



Je ne fay rien  
sans  
**Gayeté**

*(Montaigne, Des livres)*

Ex Libris  
José Mindlin





# THE DUTCH SURVAY.

Wherein are related  
and truly discoursed, the chiefeſt loſſes and  
acquirements, which have paſt betweene the Dutch  
and the Spaniards, in theſe laſt ſoure yeares Warres of the  
Netherlands, with a comparatiue ballancing and eſtimation  
of that which the Spaniards haue got in the Dutchies of *Cleene* and  
*Iuliers*, with that which they haue loſt vnto the  
Dutch and Perſians, in *Braſilia*, *Lima*,  
and *Ormuz*.

VVhereunto are annext the *Mansfeldian*  
motiues, directed vnto all Colonels, Lieutenant-Co-  
'nells, Sergeant Majors, priuate Captaines, inferiour Offi-  
cers, and Souldiers, whoſe ſeruiſe is engag'd in this pre-  
ſent expedition, vnder the conduct and command of the  
moſt illuſtrious Prince ERNESTVS,  
Earle of *Mansfield*.

---

AT LONDON  
Printed by *Edward Allde*, for  
NATHANIEL BUTTER  
1625.





TO THE RIGHT  
HONOURABLE THOMAS  
Lord *Cromwell*, Baron of *Oukeham*  
in *Rutland-shire*, Vicount *Lecall* in the King-  
dome of *Ireland*, and one of his Maiesties Honourable  
Priue Councill in that Kingdome: and Colonell of a  
*Regiment of Foote under the most illustrious Prince*  
ERNESTVS Earle of *Mansfield*, W.C. wish-  
*eth that happinesse which he himselfe*  
*desireth.*



Right Honorable, I made bold  
to consecrate vnto your most  
iudicious censure, this Dutch  
Suruay or ballance, which  
if it proue waight in the Bal-  
lance of your estimation, and  
appear in the triall as free  
from error as it is from partiality, the Author  
shall thinke his endeouours fortunate. The mo-  
tiues which inuited me to this Dedication, were  
first of all your knowne zeale to equity and reli-

*The Epistle Dedicatorie.*

gion; for the sacred priuiledges whereof, the Netherlands haue fought most resolutely for many yeares together to the wonder of their friends, to the terrour and astonishment of their mortall Enemies: So that if we shall admire the greatnes of the *Heluetian Cantons* raised out of the ruines of the house of *Austria*, or the fortune of the *Venetian* Comon-wealth, created out of the Reliques of the *Romane Empire* declining in *Italy*, we may iustly wonder at the swelling power of this Estate, ordained by God in this latter age, to checke the greatnes of *Castile*, whose seuerer and rigorous dealing made them first to quit the yoake, and vindicate their liberty from *Philips* tyrannie and oppression. The next motiue which imboldned me to this attempt, was your gracious promise made vnto me by the mediation of a noble Gentleman, for farthering me with a place according to my calling, in this new intended iourney: which if I may enioy vnder your Honors fauour and commaund, I hope that God will so assist me with his grace, that the bent of my meane endeouours shall wholly tend to the seruice of God, my Country, and your Honoured selfe. Vnto this discourse is added, besides a brieve encouragement vnto those, who are designed for vndertakers in this expedition vnder Count

*Mansfield,*



*Mansfield*; the which I do not, because I thinke  
their resolutions to neede the spurre, for ours  
commonly are so forward, that they neede the  
bridle, but that those spirits who are either igno-  
rant or iealous of the motiues, may rectifie their  
mindes by the knowledge and consideration  
of them. Thus desiring your Honours  
fauourable acceptance, I leaue  
and rest,

*Your most obliged Seruant.*

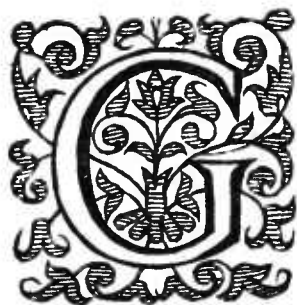
VV.C.

A 3

To



## To the Reader.



*Entle Reader, thou maist behold in this discourse a true Suruay of those more remarkable losses and acquirements which haue past betweene the Dutch and the Spaniards, since the expiration of the last truce, which ended with the beginning of the yeare 1621. Thou maist behold also a true counterpoise or comparatiue ballancing of the same, wherein it doth most plainely appeare, that the Dutch haue not onely not beene losers in these latter and time neerer warres of the Netherlands, but for diuers advantageous respects, haue beene victorious against their potent and most redoubted Enemies, who vnder the colourable pretence of the Burgonian Title, sought to infringe the liberties of these Countries, contrarie to the auncient customes, freedoms, and priuiledges of the same. To this relation is annexed a brieife encouragement vnto all those, who either as voluntaries or by way of Imprest, are ingaged in this expedition of Count Mansfield.*

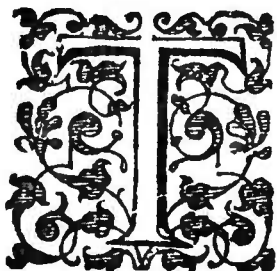
## To the Reader.

Mansfield. *In the censure of both these, let thy iudgement be milde and fauourable, and not according to the common Current of the disaffected and Spaniolized English, whose reports are so farre from truth & equity in these and other traditions, that they wholly encline to partiality and detraction: For my part I know the candour and integritie of my owne thoughts, and how free they are from any bending inclination or report, being vnwilling that any knowne truth, though it were in giuing the Diuell his due, should be wronged by any fabulous or counterfeit adumbrations. The conscience of this, armes me against the danger of their malicious aiaculations, and makes me hopesfull of the impartiall Readers best construction, which if I may obtaine, I shall for euer rest happy for this their good estimation.*





# THE DVTCH SVRVAY.



That Historicall faith which proceedeth from the irradiation of report, as it is oftentimes grounded vpon the Marble foundation of truth: so is it many times built vpon the sandy base of misprision, error and coniecture: and this doth happen either through the malignity of our owne will, which doth facilitate the beliefe of those things, which we with willing affectation doe desire, for *que volumus facile credimus*, or through the vanity of false Intelligence, which makes vs conceiue *Chimarnes* for *Ideas*, falshoods for truths, doubtfull probabilities for manifest and assured demonstrations. A conclusion not onely true in all Histories whatsoeuer, either auncient or moderne, whereas the Eare but not the Eye giues information, but most especially verifiable in the present subiect of this relation & discourse: for although within the reuolution of these last sixe yeares, the sword hath beene put into the Papall hand, and by their powerfull instruments of *Spainne & Austria*, *Bohemia* hath beene repossessed, and contrary to the customes

customes and priuiledges of the same, of an elective Kingdome, hath bin made absolute and successiue, although the Paltz by the politique ayre of their verball treaties and illusions, hath not onely beene taken, but most iniuriously kept away from *Frederick*, the most worthy and vndoubted *Palatine* thereof; and though the *Valtoline* besides, hath been spoiled, and despoiled from the *Grisons*, a people free, and so acknowledged from the prescription of antiquity : yet let the Spaniolized English say what they will, and let their rumour blaze what it can to the contrary: the Spaniards haue not onely not beene victorious, but haue suffered many and most remarkable losses by the Dutch, in these latter and time-nearer Warres of the Netherlands. In the dilucidation whereof I meane not to instance in the losse of men, money, munition, and shipping, which like our haire growe out againe vpon euery new reinforcement and supply, but in those dammages, which are most solid and substantiall, as the losse of Townes, Cities, Lands, and Territories, which like an arme or legge cut off, sildome or neuer growe out againe, to the vse and interest of their first possessors, especially they being seized by the Dutch or Spaniards, whose talents are of a strong retentiu power, and who know to keepe that, which they haue once gotten and acquired, as well as any Nations in Christendome whatsoever: so that if we shall comparatiuely ballance the Spanish Acquisitions in the Dutchies of *Iuliers* and *Cleaucland*, with their bleeding detriments, sustained in *Brasilia*, *Lima*, and *Ormuz*: wee shall see the former to bee exceeded by the latter, beyond the paralell and degrees of all comparison. For the better light and manifestation whereof,

we must vnderstand thus much ; that those parcels which *Philip* the 4. now holdes in *Cleue* and *Iuliers*, were not plumes aunciently belonging to that new spread Eagles backe of *Spaine*, but fastned on like *Icarus* wings, vpon the halfe-naked skin of that Austrian Pullet now growne bigger, then the Dam it selfe, by the sticking waxe of *Philsp* the seconds policies and pretences.

By these meanes following your *Philippick* proiects vpon these now and new intralld Seigneuries, were brought and wrought almost to the full period, and *non datur ultra* of his desires. *William* the last, Duke of *Cleues*, of that name who deceased at *Duisseldorp*, in the yeare of our Lord God 1592. married his sonne *John William* vnto *Iaqueline*, the daughter of the Marquesse of *Baden*, a woman infamously famous for her dissolute and licentious life ; and the censure of her imprisonment for the same, for bringing in of the Spaniards vnto those Countries, and for making of your *Cleuian* simplicity, first acquainted with the snaffle of the Castilian rule and gouernment. But these, both the Father and the Sonne dying without heires male, the inheritance descended to two pretended heires female. The one married vnto the Marquis of *Brandenburge*, a reformed Protestant, the other married vnto the Prince of *Newenburge*, a Romane Catholique. Both these fight for the bone, whilst a third and fourth take away the flesh : for notwithstanding diuers admonitions and cautions to the contrary from some of their fastest friends, who were iealous of their good, and studious of the common peace and tranquility of their dominions ; The *Newenburger* strengthens himselfe with Partisans of the same faction and religion, and drawes vnto

his succours: the King of *Spain*, the Emperour of *Germany*, with other Austrian Princes and Potentates. The Brandeburger vseth a draught of the same policie, and inuites the States of the Lowe Countries, the Kings of *England* and *France* vnto his succour and assistance. An experience which shall proue hurtfull both to the one and to the other, as the sequell shall declare: for the Spaniards hauing seized vpon *Weezell*, *Rhinebercke*, *Duisseldorpe*, and other places of the Dutchie, keepe them vpon pretence of their charges, and assurance of their Frontier. The Dutch hauing surpris'd *Rees*, *Embricke*, *Cleene*, *Goffe*, and *Gulicke*, man these Townes with their owne Garrisons, vpon the consideration of the same and other pretences.

*Gulicke* was a thorne in *Albertus* foote, and an eye-fore in the Castilians light. *Vanderbercke* must plucke this out, being Generall of the Spanish Forces in their Cleuian expedition, which began vnder his command in the midst of August 1622. That yeare being the next after the expiration of the truce, the Enemies were very strong, as hauing three Armies in the field, one in Flaunders besieging *Sluce*, vnder the commaund of *Inigo de Borges*, and the Bithop of *Gaunt*, another houering about *Goffe* and *Zantom*, commaunded by the Marquis *Spinola*, which attended the motions of our Nassauian Armie, lying then as in our durtie Quarters of *Dornicke*, and this third which beleguerd *Gulicke*, vnder the conduct of the Earle of *Monts*, commonly called *Henry Vanderberke*. This Citie is the *Metropolis* of the Dutchy of *Iuliers*, vnto which it giues his name seated vpon the Riuer of *Roer*, in a fruitfull Cuntry, which stretcheth frō thence vnto the bankes of the *Dent*. It was well fortified.



fied and defended, for besides the olde fortifications  
 which were found at the first reducement of this place,  
 there were new Rauelins and halfe Moones made by  
 the directions of the Prince of *Orange*, and for their de-  
 fence there lay fourteene Companies of foote, English,  
 Dutch and French within the walls, vnder their Go-  
 uernour Signieur *Pethan*, besides *Thomas Villers* troupe  
 of Horse, which was reputed to be one of the brauest  
 in all the Netherlands. But although it were well man-  
 ned, and strongly fortified, yet for want of victuals it  
 must yeeld to the power of the Conquerour: for the  
 prouision and store of the Magazine growing tainted,  
 by Commission from the *States Pitban*, makes sale of it,  
 vnto those Merchants that would giue most for it. *Spino-  
 la* vnderstanding of this by the Nuntioes of his intel-  
 ligence, before it could be re-victualed by the States,  
 sends *Henry Vander Barke* to besiege it with an Armie of  
 sixteene thousand men, both Horse and Foote, consist-  
 ing of diuers Nations, as Italians, Spaniards, French,  
 and Almaines. Vpon their first approches, and before  
 all the aduenues and passages were blockt vp, some of  
 the Captaines, amongst whom Captaine *Haydon*, and  
 Captaine *Ashley*, were most forward; presented their  
 seruice vnto the Governour, and offered him vpon his  
 leaue to victuall the Towne abundantly from the pro-  
 uisions of the Country: the season of the yeare seruing  
 fitly for it, it being as then about the beginning of Har-  
 uest. The counsell was good and wholesome, and might  
 haue wrought the preservation of *Gulick*, if it had bene  
 apprehended and executed in time. But *Pethan* obli-  
 ging himselfe too strictly to his Commission, reiecteth  
 the proffer, pretending that hee durst not doe it as ha-

uing no Warrant for this Designe. In the meane time  
 Count *Henricke* well husbanding this occasion , sits  
 downe before the Towne, Intrencheth himselfe strong-  
 ly, and drawes his approches close to our vtter Works,  
 for the better planting of his Cannon. Thus *Peshan*  
 sees his errour, and too late seekes to redresse the same.  
 Then hee resolues vpon a sally which might haue  
 wrought some good effect, if it had beene sooner en-  
 terprized. In this conflict our men surpriz'd and sleigh-  
 ted one of the Enemies Fortifications, charged them  
 home to their teeth , and hauing got some proportion  
 of spoiles and victuals , made their retreat good vnto  
 the Ports, with the losse only of Captaine *Bassenheime*,  
 and sixe and thirty of their Horsemen : amongst the  
 rest young Captaine *Haydons* valour was most remark-  
 able ; he was Captaine of a Foote Company, yet vpon  
 that day he seru'd on Horse-backe. One of the Enemies  
 aduancing himselfe before the grosse of their troupes,  
 dares any of our side proudly to the Combat. *Haydon*  
 accepts it, and charging him with his Pistoll, kill'd the  
 Challenger vpon the place , and after that being re-  
 charg'd by a second, he falls backe to the body of our  
 Troupes in safety. The fortune of this skirmish did but  
 tye the squib to the Bulls taylor , encreasing our appe-  
 tite and their anger. Vpon this they batter our Ram-  
 piers furiously with the Cannon, and salute the defen-  
 dants with often vollies of their Musket shot. Our men  
 answere them with Balls of the same mettall. Amongst  
 the midst of these Reuolets, passing with a doubtfull  
 successe of fortune betweene the besiegers and the be-  
 sieged , there chanced a casuall fire to be kindled in the  
 Spanish Quarters. Our Fire-men plye this place with  
 their

their Shotte both great and small, and worke some remarkable-dammage vpon the Enemies. But these exploits could not alay the biting smart of our Hunger, which now began to rage and raigne in euey Quarter: For the Towne Prouisions being spent, and the Magazines wasted, things vnusuall, and vnaccustomed to the palate, were deuoured; as Dogs, Cats and the like. This inforcement caused *Petham* to demaund a Parlee about the midst of Ianuarie: notwithstanding his first promise to *Vander Berke*, that he would not hearken to the motion of that accord till Easter.

For this purpose three Captaines were sent out of the Ports vnto their Campe, the one an English man, the other two French & Dutch. After some difficulties, the agreement was consummated vpon these conditions following.

First, that the Spaniards should not bring the Inquisition into the Dutchie of *Iuliers*, nor make any alteration in matters of Religion.

2. That the Captaines and Souldiers should depart vpon honourable termes, with their Armes fixt, Colours flying, Drums beating, and their Wiues, Children and Goods.

3. That their Ordnance and Munition should remaine in the Towne.

4. That their Armourers, Smithes, and Gunners, might haue liberty freely to depart with the Souldiers.

5. That the Gouvernour and Captaines might haue Horse and Waggon, with a sufficient conuoy to conduct them to *Nimeghen*, and that their sick & wounded might stay vntill they were recouered, and then to haue Waggon to conduct them to the same place.

6. That

6. That the Captaines and Souldiers should haue a whole yeares liberty, to sell their lands if they had any.

7. That the Captaines and Souldiers which were in any other place of the Dutchie, should haue leaue to come thither, and bring their Wiues and Children.

8. That the Armes and Commodities belonging to the Towne and Castle, should be left behinde.

9. That all Records and auncient Writings in the Towne and Castle, should remaine there still.

10. That the Souldiers should not be arrested for debt.

11. That the beds which the Souldiers had brought into the Towne, should be restored to their owners.

12. That the Electour of *Brandeburghs* Officers and Ministers should execute their Offices for the space of one whole yeare then next ensuing.

13. That the Citizens might depart the Citie, and dispose of their goods within one yeare.

14. That there should be two Hostages giuen on either side, vntill the Articles were performed, all which being signed and sealed by the Gouvernour, hee should send a Copie of it to the Prince of *Orange*, and be bound to yeeld the place, if they were not releued within 12. dayes, with 300. Waggons at the least: which time being expired, and no reliefe comming from *Dornicke* or else-where. *Vanderberke* sent 600. Waggons to transport their baggage, wishing the Gouvernour to hasten his departure: who sending the keys vnto the Earle, departed with all his Goods and Souldiers, leauing two Hostages behinde, vntill the Waggons were returned.

*Rich.* vpon his comming to the *Hague*, was arrested by

by order from the States , and the Prince of *Orange* was confined as prisoner to his owne house, hauing a Guard o. Muskettiers set ouer him, and his dignities which he enioyed in that Common-wealth, were suspended for a time, vntill he should cleare himselfe, and giue a iust account of his actions.

Thus you see the losse of *Gulicke* conquered some fisteene yeares before, by the valour of the States forces, ioyntly with the succours of foure thousand English, vnder the commaund of that noble and well experienced commander Generall *Cecill*; and now re-conquered by the Spaniards, more by the power of hunger, then the powerfulness of their Armes: which losse came not solitarie and alone, but was aggrauated with the society of another, though of lesse consequence and importance: and this was the surprize of *Lalstorff*, *Blankenburge*, and *Monawe*, small Garrisons held by *Brandenburge*, in the Dutchie of *Iuliers*, and the taking of *Goffe*, a little Towne in *Cleaueland*, seated vpon the South side of the Rhine, almost opposite vnto *Rees*, which makes the second losse of Townes or Territories, sustained by the States, in these last Warres of the Netherlands.

This place was of no great importance, onely it made the Westerne parts of *Cleue*, pay some small Contribution to the Electour of *Brandenburge*. It was meanelly fortified, and but weakely manned; and therefore vpon the *Spinolians* first approaches & summons, it yeilded to the stronger, the Souldiers of the Garrison departing vpon conditions of honor. Afterwards by directions from their Counsell of Warre, they fortified

tified it with a Rampier, Counterscarfe, and some other outer Works, so that it is now become a peece of some reasonable defence.

His Excellencie the Prince of *Orange* carying *Argus* eyes vppon all your Spanish proiects; before their Workes were well settled, marcht thither in the latter end of Summer 1623. intending to take the Towne by an Onslate. In his Armie there were my Lord of *Essex*, my Lord *Wriotheslie*, sonneto the Earle of *Southampton*, with diuers other noble Voluntiers from *England*, *France*, and else where. But he dealt with an Enemie, whose eyes were as good as his hands: for they hauing notice of his comming, fore-layd the passage, and resolved preuention to the vtmost. The Prince viewing their Forces thus facing of our Armie, and lodged besides in a place of aduantage: after a long *Alto*, wherein he braued the foes, retired his Troupes from the enterprise of *Goffe*, which still groanes vnder the yoake of the Castilian gouernement and oppression.

The third losse which the States of the vniited Provinces haue receiued, and that since the taking of *Gulick* and *Goffe*, hath beene the surprisall of *Papenmuck*, a strong Sconce, built by the Confederates in a certaine Iland of the *Rhine*, betweene *Coleine* and *Bonne*, an Imperiall Towne, heretofore surprized by Sir *Martin Skencke*, in the yeare 1587. The Spaniards knew what a bridle *Skenks Sconce* (a Fort built vpon that nooke of Land) where the *Rhine* deuideth it selfe into two branches, making the *Peninsula* of *Grauen worke*, had been to their projected designes vpon *Cleue*, *Geldres*, and *Friseland*, they could not suffer a snaffle of the same mettall; and  
making,

making, in the mouth of the Bishop of *Colein*, a creature of *Spaine*, and wholly devoted to the house of *Austria*. Besides, the possessing of it did concerne them much, for the transportation of their Forces from or into the lower circles of the Empire, and for victualing of *Rhineberke*, *Weexell*, and other places, by the commodity of the Riuer. These motiues incited *Spinola* to send thither an Armie of sufficient strength and number, for the conquest of this important Citadell. These troupes were commaunded by the Prince of *Chimay*, and one *Bree*, Lieutenant Generall vnto the Prince of *Newenburge*. They raised small Forts, commonly called Redouts vpon euery passage, drew their approaches within a conuenient distance, and brought some Peeces of the greater size from *Iuliers* for the battery: and besides, they built two small Ships of Warre, not drawing much water vpon the *Rhine*, to this intent that all the land passages being stopt, & the aduenues by water being also shut vp, time and hunger (two powerfull instruments, much made vse of by the Fabian Generals of *Spaine*) might worke the conquest and deliuerance of this place. The euent answered their expectation: for the Defendants being prest with this vnresistable difficulty, surrendred vp the Sconce about the latter end of the yeare 1622. vpon condition to depart with bagge and baggage.

And thus you see a full suruay of those greater and more substantiall losses, which the States haue suffered, since the expiration of the last twelue yeares truce, from their ancient and sworne Enemies of *Spaine*. The relation of their victories followes, suparlatiue to their

their dammages, both for the respect of honour, and the waight of their importance: and these may be reduc'd vnto two heads, vnto their victories acquired at *Risbame* and *Ormus*, Ilands seated vpon the coast of *Persia*, and aunciently belonging to that Kingdome, or to their Conquests in *Brafilia* and *Peru*, Prouinces of the new world, discovered by *Americus*, from whence it tooke his name, for the vse of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, their children, heires, and successours. For although in the Conquest of the fore-said Ilands, the Dutch as well as our English, were but auxiliaries vnto the Persians, yet because they were *pars magna laboris*, they had I say a great share in the labour and danger of this exploit, by way of reducement, and not improperly, it may bee fylde amongst the number of their atchiuements. This *Risbame* or *Rhisme* is a small Iland, distant from *Ormus* some foure leagues, and separated from thence by a small fret of the Sea, commonly called the sound of *Balsora*. The Portingals had built a strong Castle in it, manned with three hundred Christians, and five hundred Negroes, commanded by *Kufero* their Gouvernour. Our Fleet vpon the 24. of Ianuarie 1621. came within shot of the Castle, and plied the Defendants with diuers peales of Ordnance, and by the fauour of our shipping and Cannon, gaue meanes to the Persian, to land ten thousand of his Souldiers. These Mahometan Troupes were commaunded by one of their Sultans, for so they call their Lords, a man of great valour and conduct, as the sequels shall make good. Vpon their first landing they play the Terriers, put themselues into the earth, & bring their approaches

within



within a neere distance. *Rufero* terrified with this strait assignement, as being inuironed both by land and water, and hauing no Element to helpe him, but the all-common *Ayre*, and the fire of his *Cannon*, demaunds a parlee: to hinder farther effusion of blood it was graunted. But the conditions proposed were dislikt by the Assailants: for the Portugall wholly ayiming at the preseruatiō of *Ormuz*, and sleighting that of *Rhisme*, because he saw no possibility to keepe it, offers presently to surrender the Castle, vpon condition that his men, both Spaniards and Blacks, might haue free liberty to passe ouer vnto *Ormuz*. Any man that had but *Poliphemus* eye, might see through the mist of this pretence. Our Captaines, *Blight*, *Weddall*, and *Mr. Monnox*, men much honoured for this seruice, were apprehensiuē enough to conceiue the aduantage of this proposition. Therefore they reiect it, and fall to their battery againe, so that waighing neerer to the Castle, they bestowe seauen or eight hundred great Shot vpon the Curtin and Bulwarkes. The Persians likewise from the land side, draw their rowling trenches within a stones cast, and ply the Castellans with vncessant vollies of their small Shot, who answered them with the like, and flung diuers Pots of Wilde-fire and Granadoes into their Workes, which did them much hurt. The terrour of this caused a second parlee; wherein *Rufero* offers to surrender the place vpon these cautions following, that he might depart to *Ormaz* with his Armes and Munition; and race the walls of the Castle downe to the ground. This second motion being reiectēd like as the former, we saluted them afresh with the thunder of the

same curtesie. But the Defendants seeing themselves thus distressed on all sides, yeeld at the last vpon these conditions.

That they should depart with bagge and baggage, and all other things that they had, their Armes, Munition, and Ordnance expected, and that the Souldiers, as well Blackes as others, should be transported vnto Muskat, a Towne which the Portingals hold vpon the Arabian shore, onely some of the Principals were to be detayned aboard our Shippes, and to be disposed of as occasion should require; so the Castle of *Rhisme* was surrendred vnto the Persians the 30. of Ianuarie 1621. and all the Articles were performed on both sides, sauing that the Sultan caused some fourescore of the captiue Negroes to be murdered, contrary to the dignity and faith of his promise.

After the Conquest of *Rhisme*, the Christian Fleete set saile for *Ormuz*, and the Persian land forces wasted ouer in 200. Boates, made for that purpose. This Iland was made tributary to the Portugals *anno* 1606. who taking aduantage of the Persian troubles, and their neglect of maritime affaires, fortified themselves strongly in this place, which they kept to their great profit and honour aboue fourescore yeares, vntill after the death of *Sebastian*, and the Conquest of *Portugall*, it was vnitd together with the *Terceraes*, *Gin. ie*, *Brasilia*, and the *East Indies*, vnto the Kingdome of *Spaine*. Although it were barren, and had little or no fresh water, yet was it reasonable well inhabited, and payd for their customes yearly to the King, being a Mahometan 140000. *Scrass*, with whom the Spaniards cried at the least halfe share.

Share. It is seated in the Persian Gulph, opposite to *Combrene*, on the maine land of *Persia*, and in respect of the commodious scituation, it stands fitly for the trafique of *Arabia*, *Persia*, and *India*. Of this Iland the Arabians vse to say.

*Si terrarum orbis quaquapates annulus esset,  
Illius Ormusium gemma decusq; foret.*

Which we may English thus:

*If the world a ring were, then the precious stone  
Of that rich ring were Ormus Ile alone.*

The present *Sophie* being sensible of this thorne, which so long had stucke in his predecessours foote, resolves vpon a remedy befitting the greatnesse of his Designe. And euer since his acquaintance with *Sir Robert Sherlie*, resolving vpon the conquest of this Iland, now vndertakes it with the auxiliarie Forces of the Dutch and English, and that Land Armie which subdued *Ebisme*, now re-inforced with new supplies from the Continent. The 10. of February 1621. the Persians landed 3000. of their men, who marched straight vnto the Towne, which being a place of no great defence, they tooke it, without any resistance at all; The Portugals & the Moores retiring themselues into the Castle with their goods and treasure. Vpon this the Christian Fleece plies the Forte, and the Enemies Frigats which lay vnder the Lee thereof with their Ordnance: and the Mahometans Land their whole Armie, plant their Batteries, and mount their Cannon, which they had borrowed from the Christians. And that they might with more expedition and facility, make themselues Maisters of this peece: they vndermined

vndermined the wall at least tenne foote right in,  
 and placed fortie Barrels of Powder in the Mine,  
 which being sprung vpon Sunday, the 17. of the  
 same moneth, made a breach of some twentye  
 foote broad at least. Presently vpon this, th' Assailants  
 present themselues brauely to the breach, and seeking  
 to gaine their passage to the top of the ruines, are as re-  
 solutely repuls'd by the Defendants: Who salute  
 them with Stones, Powderpots, Tarlin, and Musket-  
 shot; and make good the breach from noone to night,  
 against all commers; notwithstanding the furie of the  
 Artillery, and the continuall vollies of Musket bullets,  
 which fell in as thicke as haile amongst them. The Por-  
 tugals lost two Cullers displaid one after another, with  
 some of their forwardest men, & their Battlements and  
 Barricadoes made of Cotton sakes, were much torne  
 and defaced with the furie of our Ordinance. The  
 Persians lost not fortie men out-right, but some three  
 hundred or more were wounded and burnt, part of  
 whom afterwards perished. The 20. day in the mor-  
 ning, there came out of the Castle two aged men with  
 a youth, and three or foure Negroes attending them,  
 who were presently conueyed by Sea (to the intent  
 that they might not view our workes) to the house of  
*Dabul*, whereas the *Sultan* attended by diuers *Cushel*  
*Bassaes*, and his Guard of Arabians, went to meete, and  
 treat with these Portugals. But this taking no effect,  
 they desired leaue of him to goe ouer to *Combreane* to  
 the *Sophie*, which was granted them. But when they  
 came ouer, he would condescend to nothing without  
 the consent of the Christians, The Spanish Delegates  
 • being

being thus dismiss'd, the Persians sinke themselves in their Mines againe, and after they had made the vault capacious enough, they lodged 55. Barrels of powder in it, and ram'd vp the hole which gaue entrance to this Mine, with Timber, Stones, and Morter. It tooke fire about sixe of the clocke early in the morning, being the 2. of Aprill, and blew vp most of the Westerne Bulworke, with such violence and impetuositie, that the stones of this worke were blowne at least sixe hundred paces from the place.

This mine was sprung contrary to the intentions of the Dutch and English in the time of the parlee, and that by the directions of the Persian Generall, who was blemisht with treacherie for doing of this acte. For at that time there were many Portugals walking vpon the wall where the blow was giuen; foure or five of whom were blown vp and slaine.

The 14. of Aprill the Persians blew vp the 3. Mine, vpon the east side of the Castle, yet would they not as yet enter, because they were working of another on the west side, which they sprung the 17. of the same month. The Mahometan souldiers vpon this entered, and possesst themselves of the westerne Bulworke, and seeking to force the Portugals Barricadoes, were by them repulst with great slaughter. The Persian *Sultan* seing his men retire, comes to the foote of the breach, and with his sword in his hand ready drawne, makes them renue the assault againe: In which conflict, the valour of one Portugall was most remarkable, who with his Sword and Buckler, fought vpon the point of the breach, and forceably repulst the assailants. But

marke how Fortune proues a Step-dame to his valour; He charging freely vpon one of them with his Rapier, thrust it into one of their wooden Bucklers, and before he could free the point, hee was charged by three or foure of the Persians, and cut in pieces by them. Within two or three dayes after this assault, the *Sophie* passed ouer from *Combreane* vnto the Iland of *Ormuz*, where he shewed that magnificence & munificence (befitting one of *Ismaels* successors) vnto the souldiers and Officers of the Army.

The besieged seeing no hope of succours, and that themselues were disabled in their defences, by Mines, Batteries, and Assaults, yeelded the Castle vpon these conditions.

1 That they might depart with bagge and baggage, without any armes, sauing their Swords and Rapiers.

2 That the sicke and wounded should be left in the Towne, and lookt vnto by Chirurgions.

3 That aswell these as those that were sound, should be conueyed vnto *Muskat*, a Mountain town of *Arabia*, by the *Robart* and *Sherling*, two English ships. Thus this Castle and Iland the 24. of Aprill were yeelded to the *Sophie* by the auxiliary meanes of the Dutch and English, after it had bene possess'd by the Portugals and Spaniards an hundred and eighty yeares.

The second losse which the Spaniards haue suffered since these last warres of the Netherlands, hath beene the taking of the towne and part of *Todos los Santos*, in *Brasilis*. This Countrey is limited on the South with *Riedo la Plate* and *Chile*, on the North with *Guiana*,  
on

on the East with the Ocean, and on the West with the Mountaines of *Pern*, called the *Audes*, which deuideth the Countrey of *Ieru-ana*, as the *Apemine* doth *Italy*, and as *Taurus* and *Caucasus* doe *Asia*. The people which inhabit these steepe and craggie Mountaines, are more barbarous then other Americans, as being taunie all ouer their bodies, going altogether naked, and liuing without houses or bedding : Those of the vally are more temperate and ciuill, as partaking the qualities and temperature of the Climate : The Earth of the vallies, is fatte, Greene, and alwayes flourishing; abounding with|Sugar, Mace, and your Brasilian Wood, vsed in Europe for your dying of redde; the Trees wherof are of exceeding bignesse, wherein Nature proues the Architect, for diuerse large families which dwell in the bodies and branches of them. This land was first discouered by *Pedro Aluari Caprioli*, at the expences of *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, Anno 1500. afterwards it was more exactly suruayed by *Americus Vespucius*, next by *Gionanni de Empoli* a Florentine, Anno 1503. Afterwards by *Iohn Stadius* a Dutch-man, Anno. 1554. And by the Edict of that Monster of Man-kinde (Pope *Alexander* the sixt) it was appropriated to the Portugals; the rest of America being allotted to the Castilians.

The chiefest Citties of this Prouince are,

1 *Fernambuco*.

2 *Ascensio*.

3 *Todos los Santos*, otherwise called *St. Salvador*. This towne stands vpon a Bay of the same name, vnto which the Riuer of *Reall* dischargeth it selfe, and hath *Fernambuco* an hundred miles to the northward,

and it lyes from the Equinoctiall fifteen degrees to the southward. It was reasonable strong, and thought by the Portugals (who are generally ouer-weening in their owne conceits, both of themselues and their owne strength) to be tenable against any forces whatsoever. The journey being resolved on by the West Indian Company of the Netherlands, they put to Sea the 22. of December 1623. from *Texell* a Port of *Holland*, with a Fleete of thirtie ships, well furnished with Armes, Lead, Powder, Ordinance, and other warlike munition. *Jacob Willeks*, a man of good experience in Maritime matters, commanded for the sea, and the Lord of *Dorte* commanded all the Land-forces. The Lord Generall hauing ouer-sayled the Admirall, had bene before the towne three dayes before, being the 6. of May 1624. and hauing exchanged some shot with the Castle, went to sea againe, as resolved to seeke out their Admirall *Willekes*, and the rest of the company. This attempt gaue an alarm to the Spaniards, who coniecturing as the truth was, that more numbers followed these, & that for some designe vpon this place, prepared themselues for their defence, with all preuention and prouision possible.

They mounted eight pieces of Ordinance vpon a Battery of Free-stone, the Slaues of the towne (as well Christians as others) were commaunded to the Rampier, and raised two new barteries by the direction of the Vize-roy, who was also very carefull to see the men mustered and ezercised in their armes according to the manner of the Castilian Discipline, the number of whom amounted to some 5500. men, whereof the Inhabatants



tants made 4000. and the souldiers 1500. They of the Land battered our shippes furiously from the Castles, and vpon one of the three was the Vize-roy himselfe, with his sonne, and the greatest part of the Gentry.

Our Admirall in the meane time sayled vp & downe in the Bay, resolving how hee might land his Troups with best aduantage; for this respect, he imbarks 1600. of his best and choicest men in foure of the tallest shippes, and commanding the rest to follow slowly, he enters the Bay the 9. of May 1624. Comming neare the Enemies Batteries, he caused all their Ordnance to be discharged on their Castles and Platformes, and landing some hundred men with their loug-boats, they took the Batteries presently: the Marriners doing very good seruice in this assault with their Boate-hookes. Vpon this the Defendanis hang out a flagge of truce, and most of them quit the foresaid places. But the Vize-roy, persists resolute in defence of that Breach, whereupon himselfe was engag'd, and though hardly prest by the Dutch, he fights it out to the vtmost with some of the brauest Caualerioes of the town. But when he saw at the last, himselfe forsaken of all sides, he fled towards his own Pallace: but in the way our Marriners & soldiers ceazed vpon his person; who putting his sword into his sheath, deliuered these words vnto the: I haue beene faitfull vnto my King, and if my men had not so basely forsaken me, your forces should not haue taken the Castle so soone. Vpon the surrender of the Castle, all the lesser Forts yeilded themselues, and acknowledged the fortune of the Canqueror; the which was the more happy in this respect, because it was

accomplished with little effusion of Christian blood, there being not slaine aboue forty common Souldiers, and one Captaine.

The tenth day of May, the Netherlanders went to surprise the Towne, but when they approached neere the Ports, they perceiued that it was abandoned by the Inhabitants, so that our Souldiers entred without any resistance. The pillage was great in Coyne, Plate, Jewels, and other rich moucables, which the Souldiers tooke out of the Houses, Store-houses, and Cellars. Moreouer, there were taken 12000. Chests of Sugar, thirty Ships laden with rich Marchandize, which lay in the harbour, and eight shippes more of the Spaniards, which arriued there since, not hauing notice of the Dutchmens fortunes and proceedings.

The third maine losse which the Spaniards haue sustained since the expiration of the last truce, hath beene at *Lima*, a famous Emporian and hauen Towne in *Peru*. This Prouince was first discovered by *Francisco Pizarro*, afterwards Marquis of *Antillo*, and *Diego de Almagro*, afterwards honoured with the title of chiefe discoverer by the Emperour *Charles* the first; to whose vse it was first conquered by these aduentrous Spaniards from *Atapalipa* and his brethren, right pretenders and inheritours of the same. It hath on the East the Perunian mountaines, on the West *Ma re Pacificum*, or *del Sur*, on the North *Castilia Aurea*, and the Riuer of *Peru*, from whence the Country taketh his name, and on the South it hath *Chila* for his borders. The length of it is from the Citie of *Pasto*, vnto the Prouince of *Chili*, one thousand eight hundred leagues, as large as the leagues of *Castilia*.

*Castilia.* This Land is the seate of many wonders: thence groweth that odoriferous wood, whose barke being incided, distils a meruailous sweet liquor, wherewith if any annoint a dead body, the carkasse corrupteth not.

Neere to a cape or point of land, commonly called *Destahelena*, there are found certaine Springs of Pitch or Tarre, seruiceable for the calking & trimming of Ships. Here are Riuers which runne all day, but stand still at night, the reason whereof is, because their current is maintained by the snowe, which melts a day time, but freezeth againe at night. It rayneth in the mountaines, but neuer in the Plaines of *Peru*, the assigned reason whereof is, that in the Plaines, and neere the Sea coast, there bloweth all the yeare long one only winde which the Mariners call *Siluester*, which runneth along with such forcible violence, that the cloudes and vapours can haue no rest in the middle Region ouer the plaine Country. Besides other small townes which the Christians haue in the Plaines, they haue five principle Cities. The first is called *Pieto Veio*, which standeth very neere the equinoctiall: this Citie is poore, and apt for diseases, yet hath it some Mines of Gold & Emeraulds. Fifteene leagues within the Maine is another Citie called *St. Michael*, which in the Indian speech they call *Pura*. This is a pleasant soile and fruitfull, but there are no Mines of Golde nor Plate. Threescore leagues forward alongst the coast standeth another Citie in a valley called *Trugillio*, being distant from the Sea two leagues. This Citie is placed in a plaine plot neere to the Riuers side, and is abundantly prouided of Wheat, Maiz,

Maiz, and Cattell. It is also exceeding well built, and in it there are three hundred households of Spaniards.

The fourth chiefe Citie is, that of *Aroquipa*, commonly called the faire. The soile neere vnto it is healthfull, and abundant of all kinde of victuals, standing some 12. leagues from the Sea coast, vpon a Riuer that is faire and Nauigable, so that Ships of good burthen may come vp to the walls of the Citie, by which means it is thought the habitation of this towne will encrease. It doth not onely supply her owne necessitities, but serues the Citie of *Cusco*, and the Prouince of *Carchas*, with all things needfull; from which places there is great resort vnto *Aroquipa*, by reason of the frequent contraction here, tfor the golden mettall of *Potosi*.

The fifth principall Citie exceeding all the rest in beauty, strength, and riches, is that of *Luma* scituated in a valley of the same name, some fourescore leagues from *Trugillio*. The Country there-about is plentifull of Corne, and many sorts of fruits and cattell: the building of this place is such, that all the streetes doe meete in a faire large place, from the which a man may see through euery streete into the fields. The dwelling is meruailous healthfull, because it standeth in a temperate climate, not afflicted too much with extremities of heate and colde: the hottest season of the yeare being more temperate then that of *Spaine*. For in the time of their Summer heate, there falleth euery day in the morning a sweete and cooling dewe, which is not hurtfull, but rather profitable for the health of man. For it being vsed by way of Lotion, it is good for the head aches and other diseases. All Spanish fruit grow  
eth

eth and prospereth well in this soile, especially Oren-  
ges, Lemonds, Figges, Pomgranates, and Vines, wher-  
of there had beene great abundance, if the frequent  
broyles and tumults betweene the Spanish Souldiers  
had not hindred the labour and Plantation of the Hus-  
bandmen.

This Citie is iudged to be the most pleasant dwel-  
ling of all the Land, in respect of the commodity of the  
harbour, the great contractation of Marchants, and the  
generall resort of the people of the maine Land, who  
come thither from all parts, and buy their furniture  
and prouision. From the Mines of this Prouince, is  
brought great store of gold and siluer. The scituation  
of it is neere the midst of the Land as yet discovered,  
for which cause the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, placed  
there a Chauncerie royall, and Iudges to decide his  
subiects causes, which also doth encrease the conflu-  
ence of the people. It is seated two leagues from the  
Roade, commonly called *Callee de Lima*, or the Port of  
*Lima*. *Le Hermite* Generall of a Fleete vnder the States  
of the vnited Prouinces, knowing how much the gai-  
ning of this place might accommodate the Hollan-  
ders, and incommodate the Spaniards, resolves vpon  
the attempt. And being furnished with a sufficient  
number of shipping, and men besitting such an enter-  
prise, he sets saile from the Netherlands, and after a re-  
dious Nauigation through the Straights of *Magellan*,  
arriues at last in the South Sea opposite vnto *Lima*;  
where hee makes his intention knowne to the Comp-  
anie, and then aduentures vpon the exploit: wherein  
Fortune shewed her selfe so fauourable, that with little

or no losse, he made himselfe Master of the *Culce de Lime*, to the great terrour of the Citie, which as some men report, hath since yeilded it selfe to the mercy of the Hollander. The Conquerours got a great spoile in Shipping, Treasure, and other rich commodities, and haue since gotten two other places in the Prouince of *PERUANA*.

Thus you haue seene a true Suruay of those most remarkable losses and victories, which haue hapned betweene the Hollanders and the Spaniards since the last truce, which ended with the beginning of the yeare 1621. It followes, that after their expression we should iustly counterpoise, and ballance them: which if wee doe without nationall respect or partiall inclination, wee shall see the Dutch Acquisitions to exceede the Spanish, and yet their losses to be farre inferiour vnto the others. For leauing out *Ormuz* out of the ballance, because it is now peculiariz'd vnto the Persian, although it were won by the succours of the Dutch and English: if wee counterpoize the Conquest of Saint *Saluador*, and the part of *Lima* (omitting that of the Cities as doubtfull) with al the new Acquisitions of *Spainne*, we shall behold these to ouerway all those, which this Nation hath of late acquired in *Cleene* and *Iuliers*; and this aduantage doth proceede not from one, but from diuers conditions and respects. For first of all, the profits of *Gulicke*, and the Dutchie *Leith*, their extraordinarie Fees and Contributions, will not amount to aboue an hundred thousand Duckats yearely, and allowing two thousand Souldiers for the Garrison of that Signeurie, and euery man to haue five Shillings a weeke for his

his pay, the annuall reuenuē will hardly quit the charges, whereas rating the reuenuēs of *Brasilia* at three millions of Duckats, and allowing one third of this accrument to rise from *Fernambuco*, & another from *Ascensio Todos los Santos*, with the territorie thereto adioyning, shall by this account bring a million yearely to the Cantars of the Netherlands.

2. *Papennuch* with the tolage of the *Rhine* and *Goffe*, with the contribution money drawne from the Boores of *West Cleueland*, did hardly pay their owne Garisons, but the keeping of the Port of *Lima*, may draw (perhaps) a plentifull Contribution from the golden Mines of *Chili* and *Potosi*, besides those spoiles that *Le Hermite* hath already gotten esteemed to bee an inestimable Masse, and worth many Tuns of gold.

3. The Catholicke King payes fourescore thousand Duckats vnto the Prince of *Newenburge* by Composition, for the resignation of these two Dutchies, but the States holde those new Acquisitions in *America*, by the tenure of their Sword, and by that *iure acquisitum*, which power and fortune haue giuen to the stronger.

4. The Spanish King hath other competitours in *Cleane* & *Iuliers*, besides the Confederates of the seauen Prouinces, as the house of *Brandeburge*, and (perhaps) the posterity of the *Newenburger*, may rowse themselues out of that Lethargie, wherein the Spanish Pistolets haue put their sencelesse Father, and lay clayme to that Inheritance, which doth belong to them, or the *Brandeburger Iuregentium*: but the Hollanders haue no other titular pretenders, to their new purchases in *Peruna* and *Brasilia*, but the house of *Spainne*, vnto whom they

haue seldome lost any thing, which they were once possessed of, and whereas the Sea could helpe them for many yeares together.

5. The losse of *Gulicke*, *Goffe*, and *Papenmuck*, gives no other disaduantage to the States, they hauing *Rees*, *Embricke*, and *Skenkes Sconce*, betweene that and their neereft frontiet; but the possessing of these two places in the West Indies, the one vpon the North, the other vpon the South Sea, doe euen waite in the intermediate Continent of *America*, and giue an entrance vnto those Prouinces, whose golde hath battered the walls, and opened the gates of the strongest Townes of Christendome, for the Spaniards.

6. And lastly, the Inhabitants of *Cleau* and *Iuliers*, doe not well like the hard and heauy hand of your Castilian gouernment, no more then doe all the lower circles of the Empire, as well knowing how these Intruders haue impaired the Germane liberty, and spurgall'd *Bohemia* and the *Palatinate* almost to death: but the *Brasilians* and *Peruuians*, yea the very Portugals themselves would willingly receiue the law from the Dutch-men, whom they admire as much for their faire and gentle gouernement, as they hate the others for their rigour, tyranny, and oppression.





The Mansfeldian Motiues, directed  
vnto all Colonels, Liuetenant-Colonels, Captaines,  
Inferiour Officers and other Souldiers, which either as  
Voluntiers, or by way of Imprest, are ingaged  
*to serue in this next Expedition, intended by the  
grace of God, vnder the conduct and com-  
mand of the most Illustrious and War-  
like Prince ERNESTVS, Earle  
of Mansfield.*



Onourable Professors of Armes,  
you may see in this Dutch Sur-  
uay or ballance, the swelling  
fortune of a triumphant State:  
You may beholde also a hand-  
ful of Netherlanders, with some  
few Mercinary French and En-  
glish, giue the ehecke to that  
Kingdome, which so long hath stroue for the Monar-  
chie, Supream Paramount of all Christendome: Let  
this President serue for our present encouragement;  
and withall, let vs consider, that if those 7. Prouinces  
(thought to be but a morsell for the Spaniards mouth,  
they being not as bigge as that part of *England* which  
lyes Northward beyond the *Trent*) could make their

partie good for so many yeares together, against the Catholique King, and his Pack-horse the Catholique Bishop of *Rome*: What shall not the vnited forces of England, France, Denmarke, and the Netherlands doe against Pope, or Emperour, Austrian or Bauarian, or any other Christian Potentate whatsoever; The expected blessings of God, continuall supplies of meanes, and the vndoubted Iustice of a good cause concurring therewithall? In the prosecution whereof, let not the Papall curses and fulminations, the vncharitable censures of your Iesuitized English, nor the foolish presages of the *Speedewels* ill speed, any thing deterre vs: For that Royall Ship which should haue transported ouer the Count, was cast away by the default of the Pilot, a man not well acquainted with those Seas, a stranger vnto Flushing, and possessed (as it is thought) with a malicious resolution against the person of Count *Manstfield*. So that leauing any coniecture vpon this euent, besfitting aswell a Colledge of Romane Augurs, as it doth a Conclauē of *Ignatius* Disciples, let vs descend nearer to the purpose, and accomodate our selues to the expression of these Motiues, which may confirme the stronger, and strengthen the more doubtfull and weaker spirits (if there be any such) who are vndertakers in this new designed *Mansteldian Expedition*. And first, concerning those Motiues, your worthinesse may vnderstand that they may fitly be reduced vnto the number of three.

The first whereof, is the sufficiency and conduct of that Generall vnder whom you are to vndertake.

The second is the meanes of prouision and preparation

tion

tion made for the vndertakers.

The third motiue, is the cause conceaued, though not expressed, for which you are to vndertake and vndergoe this action. And first, concerning the Generall, you are to fight vnder one whom neuer aduersity could deiect, nor euer prosperity could once erect beyond the temper of true command. You are to fight vnder such a Commander, whom Pistolets, promises, nor proscriptions (the powerfull Instruments to subiect staggering resolutions) could once diuert from the tenour of his intendments. You are to serue vnder his Banners, of whom we may boldly say thus, *Qui cum ab omnibus deserat erat, seipsum tamen non deserit*, When he was forsaken by the two *Anhalts*, *Ausberge*, and other Princes of the Vnion, neuer forsooke himselfe, nor left the cause of the King of *Bohemia* in the suds. Are you to encounter with your Enemies in *Campania*? vnder whose Colours can you sustaine the shock of Hostile opposition better then vnder his, who beate *Leopaldus* men in their owne Quarters at *Hagenawe*, killed *Bauer* the Duke of *Bauariaes* General in his lodging at *Hesfeldorff*, & fought that memorable battell of *Fleury* neere *Namurs*, wherein fiftene thousand of his men vanquisht sixteene thousand of *Gonsaluo de Cordabaes* troupes, & 20000. Boores of their party besides? Are you to make a retrait from the pursuing enemy? Is not this that braue Conducter, who made that famous retraite from *Bohemia* into the *Palatinate*, and from thence vnto *Breda*, a tract of sixe hundred English miles at least? which considering the valour and aduantage of the pursuers, was not inferior vnto that retraite of *Zenophon* from out of *Persia*,  
nor

nor that of *Conons* from *Aquilia* into *Britannie*. Are you to besiege Towne or Fortresse? Consider then how the Count forced *Pilsen*, a principall towne in *Bohemia*, which *Zischa* anno 1470. could not subdue, nor the *Hussites* in their ten moneths siege, anno 1434. could not conquer; and this he did being weakely accompanied, and beyond the expectation of humane reason. Consider this besides, how that after the defeate of *Zablatti*, he rallied his troupes in the Winter season, wonne *Vodian*, *Prachalis*, and *Wintenberg*, one after another, and though detained by *Christian* of *Anhalts* letters, he besieged *Pisack*, a strong place, & of importance, & wonne this Towne the sixth of December, inforcing nature as the said *Christian* wrote vnto him. Are you distressed for want of meanes and victuals, so that you haue nothing but the ayre and your swords to liue by? remember how yee shall march vnder that Generall, who maintained an Armie consisting of diuers Nations and different humours, like another *Hanniball* without mutinie, yet without pay for three yeares together, filling their panches & their purses with the plentifull spoiles of *Alsatia*, *Metz*, and *Triers*, and with the abundant provisions of *Emden*, *Munster*, and *Westphalia*? To be brieft, are you to actuate or endure any thing, remember this that you doe it vnder the fortune, valour, and good conduct of Count *Mansfield*.

The second motiue which may serue to encourage vs, is the sufficient provision of meanes provided for this iourney, as men, munition, victuals, and money: the sinewes, by which Warre is supported, and all Martial enterprises are brought to a happy accomplishment.

ment. Our men are those Laconian walls of bones, which must make good this attempt against all opposition: and these are the chiefest Nations, and flower of all Christendome.

The French haue beene held the best Cauallerie of the world, seldome or neuer beaten, except it were by our English Bills and Bowes; of these we shall haue sixe thousand Carbins, and armed Curaiciers. The Germanes were held in the time of *Guichardine*, the best foote of the world, and so much redoubted by the Italians, that they durst not encounter with them, except they had foote companies of the same Nation: and of these, we shall muster eight or ten thousand.

Our English in these latter times, haue bin reputed the best Battalions of Pikes in all Christendome, and whom the Spaniards in their ouer-valuing humor, will acknowledge onely to be seconds vnto themselues; and of men fit to handle these Armes, *England* sends forth twelue thousand. The vnexhausted Mines of *Britanie*, will furnish these braue Troupes with Lead and Iron for their Ammunition: our Magazins will supply their wants with Serpentine and Corn-powder for Shot and Batterie, and our friends of the Continent will provide Waggon, Horses, and other necessaries fit for the conuoy of such a Royall Army. Money will not be wanting, nor I hope the mutinous sound of Gelt will neuer be heard in our Quarters, nor an Electo chose to reforme the same, for besides the liberall Contribution of diuers noblemen of *England*, forwarder of this enterprise, and the plentiful provision of our Parliament in that behalfe, *Fraunce* and *Sauoy*, *Germanie* and *Venice*,  
 F contributs

contribute towards the charges of this intended journey. But is there any man who doubts the want of victuals, whose courage depends vpon his Colon, and who neuer fights well, but when his paunch is full? Let this man whose thoughts are so vsouldierlike, knowe, that besides our owne prouisions, which I hope wil be abundant and enough, *France* is contracted vnto vs with a new alliance, and the frontier of that Kingdome, against the higher and lower *Germanie*, runneth a tract of five hundred miles at least: So that in all reason it cannot be farre from the seate of our action. And can wee dreame then of want and scarcities, hauing such a plentiful friend to our neighbour, who without all peraduenture, will furnish vs with Graine, Beefes, Muttons, and all other necessaries, which are fit for the maintenance and preservation of an Army?

In the third and last place follow the causes, which may moue and incite vs to this enterprife, and these are of two sorts, either of policie or of Religion. Concerning the politique causes, I will enter no farther into their mysterie, then duty and modesty will giue mee leaue: For I know there is a *sanctum sanctorum* of policie; there is an inner Court of Royall Counsell, into which no man ought to enter, except *Assuerus* put out the golden rod of his admission. Onely I will giue this caution to those spirits who are ouer-curious after this Inquest, and deliberate continually with themselves, whether the recouerie of the *Palatine*, or the reuenge of the *Bauarians* and Emperours wrongs be the causes of this expedition, I will giue I say that caution which *his Maiestie* gave in the last Parliament: That no man should

should question, whether the Empire, *Bauaria*, or any other determinate place, should be the seat of this Warre, since the discouery of this particular cannot chuse but preiudice the present seruice: for an Enemy warn'd is arm'd, secrecie is the spirit of action, and this with an expedite deliuey, crownes all warlike exploits, with successe and glory.

But concerning that point of Religion, I will enlarge my speech more freely, and boldly maintaine notwithstanding any opposition to the contrary; that this journey is not *pro focis* alone, but *pro aris*, not for temporall respects onely, but for conscience, Religion, and the propagation of the Gospell concurring therewithall. And for the vindication of their wrongs, what task can be too hard? what danger can be too difficult? so that if we were to march ouer the sandy Deserts of *Arabia*, ouer the vnpassable wildes and woulds of *Scythia* or the Frozen Stowes of *Swethland* and *Musconia*: if we were to encounter with famine, fire, and sword, nay with all the terrors of mortality, and that their fearefull consideration should terribilize their nature and condition, we should consider what Christ suffered for vs, and suffer any thing, yea all things with patience, for his Religion, Truth, and Gospell. Our Enemies haue made Religion their stalking horse, and our backs their pack-horse: by which meanes they haue imposed a Romish Florentine tricke vpon our credulous confidence, and open-breasted, meaning.

It remaines for vs, that wee should recollect our strengths and spirits, make our reuenge as sensible as our iniuries are prouoking, and march at length ouer

their bellies ; who haue rid pack-ridge so long vpon our backes. And to end, that our actions may pertake of externall glory here , and after this life of eternall glorification, let the seruice of God, our Country, and the common cause, be the generall bent and scope of all our enterprises, fighting for *Dauids* cause; let vs arme our selues with *Dauids* resolution , and let vs come against them, who came against vs with shield, sword, and speare, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the Host of *Israel*; and then hee that teacheth our fingers to fight, and our hands to wage the Battell, shall breake the cheeke-bone of our Enemies , and make them become like those Princes which perished at *Endor*, euen durt and dung vnder our feete. *Quod faxit Deus.*

---

**G**Entle Reader , you shall vnderstand that since the Writing and Imprinting of this relation, *Goch* hath beene recouered by the Prince of *Oranges* Forces ; which makes the Dutch acquirements by so much the greater, and the Spanish losses since the expiration of the last truce, by so much the more grieuous in those Countries of *Cleues* and *Iuliers*.

*FINIS.*







## BRASILIANA DIGITAL

### ORIENTAÇÕES PARA O USO

Esta é uma cópia digital de um documento (ou parte dele) que pertence a um dos acervos que participam do projeto BRASILIANA USP. Trata-se de uma referência, a mais fiel possível, a um documento original. Neste sentido, procuramos manter a integridade e a autenticidade da fonte, não realizando alterações no ambiente digital - com exceção de ajustes de cor, contraste e definição.

**1. Você apenas deve utilizar esta obra para fins não comerciais.** Os livros, textos e imagens que publicamos na Brasiliiana Digital são todos de domínio público, no entanto, é proibido o uso comercial das nossas imagens.

**2. Atribuição.** Quando utilizar este documento em outro contexto, você deve dar crédito ao autor (ou autores), à Brasiliiana Digital e ao acervo original, da forma como aparece na ficha catalográfica (metadados) do repositório digital. Pedimos que você não republique este conteúdo na rede mundial de computadores (internet) sem a nossa expressa autorização.

**3. Direitos do autor.** No Brasil, os direitos do autor são regulados pela Lei n.º 9.610, de 19 de Fevereiro de 1998. Os direitos do autor estão também respaldados na Convenção de Berna, de 1971. Sabemos das dificuldades existentes para a verificação se um obra realmente encontra-se em domínio público. Neste sentido, se você acreditar que algum documento publicado na Brasiliiana Digital esteja violando direitos autorais de tradução, versão, exibição, reprodução ou quaisquer outros, solicitamos que nos informe imediatamente ([brasiliiana@usp.br](mailto:brasiliiana@usp.br)).