

Sunday, June 18, coasting along the island they passed Cape Gavata and Limisso, and then came on Saline where was once a city called Sellamina, and here M. M. Anthonio and Gabriele, on their return from Jerusalem, went on shore, and taking horses travelled all night, and with morning arrived at a city of Cyprus called Nicosia, eleven miles from Saline. They alighted at the house of that worshipful gentleman M. Andrea Cornero, of Venice, by whom they were received with affectionate courtesy, as though they had been his own brothers. On the morrow he took Miser Antonio and Miser Gabriele to visit the king's Majesty. He was in a convent of monks, and received them with gracious kindness, and gave to the honourable Miser Gabriele his order, fastening it on his breast with his own hand. It is a sword encircled by the legend "POUR LIUTE MANTENER." With the royal permission, and after homage paid to this most noble king, they returned to Miser Andrea's house, and the next day, after they had seen the town, they went to a palæe of the king's two miles beyond, called La Cava, where was an endless profusion of oranges, citrons, lemons, and many other valuable fruits, and very great wells from which all that garden is watered.

FELIX FABER.

Felix Faber, a Dominican monk of Ulm, made and recorded two pilgrimages to the Holy Land. He started on the first and shorter of these on April 14, 1480, and touched Cyprus twice: on the second occasion he left Ulm April 14, 1483, landed in Cyprus on June 25, and again on his return, November 7 of the same year. Yet in the third of the articles drawn up at Venice between the pilgrims and the owner of the galley it is specified (t. 89) that the captain shall visit no unusual ports: "and we particularly desire that he shall keep away from Cyprus, and not touch there, or if he be obliged to touch there that he shall not remain more than three days in port; because we have it by tradition from our elders that the air of the island is pestiferous to Germans. If, however, any of us wish to visit Nicosia, to present ourselves to the Queen, and to receive the insignia of her Order, the captain must wait for them, as is the old custom with nobles while the island had still a king." (This was no doubt the Order of the Sword, with its noble motto "*C'est pour Loianté maintenir*," founded by Guy de Lusignan, 1195. See Favine, *Théâtre d'honneur* &c. 1620, but M. de Mas Latrie makes Pierre I. the founder.)

This *Itinerary in Terræ Sanctæ, Arabiæ et Egypti Peregrinationem* was edited in 3 vols., 8vo, 1843—1849, from his autograph ms. preserved in the Library at Ulm, for a literary society at Stuttgart, by C. D. Hassler, a Professor in the Gymnasium of Ulm. His style is divertingly quaint, his Latin divertingly bad. Travelling more than a hundred years before J. van Kootwyck he has even worse to relate of the dangers and discomforts of the journey. What is valuable to us is what this active and intelligent monk saw with his eyes and recorded with his pen, not the scraps of old world learning which he painfully collected in the library at Ulm. So we omit his history of Cyprus (iii. 217—230) from Japhet to Catarina Cornaro.

A good paper by Professor E. Oberhammer, printed as a Separatabdruck aus *Anstaud*, 1892, nr. 23—26, gives a summary of all that has been written about M. Santa Croce, from the earliest Greek geographer to the latest German geologist.

A Marcellus = 2 baiocchj, 10½ silver Marcelli = 1 ducatoon of Venice. *et.* coined by the Doge Nicolo Marcello (1472—1474) and worth about 10 soldi.

On Monday we came to Cyprus, and made for the harbour of Limovicus, because a contrary wind forced us to seek a port. When that died down we sailed to the harbour of Nimonia, to tarry there some days, because our captain had a brother with the Queen of Cyprus in Nicosia, with whom he had business, and we had to wait until it was done (t. 41).

[*The pilgrims go to Jaffa and Jerusalem, and in less than a month are again in Cyprus, all of them weary or sick.*]