis Horda ad Volgam porrecta ditionis est Moschorum, quoru dux se vocat Czar Casanskij, regem Casanensem. Nohaicensium Horda ultra Volgam circa Mare Caspium ad B. Iaych sita est, cujus incolæ summa prudentia Rempubicā administrant, tributum magno Moschovia Duci pendentes. Casaczkienses, Thumenses, Scibanskienses militares valde sunt. Mogolmozani & Badaique ad Septemtrionem degunt, in subterraneis antris. Solem adorant, aut pannum rubrum è stipite dependentem.

As long as it's surrounded by neighboring herbs, it seems to live, as if a lamb in a pleasant pasture. When those are taken away, it withers and dies. This happens not just by chance or over time but also when the herbs are purposely removed for experimentation. Another thing that increases wonder is that it is sought after by wolves but not by other beasts that feed on meat. The Horde of Casan stretches to the Volga and is under the jurisdiction of the Muscovites, whose duke calls himself Czar Casansky, the King of Casan. The Horde of Nohai lies beyond the Volga, around the Caspian Sea towards the B. Jaych, whose inhabitants govern their republic with utmost prudence, paying tribute to the great Duke of Moscow. The inhabitants of Casacz, Thumen, and Scibansk are very military-minded. The Mogolmoz and Badaique live to the north, in underground caves. They worship the sun, or a red cloth hanging from a pole.

Hic est lacus Kytay è quo Obri fl. emanat. Za. gathai Tartari Bactrianam, Sogdianam, & Margianam occupant: habent a Septemtrione Taxartum fl. qui nunc Chesel dicitur, ab Occasu Mare Caspium. Metropolis est Samarcanda, quæ ab antiqua gloria & magnitudine multum remisit: Patria hæc Tamerlani fuit, quem sui dixere Temir Culthu. Est in eodem tractu Bichend urbs, & Turchestan regnum juxta portas Caspias. Mons Imaus terminus est Orientalis. Scythe extra Imaum multa & ampla regna possident sub Imperatore magno Chamo, que Turcæ Ulucam vocant; quasi magnum Principem, Moschi Czar Cataiski, Cæsarem Cataiæ. Ejus nomen in tabula rubra descriptum in præcipuarum urbium templis proponitur: stipatorum numerus est 12000, hos vocant Quisitam, fideles. Moneta est ex cortice arboris, cui regium sigillum imprimitur. Dux mortuus in monte Alcai sepelitur, cui interdum inferias mittunt quotquot funeri occurrunt.

Here is the Kytay lake from which the Obr river flows. The Zagathai Tartars occupy Bactria, Sogdiana, and Margiana. To the north, they have the Taxartum river, which is now called Chefel, and to the west, the Caspian Sea. Their capital is Samarkand, which has declined greatly from its ancient glory and magnitude. This was the homeland of Tamerlane, whom his own people called Temir Culthu. In the same region, there is the city of Bichend and the kingdom of Turkestan near the gates of the Caspian. The Imaus Mountain is the eastern boundary. The Scythians beyond Imaus possess many vast kingdoms under the great Emperor Cham, which the Turks call Vlucam, as if the great prince, the Muscovites call him Czar Cataiski, the Caesar of Cathay. His name, inscribed in red on the table, is displayed in the temples of the main cities. He has 12,000 supporters, whom they call Quisitam, the faithful ones. Their currency is made from tree bark, stamped with the royal seal. The deceased leader is buried on Mount Alcai, and sometimes those who encounter the funeral send offerings.

Observatum est, occisa semel ccc hominum millia. Metropolis regni est Cambalu, ad ripam fl. Polisangi, cujus spacio a urbem est 24 mill. Italicorum: porta sunt 12, extra quas tot enaburbia. Emporium istud gemmarum, auri, argenti, serici est opulentissimum. Ferunt singulis diebus mille currus serico onustos ex China huc devehi, præter alias merces. Eidem Duci parent regna Tangut,

Camul, Tamfebut & Tenduc, in quo Presbyter Ioannes regnavit, cujus ante annos 300 longe lateq; patebat Imperium. E Tangut regione deferuntur ad Europeos Rhabesharu. Est & Caindo urbs mercatu celebris. In extrema Tartaria, quæ Septentrionem & Occidentem spectat, ad Promontorium Plinii Tabin & fretum Ania, Hordæ sunt aliquot, Israelitarum reliquias, si vera est fama, servantes, Dan & Nephthalim: Regio illic est Bargu palustris: regnum Tabor.

It has been observed that once around 300,000 people were killed. The capital of the kingdom is Cambalu, located on the banks of the Polisphangi River, and its space from the city is 24 Italian miles. There are 12 gates through which one can enter the city. This emporium is extremely wealthy with gems, gold, silver, and silk. It is said that every day, a thousand carts loaded with silk are brought here from China, among other goods. The same Duke rules over the kingdoms of Tangut, Camul, Tamfebut, and Tenduc, where Presbyter John once reigned, whose empire extended far and wide about 300 years ago. From the Tangut region, it is said that Rhabesharu is exported to Europeans. There is also the city of Caidu, famous for its trade. In the far reaches of Tartary, which faces north and west, towards Pliny's promontory Tabin and the Anian Strait, there are several Hordes, supposedly preserving the remnants of the Israelites, namely Dan and Naphtali. In that region lies the Bargu marsh, and the kingdom of Tabor.

[The fourth part of Asia]

QUARTA Pars Asiæ, Imperium Persicum. Persarum gens obscura prius, initium commendationis & famæ accepit à Cyro, qui adeumtum Medis Lydique Imperium, primum in Persidem intulit, & e minimo tenuissimoque maximo & florentissimum, Asiâ subactâ, & universo Oriente in potestatem redacto. Hodie etiam Persica Imperium, quod penes Sophos est, inter potentissima totius Orientis Imperia numeratur; id quasquam oppressum aliquandiu modò à Saracenis fuerit, modò à Tartaris, tamen rursus emicuit sub Imaële Rege. Ab Ortu Indos habet, & regnum Cambaiæ, à quo montibus & desertis separatur. A Septentrione sunt Tartari juxta Oceanum. Partem reliquo claudit Mare Caspium. Ab Occasu sunt Turcæ juxta Tygridem & lacum Gocho; ad Autrum Sinu Persico allitur, & Mar Indico. Regio omnis raros fl. habet, ac proinde non nisi juxta illos colitur; cætera fervoribus & siccitatibus exhausta, desertuntur. Taurus mons mediam secat, variis pro populorum adjacentium situ nominibus insignis. Mores gentis sunt molliores quam vel Turcarum, vel Tartarorum, vel Saracenorum: studia sunt venatio, necdina, poesis, artes sullariæ; & imperii seriorum pondifex textura. Regiones Imperio Persico subjectæ hæ sunt: Media, Assyria, Susiana, Mesopotamia, Persia, Parthia, Hyrcania, Margiana, Bactriana, Parapamisis, Aria, Drangiana, Gedrosia, & Carmania. Media hodie Servan, inter Persiam & mare Hyrcanum sita, ad Ortum Hyrcaniam habet & Parthiam, ad Occasum Armeniam Majorem & Assyriam. Dividia est in Majorem seu Australem, & Atropatiam Septentrionalem: hæc frigidior et minuscula. Urbs portissima est Sumachz: sunt præterea, Derbent, Eres, Sechi, & Giavolta. Cultor, urbem habet Taurin positan ad Orontis radices: ambitus ejus pene 16000 pas. complectitur, quo spatio cc Civium mill. contineri creduntur. Hæc sunt veterum Ecbatana, quibus Persarum reges æstate comorabantur. Fuit & notissævo in hac urbe regia Sophorum sedes: sed eâ Turcorum Imperatore victa anno 1585. Tamafes Sophus eam transtulit in urbem Casbin.

The fourth part of Asia, the Persian Empire. The Persians, obscure previously, began their commendation and fame from Cyrus, who took the Medes and Lydian Empire, introduced it first into Persia, and from the slightest and smallest, made it the largest and most flourishing, with Asia subdued, and the entire East brought under control. Even today, the Persian Empire, which is in the hands of the Sophos, is counted among the most powerful empires of the entire East; although it was oppressed for some time either by the Saracens or by the Tartars, it nevertheless shone again under King Imaël. To the east it has the Indus and the kingdom of Cambay, from which it is separated by mountains and deserts. To the north are the Tartars next to the Ocean. The remaining part is bounded by the Caspian Sea. To the west are the Turks next to the Tigris and Lake Gocho; to the south, it touches the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The entire region has few rivers and is therefore only inhabited near them; the rest are exhausted by heat and dryness. Mount Taurus cuts through the middle, distinguished by various names according to the locations of the neighboring peoples. The customs of the nation are softer than either the Turks, Tartars, or Saracens: their pursuits are hunting, meat processing, weaving, fuller's arts; and the priesthood of the inferior gods' weaving. The regions subject to the Persian Empire are these: Media, Assyria, Susiana, Mesopotamia, Persia, Parthia, Hyrcania, Margiana, Bactria, Parapamisis, Aria, Drangiana, Gedrosia, and Carmania. Media, nowadays Servan, situated between Persia and the Hyrcanian sea, to the east has Hyrcania and Parthia, to the west Greater Armenia and Assyria. It's divided into Greater or Southern, and Northern Atropatia: the latter is colder and smaller. The most significant city is Sumachz: there are also Derbent, Eres, Sechi, and Giavolta. Culitor has a city Taurin located at the roots of Orontis: its circumference almost encompasses 16000 paces, in which space it's believed two hundred thousand citizens are contained. These were the ancient Ecbatana, where the Persian kings used to stay in the summer. There was also in this royal city the seat of the

Sophos: but it was conquered by the Turkic Emperor in the year 1585, Tamafes Sophus moved it to the city of Casbin.

Eodem tractu terræ sunt Turcoman, Saru, Sultan, Nassivam, Ardovit, & Marant. Tauro vicinus est locus Sanacazan, postremo bello inter Amurathem & Sophum gesto nobilitatus. Assyria hodie Arzerum ad Ortum habet Mediam, ad Occasum Mesopotamiam: ad Septentrionem Armeniam, ad Austrum Susiana. Provincias olim habuit Atrapachitem, Adiabenam & Sittacenam: urbem Niniven ad Tigrim, cujus ambitus LX mill. pass. complectebatur. Tigris vero in Armenia caput attollit, loco edito, ex lucido conspicuoque fonte: hic primum lentus non suo nomine fluit; ubi vero Medorum fines attingit, Tigris vocatur: tandem defertur in Sinum Persicum. Susiana hodie Chus vel Cusistan, nomen habet à Susis, urbe primaria, cujus ambitus est xv mill. pass. Urbem Choaspes alluit, qui regius fl. dicitur. Mesopotamia in sacris Padan. Aram, hodie Diarbecha, sita inter Euphratem & Tigrim, unde & nomen quasi Interamnis. Regio pro situ & tempore varia: partem fl. impingunt, adeo ut à pastu repellenda sint pecora, ne satietas perimat: pars arida est & sterilis, herbis arboribusque destituta. Urbs praecipua Oтра, cujus ambitus est VII mill. pass. & hac ipsa multo major Caramit, Metropolis Mesopotamiae, quam Selymus Turcarum Imperator Sophis eripuit: Merdin sedes Patriarchae Chaldaeorum: Mosul in qua panni ex auro & serico texuntur, sedes Patriarchae, Nestorianorum, cujus autoritas ad Indos usque & Catajum extenditur. In Perside quam nunc Farsi vocant vel Farsistan, urbs est primaria Siras, quae olim dicta fuit Persepolis, regia quondam Magorum sedes. Hanc Alexander, stimulos admovente scorto, injecto à se primum igne accendit, postea aliis faces subdentibus tota deflagavit. Hyrcania hodie Girgiam, Korcam vel Dargumen, proxima mari Caspio, quod propterea etiam Hyrcanum dicitur. Urbes habet, Hyrcanam, Scythis Carizath, Bestan, & Malandram. Margiana nunc Jeselbas ad Septentrionem Oxo fl. terminatur, quem hodie vocant Abiamu. Urbs praecipua Indion, Pars, Antiochia. Bactriana, nunc Batter vel Charassa, est Tartariae Zagathae pars, ad Oxum agro fertili colitur, interiora vastis solitudinibus deserta, sunt, in quibus itinera nocturna astrorum observatione diriguntur. Urbes sunt Bactra nunc Bochara & Istigies. Paropamissus Bactrianae pars est ad montem Paropamissum. Primaria urbs est Candahar Emporium celeberrimum. Aria à Metropoli sua Eri dicta, tribus praecipue amnibus alluitur, Ario, Toncleto & Arapene. Eri urbs ambitum habet XIII mill. pass, estque in ea tanta rosarum frequentia, ut Persae eam vocent Urbem Rosarum. Carmania, Circam vel Chermain ad Mare Indicum protenditur, usque ad Gedrosiam, urbibus & portibus frequens.

In the same stretch of land are Turcoman, Saru, Sultan, Nassivam, Ardovit, and Marant. Near Taurus is the place Sanacazan, recently made famous by the last war between Amurath and Sophus. Assyria today has Media to the East, Mesopotamia to the West, Armenia to the North, and Susiana to the South. It once had the provinces of Atropatene, Adiabene, and Sittacene: the city of Nineveh on the Tigris, whose circumference covered 60 miles. The Tigris, however, rises in Armenia, in a high place, from a clear and visible spring: at first it flows slowly and not by its own name; but when it reaches the borders of the Medes, it is called Tigris, and finally, it pours into the Persian Gulf. Susiana, today called Chus or Cufistan, is named after Susa, its main city, which has a circumference of 15 miles. The river Choaspes, which is called the royal river, washes this city. Mesopotamia, in sacred [writings] called Padan-Aram, located today as Diarbecha, is situated between the Euphrates and Tigris, hence its name, which means 'between rivers'. The region varies according to its location and season: parts are enriched by rivers, so much so that livestock must be kept away from the pastures, lest they die from overeating; some parts are dry and barren, devoid of grasses and trees. Its main city is Oтра, which has a circumference of 7 miles, and much larger than it is Caramit, the capital of Mesopotamia, which the Ottoman Emperor Suleiman took from the Sophists: Merdin, the seat of the Patriarch of the Chaldeans: Mofus, where fabrics of gold and silk are woven, the seat of the Patriarch of the Nestorians, whose

authority extends to India and Cathay. In Persia, now called Farfi or Farfistan, the main city is Siras, formerly called Persepolis, once the royal seat of the Magi. Alexander set it on fire, first lighting it himself after being egged on by a courtesan, and then others added to the blaze until the whole city was consumed. Hyrcania, today called Girgiam, Korcam or Dargumen, is next to the Caspian Sea, which is also therefore called the Hircanian Sea. It has cities: Hyrcan, Scythian Carizath, Beftan, and Malandram. Margiana, now Jezireh, is bounded to the north by the river Oxus, now called Abiamu. Its main cities are Indion, Pars, and Antioch. Bactria, now Batter or Charassa, is part of Tartary Zagathai, fertile near the Oxus, but its interior parts are abandoned to vast desolations, through which nocturnal journeys are guided by the observation of stars. The cities are Bactra, now Bochara, and Istigies. Paropamisus is a part of Bactria near Mount Paropamisus. The main city is Candahar, a very famous market. Aria, named after its capital Eri, is washed mainly by three rivers, Ario, Toncleto, and Arapene. Eri city has a circumference of 113 miles, and there is such an abundance of roses that the Persians call it the City of Roses. Carmania, Circam or Chermain, stretches to the Indian Ocean, up to Gedrosia, and is populated with cities and ports.asbin.

Metropolis est Chirmain in qua panni ex auro & argento contexuntur. Sunt & in Carmania regna Macran, Fracain, Guadel, & Patad. Gedrosia quibusdam creditur esse Guzarata: falso, quum Guzarate sit ipsum regnum Mambaiæ : jacet vero Gedrosia inter Cambaiam & Carmaniam, deserta magna ex parte. Carmania duplex est: una quae simpliciter Carmania vocatur, altera autem Carmania deserta. In confinio autem Imperii Persici in ipsa Carmania Regnum est Ormuz potens opulentumque magis quam vastum. Complectitur autem tum illam omnem Persice orae partem, quae sinui Persico contigua fl.habet Tahum, Thissindum, & Drutum: tum partem aliquam Arabiae Felicis Persico littori oppositam, & quicquid Insularum est interjectum. Praetexitur igitur hoc regnum Persiae & Arabiae. Caput Regni est Ormuz Ins.ad fretum Sinus jam a nobis commemorati: peridromus ejus est ix milliar. abestque a continenti xii mill. pass. Urbs nomen Ins. habet, significans Persico Idiomate Dactylum, estque hoc Emporium ejus tractus celeberrimum. Mahumetanorum dictum est, Si mundus esset annulus, Ormuz fore ejus gemmam, tanta est rerum praestantissimarum in ea urbe copia. Tridui itinere ab hac Ins. Margaritarum est piscatio: ea hoc modo instituitur. Cymba instruitur, cujus in prora & puppi saxa ingentia sunt funibus nauticis alligata. Postquam ad locum piscationis ventum est, projectis saxcis firmatur navis. Ibi e media scapha alius funis demittitur. Hisque rebus ita compositis, urinator alligato ad pedes lapide se in aqua praecipitem dat, manticam ex humeris dependentem gestans in hanc conchas a se collectas abdit, quae ubi repleta fuerit, abjecto lapide quo pedes gravabantur, per funem: illum a media cymba dependentem sursum emicat: Ad istiusmodi capturam saepe trecentae naves conveniunt. Corchae autem haec magna copia hinc vehuntur, e quibus varia opera tessellata conficiuntur. Regnum Saraceno Regi paret, qui tributum nomine Seraphinorum millia singulis annis Lusitano pendit : cujus vicina arx munitissima, & ad omnem belli impetum armata, finitimis terrori est.

The metropolis is Chirmain, in which cloths woven from gold and silver are made. In Carmania, there are the kingdoms of Macran, Fracain, Guadel, and Patad. Some believe Gedrosia to be Guzarata: falsely, since Guzarate is itself the kingdom of Mambai. However, Gedrosia lies between Cambaia and Carmania, largely deserted in part. There are two Carmanias: one simply called Carmania, the other Deserted Carmania. On the border of the Persian Empire, in Carmania itself, is the Kingdom of Ormuz, more powerful and wealthy than vast. It encompasses that entire coast of Persia which borders the Persian Gulf, having the rivers Tahum, Thissindum, and Drutum. It also includes some part of Happy Arabia opposite the Persian coast, and whatever islands are interspersed. Thus, this kingdom is covered by Persia and Arabia. The capital of the kingdom is the Island of Ormuz, near the strait of the Gulf already mentioned by us. Its circuit is nine miles and is twelve miles distant from the continent. The

city has the name "Island," signifying "Finger" in the Persian language, and this is the most celebrated market of its region. It is said among the Mohammedans, "If the world were a ring, Ormuz would be its gem," so great is the abundance of the most excellent things in this city. Three days' journey from this island is the fishing for pearls: it is instituted in this manner. A boat is equipped, on whose prow and stern are large rocks tied with ship ropes. Once the place of fishing is reached, with the rocks cast down, the ship is secured. There, from the middle of the boat, another rope is let down. With these things so arranged, the diver, with a stone tied to his feet, throws himself headlong into the water, carrying a bag hanging from his shoulders into which he hides the shells he collects. Once it is filled, throwing away the stone which weighed down his feet, he shoots upwards by the rope hanging from the middle of the boat. For such a capture, often three hundred ships gather. Great quantities of corals are also transported from here, from which various mosaic works are made. The kingdom obeys the Saracen King, who pays tribute of thousands of Seraphins each year to the Lusitanian: whose neighboring fortress, most fortified and armed against every onslaught of war, is a terror to neighbors.

[The fifth part of Asia]

Sequitur quinta pars, INDIA, quæ ab Indo fl. nomen habet, qui Occidentem versus Persiam ab India determinat: ad Septentrionem sunt Tauri juga, caetera Oceano Orientali & Australi cinguntur. Alia hic rerum facies, alii siderum ortus atq; obitus: Binae messes in anno, Binae aestates media inter eas hyeme Etesiaru flatu calores temperante, Leves auræ, mare navigabile, gentes & urbes innumerabiles, si quis omnes persequi velit. Patefacta ea no modo Alexandri Magni armis, Regumque qui ei succedere, verum etiam aliis authoribus Graecis, qui cum Regibus Indicis morati sunt. Postremum vero Vasco Gamma homo Lusitanus, superato bonae Spei Promontorio & universa Africa circumnavigata, anno Domini 1417 viam Europaeis ostendit ex suo Orbe in loca ista navigandi. Indi gentium soli nunquam emigravere suis finibus, coelo suo soloque contenti. Alexandri Magni comites in eo tractu India que subegerant, 5000 opidorum fuisse scripserunt, nullumque. 100 minus. Amnium mira vastitas. Proditur Alexandrum nullo die minus. stadia 200 navigasse in Indo, nec potuisse ante menses venavigare, adjectis paucis diebus: & tamen Indum Gange minorem esse constat. Oritur hic in Caucasi Jugo, Paropamisso, & longo cursu 900 mil, in Oceanum Australem sive Indicum duobus ostiis erumpit, 19 recipit amnes, sed clarissimos Hydaspem, quatuor adferentem, & Cantabram tres. Reliqua fl. sunt Ganges in sacris Phison : Mandona, Chaberis, Ava, Campumo, Menam, Menon aliique. Dividitur India in Orientalem & Occidentalem: haec est intra, illa extra Gangem, haec in sacris dicitur Terra Evilath, hodie Indostan. Illa in sacris Seria, ab incolis Macy vel Magyn appellatur, continetque regnum China. Indostan Chaberi fl. secatur, propterea quidam Indiam Occidentalem dividunt in Inferiorem & Superiorem. Sunt hic passim Ficus, quarum hic damus imaginem. Ficus autem Indiae multiplex est, modo crassiore, modo tenuiore forma, diversis praestantiae notis. Verum eadem omnibus imago ac color idem, arborque ipsa viri staturam aequat. Folia habet ulnae magnitudine, tres dodrantes lata. Lignum arbor non habet, sed similitudinis arundinis truncum. Inter folia ex arbore surgentia flos nascitur, magnitudine ovi Struthionis, colore purpureo, ex eo longiore incremento ramus prodit non ligni quidem materia, sed caulis brassicae ficus coacervatas abunde proferens. Vitibus terra destituitur, nisi raris admodum & perexiguis: itaque vinum ex palma arbore exprimunt, aut etiam ex hordeo macerato & oryza potum conficiunt.

The fifth part follows, INDIA, which gets its name from the river Indus, which distinguishes India from Persia to the West: to the north are the Taurus mountain ranges, and the rest are bordered by the Eastern and Southern Oceans. Here, the appearance of things is different, as are the risings and settings of the stars: There are two harvests in the year, two summers with a mild winter in between, tempered by the breath of the Etesian winds, gentle breezes, a navigable sea, innumerable peoples and cities, if one wishes to pursue them all. This area was opened up not only by the arms of Alexander the Great and the kings who succeeded him, but also by other Greek authors who stayed with the Indian kings. However, most recently Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese man, after surpassing the Cape of Good Hope and circumnavigating all of Africa, showed Europeans the way to sail to these places from his world in the year of the Lord 1417. The Indians, a people of the sun, have never migrated from their borders, content with their own sky and soil. The companions of Alexander the Great wrote that in this region of India they had conquered, there were 5,000 towns and no fewer than 100. There is a wonderful vastness of rivers. It is said that Alexander sailed no less than 200 stadia a day on the Indus and could not sail the whole in less than five months, with a few days added; and yet, the Indus is known to be smaller than the Ganges. The Indus rises here in the Caucasus range, Paropamisus, and with a long course of 900 miles, it bursts into the Southern or Indian Ocean with two mouths, receiving 19 rivers, but the most famous are the Hydaspes, bringing four, and the Cantabria, three. Other rivers are the Ganges in the sacred scriptures called Phison: Mandona, Chaberis, Ava, Campumo, Menam, Menon,

and others. India is divided into Eastern and Western: this is within, that is beyond the Ganges, this in the sacred scriptures is called the Land of Evilath, today Hindustan. That in the scriptures is called Seria, by the inhabitants Macy or Magyn, and it contains the kingdom of China. Hindustan is separated by the Chaberi river, therefore some divide Western India into Lower and Upper. There are fig trees scattered here, of which we provide an image. However, the Indian fig is diverse, sometimes in a thicker, sometimes in a thinner form, with different marks of excellence. But the same image and color are the same for all, and the tree itself equals the stature of a man. It has leaves the size of an ulna, three dodrans wide. The tree has no wood, but a stem similar to a reed. Between the leaves that rise from the tree, a flower is born, the size of an ostrich egg, purple in color, and from it with longer growth, a branch comes out not of wood indeed, but of the stem of the brassica producing clustered figs abundantly. The land is devoid of vines, except for the very rare and very small: therefore, they extract wine from the palm tree, or even make a drink from soaked barley and rice.

Est & in arundinibus mel. Serici hic tanta copia, ut sufficiat reliquo Orbi. Animantia hic quam in reliquis Orbis partibus majora, boves, cameli, leones, canes, elephantes. Elephantum tanta est frequentia ut non tantum iis utantur ad bella, sed etiam ad onera gestanda aut promovenda, interdum etiam ad arandu. Dracones in desertis immanes, æquant serè elephantem corporis mole, & cum his perpetuo decertant. Canes tam grandes feroceque, ut etiam cum Leone committi possint. Serpentes innumeri, quibus etiam totis incolæ vescuntur: ut & formicarum quodam genere, quod cum pipere edunt, similiter ut nos Cameros Militia vis est penes Nairos, suntque hi nobilium & optimatum filii, qui ab anno vitæ septimo agilitati assueti sunt, nervis oleo sesamino inunctis. Sacrorum cura est penes Gymnosophistas, qui Brachmanæ dicuntur: hi etiam Astrologiam, Philosophiam, Medicina lectantur. Sunt præter hos etiam Abducti, qui ad tempus aliquod abstinentes, hoc ipso postea putant sibi ad omnia flagitia commeatum factum esse. Est vero potissima Indiæ & nobilissima pars Oceano Meridionali obversa, in qua etiam felicissimæ Ins. & aromatum divites permultæ sunt, quas nos breviter suo loco percursemus. Cambaia incolis dicitur Guzarat. Longitudo ejus ad oram maritimam 10 milliarium. Termini sunt, ad Orientem Mandoa, ad occasum Nantaci, ad Septentrionem Sange & Dulcinde regna, ad meridiem Oceanus, & fines regni Decan. Regnum si. & quide nobilissimis irriguum est, quorum præcipuus est Indus. Ager frumento, oryza, cera, saccharo, thure, aromatibus abundat; gossypii vero & serici tantam copia profert, ut sæpe 50 naves serico onustæ inde alias terras petant. Urbes præcipuæ sunt Damanum, Bandora, Surata. Ravellum, Bazuinum, Dium, Malabar, Camhaia & Campanel Cambaia in Sinu Guzarat sita, urbs cultissima & opulentissima, quam idcirco vocant Cairu Indiæ: Mercatorum hic ingens frequentia. Dium Lusitani possident, in quo etiam arcem exstruxerunt. Malabar à Promontorio Comorino ad fl. opidumque Cangeracon usque, protenditur secus oram maritima Occidentale spatio ccc mill. Latitudine L. Regio culta & hominibus frequens, Aër saluberrimus sed frigidiusculus. Ager hordeo & oryza abundat: tum Zinzibere, myrobalanis, cardomonio, tamarindis, cinnamomo, cassia, pipere aliisque aromatibus.

There is also honey in the reeds. Here, there is so much silk that it is enough for the rest of the world. Animals here are larger than in other parts of the world: oxen, camels, lions, dogs, elephants. Elephants are so numerous that they are not only used for wars but also for carrying or moving loads, and sometimes even for plowing. In the deserts, there are enormous dragons, almost equaling the size of elephants in body mass, and they are in perpetual conflict with them. Dogs are so large and fierce that they can even be matched with a lion. Countless snakes, of which even the toasted ones are consumed by the inhabitants, as well as a certain kind of ant, which they eat with pepper, just as we eat shrimps. Military power rests with the Nairos, who are sons of nobles and lords, accustomed to agility from the seventh year of life, their sinews anointed with sesame oil. The care of the sacred lies with the

Gymnosophists, who are called Brahmins; they also read astrology, philosophy, and medicine. Besides these, there are also Abduti, who, after abstaining for some time, think that they have been granted permission to commit all kinds of wickedness. The most important and noble part of India faces the Southern Ocean, in which there are also many prosperous islands rich in aromatics, which we will briefly run through in their place. Cambaia is called Guzarat by the inhabitants. Its length along the maritime coast is 10 miles. The borders are, to the East Mandoa, to the West Nantaci, to the North the Sange & Dulcinde kingdoms, to the South the Ocean, and the borders of the kingdom of Deccan. The kingdom is watered by very noble rivers, of which the principal is the Indus. The land is abundant with wheat, rice, wax, sugar, frankincense, and spices; but it produces so much cotton and silk that often 50 ships loaded with silk seek other lands from there. The main cities are Damanum, Bandora, Surata, Ravellum, Bazuinum, Dium, Malabar, Camhaia, and Campanel. Cambaia, located in the Bay of Guzarat, is a very cultivated and very rich city, which is why they call it the Cairo of India: there is a huge influx of merchants here. The Portuguese possess Dium, where they also built a fortress. Malabar extends from Cape Comorin to the river and the town of Cangeracon, stretching along the Western maritime coast for a space of 300 miles. Latitude 50. A cultivated region, densely populated, the air is very healthy but a bit cold. The land abounds with barley and rice; then with ginger, myrobalans, cardamom, tamarinds, cinnamon, cassia, pepper, and other spices.

Præstantissimum piper hic crescit, teste Christophoro Acosta, qui piperis planta vineæ aut hederæ similem facit plantarique dicit sub aliis arboribus ac seipsam educere instar hederæ, & replantatum fructus eodem anno producere: ejus figuram supra adjecimus. Regna præcipua sunt Canonar, Calecut, Cranganor, Cochinum, Caulam, & Travancor. Canonar xx mill. ad littus porrigitur, urbem habet cognominem. In hoc regno Lusitani Arcem habent valido præsidio munitam. Calecutum cæteris regnis multo præstat; Regio exigua, sed opulenta: nomen regno ab urbe primaria juxta littus magnifice 3 mill. spatio exstructa: domus in ea humiles. Religio ipsis Paganoru, Cacodæmonem adorant : sunt & Mahumetani nonnulli Portugalenses in vicinia arcem habent. Cranganor exiguum regnum habet urbem, fluvium & portum cognominem. Incolæ Christiani, B.Thomæ discipuli. Cochinchina regnum angustum, in quo urbs Cochinum, abundat albis Elephantis, qui hic præ cæteris solertes. In urbe Lusitani arcem habent. Caicolam regnum & urbs eodem tractu. Caulam 24 mill. distat à Cochino Meridiem versus. Urbs cæteris regni Malabar urbibus antiquior. Travancor ultimum & abjectissimum regnum, solo infæcundo, importuoso, mercimoniis parum apto. Orientalis oræ in Inferiori India ad Sinum Bengalæ pars ultima regnum Narsinga, quod à promontorio Comorino ad Cuadeverinum longo tractu sese extendit. Estque omnium pene totius Indiæ uberrimum, ditissimum & potentissimum. Civitates regni duæ sunt, Narsinga & Bisnagar. sed hæc potentior. Sunt etiam in hoc regno Tarnassari, Coromandel & Maliapur urbes. Regnum Decan ad maritimam oram extenditur Oceani Indici, situm inter fl. Aligam & Bate. Sunt etiam in eodem tractu Sintacora, Caul & Goa. Est autem Goa in insula non longe à continente magnifice exstructa. In hoc tractu reperitur arbor admiranda que è ramis novos truncos dimittens, tam lata tandem occupat spatia ut justum exercitum umbra possit tegere, Arborem radicum vocant. Bengala regnum amplissimum, multas habens in littore urbes, spatia cxx mill. pass. & tantundem patens in mediterraneis. Solum rerum omnium ad vitam necessariorum proventu adfluens, ac præterea saccharo, zinzibere, pipere longo abundans, itemque serico & gossypio. Urbs præcipua Bengala. Arachan regnum ad Septentrionem regni Bengalici situm juxta Chaberim, Regio omnis divitiis affluit. Pagu regnum amplissimum, in littore extenditur ad cccmil. It mediterraneis longe & late patet, portus habens plurimos. Restat regnum Malaccense patens in longit. cci xx mill. totumque oræ maritimæ obversum. Ager humidus, lutosus neque ubique fertilis, profert tamen beatioribus locis triticum & sandalum. Crescit in his locis arbor, cui per totum annum occidente sole flores gignuntur multi & odoratu suaves, oriente defluunt, unde Tristis illi nomen.

Most excellent pepper grows here, by the testimony of Christopher Acosta, who describes the pepper plant as similar to a vine or ivy, and says it is planted under other trees and grows itself like ivy, and when replanted, produces fruit the same year: we have added its figure above. The principal kingdoms are Canonar, Calecut, Cranganor, Cochin, Caulam, & Travancor. Canonar extends 20 miles to the coast, has a city of the same name. In this kingdom, the Portuguese have a fortress strongly garrisoned. Calecut excels much more than the other kingdoms; a small region, but wealthy: the name of the kingdom from the main city built splendidly by the coast over 3 miles: the houses in it are lowly. Their religion is Pagan, they worship a devil: there are also some Mohammedans. The Portuguese have a fortress nearby. Cranganor has a small kingdom, a city, a river, and a port of the same name. The inhabitants are Christians, disciples of St. Thomas. The Cochin kingdom is narrow, in which the city Cochin, abounds with white elephants, which here are cleverer than elsewhere. In the city, the Portuguese have a fortress. Caicolam is both a kingdom and a city in the same region. Caulam is 24 miles from Cochin to the south. The city is older than the other cities of the Malabar kingdom. Travancor is the last and most despised kingdom, with an unproductive soil, inconvenient, little suited for trade. The eastern coast of Lower India towards the Gulf of Bengal, the last part is the kingdom of Narfinge, which from Cape Comorin to Cuadeverinum extends over a long distance. It is almost the most fertile, richest, and most powerful of all India. There are two royal cities, Narfinge & Bifnagar. But this is more powerful. There are also in this kingdom the cities Tarnassari, Coromandel & Maliapur. The Decanad kingdom stretches along the sea coast of the Indian Ocean, located between the river Aligam & Bate. There are also in the same region Sintacora, Caul & Goa. However, Goa is magnificently built on an island not far from the mainland. In this region, there is a wonderful tree that sends out new trunks from its branches, occupying such a wide space that it can cover an entire army with its shade. They call it the tree of roots. The Bengala kingdom is very large, has many cities on the coast, spans 120 miles, and also extends into the interior. The soil flows with all things necessary for life, and in addition, is abundant with sugar, ginger, long pepper, and also with silk and cotton. The main city is Bengala. The Arachan kingdom, located to the north of the Bengala kingdom, next to Chaberim, is affluent with all riches. The Pagu kingdom is very large, extending on the coast to 300 miles, and is wide and far in the interiors, having many ports. The Malaccan kingdom extends 120 miles in length and faces the entire sea coast. The field is wet, muddy and not everywhere fertile, but in more fortunate places, it produces wheat & sandalwood. In these places, a tree grows, which throughout the year, as the sun sets, produces many sweet-smelling flowers, and as it rises, they fall, hence its name, the Sad tree.

CHINAM Marcus Paulus vocat Mangi, accola Tame, & seipsos Tangis. Sita est autem regio omnis ad Oceanum Eoum: ad Septentrionem sunt Tartarorum fines, à quibus montibus & muro longissimo discluditur: ad occidentem Brachmanæ ad Austrum Concinchina provincia. Solum hujus regionis cultissimum, coelum temperatum: homines industrii: quibus nihil indignius videtur, quam vitam in otio transigere. Maria fluminaque pisculenta : lacus amoeni. Avitii omnis generis mira copia. In una urbe Canton constat x aut xii anatum millia uno die assumi. Auri, Argenti, Rhabarbari magna vis. Urbes sunt CCXL præter opida minora & pagos. Canton, de qua dixi, ambitum habet 12000 pass. atque amplius, nobile Orientis Emporium. Sæpe 500 naves onerariæ huc appellant. Magna hic aris, aluminis, cinnamomi, musci, Rhabarbari, gladiorum, argenti copia est. Quinsai non urbs, sed regnum dici meretur: ejus peridromus est. c mill. Hæc principi suo ex sale & aromatibus majus pendit vectigal quam Persarum Rex olim ex omni Babylonix tributo collegerit. Sita est in lacu dulci: habetque pontium millia xii, quorum multi adeo elatis arcubus attolluntur, ut naves erectis malis atque expansis velis sub iis agantur. Immensum esset referre omnia. Ingenio supra reliquos mortales Chinsenses valent. Currus invenerunt quos patentibus velis sine jumentorum auxilio navium in morem per

planiciem agitant. Scribunt non lævorsum aut dextrorsum lineis rectis jacentibus, fed pendentibus deorsum. Literæ non vocalem aut consonantem indicant, ut ex earum connexione vocabula formentur : sed singulæ rerum singularum sunt notæ: prima Deum indicat, cæteræ res alias: suntque istiusmodi notarum millia v apud illos atque amplius. Imprimendorum librorum ratio apud ipsos antiqua est: ut & tormentorum aheneorum. Porcellanorum mirifica elegantia, magnum ingenii argumentum est. Hæc illi ex marinis cochleis conficiunt, & testis ovorum contusis, diuque sub terra adservatis. Provinciæ in universum sunt xv. Maritimæ vi Canton, Foquiem, Obliqueam, Xanotra, Naqui, & Quincy: Mediterranea novem Quichin, Iuava, Quancy, Suinam, Fuquam, Consij, Xancij, Hoaum & Saucy.

CHINA, Marco Polo calls it Mangi, its inhabitants Tame, and they themselves Tangis. The entire region is located towards the Eastern Ocean: to the north are the borders of the Tartars, from which it is separated by mountains and a very long wall: to the west are the Brachmans, and to the south is the province of Concinchina. The land of this region is very cultivated, the climate temperate: the people industrious: to whom nothing seems more unworthy than to spend life in idleness. The seas and rivers are full of fish: pleasant lakes. There is an astonishing abundance of all kinds of poultry. In one city, Canton, it is reported that 10 or 12 thousand ducks are consumed in one day. There is a great supply of gold, silver, rhubarb. There are 240 cities besides smaller towns and villages. Canton, of which I spoke, has a circumference of more than 12,000 paces, a renowned emporium of the East. Often 500 cargo ships dock here. Here, there is a large supply of rice, alum, cinnamon, musk, rhubarb, swords, and silver. Quinsai is not just a city but deserves to be called a kingdom: its circuit is 300 miles. This city pays its prince a greater tribute from salt and spices than the King of Persia once collected from all the tribute of Babylon. It is located on a freshwater lake and has 12,000 bridges, many of which are raised so high that ships with raised masts and sails spread can pass under them. It would be immense to report everything. The Chinese excel in intelligence above other mortals. They have invented carriages which they drive across the plains like ships with unfurled sails, without the aid of animals. They write not from left to right or from right to left in straight lines but hanging down. Their characters do not indicate a vowel or a consonant, as if from their connection words are formed: but each are marks of individual things: the first indicates God, the others different things: and there are 5,000 of these kinds of marks among them and more. The method of printing books is ancient among them: as are bronze weapons. The wonderful elegance of their porcelain, a great sign of their genius. They make these from marine shells, and crushed eggshells, and keep them for a long time under the earth. In total there are 15 provinces. Six are maritime: Canton, Foquiem, Obliqueam, Xanotra, Naqui, and Quincy: nine are inland: Quichin, Iuava, Quancy, Suinam, Fuquam, Confij, Xancij, Hoaum, and Saucy.

[The sixth part of Asia]

SEQUITUR SEXTA & ultima ASIAE pars INSULAS variè dispersas complectens, quas nunc paucis percurramus. Inter eas sunt, Zeilan vel Ceilon Ins. Arabibus Tenarisum & Telnasseri terra delitiarum dicta. Jacet non longe a Comorino promontorio x Gradibus ab Æquatore, coelo ita temperato, aëre tam salubri; ut omnes India provincias hac parte excedat, Ager fertilis perpetuò viret: arbores perpetuò floribus aut fructibus onustæ sunt mala assyria incredibili suavitate, mala medica citria optima: fert & palmam & aromata, cardomom, caryophyllum, piper, aliaque, Imprimis verò Cinnamomum magna copia, cujus hic effigiem ponimus. Cinnamom autem quod fabulosa antiquitas avium nidis & præcipuè Phoenicis decuti credidit cortex est fruticis simillimi male Punico. Eum calore dehifcentem à ligno avellunt, & ad solem exsiccant, qui in fistulas contractus, canalium figura vulgo Canella vocatur. Arbores decorticatæ semel, post triennium novum corticem recuperant, tanta crescendi aviditate, ut silvas ac nemora repleant. Reges insulani sunt IX : potentissimus est Colmuchi. Hic Portugalenses arce habent rege permittente à se exstructa: portus est amplus & tutus. Maldiva Insulæ Malabarico littori objectæ mille sunt atque amplius. Incolis cibum, potum, navigia, unica palma subministrat, fructum vocant Coquen, librum Cyro. Arbor autem hæc cujus effigiem hic cernis, proceritatis eximiae in altum excurrit, palmi minoris ferè crassitie. Folia non nisi in cacumine generat, quæ se ut in dactylo dilatant, sub foliis velut clypeo fructus latent juncti inter se decem subinde numero rarissimè enim una nux separatim prodit, Flos castaneæ flori haud absimilis est. Maxima omnium Ins. est Maldiva, quæ cæteris etiam nomen & appellationem dedit.

FOLLOWING IS THE SIXTH and last part of ASIA containing various scattered ISLANDS, which we will now briefly traverse. Among them are, Zeilan or Ceylon Island, called by the Arabs Tenarifum & Telnafferi, the land of delights. It lies not far from the Comorin cape, ten degrees from the Equator, with such a temperate climate and healthy air that it surpasses all Indian provinces in this respect. The soil is fertile and always green; the trees are perpetually laden with flowers or fruits. There are apples from Assyria of incredible sweetness, citric medicinal apples of the best kind; it also produces palms and spices: cardamom, clove, pepper, and others. Especially though, there is a large supply of cinnamon, of which we place an image here. Cinnamon, which the fabled ancient times believed to be shaken from the nests of birds, especially the Phoenix, is actually the bark of a shrub very similar to the pomegranate tree. They peel it off the wood when it splits from heat, and dry it in the sun, where it shrinks into tubes, and this hollowed-out form is called Canella. Trees once stripped of their bark regain a new one after three years, with such an eagerness to grow that they fill forests and woods. The island has nine kings: the most powerful is Colmuchi. Here, the Portuguese have a fortress built with the king's permission; it has a spacious and safe harbor. The Maldives Islands lie off the Malabar coast and number over a thousand. The unique palm tree provides food, drink, and boats to the inhabitants. The fruit is called Coquen, and the bark, Cyro. This tree, whose image you see here, grows to an exceptional height, almost the thickness of a smaller palm. It only produces leaves at the top, which spread out like in a date tree, and the fruit hides beneath the leaves like a shield, often joined together in groups of ten. It's very rare for a single nut to emerge separately. The flower is not unlike a chestnut flower. The largest of all the islands is Maldiva, which also gave its name and designation to the others.

Sumatra sub Equinoctiali sita, & à Septentrione in Austrum porrecta longitudine non centorum mill. pass. Coelum regiones inclimens, ob magnam exhalationum copiam, & vaporum ex lacubus, stagnis, & flum. ardore Solis extractorum. Ager milium & orizam gignit, melle, zingibere, benzoino, camphora, agarico, cassia abundans; piperis vero vulgaris & oblongi tantus est proventus, ut quotannis, xx naves onustas incolae Cathaiam exportent. Elephantes nunquam majores aut bello aptiores. Fons est ex quo Naphtha emanat. Mons etiam flammas eructans. Dividitur Ins. in x Regna, quorum vi maritima, Pedir,

Pacem, Achem, Campar, Menancalo & Zunde: duo mediterranea Andragide & Auru: sunt & alia, sed hactenus ignota.

Sumatra is situated below the Equator and stretches from the North to the South with a length of not less than a thousand miles. Its climate is often cloudy, due to the vast amount of exhalations, and vapors extracted from lakes, marshes, and rivers by the heat of the Sun. The land produces millet and rice, and abounds in honey, ginger, benzoin, camphor, agaric, cassia; but the yield of common and oblong pepper is so great that every year the inhabitants export twenty ships filled with it to Cathay. There are no larger or more war-ready elephants. There's a spring from which Naphtha flows and also a mountain that erupts in flames. The island is divided into ten kingdoms, of which six are maritime: Pedir, Pacem, Achem, Campar, Menancalo, and Zunde; two are inland: Andragide and Auru; there are also others, but they remain unknown to us.

Borneo Insula sita est inter Cambaiam & Celebes, proximamque sibi habet Calamianes: parte australi subest Equinoctiali circulo, caetera Boream versus extenduntur. Est autem omnium illius Oceani maxima. Ager rebus omnibus ad vitam victumque necessariis abundat. Camphoram, agaricum, damantem, equos pusillos producat. Camphora ab arbore Camphur nomen habet, cujus illa est gummi. Multi per omnem Ins. & praecari portus sunt, amplae urbes : Cabura, Taiao pura, Tamcaratos, Malano, & omnium praecipua Borneo, in qua incolarum millia viginti quinque. Sita est in palude aquae marinae, ad instar Venetiarum.

Borneo Island is located between Cambay and Celebes, and its nearest neighbor is Calamianes. Its southern part is just below the Equator, with the rest stretching towards the North. It is the largest of all islands in that ocean. The land is abundant with all things necessary for life and sustenance. It produces camphor, agaric, diamonds, and small horses. Camphor comes from the Camphor tree, from which the gum is derived. There are many and notable ports throughout the island and large cities: Cabura, Taiaopura, Tamcaratos, Malano, and the most prominent of all, Borneo, which houses twenty-five thousand inhabitants. It is located in a marsh of seawater, much like Venice.

lava sequitur, duplex ex relatione M. Pauli Veneti, major & minor. Hæc ab illo dividitur in vir Regna, è quibus sex ipse lustrasse dicitur, Ferlech, Bosman, Samara Drogoiam, Lambri & Fanfor. Horum quoque descriptiones subnectit, docetque in regno Basman esse Monocerotos paulo minores Elephantis, pilum habentes Bubali. Major lava non longe à Sumatra distat, Orientem versus, habetque trium millium mil. ambitum, longitudinem 570 mill. Ager est rerum omnium felicissima copia abundans, meruitque facile & ubere provento compendium Orbis à Scaligero appellari. Hic auri, æris, tritici, immensarum arborum mira copia. Armentorum gregumque ingens frequentia: carnes saliant ad suum & ad exterorum usum. Sunt & volucres quædam apodes. Sericum è silvis nulla humana cura provenit. Smaragdorum eximius in hac Ins. nitor. Piperis, cinnamomi, Zingiberis, Cassiæ fistulæ, aliorumque aromatum magnus proventus. Urbes præcipuæ sunt Sunda, quæ pipere abundat, Bantam nostris navibus frequentata, Palinbam, Panaruca, Iapara, aliaque.

Next is Java, which, according to the report of Marco Polo of Venice, is divided into a greater and a lesser part. The smaller one is divided by him into six kingdoms, which he claims to have traveled: Ferlech, Bofman, Samara, Drogoiam, Lambri, and Fanfor. He also provides descriptions of them, teaching that in the kingdom of Bafman there are Monocerotos, a little smaller than elephants, having the hair of buffalo. The larger Java is not far from Sumatra, facing the East, and has a circumference of three thousand miles and a length of 570 miles. The land is rich and abounds in all good things. It is rightly called the 'Treasury of the World' by Scaliger. Here, there's an abundance of gold, copper, wheat, and a marvelous variety of very tall trees. There's a large number of herds and flocks; they salt

the meats for their own use and for foreigners. There are also certain birds without feet. Silk comes from the forests without any human care. The emerald's excellent luster is in this island. There's a great yield of pepper, cinnamon, ginger, cassia tubes, and other spices. The main cities are Sunda, which is rich in pepper, Bantam frequented by our ships, Palinbam, Panaruca, Japara, among others.

Molucce Insulæ celebres toto orbe proferunt Aromatum copiam præsertim Caryophyllorum, quæ inde petita per alias regiones distribuuntur. Hoc vero nomine præcipuè comprehenduntur V Insulæ, Ternate, Tidor, Motir, Machiam & Bachian, quarum maxima vix habet ambitum vi mill. pass. omnes intra spatium XXV mill. concluduntur. Jacent sub Æquatore, inter Celebes & Gilolo Insulas. Ager est aridus, spongiosus, quique cadentes coelo imbres confestim absorbet; antequam in mare dilabantur.

The Molucca Islands, famous throughout the world, produce an abundance of spices, especially cloves, which are sought from there and distributed through other regions. This name mainly comprises five islands: Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian, and Bachian, the largest of which barely has a circumference of six miles, all contained within twenty-five miles. They lie under the Equator, between the islands of Celebes and Gilolo. The soil is dry, spongy, and quickly absorbs the falling rains before they flow into the sea.

Producit varia aromata, nuces myristicas mastichen, lignum Aloës, santalum, cinnamomum, zinziber, piper & caryophyllum. In his Insulis Avis interdum decedit Manucodiata, maxima pica non minor: nec major semipede: caput ei non rotundum sed pressum, quale hirundinis, cauda longissima, bifurcata, pedes nulli, itaque perpetuo volat. Pluma in capitis parte superiore adeo minuta, ut pilo propior visum penè fallat. Ei viriditas que in seris anatibus, sed ita vegeta, ut smaragdi splendorem imitetur. In parte inferiore sub gula etiam minutior & brevior, verum flava, ac nitore citri. Ad stomachum vergens dilutior est & dilucidior. A capite collum in supra parte densissima pluma rigitur, fulgore fuliginoso, quæ ad caudam se demittens paululum grandescit. Par sub alvo magnitudo color haud absimilis. Alarum protensarum prolixitas sesquipedalis. Hanc si cadat, è coelo aut Paradiso Mahumetano mitti superstitiosè credunt. Avis vero altera, quam hic ad vivum delineatam appositam vides, Indica voce Eme dicitur. Cygno duplo pene major est, colore nigra, pennifq; nigris vestita, quarum ex singulis originibus binæ procedunt Struthionis pennarum æmulæ. Alis caret & lingua, quod naturæ miraculum videtur: itaq; quicquid edit deglutit: etiam poma pugni magnitudine, quoque longo mirabilius est prunas ardentes. In capitis corona peltum duritie testudinis habet. Sunt qui Moluccis adnumerent Gilolum, Celebiam, Borneonem, Ambionem, Bandam & Timorem Timor Santalum rubrum & album subministrat: Banda nuces myristicas. Caryophyllo arbor in rupibus provenit, quarto anno quam cepit crescere proferens fructum. Arbor foliorum forma & crassitie Lauro est simillima; flores umbellæ instar prodeunt, simillimi floribus mali aurei: fructus flore collapsos paulatim protuberant in formam clavi, unde etiam illis apud nostrates nomen. Initio rubri sunt, mox sole tostati nigrescunt. Myristica arbor procera & patula est, nostræ quercui perquam simillis. Nuci operimentum triplex. Primum crassius est adversus injurias aëris, venti & imbrium. Alterum membranæ instar reticulato munimento, quod tertium aliud putamen ligneum ambit: membranula illa est Muscata flos, Hispanis Macis Zinziber quod in hisce omnibus insulis provenit, duplex est, spontaneum & sativum: hoc illo melius est: herba crocum refert, radix odorata est & mordax instar piperis, & quidem pipere ipso calidior.

The [islands] produce various spices, nutmeg, mastic, aloe wood, sandalwood, cinnamon, ginger, pepper, and cloves. In these islands, the bird called Manucodiata sometimes appears; it's as big as a magpie but not smaller than a half-foot. It doesn't have a round head but a flattened one, similar to a swallow, with a very long bifurcated tail, and no feet, so it's always flying. The feathers on the upper

part of the head are so fine that they almost resemble hair. Its color is the green seen in wild ducks, but so vibrant that it seems to imitate the brilliance of an emerald. The part below the throat has even smaller and shorter feathers, but they are yellow and shine like citrus. As it approaches the stomach, the color becomes paler and more transparent. The neck is densely feathered with a sooty brightness, which gets slightly bigger as it extends down towards the tail. The part under the belly is of a similar color and size. The wings, when stretched out, measure about one and a half feet. If this bird falls, they superstitiously believe it's sent from heaven or Muhammad's paradise. Another bird, which you see here depicted in its living form, is called Eme in the Indian language. It's almost twice as big as a swan, black in color, and covered with black feathers, each of which has two more feathers that rival those of an ostrich. It lacks wings and a tongue, which seems to be a marvel of nature. Thus, whatever it eats, it swallows, even apples the size of a fist, and even more surprisingly, hot coals. The crown of its head has the hardness of a turtle shell. Some include Gilolum, Celebiam, Borneonem, Ambionem, Banda, and Timor among the Moluccas. Timor provides red and white sandalwood; Banda gives nutmeg. The clove tree grows on cliffs and bears fruit in the fourth year after it begins to grow. The tree, with leaves both in shape and thickness, is very similar to the laurel; its flowers emerge like an umbrella and closely resemble the flowers of the golden apple. When the flower falls off, the fruit gradually protrudes, taking the shape of a nail, hence its name among us. At first, they are red, but once sun-dried, they turn black. The nutmeg tree is tall and spread out, very similar to our oak. The nut has a three-layered covering. The first layer is thicker to protect against the elements like wind and rain. The second is like a netted membrane, which surrounds the third wooden shell; this membrane is the mace flower, known as Macis in Spanish. The ginger that grows in all these islands is of two types, wild and cultivated; the cultivated one is better than the wild. The plant resembles saffron, the root is fragrant and biting like pepper, and indeed, it's hotter than pepper itself.

Philippine à Philippo Hispaniarum Rege nomen habent, suntque insulæ complures. Præcipuæ sunt Lazzonia, Tandair, Mindanao. Has magna ex parte Hispani incolunt. Restant in hoc Oceano Insulæ Japanice, antiquis Chrysæ: plures sunt, situ, nominibus differentes. Præcipua ea quæ Japan vocatur, auri feracissima. Dividitur omnis hic tractus in tres ditiones. Prima continet 53 regna, quorum potentissima Meaci & Amaguntij, Secunda dicitur Ximo, regna habens IX: in quibus præcipua Bungi & Figen. Tertia Xicoum IV regna continens. Solum sterile & infecundum. Incolæ coloris olivastri, laborum tolerantes, gloriæ cupidi, injuriarum impatientes, quidam etiam in suos liberos truces, quos statim editos suffocant. Meacā civitas maxima, cujus ambitus 21 milliar. patuit: sed nunc bellis intestinis insulanorum tertia imminuta est. Hic summus Magistratus Japoniæ moratur, constans tribus viris, penes quos summa est rerum constituendarum potestas. Offacaja civitas illustris, potens, libera, omnium, ut quidam arbitrantur, totius Orientis opulentissima Coja civitas Bonfio cuidam sacra. Sunt autem Bonfij qui sacra curant, estque istorum Schola in opido Banoon, in qua solenni ritu gradus titulusque confertur à præfecto studiorum. His expositis coronidis loco de Samoitis Oceani Septentrionalis accolis pauca subjiciamus.

The Philippines are named after Philip, the King of the Spaniards, and there are several islands. The most important ones are Lazzonia, Tandair, Mindanao. The Spaniards inhabit parts of these. Remaining in this Ocean are the Japanese Islands, formerly known as Chryse: there are many, differing in location and names. The most important one is called Japan, which is very rich in gold. All this region is divided into three territories. The first contains 53 kingdoms, of which the most powerful are Meaci and Amaguntij. The second is called Ximo, having IX kingdoms: in which the main ones are Bungi and Figen. The third is Xicoum, containing IV kingdoms. The land is barren and unproductive. The inhabitants have an olive complexion, they endure hard work, are eager for glory, impatient of injuries,

some are even fierce towards their own children, whom they strangle immediately after birth. Meaca is a great city, whose circumference was 21 miles: but now, due to internal wars of the islanders, it has been reduced by a third. Here resides the highest Magistrate of Japan, consisting of three men, who have the ultimate power of deciding matters. Ossacaja is a famous city, free and rich, believed by some to be the wealthiest of the entire East. Coja is a city sacred to a certain Bonfio. The Bonfij are those who care for sacred matters, and there is a school of theirs in the town of Banoon, where degrees and titles are conferred ceremoniously by the prefect of studies. With these things laid out, let us briefly add a few things about the Samoitis, inhabitants of the Northern Ocean, as a sort of concluding note.

Post varia terrarum & maris discrimina fortiter ab aliis tentata, subiit Batavorum animos novum, audax, arduum consilium de Regnis China & Cathay petendis itinere Septentrionali. Atque anno 1594 quatuor naves ex Ins. Texalio solventes, post mensem unum Novam Zemblam adspexere. Repetita postea navigatio est anno sequente, iterumque anno 1596. Deprehensum, Fretum Vaigats esse pervium: itaque lustratis utrimque oris delati sunt in mare Tranquillum, in cuius parte dextera habitant Samoita, quos esse omnes Idololatrias ex eo compererunt, quod sigilla quædam lignea impolita & rudia, numinis loco adorare, isque sacrificare videantur. Nam & sigillum ejusmodi unum, ex ligno ruditer dolatum, cum ex navalibus fortuna abstulisset quippiam, inque cymbam deposuisset: jam ad naves reditum ipsis parantibus, reversus confestim est Samoitarum unus, inque cymbam prosiliens sigillum illud prehendit, pessimeque factum innuens in terram retulit, certoque loco deposuit, dum accedens alius trahæ impositum sacrum averet. Trahas eorum movent, tam celeri cursu, ut equos superent. Utriusque rei delineationem hic addidimus.

After various attempts by others to distinguish the lands and seas, the Dutch were inspired to undertake a new, daring, and difficult plan to reach the kingdoms of China and Cathay via a northern route. In the year 1594, four ships setting sail from the Island of Texel saw Novaya Zemlya after a month. The journey was repeated the following year and again in 1596. It was discovered that the Vaigats Strait was navigable: thus after exploring both coasts, they ventured into the Tranquil Sea, where on the right-hand side live the Samoyeds. They found out that all of these people were idolaters because they seemed to worship and make sacrifices to certain crude wooden idols as if they were gods. Indeed, when one such crude wooden idol had been accidentally taken from them by the Dutch and placed in a boat, as they were preparing to return to their ships, one of the Samoyeds immediately returned, jumped into the boat, grabbed the idol, implying it was wrong to take it, returned it to the ground and placed it in a particular spot until another came and covered the sacred figure with a fishing net. Their sledges move so swiftly that they surpass horses. We have added an illustration of both these things here.

Plura de his deque hac nobili Orbis parte erant dicenda: sed loci angustia prohibitus finem facio, ad reliquam Orbis partem transeuns.

Much more could have been said about these people and about this noble part of the world, but constrained by the limits of space, I conclude and move on to the other parts of the world.

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[Inset with northeastern Passage]

Quatuor diversis vicibus, anno videlicet 1594, 95, 96, itemque 1609 Hollandi conati sunt audaci nisu superare partes borealiores Europae Asiaeque non procul polo Arctico, ut viam sibi indagarent expeditiorem ad regna Cathaj et Sinarum.

Et quia istorum tractuum situs in hisce tabulis non satis accurate oculus obvii sunt quum continuo tractu non exhibeantur, nos eos diligenti spectatori tabella seorsim posita ob oculos ponere volumus.

On four separate occasions, specifically in the years 1594, 95, 96, and also 1609, the Dutch attempted with daring effort to surpass the northernmost parts of Europe and Asia, not far from the Arctic pole, in order to find a quicker route to the kingdoms of Cathay and China.

And because the location of these regions in these charts is not accurately presented to the eye when they are not displayed in a continuous stretch, to the careful observer we wanted to present them here on a separate map.

[On longitude]

Longitinis terrarum initium,

Lector et Inspector studiose, ab Canariis, non autem, ut sar quidam consuevere, Açores insulis in hac astra descriptione sumendum duximus. us rei rationem in Europae tabula ubi cam, si voles, petere te latius declaravimus.

Concerning the longitudes of lands,

Diligent Reader and Observer, we have determined the starting point, in this starry [celestial] description, to be from the Canaries, not, as some have customarily mistaken, from the Azores islands. The reason for this, if you wish, is more broadly explained on the map of Europe.

[On the Maldives Islands]

Insulae Maldiviae prae multitudine locisq abruptis paene innumerabiles (plures enim quam 11000 sunt numero) depressae sunt et planae: Earum aliae habitabiles sunt, aliae vero, quia depressiores, inhabitabiles. Uber illic pro vetus nucu in sicari, quas Coquos appellat, et quibus incolae victu sibi comparant.

The Maldivian islands, due to their multitude and rugged places, are almost innumerable (more than 11,000 in number) and are flat and low-lying. Some of them are inhabited, while others, being lower, are uninhabited. There, coconut is used instead of wheat, which they call "Coquos," and with which the inhabitants prepare their food."

The large cartouche in Africa ("Locorum distancias circino deprehendere", "to determine the distances of places on a circle") contains an explanation of an important navigation tool: an elegant mathematical procedure to calculate the distance on a sphere (the earth-surface) between two arbitrary places, given their coordinates of longitude and latitude. The paradigm uses Euclidean geometry with simple linear chords to replace and approximate spherical trigonometry, which in itself was well-developed but involved calculations that were too complex and time-consuming for most steersmen and navigators.