

SKIPFON.

time, a greater penance is requir'd, and he is immediately expell'd the order. They wear a wooden cross on their left breast, thus shap'd †.

May 9. We lanch'd out with our felucca in the morning, and ventur'd rashly 30 miles to sea; but having contrary winds, and rough waves, we were forc'd back to the first shore, (we endeavour'd to land at *Puzzalu*, but it was dangerous, by reason the waves broke violently against the *spiaggio* or rocky shore) and came to a promontory, call'd *Punta di Circiola*, (where we stay'd till May 12.) where is a little haven for boats, and always a watchman or *guardiano*, who has a horse ready to ride up into the country, and give notice of any *Turks* upon the coast. We lodg'd in his small hut, consisting of a low stone wall, and a cover of boughs of trees; and bought wine and some provisions, which, with a tortoise we took at sea, made good cheer.

The catching of sea-tortoises.

This tortoise was large, and eat pretty well roasted and boil'd, the younger the better; the liver tasted well, and the blood of it boil'd in the throat is good meat, and eats as well as a blood pudding. We took several in our return from *Malta*; some as they lay sleeping, or very still upon the superficies of the sea, were taken up by the boatmen, who brought the boat silently near 'em; others they come nigh to with their boat, and the tortoise being disturb'd, a mariner being stripp'd, leap'd into the sea and dived after it, and brought it up with the belly upwards, having more strength so to command the struggling of the tortoise. Upon most of the tortoises we saw little crabs sticking to them; and on one stuck a great bunch of bernacle-shells, which were large, and full of a purplish water; over the flesh within was a white membrane; and in some we discern'd plainly a milt or spawn, and they moved their *cirrhi* or feather'd parts in and out as they pleas'd.

Bernacle-shells.

Many rare plants here, and *echini spatagi*, with other shells.

May 12. At break of day, rewarding the watchman, and the boatmen, giving him a *tarè*, we set forth, and had calm weather, so that we rowed almost all the way; and about half way over, came into sight of *Gozzo*, an island near *Malta*; and in about six or seven hours time safely cross'd this canal of about 60 miles, and safely arriv'd at *Malta*, having most part of the way mount *Aetna* and the *Sicilian* shore in view. At our first appearance, a flag was set up on the castle wall, (when ships and other vessels are in sight, they also set up signs); and when

we were entering the port, a sentinel call'd to us, and ask'd, What news? Whence we came? &c. Then a felucca met us, with an officer of the *Sanità*, who enquir'd, What news? &c. and took our bolletins of health, and gave us pratique. Early in the afternoon we landed, and observ'd upon the shore many people gazing upon us. During our stay here, we took notice of these particulars.

One morning we saw the grand master coming from mass; many knights went before him: his name is, *Nicholas Cottoner*, of *Majorca*, whose brother was his immediate predecessor; this gentleman is antient, and of mean stature; his habit was a gown with sleeves somewhat like our lawyers, whereon a cross upon the left shoulder, and on his breast he wore another cross; after him follow'd his counsellors and pages. It being the custom for strangers to give him a visit, we went to his palace, and pass'd thro' a hall, where were pictures of all the famous sea-fights the *Maltese* knights have been masters in: at the upper end was a canopy and chair of state. Then we came thro' two or three rooms to the great master, who spoke very kindly to us.

*Brietius* says, the revenue of the order is 300000 aurei, besides what they get from the *Turks*: and the great master hath 60,000 aurei per annum.

The government of *Malta*, and of the *Città Notabile* or *Vecchia*, see in Mr. Ray and my collection of governments.

The knights being divided into several nations, every nation hath its *albergo* or hall, where they dine and sup. We went to that belonging to the *French*; which is a fair building, having a large hall, buttery, &c. There is an albergo design'd for the *English*, but at present nothing besides a void space of ground wall'd in; which the order will not suffer should be put to any use: yet, hoping that the *English* nation may turn Roman Catholics, and have occasion for it, they chuse a prior of *England*: at this time *Carvaliero Mellino* is prior. Every nation hath its superior, one of the antientest amongst them, who wears a cross upon his breast, and another upon his left shoulder, and sits at the upper end. These superiors are the *gran croce*, and of the great master's council. The *English* are now made incapable of having a great master of their nation. He is attended by 24 pages, who must be nobly born; and when they are grown men, they are admitted into the order. The number of knights amounts to some thousands, but most are absent, being either in the galleys

Knights of Malta.

MALTA.

leys or with their friends in their own country. About 800 were now residing in *Malta*.

Such as are taken into the order, must prove their noble descent for four generations, and must swear before the *gran croce* and great master, and vow chastity, poverty and obedience. None can wear the cross till they have been abroad in service three years; but they are usually dispenc'd with after a year. They wear a cross on their left shoulder, and a silver



cross hangs at their breasts, thus shap'd; but the cross they have in their banners is like the *English* cross, and is quarter'd with the great master's arms. The knights take place according to their seniority. They lodge, where they please, in the city.

They were first call'd *hospitalieri*, from an hospital dedicated to *S. John Baptist* at *Hierusalem*. Then they were call'd knights of *Rhodes*; which island they were in possession of from 1308 till 1522, when they were beaten out by *Soliman* the Grand Turk. And *A. D.* 1530, they had *Malta* given them; *Clement VII.* being pope, who was a knight of this order, and *Charles V.* emperor.

They take this oath; which I shall transcribe out of *Bosius* his history *Della S. Religione di S. Gio. Hierosolimitano*, pag. 63.

*Io N. faccio Voto, e prometto. à Dio Omnipotente, alla Beata Maria Sempre Vergine Madre di Dio, & à S. Giovanni Battista d'osservare perpetuamente con l'ajuto di Dio, Vera Ubidenza à qualunque Superiore, che mi farà dato di Dio, e dalla nostra religione; e di più, vivere senza proprio, e d'osservare Castità.*

About the porto are these three cities.  
1. *Città Valetta.* 2. *Città Vittoriosa.* 3. *Città senglea.*

La Città Valetta.

*La Città Valetta* is not much above 100 years old, being begun 1566. It is built upon part of a tongue of land, between the *Marsa* or chief port; and *Marsa Mascietto* (where ships make their quarantine, and in the midst of it is an island, where the lazaretto is built: it seems almost impregnable, having very strong fortifications round, and a steep rocky cliff to the N.W. and S.E. and at the point of land a strong castle, called *Ca. S. Elmo*. Two of the walls bulwarks have large portici (to walk in) built upon them; and on one is a pretty garden and fountain; and near the water-gate is a handsome garden with fountains in the ditch. Great

store of cannon are ready planted on the platforms.

This place was formerly a void space of ground, and in *Arabick* was call'd, *Scob e Ras*; and where *Ca. S. Elmo* is, *La Guardia*. This city is 1500 rod (*canne*) long, and 380 broad. The streets, not yet pav'd, are eight in length, and there are 12 cross streets, all running in strait lines, but the rock they are built on, makes them uneven, there being many ascents and descents, yet the two chief streets are indifferently even; in one of which, chief merchants and citizens live; and in the other, nigh the palace, many knights dwell. *Abela*, in his description of *Malta* or *Malta Illustrata*, says, There are 1891 houses, and 10,744 inhabitants. The houses are generally low built, and all flat roofed, the roofs have a firm plaster, whereon they sleep in the summer nights in the open air without prejudice, the air being very clear; and tho' it is the most southern part of christendom, yet here is usually a fresh and gentle breath of wind that tempers the heat; people living to a good age in this place. The market-place is neat, having a piazza rounded with a portico full of stalls, all built of stone. Great store of provision here every day of all sorts, and for a reasonable rate, though most of it is brought out of *Sicily*; whence they bring beef, veal, lamb, wine, snow from *Ætna*, &c. (Snow is sold for one *tarè per rotam*.) They had pretty store of strawberries at this time, and little fresh cheeses like curds; good little cheeses made of sheeps milk. It is a saying here, *La gallina in sacco, & lo formagio in gabia*; i. e. *Hens in sacks, and cheeses in coops or cages*: For the country people bring those commodities so to market.

Towards the land or S. W. is a strong and high wall, a deep ditch cut into the rock; as are also the bulwarks, and half moons, having deep ditches; and without them, a curious breast-work or counterescarp. Over the gate here is inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

*Fr. Jo. de Valetta sacra domus Hosp. Hierosol. M. Magister periculorum anno superiore à suis militibus populog; Melitæo in obsidione Turcica perpefforumz memor de condenda Urbe nova, eaq; manniis, arcibus & propugnaculis ad sustinendam vim omnem, propulsandosq; inimici Turcæ impetus, aut saltem reprimendos, muniendam, inito cum Proceribus Concilio die Jovis xxviii. Martii, MDLXVI. Deum Omnipotentem Deiparamq; Virginem et Numen tutelare D. Johannem Baptistam Divosq; Cate-*

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*ros multa precatus, ut faustum felixq;  
religioni Christianæ fieret, ac Ordini suo,  
quod inceptabat bene cederet, prima  
Urbis fundamenta in monte ab incolis  
Sceberas vocato jecit, eamque de suo  
nomine Vallettum (dato pro Insignibus in  
parma Miniata aurato Leone) appellari  
Voluit.*

*Fr. Antonius de Paula. M. Mag. invi-  
ctiff. Conditoris tantæq; rei monim. P. C.  
anno ab Urbe fundata LXXVIII.*

Two bow-shoots beyond this wall, there is another very strong, almost finish'd cross from one port to the other, where are good bulwarks, a ditch, and a counterfcarp cut all out of the rock. These bulwarks, and those at the city, are made hollow, to blow up, if there be occasion. Between these two walls is a large and void space of ground, which can receive all the inhabitants in the country, if they should be urged to it by an enemy. On one of the farthest bulwarks, the Capuchins have a convent and gardens. A bulwark that had gunpowder in it, was blown up by lightning a few years since. In this space is a pell-mell of an elliptick figure. These verses at one end ;

*Otia quo pereant, pereantq; cupidinis Artes  
Hæc volis, Equites, aræ parva datur.  
Ludite vos alacres facit hic ad prælia ludus  
Energant vires, Alea, Vina, Venus.*

*De mandato Eminent. M. Magistri Fr. Jo.  
Pauli Lascaris Castellani. Fr. Hen. Leonar-  
di ejus Auditor. F.*

St. John's  
church.

St. John's church is but a small cathedral, not yet finish'd ; the roof whereof was now painting by a knight of the order, who will describe the whole story of that saint. Here are very neat chapels, some richly gilt and painted. The great master hath his seat under a rich canopy on the north side of the altar ; and round about are benches with carpets for the *gran croce*. All the priests that officiate here, wear the *Maltese* cross on their cloaks, as the knights do. A rich marble altar on the south side of the high altar. Under the choir is a handsome vault, where the great masters are buried ; and there are many effigies of great masters, with epitaphs ; viz. to *F. Martin de Redin. F. Jo. de Lascaris, &c.* One of them we transcrib'd.

D. O. M.

F. Antonio di Paula

Mag. Militiæ Hieros. Magistro  
Principi gratissimo splendidissimo  
Qui ob egregias animi dotes

*Vivens in omnibus sui amorem  
Extinctus desiderium excitavit  
Pacem mirificè coluit et affluentiam  
Ordini*

*Vires Opes*

*Addidit auxit.*

*Ampliore munere vallo urbem aggestò  
Cum annum ageret Magisterii xiv.*

*Ætatis supra Octuagesimum*

*Diuturno cum morbo constantè Conflictatur  
Semper se ipso major*

*Piissimè ac religiosissimè quierit in Dno.*

*V. id. Junii anno sal. MDCXXXIII.*

*F. P. Henricus de Merles Beauchamps et  
D. Martinus de Redin Sac. Cath. mag.  
à consiliis bellicis Tholosæ et Navarræ  
Priores, et Jo. de Bernay Villanova  
Ballivus Aquilen. Consanguineus Testa-  
mentarii Executores qui Benefactori  
Marentes H. M. F. C. C.*

There is a cloister of noblewomen of this order, who wear the cross on black upon their breasts and left shoulders.

The knights, on some occasions, wear red garments, which reach down to their feet, and have a white cross before, and another behind.

Seven galleys belong to the order, and in each are 500 men.

Several of the knights have leave to set forth ships against the *Turks* ; and at this time about 20 were abroad.

We saw two vessels, which were newly brought in, that were taken after two days fight.

The *infirmario* or hospital is a handsome building, where great care is taken of all sick persons, cavalieri, and the inhabitants, none being permitted to lie sick in their houses, except the great master and those of the *gran croce*. Every sick person hath two beds for change, when there is need, and they are serv'd after this manner by the knights who attend in their turns. One morning we saw two slaves bring a bier into the middle of the hospital-room, whereon stood the several dishes of meat, &c. Then a cavaliero read a scrawl, wherein the physician had order'd what every patient should have ; and officers are ready to dish it out accordingly in silver plates, which are deliver'd into the hands of the knights that wait ; who immediately carry it to the sick persons beds, which are known by numbers written on the wall. Wounded persons have chambers apart, two and two lie in a room. Every sick person hath a little closet, where he may dress and undress himself. We saw here several pictures describing this story : Three knights of

The hospi-  
tal.

*A legend.* this order were taken prisoners by the *Turks*, and brought before the grand signior, who endeavour'd to make them, by sending priests to them, renounce the christian religion, but they continued stedfast. The grand Turk's daughter observing them, fell in love with them, and told her father, she would endeavour their conversion; after that, she imparted her affection: but they inform'd her of their obligation to live chafly, and discoursed about the christian religion, and their order, and promis'd to shew her the true representation of the virgin *Mary*: so they undertook to carve a piece of wood; but none of them being skilful in that art, they pray'd for assistance, and suddenly appear'd the miracle of the virgin *Mary*'s image exactly shap'd like her. When the Turk's daughter saw this, she turn'd christian, and resolv'd to go with them into *Christendom*, and privately brought them to the sea-side, where they found an empty boat, and launch'd out in it; and having favourable weather, they were in a short time upon the *French* shore, where they landed, and she plac'd herself in a nunnery.

*Castle St. Elmo.* Castle *S. Elmo* is upon the very point of land, having a piazza before it, and under that piazza is a large magazine of corn. (In this city are magazines of oil in stone wells, wood, wine, &c.) We entred the strong outworks of this castle, where the knights are imprison'd for misdemeanors, debts, &c. In the castle itself they are imprison'd for higher offences. Here we went up a tower, which is made within like the tower on the piazza of *S. Mark* at *Venice*; from the top of it we had a large prospect. The soldiers have little rooms for their wives and children.

An *aquæduct* brings water into the new city.

*The slaves prison.* The slaves prison is a fair square building, cloister'd round, where most of the slaves in *Malta* are oblig'd to lodge every night, and to be there about *Ave Mary* time. They have here several sorts of trades, as barbers, taylors, &c. There are about 2000 that belong to the order; most of which were now abroad in the galleys; and there are about 300 who are servants to private persons. This place (*i. e. Malta*) being an island, and difficult to escape out of, they wear only an iron ring or foot-lock. Those that are servants, lodge in their masters houses, when the galleys are at home; but now, lie a nights in this prison. *Jews*, *Moors*, and *Turks* are made slaves here, and are publickly sold in the market. A stout fellow may be bought (if he be an in-

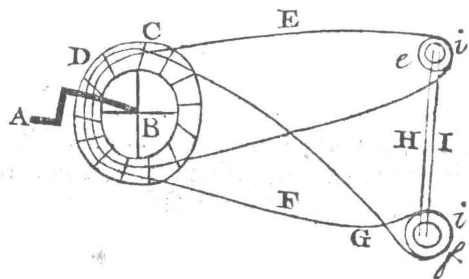
ferior person) for 120 or 160 scudi of *SKIPPON. Malta*. The *Jews* are distinguish'd from the rest by a little piece of yellow cloth on their hats or caps, &c. We saw a rich *Jew* who was taken about a year before, who was sold in the market that morning we visited the prison for 400 scudi; and supposing himself free, by reason of a passport he had from *Venice*, he struck the merchant that bought him; whereupon he was presently sent hither, his beard and hair shaven off, a great chain clapp'd on his legs, and bastinado'd with 50 blows.

The *Turks* when they deny a thing, and say nothing, draw their hands under their chins.

In the great master's stable were above 50 good horses, and as many mules and asses. He and some of the *gran croce* have coaches.

Mr. *Ray* having a bill for money, the merchant on whom it was drawn, went with him to a notary, and before him declared, Mr. *Ray* declared he had received it; and then the notary writ in *Latin* on a paper, and Mr. *Ray* laying his hand upon the paper, signified as much as if he had set his hand to it.

We saw the manner of preparing cotton for sale: after it is gather'd out of the co'd, they separate it thus from the seed, with this engine.



*The cotton engine.* A is the handle that turns a wheel B, which moving from C to D, brings the string E from E to C, and makes another string F put cross at G, turn a little wheel or pulley *if*, and move from *i* to *f* contrary to the pulley *ie*, which moves from *i* to E. *HI* are two irons fix'd in those pulleys that lie close enough to draw the cotton through to *H*, but the seed stays behind at *I*. They anoint the irons with oil. After this separation, they strike the cotton with a bow-string, as hatters do when they prepare their wooll and hair for hats. They sell cotton here for about 50 scudi the *cantare*, which is equal to 116 *English* pounds.

In hot weather they seldom work up their cotton, which is usually laid up in magazines under the walls of *Città Valetta*.

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Anife and cummin is mowed about . . . and the feed is cleaned from the chaff by a sieve. These are sold for seven, eight, or nine scudi the *cantare*. The last year they sold 7000 *cantari*.

The armory.

The armory at the great master's palace we saw by the favour of a comandador, who civilly shew'd us a long and high-roofed room, filled with arms for 30,000 men. The arms are kept in good order. We observ'd a leather cannon, having the arms of *Wignacourt* great master, who defended *Malta* against the *Turks*. We saw also a little room full of arms, and walk'd to an upper portico of the palace, where were fair and large cages of birds; then came into a hall where is painted the several circumstances of the siege of *Malta*.

Cavalier *Spinola*, a *Genoese*; and secretary of the treasury, has a neat palace, which we saw; it hath handsome rooms, well adorn'd with pictures, maps, &c.

On the eighth of *September* the *Turks* retir'd from *Malta*, and ever since the great master on that day holds a sword while the epistle is reading.

The Carmelites cloister.

We cross'd over the port to *Città Vittoriosa*, and visited the Carmelite monks, who have a little cloister, and many small gardens; in every one of which is a well, and in one a grotto, with a spring of water that makes a little pool. Here *Sig. Alfonso D'esclaus*, consul for the *English* and *Dutch* nations accompanying us, produc'd a paper written at *Bristol* in *English*, being a certificate under the hands of five merchants, *Tho. Speed*, &c. that two women, quakers, . . . *Evans* and *Anna Chivers*, some time since prisoners in *Malta*, were safely arriv'd at *Weymouth* in *Dorsetshire*, *A. D.* 1663. Which persons *Sig. Desclaus* reliev'd and freed out of the inquisition, where they had been kept three years; and the consul undertaking to send them home, he gave 500 scudi bond for their return. Mr. Ray translated the certificate into *Latin*, and we both attested it was faithfully done, before father *Polycarpo* and a *German* friar of the same order.

Città Vittoriosa.

*Città Vittoriosa*, formerly call'd *il Borgo del Castello* (*S. Angelo*) à mare, is large, upon a neck of land that runs into the port; the castle built upon the very point: the streets are narrow: 782 houses, and 3063 inhabitants here. For the defending itself against the *Turks* 1565, it is now call'd, *The Victorious City*. And over a gate is the inscription following,

D. O. M.

Sub verè aureo diuq; felici moderamine  
Seren. Principis M. M. F. Alofii de  
Wignacourt.

*Dum Victam cupiunt Thraces auxere trophæis  
Victricem nivea me reparante Cruce  
Principis Egregii longâ nunc pace fruentem  
Munere jura Regunt, mania porta tegunt.*

We cross'd over by boat the haven between *la Città Vittoriosa* and *Senglea*, call'd also *l'Isola*, where is the fort of *S. Michael*: 994 houses; 4050 inhabitants here; walls and bulwarks about it; and for defending itself against the *Turks*, hath deserv'd the title of *la Città Invitta*. A chain is drawn from hence to the *Borgo del Castello*, that the ships and galleys, which lie here, may not go out without leave. Here they repair and build vessels. We row'd then to the further end of the great haven, where is great store of mud, and wild-fowl very many.

Many gardens about these cities.

Hiring each of us an ass for four *tari* an ass, (which beasts stand ready at the gate to be let) we rode out into the country, and observ'd our asses to have their noses slit for the better fetching of their breath; and when we first went out they carried us very fast without the encouragement of whip or spur, but afterward they grew duller. At four miles distance from the new city we arrived at a village called *Casal Kurmi*, a large place, where *St. George's* church is very neat, and the altars curiously carv'd and adorn'd with statues, &c. wrought out of the *Malta* stone. About two miles farther we came to *Casal Sebucb*, where *S. Philip's* church is a pretty building, with neat altars, &c. This is counted the biggest *Casal* in the island, and is called by some, *Milano di Malta*, having about 500 inhabitants in it. All the houses here are low built (as they are in all the villages) and flat roofed, and most of them without windows towards the street and highway. The people live neatly, having orange gardens, &c. We were civilly entertain'd by one that lives in this place, whose name is *Gioseppe de Mege*. The country, we observ'd, is most or all of it rocky, with a little surface of earth, which is industriously improv'd, and parcell'd out into closes and small plots, divided by walls of stone. At this time, being *May 15*, we saw them reaping of corn. Store of pigeons in the *Casals*, which none dare shoot.

*Abela* in his *Malta illustrata* says, there are 16,000 *terre lavoratticcie salmate*, half of which is sown every year, and produces 70,000 or 80,000 *salme* of corn; whereof 40,000 *salme* of barley.

They make also every year of *cimino* agro 3000 *cantara*; and of sweet cummin

12,000 cantara, and about 14,000 cantara of cotton; which is sold abroad.

They sell much of their grapes in the market, and therefore make not above 150 (sometimes 300) butts of wine.

The island Gozo produces by estimation, about a third of what Malta produces.

The product of Malta is counted worth 760,000 scudi, and that of Gozo 250,000 scudi.

They suffer no muck or dung of horses, &c. to lie in the highways, but immediately carry it away in baskets, as at Gaunt, &c. in Flanders.

There are about 35 Casals or villages in Malta, and they say about 25,000 fighting men.

Four miles from Sebuch, we dined in a cloister of bare-footed Franciscans, at the Borgo or Rabbato of the old city, called *Citta Notabile*, and gave them eight tari of Sicily. A little distance from hence stands a pillar, whereon they say St. Paul preach'd, and his voice was heard all the island over; and near it is the grotto of St. Paul, but big enough to receive two men, where they dig a white earth, they make a *terra sigillata* of. Over the grotto or cave is a small chapel, where is kept, as a relique, the hand of S. Publius, and the walls hung with pictures of knights and ladies of this order of Hierosalem, canonized for their sanctity. At the grotto are these two inscriptions.

*Giubelei et gratie Concesse da N. S. Paolo V. in questa Grotta di S. Paolo concede indulg. plen. et remissione di tutti li peccati in perpet. à tutti li fideli che confesse et commun. visiteranno il detto loco Sto. nella festività di S. S. Pietro et Paolo, di S. Luca, della conversione di S. Paolo, di S. Barthol. di S. Cecilia et ogni di giorni 100 di indulg. alli peregrini indulg. plen. perp. il di del natale indulg. plenaria, chi celebra la messa nel di della Commemorazione di morti et per tutta l'ottava tutti Lunedì e mercoledì per tutto l'anno in perpetuo libera una anima dal purgatorio, il di di S. Publio indulg. plen. come pare per brevi Spediti à di x. e xxx. di Sep<sup>bre</sup> et à di viii. di 9<sup>bre</sup> 1608.*

Under the marble effigies of Alofius de Wignacourt:

*Emo et Revmo Dno. Fratri Alofio de Wignacourt S. R. H. magno Magistro et insularum Melitæ et Gausos Principi meritissimo. Qui Sacrum Pauli Apostoli Cryptam mole annorum vetustam, in novam et elegantiore formam reduxit*

*ac in ea collegium erexit atq; dotavit anno Dni. MDCVIII. idem collegium Beneficiorum non immemor, Fundatori Monum. pos. anno Sal. MDCLXI.*

SKIPPON.

A little cave just by which is made a charnel house, where mass is said every day.

The *Citta Notabile* is situated on a hill well walled about; there are some new fortifications not finished. It is indifferently large, but meanly built, and not many inhabitants in it, considering its bigness. The bishop hath a palace here. In the cathedral the grand master hath his seat, and they preserve a sword in this church, that was left here by Charles the fifth. The Carmelites, Augustines, and another order of Franciscans, have convents in and about this city.

See the government in my collection, &c.

Two miles from hence we came to *Boschetto*, the grand master's pleasure house, built square, with four towers. In the middle is a hall painted with stories of *Verdala* grand master and cardinal. We had here a great prospect round the island, and saw Sicily; a descent from the house into long and large gardens, set thick with olive and orange trees, &c. A *vivarium* for rare animals but at this time there was nothing remarkable. Several fountains and sports of water. Through the middle of the gardens, is a strait walk, between pillars, about which vines twist themselves, and in the summer make a long arbor.

Boschetto, or the palace of Monte Verdala.

At S. Antonia, a village, the grand master hath another pleasant garden.

The women in Malta are counted infamous; they are generally habited as at Catania and Syracuse, in black, and cover their faces with a black peak.

A Cantare is equal to 116 lb. English. 100 Rotæ = 172 lb. English. This Rotæ is also used in Sicily.

Measures.

We were much disturbed every night with gnats, they call *moschetti*, which yepoimed our faces and hands more than those we have in England.

The butchers kill all their meat without the new city, nigh the sea-side.

The common people eat chich-peafe raw in the summer-time.

Turkish slaves and Moors are the usual servants in Malta.

The cats of this island are much in esteem; they are of a curious dark griseous colour.

We saw no beggars here within the new city, &c. but only without the gates.

SKIPPON.

The natives of the country speak little or no *Italian*, but a kind of *Arabick*, like that the *Moors* speak; but in the cities, most speak *Italian* very well.

In *Malta* they reckon the hours of the day as we do.

Every *Dutch*, *English* or *Hamburg* vessel that enters this port, pays a pistole to the consul.

About eight or ten miles from *Città Valetta*, is the *Cala di S. Paolo*, or the place where *S. Paul* landed, and handled a viper without hurt: and since that, they say, there have been no vipers or snakes in the island; and that they were converted into stone. Here, and in other places, great variety of stones representing animals, and some they call serpents eyes, serpents teeth, tongues and eggs. *Bastoni di S. Paolo*, &c. The serpents teeth are the teeth of a sharke petrify'd.

We took a licence to depart, and a bill of health for *Messina*, which costs two *tari*.

Bill of health.

*Fr. Nicolaus de la Durandier miles Ordinis. Sti. Johannis Hier. Ven'blis. lingua Franciæ Castellanus sive præses magis. Cur. Castell. Melit. Universis et singulis præsentibus nostras literas visuris, lecturis pariter et audituris, salutem, fidem facimus et in verbo veritatis attestamus. Quali si parteno da questa isola di Malta Giovanni Wray d'eta anni 35. Filippo Skippon d'eta anni 22. Inglese per esser (a Dio Piacendo) in Messina et tutti luoghi di passaggio alli quali doung; capiterano se gli potrà dare liberamente ogni buon ricetta e sicura prattica, perche qui per la Divina gratia regna buona sanità senza sospetto alcuno di morbo contagioso, ne d'altre mal influenze. In cujus rei testim. datum Melite in hac Civitate Vallet. die xxvi. mensis Maii, 1664.*

Under this was a large seal, and this name subscrib'd,

*Le Chr. Fr. N. de la Durandiere Castell.*

Below this,

*Bap'ta. Gregs. Barbara de magn. Cur. Castell. Melit.*

*Malta* island is 60 miles in circuit, 12 miles broad, and 20 long.

Five miles from it is the island of *Gozo*, 30 miles about, eight broad, and twelve long.

Between *Malta* and *Gozo* (*Gaulos*) lies a little island, call'd *Comino*, which formerly was call'd *Epbæstia*, five miles in circuit. Good store of corn grows there.

About noon the 17th of *May*, after the padrone of our felucca had his oars deliver'd to him, which were secur'd by an officer during our stay in *Malta*, as we took boat, and deliver'd our licence to depart, to an officer, giving him a piece of money: then we rowed by *Torre Orsa*, a fort on the other side of the haven's mouth, where a guard examin'd us, whither we were going; and gave us leave to be gone. We had a calm and smooth sea, and rowed all the way; and in the evening spied some boats near the shore of *Sicily*, which we fear'd might have been *Turks*, therefore delay'd our passage to the *Sicilian* shore till it was dark, and then arriv'd at the *primoterreno* or first land; whence we went close by the shore, where the guards and sentinels asked us, whence we came? what news? &c. And then we came to *Punto Circiolo*, where we slept in our felucca till morning. We observ'd this night the bubbles of sea-water, made by the strokes of the oars, shine like great sparks of fire; as we took notice going by sea in the night from *Genoa*.

*May 18.* We rowed *ribba, ribba, or terra, terra; i. e.* near the shore-side, and saw many huge and long nets laid for catching of the thynny fish; and in the afternoon reach'd *Syracuse*: where we stay'd all night, and made observations; which see, *May 6.* pag. 616.

The curious will be pleas'd with the following specimen of the language of *Malta*.

LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.
Deus	allhe	Cœnum	tagmes	Aurum	deheb
Cœlum	femma	Tonitru	raat	Argentum	fidda
Stella	keucba	Nubes	sehab	Gramen	zara
Ignis	nar	Pluvia	scita	Flos	zahar
Fumus	dochan	Nix	escilg	Arbor	figira
Cineres	armier	Glacies	nida	Musca	dobien
Aer	aria	Ventus	riah	Piscis	haut
Aqua	'elma	Sol	scems	Avis	asfur
Terra	ard	Luna	kamar	Bestia	dibiba
Pulvis	trab	Saxum	chagiara	Lignum	chatab

Radix

SKIPPON.

L A T I N.	M A L T E S E.	L A T I N.	M A L T E S E.	L A T I N.	M A L T E S E.
Radix	eruk	Septentrio	sepentrion	Mors	meur
Cortex	kfcira	Meridies	nufs naar	Salus	facha
Folium	uaraka	Multitudo	gimiaa	Morbûs	mard
Semen	ziria	Paucitas	ftita	Robur	kava
Pinna	pinna	Unum	vahed	Debilitas	oglubia
Squama	kifcira	Duo	tenein	Dolor	ugieh
Roftrum	muchar	Tres	tliata	Mas	teffel
Ala	givienah	Quatuor	erbaa	Fœmina	teflah
Penna	kallem	Quinque	chamfa	Fertilis	galiela
Ovum	baida	Sex	fetta	Sterilis	chaulia
Crinis	fciaar	Septem	febar	Maturus	mißfiura
Cornu	kurun	Octo	tmenia	Sapientia	elf
Cutis	gibin	Novem	tiffaa	Stultitia	gen
Cauda	denb	Decem	aafcera	Fidelitas	fedelta
Lac	halib	Undecim	hidafcer	Perfidia	finat
Sanguis	dem	Tredecim	tlitafc	Mendacium	gdeba
Cerebrum	moch	Quatuorde-	herbatafc	Fortitudo	kaua
Os, Offis	aadam	cim		Crudelitas	kaffi
Caro	leham	Quindecim	thamftafc	Patientia	pacenza
Adeps	fimin	Sexdecim	fcetafc	Liberalitas	liberalita
Caput	ras	Septende-	febatafc	Avaritia	feftia
Facies	ug	cim		Fœlicitas	felicita
Oculus	ain	Octodecim	tementafc	Miferia	miferia aks
Auris	veden	Novemde-	tiffaatafc	Divitiæ	gana
Nafus	nicher	cim		Paupertas	fakar
Os, Oris	halc	Viginti	afcerin	Lux	pau
Lingua	lifien	Triginta	telatin	Tenebræ	delam
Dens	finien	Quadraginta	erbain	Umbrae	del
Collum	eunk	Quinquagin-	chamffin	Pulchritudo	sbiacha
Tergum	dahar	ta		Deformitas	kruia
Pectus	feder	Sexaginta	ftettin	Albus	abiad
Humerus	fpalla	Septuaginta	fcabain	Niger	efued
Mamma	bizulla	Octoginta	tmenin	Ruber	achmar
Cofta	dualla	Nonaginta	tiffain	Viridis	achuar
Venter	zak	Centum	mio	Sonus	dak
Brachium	drieh	Refta	drit	Silentium	skiet
Manus	id	Curva	maugia	Vox	aiat
Digitus	fabâ	Acuta	tberen	Dulcis	helu
Femur	cinta	Obtufa	tiffahak	Amarus	mor
Tibia	verk	Agger	kares	Salfus	mielah
Pes	rigil	Poffa	thaufora	Calor	lara
DigitusPedis	fabat regil	Dies	nahar	Frigus	bard
Genu	rekobt	Nox	leil	Humiditas	nied
Calx	tiehrigilek	Mane	floda	Siccitas	ffot
Cor	kalb	Meridies	nous nahar	Gravitas	kobria
Pulmo	pilmun	Vesper	affar	Levitas	chafif
Hepar	fuiot	Æftas	faif	Durities	kaua
Viscera	mißaren	Hiems	fcitua	Mollities	merchi
Vir	iragel	Ver	chariffa	Lævis	chafif
Mulier	mara	Autumnus	rebjaa	Asper	achrafç
Mons	gebel	Infans	fgir	Tenax	ftinat
Vallis	bosk	Senex	fiech	Benedictio	barka
Mare	bahar	Memoria	tefkir	Maledictio	fachta
Fluvius	fu viet	Oblivio	neffa	Preservatio	tarfa
Longus	tuil	Vifus	tara	Deftroftio	chaffak
Brevis	kafir	Cœcitas	ama	Credere	temen
Latus	gemb	Auditus	fmich	Dubitare	tudubita
Auguftus	daiak	Surditas	truffin	Cogitare	tachsep
Altus	aali	Olfactus	teschin	Inquirere	tefetefs
Humilis	humili	Guftus	gof	Invenire	fib
Oriens	leuant	Tactus	mefs	Defiderium	fciouka
Occidens	ponent	Vita	thaia	Placere	togiob



SKIPPON.	L A T I N.	MALTESE.	L A T I N.	MALTESE.	L A T I N.	MALTESE.
	Displicere	matagiob	Colligere	gimieh	Licitum	fcirak
	Compassio	chaniena	Spargere	derri	Facile	facile
	Pudor	testehi	Pater	missier	Difficile	difficile
	Amor	chaba	Avus	nanno	Utile	feida
	Odiūm	lagad	Filius	leben	Noxium	deni
	Gaudium	ferh	Filia	el bent	Tutum	figur
	Tristitia	kalbifeuda	Frater	ach	Periculofum	perikulus
	Spes	spranza	Soror	ocht	Prosperum	prospero
	Metus	beza	Patruelis	barba	Adverfum	contrario
	Ira	kolera	Maritus	zeugi	Addere	zid
	Rifus	dahek	Uxor	el mara	Auferre	tenachi
	Fletus	beka	Vidua	armella	Medium	nofs
	Fames	giueh	Virgo	beneita	Extremum	ftrema
	Edere	ekel	Herus	feid	Apex	nathal
	Bibere	ifcirob	Servus	fervitur	Fundus	tieh
	Somnus	erkad	Discipulus	telamid	Dextra	dritta
	Somnium	hol	Amicus	chabib	Siniftra	fceluk
	Loqui	hadet	Hostis	adu	Surfum	fuk
	Canere	tegani	Pratum	galka	Deorfum	esfel
	Parturire	uliada	Docere	talem	Anterius	kodiem
	Stare	kaiem	Laus	tefcher	Posterius	lura
	Sedere	okod	Minæ	tedet	Interius	gava
	Surgere	kum	Rex	fultan	Exterius	barra
	Cadere	aka	Subditus	fudditto	Magnum	kbir
	Ambulare	emffi	Lex	ligi	Parvum	fgir
	Currere	igiri	Tributum	charag	Æquale	fava
	Volare	ithir	Emerere	tifctri	Plenum	mimli
	Claudicare	tezzopin	Vendere	tebieh	Vacuum	firah
	Natare	taub	Mutuari	teslef	Otium	otio
	Saltare	akbes	Accomodare	teffani	Negotium	negotio
	Titubare	biza	Promittere	tuiald	Simile	halu
	Ducere	gibn	Medicus	tabib	Diffimile	mufcbahalu
	Sequi	feguitani	Judex	chalef	Habere	andu
	Tuffis	tiffaul	Innocens	innocent	Carere	maandusc
	Singultio	tetfauak	Nocens	chati	Jungere	ezid
	Sternutatio	ifcaol	Condemnare	condemna	Separare	taazel
	Morfus	gediem	Abfolvere	tachfer	Dare	taati
	Salivare	lahab	Homicidium	katil	Accipere	tiechu
	Vomere	retbava	Factum	mamul	Recufare	matrig
	Mingere	tibul	Pœna	torment	Incipere	tebda
	Cacare	tachara	Præmium	rigal	Concludere	taglak
	Sudare	tiarek	Pax	pace	Mittere	tebaat
	Pedere	tiffa	Bellum	guerra	Prehendere	tiechu
	Ructare	neffs	Pugnare	tekumbati	Quæftio	geliada
	Pellere	keci	Victoria	vittoria	Responsio	joab
	Premere	zum	Arma	armi	Rogare	fali
	Trahere	tegibet	Sacerdos	kaffis	Concedere	vide dare
	Fodere	tazak	Vorum	vada	Negare	nekar
	Plantare	tizira	Precatio	tlib	Ferrum	chadid
	Serere	taglak	Ens	feif	Ego	anna
	Metere	tahfat	Nihil	ffeif	Tu	ent
	Lavare	chaffil	Nomen	effem	Ille	hue
	Percutere	tahbat	Bonum	taieb	Nos	nehen
	Secare	tefferra	Malum	hazin	Vos	entu
	Frangere	tekfer	Verum	tabelhak	Illi	hom
	Aperire	eftah	Faffum	falc	Pecunia	flus
	Claudere	taglak	Neceffarium	neceffaris		