


THE TRAVELS
OF
PETER MUNDY,
IN EUROPE AND ASIA,
1608-1667.

EDITED BY
LT.-COL. SIR RICHARD CARNAC TEMPLE, BT., C.I.E.,
EDITOR OF 'A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF COUNTRIES
ROUND THE BAY OF BENGAL.'

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MCMXIV.



sort of Buffaloes, whose hornes serve in the makeing of Indian [composite] Bowes, addinge divers other materialls, as sinnewes, strong glew, wood, etts., being of the same forme of your turkish bowes, and as faire and rich.

In the aforesaid deserts of Bengala are very many Rinoserosses, heere called Ghendas [*gendā*]¹, whose skinne is very thick and hard, lyeinge in plates over his bodye, with one horne standinge on his nose, as high as a Tall horse, but made in proportion like a hogge. This by relation; for as yett I have not seene any, Although there was one sent by Zeffe Ckaune [Saif Khān] to the Kinge, which was on the way when wee came towards Puttana, but wee mist him by reason wee came the Horse way, where our Carts would not passe. One Nundollol [Nandā Lāl], that bought some Cloth of mee at Puttana, proffered mee in a few dayes (if I would stay soe longe) To procure mee a Younge one for a small matter. Hee had $\frac{3}{4}$ of a hundred weight of their hornes to sell. In Poroonia [Purnea], Acktayar Ckauns Jagguere [Ikhtiyār Khān's *jāgīr*]², who is his Master, there bee heards of them of 30 or 40 together, which they hunt and kill with launces on horseback, striking them in the fundament the rest of their body not soe easely peirced through, such is the hardness of their skinne, of which they also make bucklers, but not of soe good esteeme as the others, by reason of their thicknes, weight and stubbornenes [stiffness, toughness]. Of theis hornes they make Cupps, rings and Churees [*chūrī*, bracelet], Circles or small hoopes, which weomen weare on their wrists, they being of great esteeme, as are the rings and

¹ Mundy has here made the mistake of putting in an *h* where there is none in the vernacular: an error still commonly perpetrated, as in "gharry" for *gārī*, a carriage.

² See *ante*, note on p. 163. Sa'id Khān died in 1605—1606, and it is therefore unlikely that his follower, Ikhtiyār Khān, was alive so late as 1632, as Mundy's statement would seem to imply, though no doubt his *jāgīr* would still pass under his name.

Cupps, especially of some sorts. From Sousarame [Sāsārām], not findeing the Carts there, wee went back to Macraen or Sherepore [Makrain or Sherpur]¹, in all 14 Course this day.

The 25th November 1632. Wee came altogether to Sousarame againe (5 course).

The 26th November 1632. Betweene Sousarame and this place (Khorumavad [Khurramābād² now Jahānābād], 5 course) wee had such another adventure as wee found betwene Jannakeis Sarae, and Shecundra³. Another litle girle, whoe (as shee said), because one day her Master tooke hold of her to have forced her, shee cryeing out, it came to her mistris cares, whoe thereupon groweing jealous of her, with a hott spitt burnt her mouth and hands, soe to disfigure her, whereupon her master gave her her libertie, and bidd her shifte for herselfe. The soares of the burninge were yett fresh. This was even served as the other for reasons before mentioned.

The 27th and 28th November 1632. Some 2 Course from Ckoia ca Sarae [Khwāja kā Sarā at Kathjū] (6 course), wee mett greate droves of Kine and Buffaloes, in number about 700, taken from the Gawares [*ganwārs*, villagers] hereabouts⁴ by the sonne of Mirza Monchere [Mirzā Manuchihr]⁵, whoe yesterday being in fight with them, had 7 horsemen slaine and 20 other hurt, meeteing some of them in our waye ([to] Cajoore ke Sara [Khajūrā], 10 course)⁶. Of theis kinde of broyles, there is perpetuallie

¹ See *ante*, *Relation* VIII. p. 133.

² See *ante*, *Relation* VIII. p. 129. In the outward journey Mundy gives the distance between Sāsārām and Khurramābād as 6 *kos*.

³ See *ante*, *Relation* VIII. p. 88.

⁴ Here is a marginal note—"Pillage taken from the Gawares." The *Harl. copy* adds—"I meane booty."

⁵ See *ante*, *Relation* VIII. p. 132.

⁶ On the outward journey the party also halted at Sāwant, between Kathjū and Khajūrā.

The 20th December 1632. (Ra herbuns [Ahīrbans]¹ ca Sarae). Neere Etaya [Etāwa] there was a new Munare a makeinge with a great heape of heads lyeing by them, ready to bee immortered. After I was past through, it was told mee the Kinge had sent thither two great Rynocerosses to bee kept and fedd, which I was then ignorant of, otherwise I had seene them, but now it was too late, it being neere night, and 5 or 6 course back.

The 21th December 1632. (Perozahad [Firozābād], 17 Course). Not anythinge more then ordinairie.

The 22th December 1632. Wee came to Agra (14 course), where I was loveinglye received by my good freinds Mr Fremlen and Mr Robinson², Mr Yard³ being gon downe with the Caphila [kāfila] to which I was appoynted. And heere is an end of this tedious Journey to Puttana [Patna], haveing gon in our returne from thence 281 $\frac{3}{4}$ Course, which is 422 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Agra lyes from Surat by my Judgment neere N.E. by E., and Puttana lyes from Agra neere about E., betwene all which places noe great difference in the manner of the Soyle, People, Language, Customes, Cattle, beasts, fowle, trees, fruites, Herbs, etts., only about Agra, it lyeing more to the North, I meane in

¹ See *ante*, *Relation VIII.*, note on p. 86.

² See *ante*, *Relation VIII.*, note on p. 80, for John Robinson's election as a factor. In February 1633, when Mundy left Agra, Robinson remained as second of that factory. In 1634 he was at Surat desiring "further employment," having "outlived his contract." He appears to have changed his mind, for in December of that year he sailed for England with Captain Weddell as one of the Council on board the *Jonas*. During the voyage he ordered "the inhuman and unjust whipping" of Robert Griffin, an apprentice, for which action the sum of twenty marks was deducted from his wages by order of the Court of Committees. See *English Factories, 1630—1634*, pp. 282, 324; 1634—1636, pp. 58, 77, 86; *Court Minutes, 1635—1639*, p. 107.

³ See *ante*, *Relation V.*, note on p. 24, for John Yard's arrival in India. In February 1633 he was sent as assistant to Thomas Thimbleby to buy cotton goods at Broach (see *English Factories, 1630—1633*, p. 282), and there Mundy found him, as appears in *Relation XVI.*

Beasts.

Such beasts as are heere, and that wee have alsoe in England, bee horses, oxen, deere, Sheepe, Goates, hares, doggs¹, ratts, etts. Of the latter there are a sort called Goose², that are as bigg as a prettie pigg of 10 or 12 dayes old. Of other sorts there are Eliphants, Rinoseroses, Cammells of diver sorts, Buffaloes wilde and Tame, Lyons, Tigers, Leopards, Muncxies, Musk catts [musk deer], Shawgoses³, Nilgaues [*nīlgāi*], Roses [*rojh*]⁴, Antellopps, Wolves, Jacalls, Foxes, etts.

Fowle.

Of Fowle there bee Geese, Ducks, henns, Pidgeons, Hawkes, Kites, Crowes, Swallowes, sparrowes; only att Agra amonge the Kings Fowle I sawe one of our kinde of Turkies or Ginny Henns⁵, and a Parratt with a horne on his head⁶. Of other kindes in India, the Saroes⁷, Pellicans, Paioro [*mayūr*, peacock], Flumengo, wilde Peacocks, Cranes, Turtle Doves of severall sorts, Parratts, and many other both great and small land and water fowle; Also great Batts [flying-fox], such as are att Mohillia⁸, of three quarters of a yard betwene the poynts of the winges. A Saros is the biggest flyeing Fowle that I have yett seene,

¹ The *Harl.* copy adds "Catts."

² *Ghūs*, the bandicoot rat (*mus bandicota*).

³ *Shāhgaus*, properly *shāhgawaz*, a common name in Bengal for the *sāmbār*.

⁴ See *Relations* XII. and XVI. pp. 182, 230, for notes on these animals.

⁵ See *Relation* VI. p. 60.

⁶ Mundy probably means a cockatoo brought from the Indian Archipelago.

⁷ *Sāras*, the red-headed or great grey crane (*grus antigone*).

⁸ See *Relation* IV. p. 14. Compare Finch (in Purchas), ed. Macle hose, IV. 29: "On the trees [at Surat] are infinite number of those great bats, which wee saw at Saint Augustines, hanging by the clawes on the boughes making a shrill noise. This fowle the people say, ingendreth in the eare; on each wing it hath a hooke, and giveth the yong sucke."

1632-1637 – Travels of Peter Mundy

1914temple, 4822 – Temple, 1914. Travels of Peter Mundy, vol. 2
November 1632

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[172]

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[186] 20 December 1632.

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[21 Dec he is in Firozabad, 22 Dec reaches Agra]

[307] Animals in India

Of other sorts there are Eliphants, Rinoserosses, Cammells of divers sorts, Buffaloes wilde and Tame, Lyons, Tigers, Leopards [etc]

1919temple, 5623 – Temple, 1919. Travels of Peter Mundy, vol. 3 pt. 1

Travel to China along the coast of Cambodia

June 1637

Champa = about North Vietnam

[156]

The Coast of Champa very hilly, barren, rocky and sandy, abounding (by report) with wild beasts as Elephantts, Rinocrosses, Tygers etts. The Coast of Cochinchina better to see to, beeing low and levell.

1919 temple, 3674 – Temple, 1919. Travels of Peter Mundy, vol. 3 pt. 2

Travel in Achein in 1638

[332]

[The King of Achein allowed the English to build a factory]

Mr Edward Knipe Cheiffe off the Factory hath bin offten abroad with him on hunting off wild beasts, and once among the rest there was killed a shee Rinoceros with a yong one in her belly. She had no horne on her Nose as the Males.

* Edward Knipe was chief of the English Factory at Achin.