English Reprints

EDWARD WEBBE

Chief Master Gunner

His Trauailes

1590

EDITED BY

EDWARD ARBER

F.S.A. ETC. LATE EXAMINER IN ENGLISH
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
TO THE UNIVERSITY OF
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CONTENTS

CHRONICLE

of

some of the principal events

in the

LIFE, ADVENTURES, and TIMES

of

EDWARD WEBBE,

Master Gunner, sometime Chief Master Gunner of France.

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* Probable or approximate dates.

WEBBE, apparently an unlettered man, goes confusedly backward and forward in his narration, so as to render any chronology of his life little better than guesswork. Some points can be fixed with certainty: from which it is clear, that when he gives years he speaks in round numbers; 13 meaning over 12 years: and the like.

1553. July 2. Mary succeeds to the crown.

*1554. Edward Webbe, born at St. Katherines, near the Tower of London. Is the son of Richard Webbe, Master Gunner of England, *p.* 17.

1558. Nov. 17. Elizabeth begins to reign.

1566-6?. ætat. 12-14. "My father . . . . did prefer me to the seruice of Captaine Jenkenson, at such time as he was sent Ambassador into Russia . . . . and vpon him I was daylie attendant. . . . . There [at Moscow] I staide 3 yeeres attendant on my master," *pp.* 17, 18.

This statement fixes Webbe's birth in 1554. For prior to the burning of Moscow, Captain Anthony Jenkenson made but three voyages to Russia.

The first, 1557-60, included a visit to Bokhara; see Hakluyt, i. 310-338, Ed. 1599.

The second, 1561-64, included a visit to Persia: see Hakluyt, i. 338-352.

The third, 1566-68, is thus given in Hakluyt, i. 372.

"A very briefe remembrance of a voyage made by M. *Anthony Ienkinson*, from *London* to *Moscouia*, sent from the Queenes Maiestie to the Emperour, in the yeere 1566.

"The fourth day of May in the yeere aforesaid, I imbarked my selfe at *Grauesend*, in the good ship called the *Harry* of *London*, and hauing had a prosperous voyage arriued at the bay of S. *Nicholas* [in the White Sea] in *Russia* the 10 day of July following, and immediately I sent in post to the Emperor to aduertise of my comming and traueiling then thorowe the countrey, I with my company came to the *Mosco* where the Emperour kept his court, the 23. of August, and foorthwith gaue the Secretarie to vnderstand my arriuall, who aduertised the Emperours Maiestie, and the first day of September, being a solemne feast among the *Russes*, I came before the Emperours Maiestie, sitting in his seate of honour, and hauing kissed his hand, and done the Queenes Maiesties commendations, and deliuered her Graces letters and present, he had me to dinner, which I accepted, and had much honour done vnto me both then and all the time of my abode in *Russia*."

Attendant on Captain Jenkinson, in Russia.

Goes again to Russia.

Captain Jenkinson appears to have remained in or about Moscow, until his return, which accounts for Webbe only alluding to the Russians, while with him.

1570. æt. 16. Webbe again goes out to Russia—this time to Narva, in the Gulf of Finland—in the English Russia fleet of 13 ships, under Captain William Burrough.

July 10. The fleet capture 5 ships of Danish rovers at Turtee island. For the official account of this fight, see Note 1. Webbe adds additional information as to the fate of the prisoners.

He appears to have remained through the winter at Moscow, for before the English fleet arrived next year,

A slave in the Crimea.

1571. May 24. æt. 17. Moscow was burnt by the Crim-Tartars. For two accounts of which see Note 2.

Webbe escapes the fire and the crush only to become a slave. Giles Fletcher, writing twenty years later on, tells us,—

"The chiefe bootie the Tartars seeke for in all their warres, is to get store of captiues, specially yong boys and girls, whom they sell to the *Turkes*, or other their neighbors. To this purpose, they take with them great baskets made like bakers panniers to carrie them tenderly, and if any of them happen to tyer, or to be sicke on the way, they dash him against the ground, or some tree and so leave him dead." *Of the Russe Commonwealth, fol.* 69.

Webbe, with seven other Englishmen, is taken to Kaffa in the Crimea.

After some time (Webbe states five years), they are ransomed for 300 crowns = £112 : 10 : 0 of then English money, each.

It was probably on this return home, through Russia, that Webbe lost his all in the wreck of the *Hart*, 12 miles from Narva.

1566, *May*, 1. *Selim II. becomes Sultan of Turkey.*

1571. Oct. 7. 'The Sea-fight at Lepanto.' Don John of Austria, at the head of 203 galleys, and 6 great Venetian galeasses, fights the Turkish fleet of 240 galleys and 60 smaller vessels: and gains an immense victory, sinking 94 ships and capturing 130 more. 30,000 Turks are slain, and 15,000 Christian galley-slaves released from slavery.

A galley-slave in Turkey.

? Webbe sails in the *Henry* of London for Leghorn, *p.* 19.

? At Palermo, sees the Earl of Oxford give his challenge, *p.* 32.

1572. Oct. Don John retakes the *town* of Tunis from the Turks. The Spaniards had held the citadel already. Webbe states he was there in the *Royal*, *p.* 35.

From Leghorn the *Henry* is sent to Alexandria; with a crew of 60 men, among whom, and apparently for the first time, Webbe is Master gunner, *p.* 19.

? Returning from Alexandria, the *Henry* is, after a fight of 48 hours, captured by the Turks, *p.* 19. Webbe is made a galley-slave.

1574. *Dec.* 21. *Amurath III.* (*Murad Khan*) *becomes Sultan.*
1576. *May* 11. *Thamasp I., Shah of Persia, dies.*

A disputed succession leads to fierce contests and national disorder in Persia. Amurath determines to conquer it.

In Turkey.

1578. First campaign against Persia, from Erzeroum; under Mustapha Pasha (the conqueror of Cyprus). It is indecisive.

1579. Mustapha Pasha has a second indecisive campaign. He is recalled, and arrives in Constantinople 9 May 1580. Sinan Pasha appointed in his stead.

Chief Master Gunner, in chains, in Turkey.

*1580. Webbe, 'constrained for want of victuals,' discovers his skill in gunnery. Has to serve in the Persian war.

1582. June 1—July 22. Amurath circumcises his eldest son Mahomet. Feasting for 52 days and nights. See *J. von Hammer.*

æt. 28. Webbe makes a wonderful piece of fireworks, *pp.* 28, 29.

Nov. 14. 'The tall shippe called the *Susan* of *London* [24 guns]: the Master whereof was *Richard Parsons*' leaves Blackwall, and

1583. Jan. 14. Embarks, at the Isle of Wight, Master *William Harborne* and suite; being the first English Ambassador to the Great Turk.

Mar. 29. Mr. Harborne lands at Constantinople, and remains there 5 years.

The remainder of Webbe's travels while in slavery can only be put down as they are given to us.

Ali Pasha—a renegade Christian—with 60 gallies attempts his native town in Calabria.

From the Army in Persia, Webbe is taken by Damascus to Cairo.

At the Red sea, sees the *Grand Maria.*

Thence to Goa in the East Indies.

Thence by Bethlehem, Jerusalem, &c., again to Damascus

Thence to the land of Prester John [? Turkistan] 'within 18 degrees [=1080 miles] of the sun.'

Returns to Constantinople in time of famine, 'an English penny loaf of bread being worth a crown of gold.'

Is imprisoned in iron chains, grievously pinched with extreme penury at Constantinople, with 2000 other Christian slaves.

Webbe, on behalf of 500 Christian slaves, works through a 14 feet wall. Their attempt to escape is discovered, and they are punished, *p.* 28.

1585. Oct. 29. The Grand-Vizier, Osman Pasha dies.

Journeying owards England.

1588. æt. 34. 'Soone after the death of the great Basha' Mr. Harborne ransoms about 20 English men, 'whereof' Webbe 'was one of the last.'

Journeying towards England, he came by land to Venice. Then singularly enough, goes southward through Italy.

At Padua, he is tried for a heretic.

At Ferrara, he is well entertained.

At Bologna, an Englishman, a Catholic Bishop, Doctor Poole, shows him great friendship.

At Florence, he meets another Englishman, Mr. John Stanley.

At Rome, he is 19 days in trouble with the Pope and Cardinal Allen, but they let him pass, giving him 25 crowns. The English College however make a fool of him and imprison him three days, from which he is delivered by another Englishman.

*Aug. He is reviled with lying rumours as to the success of the Spanish Armada.

Aug. 3. Mr. Harborne and suite leave Constantinople; return-

Journey to England.

ing home viâ the Danube, Poland, and the Hanse towns. *Hakluyt*, i. 400.

At Naples, Webbe is denounced by a Genoese as an English spy. Is 16 days in a dark dungeon: 'thrice had I ye strappado.' Is further imprisoned 7 months.

1589. *Feb. He petitions the Viceroy. The King appoints him one of his gunners, with 35 crowns a month.

Naturally he seizes the first opportunity of escape. Finally does get away in the *Grace* of London, Nicholas Nottingham, Master.

May 1. æt. 35. WEBBE ARRIVES IN ENGLAND, after 13 years absence.

In France.

May to Nov. Visits his friends.

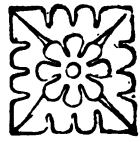
Nov. Goes over into France. Henry IV. appoints him Chief Master Gunner in the field.

1590. Mar. 14. Battle of Ivry. Henry IV. beats the League, *p.* 34.

æt. 36. Jealous French gunners poison Webbe. He is saved by 'Unicorn's horn:' and returns to England.

Takes lodgings in Blackwall, where he writes his narrative, finally on

May 19 He dedicates his book.



THE TRAVELS

OF

EDWARD WEBBE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE dread of the Great Turk pervading Chriſtendom, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, is a thing hard of apprehenſion to the preſent generation of Engliſhmen. Beyond the comparatively petty inteſtine quarrels of Chriſtian princes, there ſeemed ſurely ſurging onwards the great wave of Mahomedan invaſion. In numbers incalculable, in numbers apparently inexhauſtible, the Turks had poured into Europe. Hardly a century had expired ſince they had blotted out the Eaſtern Roman Empire,—the venerable polity of eleven centuries, the bridge between ancient and modern hiſtory. Within that century, they had conquered Greece, Egypt, Rhodes, and Cyprus; had penetrated into Italy; and had carried devaſtation through Hungary, to the very walls of Vienna. Even now the ſouthern nations of Europe were grappling with them, as in a death ſtruggle. Cruſhing defeats, ſuch as 'The great ſea-fight of Lepanto,' and they were rare enough, ſeemed hardly to diminiſh the numbers or check the power of the Turks, or to procure for the Chriſtians even a moment's breathing time. Need we wonder, then, if

ofttimes men's hearts failed them, for fear, for dread, and for defpair?

With the power of the Great Turk confider the might of the king of Spain. In addition to Spain, the Low Countries, Naples, and Sicily, Philip II. poffeffed colonies in the New World, in the aggregate as vaft as Chriftendom itfelf. He was the moft potent Chriftian king, drawing fabulous riches from the New World for the maintenance of large armies and fleets in the Old, which he employed as much in extinguifhing the liberties of his fubjects as in attempting to crufh thofe who chofe to win for themfelves and their pofterity, at the utmoft hazard of their all, the precious effentials of exiftence: freedom of thought, of action, and of worfhip.

Contrafted with thefe two Empires, then at their zenith, the pofition of England, as an European ftate, was comparatively infignificant. To the Turks, the Englifh were but a hardy variety of Chriftians, to whom —following their cuftom with regard to all the foreign nations with which they came in contact—they gave the defignation, as an appropriate nickname, of 'The Clothiers.' To the Spaniards, they were execrable heretics, doomed to be conquered by them in this world, and to endlefs torment in the next.

Nothing but utterly recklefs daring, nothing but almoft fuperhuman endurance and courage, nothing but a national character deeply imbued with the fimpleft reliance upon the Saviour of mankind, could fave—did fave our ifland home from the ultimate grafp of one or other of thefe mighty defpotifms.

By the good providence of God, the fcale has been turned. Victoria benignly rules an Eaftern Empire

more populous than that of Amurath; foſters colonies larger and richer—richer not only in gold 'that periſheth,' but in all the conſtituents of human happineſs, all the elements of human progreſs—than ever poſſeſſed Philip II.; and is enthroned in the hearts of a people more united and infinitely more powerful than were ever the ſubjects of her great predeceſſor, Elizabeth.

Though the following jottings from the memory—enfeebled by ſuffering—of 'a simple man void of learning,' are of but little hiſtorical value; they give us a paſſing glimpſe of the vaſt whirlwind of conflicting forces then raging over Southern Europe; of ſome of the dangers that beſet Engliſh commerce beyond the narrow ſeas; and of that Engliſh pluck and endurance which won unto itſelf the power and renown which have come down to us from our forefathers.

Webbe is every inch an Engliſhman. In nothing more ſo than in the cheerful, modeſt, yet dauntleſs deſire with which—after having through eighteen years of ſlavery experienced what could be inflicted upon him by the ſeverity of the Tartars, by the harſher cruelty of the Turks, and by the ſtill fiercer ferocity of the Chriſtians—he concludes his narrative:—'I ſhall be glad and do daylie deſire that I may be imployed in ſome ſuch ſervice as may be profitable to my Prince and Cuntrey.' The epic of modern hiſtory is to be found in the Elizabethan age.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EDWARD WEBBE HIS TRAUAILES.

(a) Issues in the Narrator's life time.

I. As a ſeparate publication.

1. [1590]. London. 1 vol. 4to. *Editio princeps:* ſee title on oppoſite page. It has no wood cuts. [Of this firſt edition the only other Copy as yet known is that purchaſed at Naſſau's ſale by Mr. Jadis, at whoſe ſale again it was purchaſed for £14 14s. *Grenville Catalogue, Britiſh Muſeum.*]

2. [1590]. London. 1 vol. 4to. Printed by A. J. for VVilliam Barley, dvvelling in Gratious ſtreete neere leaden hall.

A reprint of No. 1; with the addition of ſix woodcuts, one of which, repeated alſo as a frontiſpiece, repreſents Webbe as a young man walking.

3. 1590. London. 1 vol. 4to. *Second edition.* Newly enlarged and corrected by the Author. London. Printed for William Wright. 1590. With ſix woodcuts, five of which are thoſe of No. 2: the portrait of Webbe, alſo repeated as a frontiſpiece, being altered to an older man firing a cannon.

The only important addition is the following in the 'Epiſtle to the Reader.'

'And whereas in the firſt edition of this booke a great fault in number did negligently eſcape in Folio 3 [ſee page 21.] in theſe wordes 30 thouſand for 300 thouſand: and 50 thouſand for 500 thouſand. that fault is truely amended in this Edition.' These alterations have been made in the preſent edition.

(b) Issue subsequent to the Narrator's death.

I. As a ſeparate publication.

4. 1 May 1868. London. 1 vol. 8vo. *Engliſh Reprints*: ſee title at page 1.

THE

Rare and moſt vvonderful thinges which Edward Webbe an Engliſhman borne, hath ſeene and paſſed in his troubleſome trauailes, in the Citties of Ieruſalem, Dammasko, Bethelem and Galely: and in the Landes of Iewrie, Egipt, Gtecia, Ruſſia, and in the Land of Preſter Iohn.

Wherein is ſet foorth his extreame ſlauerie ſuſtained many yeres togither, in the Gallies and wars of the great Turk againſt the Landes of Perſia, Tartaria, Spaine, and Portugall, with the manner of his releaſement, and comming into Englande in May laſt.

LONDON,

Printed by Ralph Blower, for Thomas Pauier, & are to be ſolde at his ſhop in Corn-hill, at the ſigne of the Cat and Parrats, ouer againſt Popeshead alley, nere the Royal Exchange.

¶ The Epistle to the Reader.

Vrteous Reader, I haue undertaken in this ſhort diſcourſe, to vtter vnto thee ye moſt part of ſuch things as I ſaw and paſſed in the time of my troubleſome trauell and ſlauiſh life ſuſteyned in the Gallies, and wars of the great Turke.

And this I do proteſt, that in this booke there is nothing mentioned or expreſſed, but that which is of truth: and what mine own Eies haue perfectly ſeene. Some fooliſh perſons perhaps will cavel and ſay, that thieſe are but Lies and fables: and that it conteyneth nothing elſe: but to thoſe I aunſwere, that whatſoeuer is herein mentioned, he whoſoeuer he be, that ſhall ſoe finde faulte, and doubt of the trueth hereof, let him but make inquirie of the beſt and greateſt trauellers and Merchants about all this land: and they doubtles will reſolue them that it is true which is here expreſſed: with a great deale more, which now I cannot call to remembrance, for that my memory faileth me, by meanes of my great and greeuous troubles. From my lodging at Black-wall, this nineteenth of May. 1590.

Your Loving cuntreman,

EDVVARD WEBBE.

TO THE MOST MIGHTY, MY GRATIOVS AND RENOWNED SOVERAIGNE, ELIZABETH by the grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

YOVR HIGHNESSE MOST HVMBLE SVBIECT, Edward VVeb, hartely prayeth for the continuance of your Maieſties health and proſperous raigne to the worldes ende.

Onſidering (moſt Gracious and dread Soueraigne) the wonderful prouidence of Almightie god ſhewed towardes your Highneſſe ſince the time of your moſt happie and proſperous raigne, aſwell in the preſeruation of your Maieſties perſon from the handes of your highneſſe enemies, as alſo, in defending this ſmall Angle or Realme of Englande from the force of forraine foes: and the continuall bleſſings of peace and plentie, with which euer ſince, he hath in bountiſull ſort maintained it: I coulde not thereſore but (according to my dutie) render humble thankes to almightie god for the ſame when to my great comfort, euen in the midſt of my thraldome in Turkie, I did heare it moſt truely reported by a Chriſtiane Captiue, and your Highneſſe Clemencie, by him highlly commended. The Report of whoſe fame truly diſcribed, aſwell in the adminiſtration of iuſtice, and ſupporting of Chriſtian religion, as alſo in relieuing and ſuccouring the poore

diſtreſſed members of this lande, gaue me iuſt cauſe to pray hartely for my deliuerie, and to long inwardly, vntill I came to ſee your highneſſe (my dread Soueraigne) and this my Natiue Cuntrey: and now hauing obteyned my long expected wiſh, I doe in all humbleneſſe proſtrate my ſelfe, and this plaine diſcourſe of my trauels to your moſt excellent Maieſtie: wherein may be ſeene, that if in Turkie I would haue denied my Chriſt, or in my trauel [I] woulde haue forſaken my Prince to haue ſerued for Spaine, thereby to haue become a traytour to your Maieſtie and my natiue Cuntrey, I needed not to haue liued in want, but in great proſperitie: but for as much as almightie God hath now ſet me free from thraldome, and deliuered me from many daungers, and ſent me into Englande, my deſire is that I may be imployed in ſuch ſeruice and affaires, as may be pleaſing to God, and found profitable to my prince and cuntrey. And thus truſting your Highneſſe will accept in good worth this true diſcourſe (though rudely penned) I moſt humbly take my leaue, moſt hartely praying to the almightie god, for the proſperous health and continuall Raigne of your moſt excellent Maieſtie

Your Highneſſes humble ſubiect,

Ed. Web.

¶ Verſes Written vppon the Alphabet of the Queenes Maieſties name.

E ternall God, who guideth ſtill your grace,
L engthen your liſe, in health and happie days.
I nſpire your ſubiects heartes in euery place:
Z ealous in Loue, and free from ſecret hate,
A nd ſhorten life in thoſe that breede debate.
B eholde her Lorde, who is our ſtrength and ſtay
E uen he it is, by whom we holde our owne:
T urne not thy face from her in any way,
H ew downe her foes, and let them all be knowne.

R Enowned Queene, your highneſſe ſubiectes joy,
E uen for to ſeé the fall of all your foes:
G od of his mercy ſhielde you from annoy
I ntending treaſons, ſtill for to diſcloſe:
N one of vs all, but wil moſt duely pray,
A lmightie God preſerue you night and day.

FINIS.

Ed. Webbe his trauailes.

I EDWARD WEB an engliſhman, borne at S. Katherins, neere ye Tower of London, was the ſonne of one Richard Web maſter gunner of England: my father hauing ſome natural affection to me, when I was but xij yeares olde, did prefer me to the ſeruice of Captaine Jenkenſon, at ſuch time as he was ſent Ambaſſador into Ruſſia, with whom I went by Sea, and vpon him I was daylie attendant: in which my iourney, I was conuerſant among ye people of that Cuntrey, which were apparelled like the Turkes and Tartarians, with furde Caps and long garments down to their ſhins: much like to Carbines or Horſemen readie to ye warre.

There I made my abode ſome ſpace in the head Cittie of Ruſſia called Musko, in which their building is all of Firre, except the Emperors Court, which is of lime and ſtone. They execute very ſharpe lawes among themſelues, and are a kinde of Tyranous People as appeareth by their cuſtoms, of which, among many other, theſe I ſpecially noted: (*viz.*) that if any man be indebted one to another and doth not make paiment at his day and time appointed: the officers may enter vppon the debtors, and forceably breake down their houſes, and impriſon them in grieuous ſort where iudgment ſhal preſently paſſe againſt him, which is with a mallet of wood he ſhall haue ſo many blowes on the ſhinnes or on the fore-heade, as the Iudge ſhall awarde: and this puniſhment ſhall be inflicted ſundry daies upon him. The Turks do alſo vſe to beate Debtors with a Mallet, but not in that ſort, for in Turkie they are beaten for debt vpon the ſoles of their feet with a Cane, or elſe a Cudgell, if

that paiment be not made by a day. I alſo noted that if any Nobleman do offend ye Emperor of Ruſſia, the ſaide Nobleman is taken and impriſonned with al his Children and kinſſolkes, and the firſt great froſt that commeth, (for the Cuntery is wonderfully cold and ſubiect to much froſt) there is a great hole made in the Iſe ouer ſome great Riuer, and then the partie principal is put in, and after him his wife, his Children, and all other his kins-folkes; and ſo leaue none of his poſteritie to poſſeſſe his Lands or goodes, but the ſame are beſtowed vppon others, at the Emperors pleaſure.

There I ſtaide 3 yeeres attendant on my maiſter, in which time the Crime-Tartarians [otherwiſe named the new Chriſtians] made warre vpon the ſaid Cittie of *Musko*,[2] which ſoone after was betrayed, and ſpeadely burned, the People in great aboundance maſſacred, and the Tartarian Souldiers had wonderfull greate and rich ſpoyles, in the ſame: there was I at that time with vij. other Engliſhmen taken priſoners, and ſor ſlaues were conueied to *Caffa*, where the king of the Tartarians abideth and keepeth a ſtatly Court: being conueyed thither, we were ſet to wipe the feet of the kings horſes, and to become ordinarie ſlaues in the ſaid Court, to fetch water, cleaue wood, and to do ſuch other drudgery. There were we beaten three times a weeke with a horſe tayle: and thus in this ſort and miſerable ſeruitude wee ſtayed there fiue yeeres, then were we ranſomed from thence by our friendes, where we paide euery man 300. crownes, which is vij. s. vj d. a peece of Engliſh money. Among that people called ye Tartarians, I noted eſpecially this one thing, that their Children being new borne, do neuer open their eyes vntill they be ix. dayes and ix. nights olde. Thus being ranſomed as is aforeſaid, I returned home into England, where hauing ſtaied ſome ſmal time, I went againe into Ruſſia in the hart of maſter Kings of Ratcliffe with thirty ſaile of ſhips more in our company, at

which time her Maieſties ſhippe called the Willoughby was our Admirall, and the Harry appertayning to the company of the Marchants, was our Vice-admirall, Maiſter William Burrow then being our Captaine and maiſter: in which our voyage we met with v. Rovers or men of war,[1] whom we ſet vppon, and burnt their Admirall, and brought thoſe ſhips into Narr, and there the men ware maſſacred in this manner by the Ruſſians: firſt great ſtakes driuen into the grounde, and they ſpitted vppon Powles, as a man wouldeput a Pig vpon a Spitte, and ſo vij. ſcore were handled in that manner in very Tyranous ſort. We vnladed our bourthen at *Narre*, and tooke in our lading for our commodities, but the ſhip wherein I was (which is called the Hart) hauing ſayled but xij. miles from thence, ſtroke vpon a Rocke, whereby the ſhip and goodes were loſt, the reſidue of the fleet had no harme, and all the men ſaued their liues by taking themſelues into the Boat of the ſame ſhip.

By meanes of which ſhip ſo caſt away, I loſt all that I had, and then came againe into England, and gathered a new ſtocke, and in the Henrie of London I went to *Levanra* alias *Legorne*. This ſhip called the Henrie had bin ſolde before to Doctor Hector, and other Italian Marchants, which was vnknowne vnto vs, ſo that at our comming to *Legorne* the ſhip was ſeized on by the factors of thoſe that were the owners thereof, and by them laden with merchantdize to *Alexandria*, in which voyage my ſelfe was Maſter gunner.

But heere fortune began to lowre on me againe, and turne her wheele in ſuch ſort againſt me, as I that was ſoone after brought to liue in greater ſlauerie than euer I did before, for we hauing ſafle ariued at *Alexandria*, dischardged our burthen: and fraughted our ſhip with great ſtore of that Cuntrey commodities, and returning back to *Legorne*, ſuddainly in the way, we met with Fiftie ſaile of the Turkes Gallies: with which Gallies, we fought two dayes and two nights, and made great ſlaughter amongſt their men, we being in all but three ſcore men very

weake for ſuch a multytude, and hauing loſt 50. of 60. men, faintnes conſtrayned vs for to yeeld vnto them, by reaſon we wanted Winde to help our ſelus withall, and the Calme was ſo great a helpe vnto them, as there was no way for vs to eſcape. Thus did the Turkes take the ſhip and goodes, and in the ſame found x of vs liuing whom they tooke Priſoners and preſently ſtripped vs naked, and gaue vs 100 blowes a peece, for preſuming to fight againſt them.

Then were we ſent to *Conſtantinople*, and then committed to the Gallies, where we continued the ſpace of vj yeeres: the manner of our vſage, there, was thus.

Firſt we were ſhauen head and face, and then a ſhirt of Cotten and Breeches of the ſame put vppon vs, and our Legs and Feete left naked, and by one of the feet is each ſlaue chayned with a great chaine to the Gallie, and our handes faſtned with a payre of manacles. The foode which I and others did eat, was very blacke, far worſe then Horſe-breade, and our drinke was ſtinking water, (vnleſſe it be when we come to the places where we tooke in freſh water] at which time we ſuppoſed our diet to be very daintie.

Thus as I ſaide before, I remained vj. yeeres in this miſerable ſtate, wonderfully beaten and mifvſed euery day: there haue I ſeene ſome of my fellowes when they haue bin ſo weake as they could not row by reaſon of ſicknes and faintnes, where ye Turkes woulde lay vpon them as vpon Horſes, and beat them in ſuch ſort, as oft times they dyed, and then threw them into the Sea.

Thus ſeeing my ſelfe ſtill to continue in this miſerable ſtate, I was conſtrained for want of victualles, to diſcouer my ſelfe and to ſhew them that I had good ſkill in Gunners art, which I thought would haue bin greatly wel eſteemed at the Turkes handes: but then for the ſame, I was more narrowly looked vnto, yet ſomewhat better eſteemed of, then I was before. Not long after, the Turke made warres againſt the Perſians, and gathered vij. hundred thouſand men togither, and theſe were conducted by his chief Baſſaes into Perſia:

At which time (for that I had ſkil in Artillery) I was choſen foorth of the Gallies, to go with the Armie into the lande of Perſia, and there to do the Turke ſeruice in the fielde, with whom I trauailed on foote, but in our going thither, their dyed of our Armie, by meanes of great ſicknes, diet, and want of Victuals, about the number of 300. thousand ſo that when wee came into perſia, we were foure [hundred] thouſand ſtrong in the fielde, there wee reſted vs one moneth, by which time, we (hauing hartened our ſelves) gaue a fierce aſſault againſt the Perſians, where the Turks ſide got the worſt, and loſt 60 thouſand men. Then the generall ouer the Turkes Armie, whoſe name was Sannon Baſha, ſent vs ſo many ſouldiers more as made vs 500 thousand ſtrong, there we ſtaide for a long time, making warres againſt the Perſians, and the greate Cittie of Damaſco, where the Turke little preuayled: for if that the Turke were as pollitick as he is ſtrong of power, the Perſians were not able to reſiſt him.

Thus leauing the Turkes Armie in Perſia, we came through Damaſco to our Cittie called the great *Caer*. which Cittie is three ſcore miles in compaſſe, and is the greateſt Cittie in the world, it ſtandeth vpon the riuer of Nilo, and in the ſaid Cittie, there is 12 thouſand Churches, which they tearme Muſcots.

This Cittie at all times keepeth xl. thoufand men continually in Souldiers pay, and are ready at one houres warning to ſerue under the Turke: there we ſtaide to ſee the cutting or parting of the Riuer of Nilo, which is done once euery yeere, vpon the 25 of Auguſt. This Cittie ſtandeth in the land of Egipt, and is vnder the gouernment of the great Turke. And there is a king ouer the ſaide Cittie, who is called the king of the great Caer, and ye Wize Roy or Lieftenant to the great Turke, and he is then preſent at the cutting or parting of this river of Nilo: at which time there is a great triumph, and euery Towne and Cuntrey round about to the value of a thousand mile, ſend guifts and preſents to the king of the great Caer, in conſideration

of the water which commeth to them from that Riuer of Nilo by meanes of the cutting of it, which is but once euery yeere.

It is therefore to be vnderſtood, that in ye Land of Egipt it rayneth not at all, and all the grounde throughout the lande of Egipt is continually watred by the water which vppon ye 25 day of Auguſt is turned into the cuntries round about, by means of ye wonderfull growing and ſwelling of the water vpright without any ſtay at all, on the one ſide thereof, it is to ye height of a huge mountaine, which beginneth to increaſe the 15. day of Auguſt, and by the 25. of the ſame moneth it is at the higheſt, on which day it is cut by ye deuiding of 2 pillars in a ſtraunge ſort, neere to the cittie of ye great *Caer*. and ſo turned as off from a great mountaine into the lande of Egipt: by meanes whereof, the Turke holdes all the land of Egipt in ſubiection to him ſelfe, and might if he would diſmiſſe them cleane from hauing any water at all.

From thence I went with the Turkes power, and vnder his conduction to the lande of Iewry, and from thence to the citty of Ieruſalem, where part of the olde Temple is yet ſtanding, and many Monuments of great antiquitie, as herein after ſhall be ſhewed.

In the Land of *Siria*, there is a riuer that no Iew can catch any fiſh in it at all, and yet in the ſame riuer there is great ſtore of fiſh like vnto Samon trouts: But let a Chriſtian or a Turke come thither and fiſh for them, and eyther of them ſhall catch them in great aboundance, if they do but put their hande into the water with a little bread, and an hundred will be about his hand.

Thus hauing ſeene a number of rare and moſt wonderful things, we went to the citty of *Agowa*, which is ye head and chief citty in all ye Eaſt Indies, there wee gaue Battell againſt ye Chriſtians yat keep ye ſaid citty, which are Portugals, for that ye Town appertaineth to ye king of Portugal. In this place wee gaue Battle and loſt xx thousand of ye Turks men, and yet

could not obtain it: Neuertheles ye great Turks Lieftenant or Generall with his power toke a place called *Armous*, where they had great ſtore of Treaſure and Sowes of Silver.

Thus being chiefe maiſter Gunner in theſe Turkiſh warres, I was ſent for againe by commandement of ye Turk to Daſmaſco, where I ſtaied all that winter with xx thouſand men. And from thence made prouiſion to make wars againſt the land of Preſter Iohn, who is by profeſſion a Chriſtian. In this land of Preſter Iohn, when it doth raine, it continueth at the leaſt one whole moneth. And in ye graund Caer, there is a plague once in euery vij yeeres, which commeth with ſuch a fiercenes, that the moſt part of all the people there do die of the ſaid plague: and people in great numbers loſe their Eie ſight with the vapours and great heat which commeth from the ground.

I remember one battaile, which ye Admirall of the great Turke named Ally Baſha made with three-ſcore Gallies, and ſeazed vpon a towne where the ſaid Ally Baſha was borne himſelfe, named Trybuſas, which is in ye confines of Calabria and vnder ye gouernment of the king of Spaine, at which towne he landed his Armie an houre before day, thinking to haue taken it by treaſon: and there vpon in great fury ſcaled the wals with lathers: but the watch bewraied vs, and on a ſodaine, cried Arme, Arme, which was ſoone done: for euery man tooke him to his tooles and weapons of defence.

But it is worthy of memorie, to ſee how the women of ye towne did plie themſelues with their weapons, making a great maſſacre vpon our men, and murthered 500 of them in ſuch ſpeedie and furious ſort as is wonderfull: we needed not to haue feared their men at all, had not ye women bin our great ouerthrow, at which time I my ſelfe was maiſter Gunner of the Admirals Gally, yet chainde greeuouſly, and beaten naked with a Turkiſh ſword flatling, for not ſhooting where they would haue me, and where I could not ſhoot. It is

but a few yeares ſince, that in the cittie of Conſtantinople, there happned a great plague, where there dyed in ſix monethes ſpace, ſeuen hundred thousand. perſons, at which time maſter Harbarn Ambaſſadour for the Turkie company was there, and loſt ſundry of his ſeruants.

From Damaſco we went into the land of preſter Iohn who is a Chriſtian, and is called *Chriſtien de Sentour*: that is, the Chriſtian of the Gerdell:[3] againſt this preſter Iohn, I went with the Turks power, and was then their maiſter Gunner in the field, ye number of Turkiſh Souldiers ſent thither, was fiue hundred thousand men who went thither by land, and pitched themſelues in battaile ray at Saran, neere to the place wher the ſon of preſter Iohn keepeth his Court. There Preſter Iohn with his power, ſlew of ye Turks the number of 60. thousand. onely by policie of drawe Bridges to let foorth water, made as ſecrete ſlewſes for that purpoſe, in which water ſo many Turks periſhed. The next day following, the Turkes power did incompaſſe Preſter Iohns ſonne and tooke him priſoner, and ſent him for a preſent to ye great Turks Court then being at Conſtantinople, but ſoone after, preſter Iohn himſelfe made an agreement betweene the greate Turke and his ſonne, that the one ſhoulde not demaund tribute of the other, and ſo his ſonne was releaſed and ſent home againe.

This Preſter Iohn of whom I ſpake beſore, is a King of great power, and keepeth a very bountifull Court, after the manner of that Cuntrey, and hath euery day to ſerue him at his Table, ſixty kinges, wearing leaden Crownes on their heads, and thoſe ſerue in the meat vnto Preſter Iohns Table: and continually the firſt diſh of meat ſet vppon his Table, is a dead mans ſcull cleane picked and laide in black Earth: putting him in minde that he is but Earth, and that he muſt die, and ſhal become Earth againe.

Theſe 60 Kings are all his Wize Royes in ſeuerall places, and they haue their Deputies to ſvpply their Roomes, and thoſe kings liue continually in Preſter

Iohns Courte, and go no furder then they may be ſtill attendant vppon him, without leaue of their Emperour Preſter Iohn.

In the Court of Preſter Iohn, there is a wilde man, and an other in the high ſtreet at Conſtantinople, whoſe allowance is euery day a quarter of Raw Mutton: and when any man dyeth for ſome notorious offence, then are they allowed euery day a quarter of mans fleſh.

Theſe wilde men are chained faſt to a poſt euery day, the one in Preſter Iohns Court, and the other in the high ſtreet of Conſtantinople, each of them hauing a Mantel caſt about their ſhoulders, and all ouer their bodies they haue wonderfull long haire, they are Chained faſt by the neck, and will ſpeedily deuoure any man that commeth in their reach.

There is alſo a Beaſt in the Court of Preſter Iohn, called Arians, hauing 4 heades, they are in ſhape like a wilde Cat, and are of the height of a great maſtie Dog.

In this Court likewiſe, there is Fowles caled Pharses foules whoſe feathers are very beautifull to be worne, theſe fowles are as big as a Turkie, their fleſh is very ſweet, and their feathers of all manner of Collours.

There is Swannes in that place, which are as lardge againe as the Swannes of Englande are, and their Feathers are as blew as any blew cloath.

I haue ſeen in a place like a Park adioyning vnto preſter Iohns Court, three ſcore and ſeuen-teene, Vnicornes and Eliphants all aliue at one time, and they were ſo tame that I haue played with them as one would play with young Lambes.

When Preſter Iohn is ſerued at his table, there is no ſalt at all ſet one in any ſalt ſellar as in other places, but a loafe of Bread is cut croſſe, and then two kniues are layde a croſſe vpon the loafe, and ſome ſalt put vpon the blades of the kniues and no more.

Being thus in the land of preſter Iohn, I trauelled within Eighteene degrees of ye Sun, euery degree being in diſtance three ſcore miles.

I was at the Red Sea, at the place where *Moyses* made paſſage with his wande for the Children of Iſraell, where I ſaw a Ship called the *graund Maria*, ſhe drawes but xj foot water, and againſt this ſhip lx Gallies and ſhips haue fought at one time, and cannot conquer her: and this is vnder the gouernment of ye great Turke.

I haue beene in the Courts of the three great Patriarkes, the firſt whereof is kept at Ieruſalem, the ſecond at the Gran Caer, and the third at Conſtantinople: theſe haue their Courts in very ſtately ſort, and attended on by none but Prieſts.

When I was at Ieruſalem, I ſaw the Sepulchre wherein (it is ſaide) Chriſt was buried: it is as it were in a Vault, and hath vij Dores, and vij Roes of Marble ſteppes or ſtayres to go downe into the ſame, and then at the bottom of ye ſtayres, there is a faire Chappel, with an Altar and a Lamp burning continually day and night before it, and the Graue is full of white Earth, as white as Chalke, and a Toombe of ye ſame Earth made, and laide vppon Stone, wheron are ſundry Letters written, but I could not read them.

The great Turk hath ſome profit comming by ye keeping thereof, and hath therefore builded at his owne charges an Hoſpital within Ieruſalem, which his Genezaries doe keepe: and this Hoſpitall is to receiue all Pilgrims and trauellers to lodge in whenſoeuer they come. And all that come to ſee the ſepulchre doe pay ten Crownes a-peece, whereof the Turke hath but one, and the reſt goes to the Church, and ſo they may ſtay there as long as they liſt to lodge in that new Hoſpitall, and haue lodging, bread, victuals and water ſo long as they will remaine there, but no wine: ſuch as come thither for Pilgrims haue no beds at all, but lie vpon the ground on Turkey Carpets, and before the ſepulcher of Chriſt there is maſſe ſaid euerie day, and none may ſay the maſſe there, but a man that is a pure virgin: there was one that dyed while I was there, that daily

ſaid and ſung maſſe before the ſepulcher, and he was an hundred and thirtie yeares of age before his death, and now another is in his Roome, but whether ye old man that dead is, or this which is now in the place to ſing and ſay the ſaid Maſſe, were pure Virgins I know not, but ſure I dare not ſweare for them, becauſe they bee men, and fleſh and bloud as other are.

After that I had thus long trauelled and ſpent my time in the warres and affaires of the great Turke, I was returned againe to Conſtantinople, where at my ariuall, a pennie loafe of Breade (of Engliſh ſtarling money) was worth a crowne of gold: ſuch was the ſcarſitie, Sicknes, Miſery and Dearth then vpon ye ſaid Cittie, and happie was he that ſo could get Breade to eate. Neuertheleſſe, becauſe I was a Chriſtian, and for that ye Turke had no cauſe preſently to vſe me in my office of gunnerſhip, I was there impriſoned, where I found two thousand. Chriſtians pind vp in ſton wals lockt faſt in yron chaines, grieuouſly pinched, with extreme penury, and ſuch as wiſhed death rather then in ſoch miſery to liue: amongſt theſe was I placed, and tooke part with them accordingly: greeuing at my hard hap that the warres had not ended me before I came thether.

Thus I remained there with the reſt, garded and daily watched, that we could ſtir no manner of way, there wee were ſuffered to worke vpon any manner of trade or occupation wherein we were any way expert: and what we did or made, we ſold to the Turkes, and they gaue vs money for the ſame: and thus were we ſuffered to worke vntill it were time to goe and gather Snowe, which is there vſed yearely of Cuſtome to be gathered: for the Turke hath great ſummes of mony paide him for ye ſaid ſnow, which is gathered and ſolde to his ſubiects for a peny the pound, which pound, is two pound and a halfe Engliſh: and this ſnow they uſe only to coole their drinke in the ſummer ſeaſon. And no man may ſell any ſnowe vntill the Turke hath ſolde all his.

Thus liuing in this ſlauiſh life as is aforeſaid, diuers of vs complotted and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releaſement: wherevpon I attempted with the conſent of 5 hundreth Chriſtians, fellow ſlaues with my ſelfe, to breake a wall of fourteene foote broad, made of earth, lyme, and ſand, which we greatly moiſtened with ſtrong Vinegar, ſo that the wall being made moiſt therewith through the help of a ſpike of yron, fiue hundred of us had almoſt eſcaped out of priſon: but looke what ſhall be, ſhal be, and what God will haue, ſhal come to paſſe and no more, as appeareth by vs, for we hauing made meanes for our ſpeedie flight, as we were iſſuing foorth, we were bewrayed by ye barking of a dog, which cauſed the Turkes to ariſe, and they taking vs with the maner ſtopped vs from flying away, and gaue vs in recompence of our paines taking herein, ſeauen hundred blowes a peece vpon the naked ſkinne, *viz.* three hundred on the belly, and foure hundred on ye back.

Thus lying ſtill Priſoner in the Turkes dungeons, it pleaſed God to ſend thether for the releaſemente of me and others, a worthy gentleman of this land, named Maiſter Harborne, Ambaſſadour thether for the company of Marchants, who to the great honour of England did behaue himſelfe wonderfull wiſely, and was a ſpeciall meanes for the releaſement of me and ſundrie other Engliſh captiues,who were ſet at libertie ſoone after the death of the great Baſha: thus by the meanes of the ſaid Maiſter Harborne I was ſet free from Thraldome, and by him ſent into England where I arriued on the firſt of May. 1589.

Whilſt I was remaining priſoner in Turkey, and kept in ſuch ſlauiſh manner as is Rehearſed the great Turke had his ſonne circumciſed, at which time there was great tryumphes and free liberty proclaimed for a hundred daies ſpace, that any Nobleman, gentleman, traueller, Chriſtian or other, might freely (without being moleſted) come and ſee the tryumphes there vſed, which were woonderfull: I my ſelfe was there conſtrained to

make a cunning peece of fire work framed in form like to ye Arke of Noy, beeing 24 yardes high, and eight yardes broad, wherein was placed 40 men drawen on 6 wheeles, yet no man feene, but feemed to goe alone, as though it were onely drawen by two Fiery Dragons, in which fhew or Arke there was thirteene thoufand feuerall peeces of fire worke.

At the fame time that I was Releafed, there were fet at liberty about xx Englifh men, whereof I was one of the laft: fome of them are at this prefent in England. My felfe and others were releafed by meanes of her Maiefties fauorable Letters, fent to ye great Turke, brought by the forefayd Maifter Harborne: fome by the Raunfome money gathered at fundry times by the Marchants in the Cittie of London, for ye Godly purpofe: of which, fome of their names that were releafed were thefe. Hamand Pan, Iohn Beer, Iohn Band, Andrew Pullins, Edward Buggins and others.

Here may the bountiful Citizens of London fee (as in a glaffe) the fruites of their liberalitie and charitable deuotion giuen at feuerall times in the yeare towards the releafement of poore captiues, fuch as are conftrained to abide moft vilde and grieuous tortures, efpecially the torture and torment of confciens which troubled me and all true Chriftians to ye very foule: for the Turk by al meanes poffible would ftill perfwade me and other my fellow Chriftians while I was there the time of 13 yeares, to forfake Chrift to deny him, and to beleue in their God Mahomet: which if I would haue done, I might haue had wonderfull preferment of the Turke, and haue liued in as great felicitie as any Lord in that countrey: but I vtterly denyed their requeft, though by them greeuoufly beaten naked for my labour, and reuiled in moft deteftable forte, calling me dogge, diuell, helhound, and fuch like names: but I giue God thankes he gaue me ftrength to abide with patience thefe croffes.

And though I were but a fimple man voide of learning, yet ftil I had in remembraunce that Chrift

dyed for me, as appeareth by the holy Scriptures, and that Chriſt therein ſaith: *He that denyeth me before men I will deny him before my father which is in heauen:* and againe he ſaith: *Whoſoeuer beleeueth on me ſhall be ſaued, and haue life euerlaſting.* This comfort made me reſolute, that I would rather ſuffer all the torments of death in the worlde, then to deny my Sauiour and Redeemer Chriſt Ieſus.

After my free libertie granted in Turkey, I intending my iourney towardes England, came by land to Venice, where I met at Padua thirtie Engliſhmen ſtudients, I met alſo with an Engliſhman, who liued in the ſtate of a Frier, he brought me before the high Biſhop, where I was accuſed for an hereticke, and he brought me in two fals witneſſes to be ſworn againſt me (hauing before known me in Turkey) neuertheleſſe I diſproued his witneſſes, and they were found forſworne men, then was I ſet at libertie, and conſtrained to giue 15 Crownes towardes the finiſhing our Ladies ſhrine at Padua: and my accuſer and his witneſſes puniſhed.

From thence I came to ye Duke of Ferrara, where I was wel entertained and liberally rewarded with a horſe and fiue and twentie Crownes for the ſake of the Queenes Maieſtie of England.

From thence with my Paſport, I came to Bolony in Italy, where I met with a popiſh Biſhop being an Engliſhman which ſhewed me great friendſhip, he is called Doctor Poole: from thence to Florence, there I met with an Engliſh gentleman named maiſter Iohn Stanley. And from thence I went to Rome, there I was nineteene daies in trouble with the Pope, and the Engliſh Cardinall Doctor Allen, a notable Arch-papiſt, where I was often examined, but finding nothing by me, they let me paſſe, and vnderſtanding that I had bene a captiue long time in Turkey, gaue me xxv. crownes. And before I went out of Rome, I was againe taken by ye Engliſh Colledge, and put there into the holy houſe 3 daies, with a fooles coate

on my backe, halfe blew, halfe yellowe, and a cockeſcombe with three bels on my head, from whence I was holpen by meanes of an Engliſhman whom I found there, and preſented my petition and cauſe to the Pope: who againe ſet me at libertie. From thence I departed to Naples, where I met with a Genowis, who apprehended me and brought me there before ye vice-Roy, ſaying I was a man of great knowledge and an Engliſh ſpie.

Then I was committed to a darke Dungeon xvj daies, which time they ſecretly made enquiry where I had liue before, what my wordes and behauiour had beene while I was there, but they coulde finde nothing by me.

Thrice had I ye ſtrappado, hoiſted vp backward with my hands bound behinde me, which ſtrooke all the ioynts in my armes out of joynt, and then conſtrained to drinke ſalte water and quicklime, and then fine Lawne or Callico thruſt downe my throate and pluckt vp againe ready to pluck my hart out of my belly, al to make me to confeſſe that I was an Engliſh ſpie. After this, there were foure bard horſes prepared to quarter me, and I was ſtill threatened to die except I would confeſſe ſome thing to my harme.

Thus ſeauen moneths I endured in this miſerie, and yet they coulde finde no cauſe againſt me, then I wrote to the Vice-Roy to do me iuſtice, and he did write to ye K[ing] of Spain to know what ſhould be done with me: whereupon the king of Spaine wrote that I ſhould be employed in a Gunners roome: then was I entertained, and had 35 crownes a moneth, and had ye Kinges pattent ſealed for the ſame, and then vnderſtanding that three ſhips were comming towardes England I departed and fled from thence with them to my natiue Cuntry, in ye Grace of London by the helpe of one Nicholas Nottingham maiſter thereof. Thus came I into England with great joy and hearts delight, both to my ſelfe and all my acquaintance.

The report in Roome, Naples, and all ouer Italy, in my trauell which was at ſuch time as the Spaniards came to inuade England, after I had beene releaſed of my impriſonment, as I paſſed through the ſtreetes, the people of that parts aſked me how I durſt acknowledge my ſelfe to be an Engliſhman, and therevpon to daunt me, did ſay, that England was taken by the Spaniards, and the Queene of England (whome God long preſerue) was taken priſoner, and was comming towards Rome to doe pennance: and that her highnes was brought thither, through deſarts, moiſt, hilly and foule places: and where plaine ground was, holes and hollow trenches were digged in the way of her Maieſties paſſage, to ye intent that ſhe might haue gone vp to the mid leg in oes or mire: with theſe ſpeeches they did check me, and I ſaid, yat I truſted God doubtles would defend my Prince better, then to deliuer her into the hands of her enemies, wherefore they did greatly reuile me.

Many things I haue omitted to ſpeake of, which I haue ſeen and noted in the time of my troubleſome trauel. One thing did greatly comfort me which I ſaw long ſince in Sicilia, in the citie of Palermo, a thing worthy of memorie, where the right honorable the Earle of Oxenford a famous man for Chiualrie at what time he trauelled into forraine Countries, being then perſonally preſent, made there a challeng againſt al manner of perſons whatſoeuer, and at all maner of weapons, as Turniments, Barriors with horſe and armour, to fight a combat with any whatſoeuer. In the defence of his Prince and countrey: for which he was verie highly commended, and yet no man durſt be ſo hardy to encounter with him, ſo that all Italy ouer, he is acknowledged the onely Chiuallier and Noble man of England. This title they giue vnto him as worthily deſerued.

Moreouer, in the land of Egipt neere to the Riuer of Nilo, within ſixe miles of the Gran Caer. There are ſeauen Mountaines builded on the out ſide, like

vnto ye point of a Diamond, which Mountaines were builded in King *Pharoes* time for to keepe Corne in, and they are Mountaines of great ſtrength.

It is alſo ſaide, that they were builded about that time when *Ioſeph* did lade home his Brethrens Aſſes with Corne, in the time of the great dearth mentioned in the Scripture: At which time, all their Corne lay in thoſe mountaines.

In the Riuer of Nilo, there is long Fiſhes that are of tenne or twelue foote long, which ſwimmeth neere the ſhore, they are called the fiſhes of King *Pharao*, they are like vnto a Dolphin

Theſe Fiſhes are ſo ſubtile, that ſwimming neere the ſhore ſide, they will pull men or women ſodeinly into the Riuer and deuoure them.

In the Citie of the gran Caer, the houſes are of a very olde building, all of Lime and ſtone, and in moſt of the houſes the roofes are couered with fine gold, in a very workemanly ſort.

In Egipt there is ſmall ſtore of water, becauſe it neuer raineth in that Country, ſo that their water is very dangerous to drinke. They haue no ſprings at all in that country, and yet there falleth ſuch a dew euery night, as doth refreſh and keeps their hearbes and plantes in due ſort, and makes them ſpring very fruitfully

The Citie of Damaſco is very fruitfull and greatly repleniſhed with al manner of fruites whatſoeuer, as *Pombgranades*, *Orenges*, *Limons*, *Apples*, *Peares*, *Plumbes*, *Grapes*, and all other like fruites.

The Turkes are a people yat at ſome time they will attempt to doe wonderfull things as going vpon Ropes, and thruſting their ſwords in their naked fleſh, and ſtricke their ſworde in their fleſh like vnto a Scabbard: and many other things of great daunger.

In Turkie no man may ſtrike the graunde Cady, that is their chiefeſt Iudg, if any man do ſtrike him, immediatly he loſeth his Right Arme for his offence, without Redemption.

At my comming ouer into Englande from Rome, I was ſaine to ſteal away, beeing then in yeerely fee to the King of Spaine, to be one of his chiefeſt Gunners.

And if the Ship where in I came ouer, had bin taken, both they and I my ſelfe had dyed for that offence.

The old Cittie of Ieruſalem is a very delicat place, and nothing there to be ſeene but a little of the old walles which is yet Remayning: and all the reſt is Graſſe, Moſſe and weedes much like to a peece of Rank or moiſt grounde. They haue no Tillage at all in that partes.

The Citty of *Ieruſalem* where the Temple now ſtandeth is almoſt a mile from the olde walles of Ieruſalem: it is of a maruellous olde building, and there ſtandeth the old Relicks preſerued and kept as Monuments of great treaſure.

Now to Returne where I left off, and declare vnto you in what ſort I imploide my ſelfe ſince my firſt entring into englande: heere I viſited my friendes from May till November, and then I departed into Fraunce, where I had good entertainment at the Hands of the Renowned King and Captaine of this age, Henry of Burbon, King of Fraunce and Navarre, who Receiued me into Pay, and appointed me for his chiefe M[aister] Gunner in the fielde.

So that vppon Aſh-wednſday laſt, at his moſt Renowned Battle fought vppon the plaine of Saint Andrew neere vnto *Drevx*: I was in ſeruice vnder him, where I gaue 3 charges vppon the Enemie, and they in ſteede thereof, gaue vs fifteene ſhot, and yet God be thanked peruailed not againſt vs.

There were wee conſtrained to make Bulwarkes of the dead bodies of our Enemies and of the Carcaſſes of dead Horſes: where for my paines taking that day, the king greatlye commended me, and honorably Rewarded me.

But ſhortly after my firſt arivall in Fraunde, I was hated by ſome lewde Gunners who envying that I

ſhould haue the Title to be Maſter Gunner in Fraunce, practiſed againſt me, and gaue me poyſon in drinke that night: which thing when the King vnderſtoode, he gaue order to the gouernor of Deepe, that his Phiſition ſhould preſently ſee vnto me, who gaue me ſpeadely Unicorns horne to drinke, and there by God and the Kings great goodneſſe, I was againe reſtored to my former health.

Thus haue you hearde the manner of my cruell and moſt grieuous trauaile, my miſerie, ſlaverie, and crueltie which I haue ſuffred therein, the manner of ſome olde Ornamentes and the cuſtomes of ſuch as dwell in forraine nations far off, and in places where our Saviour and his Apoſtles were reſident, and preached vpon the Earth: my ſeruice done vnder ye great Turke, of *Perſia*, *Tartarica*, *Grecia*, and other places of ſeruice, I haue omitted therein my ſeruice done at the taking of Tunnis, and what I did in the Royle vnder Duke Iohn of Auſtria: and many other thinges which I coulde heere diſcouer vnto you: onely let this ſuffiſe, that I ſhall be glad, and do daylie deſire that I may be imployed in ſome ſuch ſeruice as may be profitable to my Prince and Cuntrey.

FINIS.

I. CAPTURE OF DANISH FREEBOOTERS, BY THE ENGLISH RUSSIA FLEET, 10 JULY 1570.—In a letter to the Emperor of Russia, dated *Narue*, 15 July 1570, by Christopher Hodsdon and Captain William Burrough, there is a full description of the capture of these Danish pirates.

Most mightie Emperour, &c. Whereas Sir *William Garrard* and his felowship the company of English merchants, this last Winter sent hither to the *Narue* three ships laden with merchandise, which was left here, and with it *Christopher Hodsdon* one of the sayd fellowship, and their chiefe doer in this place, who when hee came first hither, and vntill such time as hee had dispatched those ships from hence, was in hope of goods to lade twelue or thirteene sailes of good ships, against this shipping, wherefore he wrote vnto the sayd Sir *William Garrard* and his companie to send hither this spring the sayd number of thirteene ships. And because that in their comming hither wee found the Freebooters on the sea, and supposing this yeere that they would be very strong, he therefore gaue the said Sir *William* and his Companie aduise to furnish the sayd number of ships so strongly, as they should bee able to withstand the force of the Freebooters: whereupon they haue according to his aduise sent this year thirteene good ships together well furnished with men and munition, and all other necessaries for the warres, of which 13. ships *William Burrough* one of the said felowship is captaine generall, vnto whom there was giuen in charge, that if hee met with any the *Danske* Freebooters, or whatsoeuer robbers and theeues that are enimies to your highnesse, he should doe his best to apprehend and take them. It so hapned that the tenth day of this moneth, the sayd *William* with his fleete, met with sixe ships of the Freebooters neere vnto an Island called *Tuttee*, which is about 50. verfts from *Narue*, vnto which Freebooters he with his fleet gaue chase, and tooke of them the Admirall, wherein were left but three men, the rest were fled to shore in their boats amongst the woods vpon *Tuttee*, on which ship he set fire and burnt her. He also tooke foure more of those ships which are now here, and one ship escaped him: out of which foure ships some of the men fled in their boates and so escaped, others were slaine in fight, and some of them when they saw they could not escape, cast themselues willingly into the Sea and were drowned. So that in these fiue ships were left but 83. men.

The sayd *Wil. Borough* when he came hither to *Narue*, finding here *Christopher Hodsdon* aforenamed, both the said *Christopher* and *William* together, in the name of sir *William Garrard* and the rest of their whole companie and felowship, did present vnto your highnesse of those Freebooters taken by our ships 82. men, which we deliuered here vnto *Knez Voiuoda*, the 13. of this moneth. One man of those Freebooters we haue kept by vs, whose name is *Haunce Snarke* a captaine. And the cause why we haue done it is this: When we should haue deliuered him

with the reſt of his felowes vnto the *Voiuodaes* officers, there were of our Engliſhmen more then 50. which fell on their knees vnto vs, requeſting that he might be reſerued in the ſhip, and caried back into England: and the cauſe why they ſo earneſtly intreated for him, is, that ſome of thoſe our Engliſhmen had bene taken with Freebooters, and by his meanes had their liues ſaued, with great fauour beſides, which they found at his hands. Wherefore if it pleaſe your highneſſe to permit it, we will cary him home with vs into England, wherein we requeſt your maieſties fauour: notwithſtanding what you command of him ſhalbe obſerued. Hakluyt. i. 401. Ed. 1599.

2. THE BURNING OF MOSCOW BY THE TARTARS, 24 MAY 1571. —Two accounts are preſerved in Hakluyt of this cataſtrophe.

(1) A letter of *Richard Vſcombe* to M. *Henrie Lane*, touching the burning of the Citie of *Moſco* by the *Crimme Tartar:* written in *Roſe Iſland* the 5. day of Auguſt 1571.

Maſter *Lane* I haue me commended unto you. The 27. of Iuly I arriued here with the *Magdalene*, and the ſame day and houre did the *Swalow* and *Harry* arriue here alſo. At our comming I found maſter *Proctor* here, by whom wee underſtand very heauie newes. The *Moſco* is burnt euery ſticke by the *Crimme* the 24. day of May laſt, and an innumerable number of people: and in the Engliſh houſe was ſmothered *Thomas Southam*, *Toſild*, *Wauerley*, *Greenes* wife and children, two children of *Rafe*, and more to the number of 25. perſons were ſtifeled in oure Beere ſeller: and yet in the ſame ſeller was *Rafe*, his wife, *Iohn Browne*, and *Iohn Clarke* preſerued, which was wonderfull. And there went into that ſeller maſter *Glouer* and maſter *Rowley* alſo: but becauſe the heate was ſo great, they came foorth againe with much perill, ſo that a boy at their heeles was taken with the fire, yet they eſcaped blindfold into another ſeller, and there, as Gods will was, they were preſerued. The Emperour fled out of the field, and many of his people were caried away by the *Crimme Tartar*: to wit, all the yong people, the old they would not meddle with, but let them alone, and so with exceeding much ſpoile and infinite priſoners, they returned home againe. What with the *Crimme* on the one ſide, and with his crueltie on the other, he hath but few people left. Commend me to miſtreſſe *Lane* your wife, and to M. *Locke*, and to all our friends. Yours to command, *Richard Vſcombe.* Hakluyt. i 402. Ed. 1599.

(2) Maſter Giles Fletcher. D.C.L. was ſent by Queen Elizabeth. in 1588 as Ambaſſador to the then Emperor of Ruſſia. While returning, he reduced his obſervations of the ſtate and manners of that country 'into ſome order': and publiſhed them under the title *Of the Ruſſe Common Wealth.* London 1591. [Reprinted in Hakluyt. i. 474—497. Ed. 1599.] His account is as follows;

The greateſt and mightieſt of them [the Tartars] is the *Chrim Tartar*, (whom ſome call the *Great Cham*) that lieth South, and

Southeaſtward from *Ruſſia*, and doth moſt annoy the Countrie by often inuaſions, commonly once euery yeare, ſometimes entring very farre within the inland parts. In the year 1571. he came as farre as the citie of *Mosko*, with an armie of 200000. men, without any battaile, or reſiſtance at all, for that the *Ruſſe* Emperour (then *Iuan Vaſilowich*) leading foorth his armie to encounter with him, marched a wrong way: but as it was thought of very purpoſe, as not daring to aduenture the fielde, by reaſon that hee doubted his nobilitie, and chiefe Captaines, of a meaning to betray him to the *Tartar*.

The citie he tooke not, but fired the Suburbs, which by reaſon of the buildinges (which is all of wood without any ſtone, brick, or lime, ſaue certein out roomes) kindled ſo quickly, and went on with ſuch rage, as that it conſumed the greateſt part of the citie almoſt within the ſpace of foure houres, being of 30. miles or more of compaſſe. Then might you haue ſeene a lamentable ſpectacle; beſides the huge and mighty flame of the citie all on light fire, the people burning in their houſes and ſtreates, but moſt of all of ſuch as laboured to paſſe out of the gates fartheſt from the enemie, where meeting together in a mightie throng, and ſo preſsing euery man to preuent another, wedged themſelues ſo faſt within the gate, and ſtreates near vnto it, as that three ranks walked one vpon the others head, the vppermoſt treading downe thoſe that were lower: ſo that there periſhed at that time (as was ſayd) by the fire and the preſſe, the number of 800000. people, or more.

The *Chrim* thus hauing fired the Citie, and fedde his eyes with the ſight of it all on a light flame, returned with his armie, and ſent to the *Ruſſe* Emperour a knife (as was ſayd) to ſtick himſelfe withall: obbraiding this loſſe, and his deſperate caſe, as not daring either to meet his enimy in the fielde, nor to truſt his friends or ſubiects at home. Chap 19. 'The borderers of Ruſſia.' fol. 66.

3. Prester or Presbyter John, was the name given by the Europeans of the middle ages to a dynaſty of ſuppoſed eaſtern potentates. The following account is the hiſtory of this legend: —About the beginning of the eleventh century, it began to be reported in Chriſtendom that a certain king beyond Perſia and Armenia had been met by the ſpirit of a departed ſaint in a foreſt; that he had been overawed into becoming a true believer; and that he had ordered all his ſubjects, to the number of 200,000, to adopt the ſame faith. As time paſſed by, the report ſeemed to receive corroboration. Envoys pretending to come from the land in queſtion arrived at Rome. Additional rumours, by what means nobody knew, found their way to the Weſt. The manners and cuſtoms of this newly Chriſtianized people were ſaid to retain many traces of the old patriarchal times. The chief was both prieſt and king, and was known on that account by the name of Preſter or Presbyter John. His tribe lived a peaceful

paſtoral life, following their flocks through the deſert, feeding upon fleſh and milk, and being ſo deſtitute of corn and wine that they were unable in the preſcribed manner to obſerve the faſt-days, or to partake of the eucharift. Nor was the exquiſite primitive ſimplicity of his kingdom unadorned by ſubſtantial wealth and majeſty. Unbounded treaſures were at his command; many neighbouring nations were his tributaries; and he ſwayed ſupremely with a ſceptre of emerald.

Such pleaſing reports as theſe continued to be greedily ſwallowed by the ſuperſtitious in Europe, until inveſtigations commenced to be made. It then began to appear doubtful whether this happy land were not a mere Utopia, and whether this admirable Preſter John were not a mere creature of the popular fancy. Carpini, a Franciſcan friar who was ſent by Pope Innocent IV., in 1246, on an embaſſy to the Mongols, failed to diſcover the celebrated nation of Chriſtians. Not long afterwards another Franciſcan, William de Rubruquis, who penetrated into Aſia as far as Karakorum, could find none but a few Neſtorians, who had even heard of the great prieſt-king. Equally unſucceſsful were the Portugueſe explorers who reached India by the way of the Cape of Good Hope about the end of the fifteenth century. After fruitleſſly ſeeking for the Preſter in Aſia, they were fain to ſuppoſe, on few or no grounds, that they had found him in Africa in the perſon of an Abyſſinian prince. The reſult of all these explorations was, that inveſtigators have ceaſed to inquire into the truth of the ſtory of Preſter John, and turned their attention to an explanation of its origin. The moſt plauſible ſolution is that given by Moſheim in his *Church Hiſtory*. He ſuppoſes that a certain Neſtorian prieſt named John gained poſſeſſion of a throne in Aſiatic Tartary; that he ſtill retained the name of Presbyter after his acceſſion; and that the title of Preſter John was inherited by his deſcendants along with the throne, until his dynaſty was extirpated by the mighty Tartar emperor Gengiskan.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, xviii., 511. *Eighth Edition.*

Among the curious deſcriptions of this fabulous empire is a ſmall work printed in French at Rouen in 1506, of which the title is ſimply PERRESTER IEHAN. While the imprint runs thus—*Cy finent la diuerſitie des hommes, des beſtes et des oiſeaux qui ſont en la terre de preſtre Iehan. Imprimees a Rouen Pour Richard rogerie demourant a morlets.*

It purports to be a letter from Preſter John himſelf to the Emperor of Rome and the King of France, and is dated 'from our holy palace, in the year of our birth 506.' It is a tiſſue of marvel after marvel: ſo as to render it hardly credible that it was ever ſeriouſly believed in. A few ſentences will ſhow its character.

"Preſter John by the grace of God all powerful king of all the Chriſtians: to the Emperor of Rome and to the King of France, our friends, greeting. We wiſh you to know of our ſtate and of government, that is to ſay, of our people and the different

kind of our animals. And becauſe you ſay that our people do not agree in worſhipping God as you do in your country, we wiſh you to know that we adore and believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit who are three perſons in one deity and one God alone. And we certify and ſend to you by our letters ſealed with our Seal concerning the ſtate and manner of our land and of our people. And if you will come into our country, for the good that we have heard of you, we will make you lord after us, and will give you large lands and lordſhips.

Know then that we have the higheſt crown in all the world. Alſo gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, and cities, caſtles, and towns. Know alſo that we have in our country forty-two kings, all powerful and good Chriſtians. Know alſo that we ſupport with our alms all the poor in our land whether native or foreign, for the love and honour of Jeſus Chriſt. Know alſo that we have promiſed in good-faith to conquer the Sepulchre of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt and alſo all the Land of Promiſe. . . . .

Alſo in our country are elephants [oliflans]; and another kind of animal, very great, called dromedaries; and white horſes, and white oxen, and alſo ſavage cattle with ſeven horns; bears and lions of different colours, that is to ſay, red, green, black, and white; and wild aſſes with little horns . . . And green horſes, that go faſter than any other animal in the world. Know alſo that we have griffons that will eaſily carry an ox or an horſe into their neſts for their little birds to eat.

Know alſo between us and the Saracens runs a river called Sydonis, which comes from the terreſtrial paradiſe and is quite full of precious ſtones, that is to ſay, emeralds, ſaphirs, rubies, chalcedonies, carbuncles, topas; and ſeveral other kinds that I do not mention: and of each we know the name and vertue. Know alſo that in our land is an herb called parmanable; and whoſoever carries it upon him, can enchant the Devil and ask him where he is going, and what he is doing on the Earth, and can make him tell; upon which account the Devil dares not be in our country." . . . . .

A List of WORKS

Edited by

Professor EDWARD ARBER

F.S.A.; Fellow of King's College, London; Hon. Member of the Virginia and Wisconsin Historical Societies; late English Examiner at the London University; and also at the Victoria University, Manchester; Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature, Mason College, Birmingham.

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Of great importance in our Literary History.

10. GEORGE VILLIERS,

Second Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

The Rehearsal. 1671.

The Rehearsal, as it was Acted at the Theatre Royal.

Many of the passages of anterior plays that were parodied in this famous Dramatic Satire on DRYDEN in the character of *BAYES*, are placed on opposite pages to the text. BRIAN FAIRFAX's remarkable life of this Duke of BUCKINGHAM is also prefixed to the play.

The Heroic Plays, first introduced by Sir W. D'AVENANT, and afterwards greatly developed by DRYDEN, are the object of this laughable attack. LACY, who acted the part of *BAYES*, imitated the dress and gesticulation of DRYDEN.

The Poet repaid this compliment to the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, in 1681, by introducing him in the character of *ZIMRA* in his *ABSOLOM and ACHITOPHEL*.

11. GEORGE GASCOIGNE,

Soldier and Poet.

The Steel Glass, &c. 1576.

(*a*) *A Remembrance of the wel imployed life, and godly end, of* GEORGE GASKOIGNE, *Esquire, who deceassed at Stalmford in Lincoln shire, the 7 of October*, 1577. *The reporte of* GEOR. WHETSTONS, *Gent.* 1577.

There is only one copy of this metrical Life. It is in the Bodleian Library.

(*b*) *Certayne notes of instruction concerning the making of verse or ryme in English.* 1575.

This is our First printed piece of Poetical Criticism.

(*c*) *The Steele Glas.*

Written in blank verse.

Probably the fourth printed English Satire: those by BARCLAY, ROY, and Sir T. WYATT being the three earlier ones.

(*d*) *The complaynt of* PHILOMENE. *An Elegie.* 1576.

12. JOHN EARLE,

Afterwards Bishop of SALISBURY.

Microcosmographie. 1628.

Micro-cosmographie, or a Peece of the World discovered; in Essays and Characters.

This celebrated book of Characters is graphically descriptive of the English social life of the time, as it presented itself to a young Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; including *A She precise Hypocrite, A Sceptic in Religion, A good old man, etc.*

This Work is a notable specimen of a considerable class of books in our Literature, full of interest; and which help Posterity much better to understand the Times in which they were written.

13. HUGH LATIMER,

Ex-Bishop of WORCESTER.

Seven Sermons before Edward VI. 1549.

The fyrste [*—seuenth*] *Sermon of Mayster* HUGHE LATIMER, *whiche he preached before the Kynges Maiestie wythin his graces palayce at Westminster on each Friday in Lent.* 1549.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. LATIMER, . . . brave, sincere, honest, inflexible, not distinguished as a writer or a scholar, but exercising his power over men's minds by a fervid eloquence flowing from the deep conviction which animated his plain, pithy, and free-spoken Sermons.—*History of England*, ii. 291. *Ed.* 1831.

14. Sir THOMAS MORE.

Translation of Utopia. 1516-1557.

A frutefull and pleasaunt worke of the best state of a publique weale, and of the new yle called Utopia: VVritten in Latine by Sir THOMAS MORE, *Knyght, and translated into Englyshe by* RALPH ROBYNSON.

LORD CAMPBELL. Since the time of PLATO there had been no composition given to the world which, for imagination, for philosophical discrimination, for a familiarity with the principles of government, for a knowledge of the springs of human action, for a keen observation of men and manners, and for felicity of expression, could be compared to the *Utopia*.—*Lives of the Lord Chancellors* (*Life of Sir. T. More*), i. 583. *Ed.* 1845.

In the imaginary country of Utopia, MORE endeavours to sketch out a State based upon two principles—(1) community of goods, no private property; and consequently (2) no use for money.

15. GEORGE PUTTENHAM,

A Gentleman Pensioner to Queen ELIZABETH.

The Art of English Poesy. 1589.

The Arte of English Poesie.
Contriued into three Bookes: The first of POETS *and* POESIE, *the second of* PROPORTION, *the third of* ORNAMENT.

W. OLDYS. It contains many pretty observations, examples, characters, and fragments of poetry for those times, now nowhere else to be met with.—*Sir WALTER RALEIGH*, liv. *Ed.* 1736.

O. GILCHRIST. On many accounts one of the most curious and entertaining, and intrinsically one of the most valuable books of the age of QUEEN ELIZABETH. The copious intermixture of contemporary anecdote, tradition, manners, opinions, and the numerous specimens of coeval poetry nowhere else preserved, contribute to form a volume of infinite amusement, curiosity, and value.—*Censura Literaria*, i. 339. *Ed.* 1805.

This is still also an important book on Rhetoric and the Figures of Speech.

16. JAMES HOWELL,

Clerk of the Council to CHARLES I.; afterwards Historiographer to CHARLES II.

Instructions for Foreign Travel. 1642.

Instructions for forreine travelle. Shewing by what cours, and in what compasse of time, one may take an exact Survey of the Kingdomes and States of Christendome, and arrive to the practical knowledge of the Languages, to good purpose.

The *MURRAY*, *BÆDEKER*, and *Practical Guide* to the Grand Tour of Europe, which, at that time, was considered the finishing touch to the complete education of an English Gentleman.

The route sketched out by this delightfully quaint Writer, is France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Holland. The time allowed is 3 years and 4 months: the months to be spent in travelling, the years in residence at the different cities.

17. NICHOLAS UDALL,

Master, first of Eton College, then of Westminster School.

Roister Doister. [1553-1566.]

This is believed to be the first true English Comedy that ever came to the press.

From the unique copy, which wants a title-page, now at Eton College; and which is thought to have been printed in 1566.

Dramatis Personæ.

RALPH ROISTER DOISTER.
MATTHEW MERRYGREEK.
GAWIN GOODLUCK, *affianced to Dame* CUSTANCE.
TRISTRAM TRUSTY, *his friend.*
DOBINET DOUGHTY, "*boy*" *to* ROISTER DOISTER.
TOM TRUEPENNY, *servant to Dame* CUSTANCE.
SIM SURESBY, *servant to* GOODLUCK.
Scrivener.
Harpax.
Dame CHRISTIAN CUSTANCE, *a widow.*
MARGERY MUMBLECRUST; *her nurse.*
TIBET TALKAPACE } *her maidens.*
ANNOT ALYFACE }

18. A Monk of Evesham,

The Revelation, &c. 1186[-1410]. 1485.

¶ *Here begynnyth a marvellous reuelacion that was schewyd of almighty god by sent Nycholas to a monke of Euyshamme yn the days of Kynge Richard the fyrst. And the yere of owre lord, M.C.Lxxxxvi.*

One of the rarest of English books printed by one of the earliest of English printers, WILLIAM DE MACLINIA; who printed this text about 1485, *in the lifetime of CAXTON.*

The essence of the story is as old as it professes to be; but contains later additions, the orthography, being of about 1410. It is very devoutly written, and contains a curious Vision of Purgatory.

The writer is a prototype of BUNYAN; and his description of the Gate in the Crystal Wall of Heaven, and of the solemn and marvellously sweet Peal of the Bells of Heaven that came to him through it, is very beautiful.

19. JAMES I.

A Counterblast to Tobacco. 1604.

(*a*) *The Essays of a Prentise, in the Divine Art of Poesie.*

Printed while JAMES VI. of Scotland, at Edinburgh in 1585; and includes *Ane Short treatise, conteining some Reulis and Cautelis to be obserwit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie*, which is another very early piece of printed Poetical Criticism.

(*b*) *A Counterblaste to Tobacco.* 1604.

To this text has been added a full account of *the Introduction and Early use of Tobacco in England.* The herb first came into use in Europe as a medicinal leaf for poultices: smoking it was afterwards learnt from the American Indians.

Our Royal Author thus sums up his opinion :—

"A custome lothsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

20. Sir ROBERT NAUNTON,

Master of the Court of Wards.

Fragmenta Regalia. 1653.

Fragmenta Regalia: or Observations on the late Queen ELIZABETH, *her Times and Favourites.* [1630.]

Naunton writes :—

"And thus I have delivered up this my poor Essay; a little Draught of this great Princess, and her Times, with the Servants of her State and favour."

21. THOMAS WATSON,

Londoner, Student-at-Law.

Poems. 1582–1593.

(*a*) *The* Ἑκατομπαθια *or Passionate Centurie of Loue.*

Divided into two parts: whereof, the first expresseth the Author's sufferance in Loue: the latter, his long farwell to Loue and all his tyrannie. 1582.

(*b*) MELIBŒUS, *Sive Ecloga in obitum Honoratissimi Viri Domini* FRANCISCI WALSINGHAMI. 1590.

(*c*) *The same translated into English, by the Author.* 1590.

(*d*) *The Tears of Fancie, or Loue disdained.* 1593.

From the *unique* copy, wanting *Sonnets* 9–16, in the possession of S. CHRISTIE MILLER, Esq., of Britwell.

22. WILLIAM HABINGTON,

Castara. 1640.

CASTARA. *The third Edition. Corrected and augmented.*

CASTARA was Lady LUCY HERBERT, the youngest child of the first Lord POWIS; and these Poems were chiefly marks of affection during a pure courtship followed by a happy marriage. With these, are also Songs of Friendship, especially those referring to the Hon. GEORGE TALBOT.

In addition to these Poems, there are four prose Characters; on *A Mistress, A Wife, A Friend,* and *The Holy Man.*

23. ROGER ASCHAM,

The Schoolmaster. 1570.

The Scholemaster, or plane and perfite way of teachyng children to understand, write, and speake, in Latin tong, but specially purposed for the priuate brynging up of youth in Ientleman and Noble mens houses, &c.

This celebrated Work contains the story of Lady JANE GREY's delight in reading *PLATO*, an attack on the *Italianated* Englishman of the time, and much other information not specified in the above title.

In it, ASCHAM gives us very fully his plan of studying Languages, which may be described as *the double translation of a model book.*

24. HENRY HOWARD,

Earl of SURREY.

Sir THOMAS WYATT.

NICHOLAS GRIMALD.

Lord VAUX.

Tottel's Miscellany. 5 June, 1557.

Songes and Sonettes, vvritten by the right honourable Lorde HENRY HOWARD *late Earle of* SURREY, *and other.*

With 39 additional Poems from the second edition by the same printer, RICHARD TOTTEL, of 31 July, 1557.

This celebrated Collection is the First of our Poetical Miscellanies, and also the first appearance in print of any considerable number of English Sonnets.

TOTTEL in his *Address to the Reader*, says:—

"That to haue wel written in verse, yea and in small parcelles, deserueth great praise, the workes of diuers Latines, Italians, and other, doe proue sufficiently. That our tong is able in that kynde to do as praiseworthely as ye rest, the honorable stile of the noble earle of Surrey, and the weightinesse of the depewitted Sir Thomas Wyat the elders verse, with seuerall graces in sondry good Englishe writers, doe show abundantly."

25. Rev. THOMAS LEVER,

Fellow and Preacher of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Sermons. 1550.

(*a*) *A fruitfull Sermon in Paules church at London in the Shroudes.*

(*b*) *A Sermon preached the fourth Sunday in Lent before the Kynges Maiestie, and his honourable Counsell.*

(*c*) *A Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse.* 1550.

These Sermons are reprinted from the original editions, which are of *extreme* rarity. They throw much light on the communistic theories of the Norfolk rebels; and the one at Paul's Cross contains a curious account of Cambridge University life in the reign of EDWARD VI.

26. WILLIAM WEBBE,

Graduate.

A Discourse of English Poetry. 1586.

A Discourse of English Poetrie. Together with the Authors iudgement, touching the reformation of our English Verse.

Another of the early pieces of Poetical Criticism, written in the year in which SHAKESPEARE is supposed to have left Stratford for London.

Only two copies of this Work are known, one of these was sold for £64.

This Work should be read with STANYHURST'S *Translation of Æneid, I.–IV.*, 1582, see p. 64. WEBBE was an advocate of English Hexameters; and here translates VIRGIL'S first two Eglogues into them. He also translates into Sapphics COLIN'S Song in the Fourth Eglogue of SPENSER'S *Shepherd's Calendar.*

27. FRANCIS BACON.

afterwards Lord VERULAM Viscount ST. ALBANS.

A Harmony of the *Essays*, &c. 1597–1626.

And after my manner, I alter ever, when I add. So that nothing is finished, till all be finished.—Sir FRANCIS BACON, 27 Feb., 1610–[11].

(*a*) *Essays, Religious Meditations, and Places of perswasion and disswasion.* 1597.

(*b*) *The Writings of Sir* FRANCIS BACON *Knight the Kinges Sollicitor General in Moralitie, Policie, Historie.*

(*c*) *The Essaies of Sir* FRANCIS BACON *Knight, the Kings Solliciter Generall.*

(*d*) *The Essayes or Counsells, Civill and Morall of* FRANCIS *Lord* VERULAM, *Viscount* ST. ALBAN. 1625.

28. WILLIAM ROY. JEROME BARLOW.

Franciscan Friars.

Read me, and be not wroth! [1528.]

(*a*) *Rede me and be nott wrothe,*
For I saye no thynge but trothe.
I will ascende makynge my state so hye,
That my pompous honoure shall never dye.
O Caytyfe when thou thynkest least of all,
With confusion thou shalt have a fall.

This is the famous satire on Cardinal WOLSEY, and is the First English *Protestant* book ever printed, not being a portion of Holy Scripture. See *p.* 22 for the Fifth such book.

The next two pieces form one book, printed by HANS LUFT, at Marburg, in 1530.

(*b*) *A proper dyalogе, betwene a Gentillman and a husbandman, eche complaynynge to other their miserable calamite, through the ambicion of the clergye.*

(*c*) *A compendious old treatyse, shewynge, how that we ought to have the scripture in Englysshe.*

29. Sir WALTER RALEIGH. GERVASE MARKHAM. J. H. VAN LINSCHOTEN.

The Last Fight of the "Revenge." 1591.

(*a*) *A Report of the truth of the fight about the Iles of Acores, this last la Sommer. Betwixt the* REUENGE, *one of her Maiesties Shippes, and an* ARMADA *of the King of Spaine.*

[By Sir W. RALEIGH.]

(*b*) *The most honorable Tragedie of Sir* RICHARD GRINUILE, *Knight.* 1595.

[By GERVASE MARKHAM.]

(*c*) [*The Fight and Cyclone at the Azores.*

[By JAV HUYGHEN VAN LINSCHOTEN.]

Several accounts are here given of one of the most extraordinary Sea fights in our Naval History.

30. BARNABE GOOGE.

Eglogues, Epitaphs, and Sonnets. 1563.

Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes Newly written by BARNABE GOOGE.

Three copies only known. Reprinted from the *Huth* copy.

In the prefatory *Notes of the Life and Writings of B. GOOGE*, will be found an account of the trouble he had in winning MARY DARELL for his wife.

A new Literature generally begins with imitations and translations. When this book first appeared, Translations were all the rage among the "young England" of the day. This Collection of *original* Occasional Verse is therefore the more noticeable. The Introduction gives a glimpse of the principal Writers of the time, such as the Authors of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, the Translators of SENECA'S *Tragedies*, etc., and including such names as BALDWIN, BAVANDE, BLUNDESTON, NEVILLE, NORTH, NORTON, SACKVILLE, and YELVERTON.

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1. William Caxton,

our first Printer.

Translation of REYNARD THE FOX. 1481.

[COLOPHON.] *I haue not added ne mynusshed but haue folowed as nyghe as I can my copye which was in dutche | and by me* WILLIAM CAXTON *translated in to this rude and symple englyssh in th[e] abbey of westmestre.*

Interesting for its own sake; but especially as being translated as well as printed by CAXTON, who finished the printing on 6 June, 1481.

The Story is the History of the Three fraudulent Escapes of the Fox from punishment, the record of the Defeat of Justice by flattering lips and dishonourable deeds. It also shows the struggle between the power of Words and the power of Blows, a conflict between Mind and Matter. It was necessary for the physically weak to have Eloquence: the blame of REYNARD is in the frightful misuse he makes of it.

The author says, "There is in the world much seed left of the Fox, which now over all groweth and cometh sore up, though they have no red beards."

2. John Knox,

the Scotch Reformer.

THE FIRST BLAST OF THE TRUMPET, &c. 1558.

(*a*) *The First Blast of a Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women.*

(*b*) *The Propositions to be entreated in the Second* BLAST.

This work was wrung out of the heart of JOHN KNOX, while, at Dieppe, he heard of the martyr fires of England, and was anguished thereby. At that moment the liberties of Great Britain, and therein the hopes of the whole World, lay in the laps of four women—MARY of Loraine, the Regent of Scotland; her daughter MARY (the Queen of Scots); Queen MARY TUDOR; and the Princess ELIZABETH.

The Volume was printed at Geneva.

(*c*) KNOX'S *apologetical Defence of his* FIRST BLAST, &c., *to Queen* ELIZABETH. 1559.

3. Clement Robinson,

and divers others.

A HANDFUL OF PLEASANT DELIGHTS. 1584.

A Handeful of pleasant delites, Containing sundrie new Sonets and delectable Histories, in diuers kindes of Meeter. Newly deuised to the newest tunes that are now in vse, to be sung: euerie Sonet orderly pointed to his proper Tune. With new additions of certain Songs, to verie late deuised Notes, not commonly knowen, nor vsed heretofore.

OPHELIA quotes from *A Nosegaie, &c.*, in this Poetical Miscellany; of which only one copy is now known.

It also contains the earliest text extant of the *Ladie Greensleeues*, which first appeared four years previously.

This is the Third printed Poetical Miscellany in our language.

4. [Simon Fish,

of Gray's Inn.]

A SUPPLICATION FOR THE BEGGARS.

[? 1529.]

A Supplicacyon for the Beggars.

Stated by J. FOX to have been distributed in the streets of London on Candlemas Day [2 Feb., 1529].

This is the Fifth Protestant book (not being a portion of Holy Scripture that was printed in the English Language.

The authorship of this anonymous tract, is fixed by a passage in Sir T. MORE'S *Apology*, of 1533, quoted in the Introduction.

5. [Rev. John Udall,

Minister at Kingston on Thames.]

DIOTREPHES. [1588.]

The state of the Church of Englande, laid open in a conference betweene DIOTREPHES *a Byshopp,* TERTULLUS *a Papiste,* DEMETRIUS *an vsurer,* PANDOCHUS *an Innekeeper, and* PAULE *a preacher of the word of God.*

This is the forerunning tract of the *MARTIN MARPRELATE Controversy.* For the production of it, ROBERT WALDEGRAVE, the printer, was ruined; and so became available for the printing of the Martinist invectives.

The scene of the Dialogue is in PANDOCHUS'S Inn, which is in a posting-town on the high road from London to Edinburgh.

6. [?]

THE RETURN FROM PARNASSUS.

[Acted 1602.] 1606.

The Returne from Pernassus: or The Scourge of Simony. Publiquely acted by the Students in Saint Iohns Colledge in Cambridge.

This play, written by a University man in December, 1601, brings WILLIAM KEMP and RICHARD BURBAGE on to the Stage, and makes them speak thus:

"KEMP. Few of the vniuersity pen plaies well, they smell too much of that writer *Ouid* and that writer *Metamorphosis*, and talke too much of *Proserpina* and *Iuppiter*. Why herees our fellow *Shakespeare* puts them all downe, I [*Ay*] and *Ben Ionson* too. O that *Ben Ionson* is a pestilent fellow, he brought vp *Horace* giuing the Poets a pill, but our fellow *Shakespeare* hath given him a purge that made him beray his credit:

"BURBAGE. It's a shrewd fellow indeed:"

What this controversy between SHAKESPEARE and JONSON was, has not yet been cleared up. It was evidently recent, when (in Dec., 1601) this play was written.

7. Thomas Decker,

The Dramatist.

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS OF LONDON, &C. 1606.

The seuen deadly Sinnes of London: drawn in seuen seuerall Coaches, through the seuen seuerall Gates of the Citie, bringing the Plague with them.

A prose Allegorical Satire, giving a most vivid picture of London life, in October, 1606.

The seven sins are—

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.
LYING.
CANDLELIGHT (*Deeds of Darkness*).
SLOTH.
APISHNESS (*Changes of Fashion*).
SHAVING (*Cheating*), and CRUELTY.

Their chariots, drivers, pages, attendants, and followers, are all allegorically described.

8. *The Editor.*

AN INTRODUCTORY SKETCH TO THE MARTIN MARPRELATE CONTROVERSY. 1588–1590.

(*a*) *The general Episcopal Administration, Censorship, &c.*

(*b*) *The Origin of the Controversy.*

(*c*) *Depositions and Examinations.*

(*d*) *State Documents.*

(*e*) *The Brief held by Sir* JOHN PUCKERING, *against the Martinists.*

The REV. J. UDALL (who was, however, *not* a Martinist); Mrs. CRANE, of Molesey, Rev. J. PENRY, Sir R. KNIGHTLEY, of Fawsley, near Northampton; HUMPHREY NEWMAN, the London cobbler; JOHN HALES, Esq., of Coventry; Mr. and Mrs. WEEKSTON, of Wolston: JOB THROCKMORTON, Esq.; HENRY SHARPE, bookbinder of Northampton, and the four printers.

(*f*) *Miscellaneous Information.*

(*g*) *Who were the Writers who wrote under the name of* MARTIN MARPRELATE?

9. [Rev. John Udall,

Minister at Kingston on Thames.]

A DEMONSTRATION OF DISCIPLINE. 1588.

A Demonstration of the trueth of that discipline which CHRISTE *hath prescribed in his worde for the gouernement of his Church, in all times and places, vntil the ende of the worlde.*

Printed with the secret Martinist press, at East Molesey, near Hampton Court, in July, 1588; and secretly distributed with the *Epitome* in the following November.

For this Work, UDALL lingered to death in prison.

It is perhaps the most complete argument, in our language, for Presbyterian Puritanism, as it was then understood. Its author asserted for it, the infallibility of a Divine Logic; but two generations had not passed away, before (under the teachings of Experience) much of this Church Polity had been discarded.

10. Richard Stanyhurst,

the Irish Historian.

Translation of ÆNEID I.–IV. 1582.

Thee first foure Bookes of VIRGIL *his* Æneis *translated intoo English heroical* [*i.e.*, hexameter] *verse by* RICHARD STANYHURST, *wyth oother Poëtical diuises theretoo annexed.*

Imprinted at Leiden in Holland by IOHN PATES, *Anno M.D.LXXXII.*

This is one of the oddest and most grotesque books in the English language; and having been printed in Flanders, the original Edition is of *extreme* rarity.

The present text is, by the kindness of Lord ASHBURNHAM and S. CHRISTIE-MILLER, Esq., reprinted from the only two copies known, neither of which is quite perfect.

GABRIEL HARVEY desired to be epitaphed, *The Inventor of the English Hexameter*; and STANYHURST, in imitating him, went further than any one else in maltreating English words to suit the exigencies of Classical feet.

11. *Martin Marprelate.*

THE EPISTLE. 1588.

Oh read ouer D. JOHN BRIDGES, *for it is a worthy worke: Or an epitome of the fyrste Booke of that right worshipfull volume, written against the Puritanes, in the defence of the noble cleargie, by as worshipfull a prieste,* JOHN BRIDGES, *Presbyter, Priest or Elder, doctor of Diuillitie, and Deane of Sarum.*

The Epitome [*p.* 26] *is not yet published, but it shall be, when the Byshops are at convenient leysure to view the same. In the meane time, let them be content with this learned Epistle.*

Printed oversea, in Europe, within two furlongs of a Bounsing Priest, at the cost and charges of M. MARPRELATE, *gentleman.*

12. Robert Greene, M.A.

MENAPHON. 1589.

MENAPHON. CAMILLAS *alarum to slumbering* EUPHUES, *in his melancholie Cell at Silexedra. VWherein are deciphered the variable effects of Fortune, the wonders of Loue, the triumphes of inconstant Time. Displaying in sundrie conceipted passions (figured in a continuate Historie) the Trophees that Vertue carrieth triumphant, maugre the wrath of Enuie, or the resolution of Fortune.*

One of GREENE'S novels with TOM NASH'S Preface, so important in reference to the earlier *HAMLET*, before SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy.

GREENE'S "love pamphlets" were the most popular Works of Fiction in England, up to the appearance of Sir P. SIDNEY'S *Arcadia* in 1590.

13. George Joy,

an early Protestant Reformer.

AN APOLOGY TO TINDALE. 1535.

An Apologye made by GEORGE JOYE *to satisfye (if it may be)* W. TINDALE: *to pourge and defende himself ageinst so many sclaunderouse lyes fuyned vpon him in* TINDAL'S *vncharitable and unsober* Pystle *so well worthye to be prefixed* for the Reader *to induce him into the understanding of hys* new Testament diligently corrected and printed in the yeare of our Lorde, 1534, in Nouember [Antwerp, 27 Feb., 1535.

This almost lost book is our only authority in respect to the surreptitious editions of the English *New Testament*, which were printed for the English market with very many errors, by Antwerp printers who knew not English, in the interval between TINDALE'S first editions in 1526, and his revised Text (above referred to) in 1534.

14. Richard Barnfield.

of Darlaston, Staffordshire.

POEMS. 1594-1598.

The affectionate Shepherd. Containing the Complaint of DAPHNIS *for the Loue of* GANYMEDE.

In the following Work, BARNFIELD states that this is "an imitation of *Virgill*, in the second Eglogue of *Alexis*."

CYNTHIA. *With Certaine Sonnets, and the Legend of* CASSANDRA. 1595.

The Author thus concludes his Preface: "Thus, hoping you will beare with my rude conceit of *Cynthia* (if for no other cause, yet, for that it is the First Imitation of the verse of that excellent Poet, Maister *Spencer*, in his *Fayrie Queene*), I leaue you to the reading of that, which I so much desire may breed your delight."

The Encomion of Lady PECUNIA: *or, The Praise of Money.* 1598.

Two of the Poems in this Text have been wrongly attributed to SHAKESPEARE. The disproof is given in the Introduction.

15. T[homas] C[ooper].

[*Bishop of WINCHESTER.*]

ADMONITION TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

An admonition to the people of England: VVherein are answered, not onley the slaunderous vntruethes, reprochfully vttered by MARTIN *the Libeller, but also many other Crimes by some of his broode, objected generally against all Bishops, and the chiefe of the Cleargie, purposely to deface and discredit the present state of the Church.* [*Jan.* 1589].

This is the official reply on the part of the Hierarchy, to *MARTIN MARPRELATE's Epistle of* [Nov.] 1508: see No. 11. on *p.* 24.

It was published between the appearance of the *Epistle* and that of the *Epitome.*

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A virulent enemy of the Reformation, COCHLÆUS, at that time an exile in Cologne, learnt, through giving wine to the printer's men, that P. QUENTAL the printer had in hand a secret edition of three thousand copies of the English New Testament. In great alarm, he informed HERMAN RINCK, a Senator of the city, who moved the Senate to stop the printing; but COCHLÆUS could neither obtain a sight of the Translators, nor a sheet of the impression.

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III. It is therefore certainly a fragment of the Quarto.

Is the Quarto a translation of LUTHER'S *German Version?*

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*** For a continuation of this Story see G. JOY'S *Apology* at *p.* 25.

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