

straw in a corner of his house where he kept oxen and donkeys, and there I slept that night on that straw which I thought an excellent bed.

When I returned to Famagosta.

On the morning of December 18 I rose early and took the road to Famagosta, and passing the salt-lake where is made a great quantity of salt I came near a castle called Baffa, in the lordship of the king of Cyprus, in which castle is made a great quantity of sugar, and walking the whole day I found many villages destroyed by the Turks and deserted. At night I reached a place where just off the road was a tavern kept by a poor widow who had five sons, two of whom were in swaddling clothes. I asked her to make up a bed for me, for which I would pay, where I might rest myself and my weary limbs. She made up a small bed, which she had on one side where the fire was, and in it she laid those two children in swaddling clothes, then told me to go and sleep by their side. I saw that the bed was not big enough for me, and that it was dirty on account of those children, and refused to sleep there, and so in great discomfort I slept that night on the ground. In the morning I arose and took my way to Famagosta, and on December 19 I reached Famagosta (pp. 62—73).

O. D'ANGLURE.

Orient d'Ogier VIII., Seigneur d'Anglure, Marne, arr. Epernay, visited Cyprus 1395—96. His travels were printed in 8vo, Troyes, 1621, and Paris, 18mo, 1858. So much as relates to Cyprus, and is translated here, was printed afresh from the original manuscript in the National Library at Paris by M. L. de Mas Latrie, *Histoire de l'île de Chypre*, II. 430—432. The later edition by F. Bonnardot and Aug. Longnon, 8vo, Paris, 1878 (*Société des anciens textes*), is somewhat fuller, and has a good biographical and genealogical preface.

Carabe is rendered by F. Godefroy *bellette, fouine* (weasel, polecat). Can it be the *Felis caracal*, the *Lynx* of the ancients?

We lauded at this same town of Limeso, which was formerly a very fair city, the following Sunday, the feast of S. Stephen, the first martyr, December 26, 1395.

And know that this city of Limeso, which is for the most part uninhabited, was thus destroyed of old by the Genoese when they made war on the king of Cyprus, and they still hold a very fair city and good harbour which is called Famagosta in Cyprus. This excepted the king of Cyprus enjoys peaceably the whole island, which has a circuit of seven hundred miles.

In this city of Limeso we sojourned from the said Sunday until the following Saturday, New Year's day, and on that day the king of Cyprus [Jacques I. de Lusignan] sent us one of his esquires, and with him mules, horses and porters to carry our baggage to the city of Nicosia.

This New Year's day our baggage was loaded, and we mounted our horses to go to the said city of Nicosia, where the king was. And we took the road to go as pilgrims straight to the Holy Cross, which is in Cyprus. It is the cross on which the good thief was hanged at the right hand of our Saviour Jesus Christ. This cross is of very great virtue, and a wonderful thing to behold. Know then that this holy cross, on which the good thief was hanged, Madame S. Helen, mother of Constantine, brought it and set it on the highest mountain of all the kingdom of Cyprus, which mountain is in truth very high and painful to climb. On the highest peak is a fair church, and fair dwellings around it. In this church are two altars, to wit, the high altar of the church, and another altar in a chapel behind the