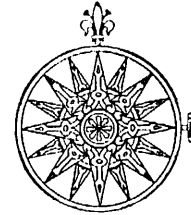
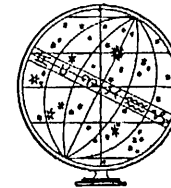


# MY VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD



BY FRANCESCO CARLETTI

A 16TH CENTURY FLORENTINE MERCHANT



TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN

BY HERBERT WEINSTOCK



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metropolitan cities, only one of the others, seventy-five of those called *biam*, and sixteen garrisons. The tributaries are 4,052,471.

More inland is Shansi, the province that has as its principal city Lanchihonfú, and which has thirteen metropolitan cities, one of those called *ziú*, seventy-nine of those others, and five garrisons. The tributaries are 7,925,185.

Next follows that of Ukwam, toward the north, the metropolis of which is Buchianfú. It has fifteen metropolitan cities, thirteen of the others, ninety-six of those called *biam*, and thirty-two of those in which the soldiers are. The tributaries number 4,335,590.

Nearby lies Sushuen, toward the west, and along the sea there is Fukian. The first has as its chief city Shianto-ufu; it has eight metropolitan cities, twenty of those other *ziú*, of *biam* one hundred, and of garrisons eighteen. The tributaries are 2,104,270. The other province has as its metropolis Hokwifú, and it has eight of these cities, one of the others, fifty-three of those which are called *biam*, and sixteen garrisons; its tributaries are 2,082,677.

Continuing along the coast, there is Canton. Its principal city at that time was called Conchifú, taking its name from that of the governor—which is to say viceroy—who was there. It has ten of these metropolitan cities, seven of the others, sixty-nine of those called *biam*, and fifteen garrisons; its tributaries are 1,978,022.

More inland are Cansei and, toward the west, Fonam, which the interpreter said was the province in which grow the animals that make musk. The first has as its principal city Kwidenfú, and of these it has eleven, of the others forty-six, of those called *biam* fifty-seven, and of garrisons ten; its tributaries number 1,054,767. The other province has as its metropolis a city with the same name as the province; and

of those called *fu* it has twenty-two, thirty-eight of the others, forty-four of the third kind, and no garrisons. Its tributaries are 1,433,110.

The last is called Kwichufú, near Cansei, at the border of the kingdom of Cochin China, toward the west, and to the east and south it has the sea, with an infinite number of islands affording protection for its mainland and defending it so well that to draw near it in ships is very difficult. Of the cities called *fu* it has eight, four of those called *ziú*, and none of those called *biam*, in place of which it has eighteen of those places called *goi*, which are garrisons of soldiery. It has not very many tributaries, they numbering only 512,288.

In the kingdom of Cochin China, which is included in the aforesaid books, and which is also called Anan, there are fourteen small provinces, regions in which are found the much-prized aloes-wood,\* much gold, and many of the animals called rhinoceroses or *badà*, as well as elephants. And there also, according to what the Chinese wrote in the aforesaid books of geography, lives a certain sort of wild men who are hairy but of ordinary stature, and who have tails. And they say that these men speak a language of their own. And *zinzin* is what the Chinese call these men—if that is what, because of resemblances in certain parts, they should be called. And it is said that in order to capture them, they prepare and leave at the places where these *zinzin* often go many and varied things to eat and, particularly, much wine, so that with it the *zinzin* become drunk. And when that hour arrives, the Chinese fall upon them from behind and take them without difficulty.

And the sole reason for capturing these men—or animals,

\* Translator's note. The shrub *Aquilaria agallocha*, not the West Indian "aloe-wood" (*Sebesten sebestena*). Burned, it supplies perfume, the Biblical "aloes."