

**EARLY CONTACTS**

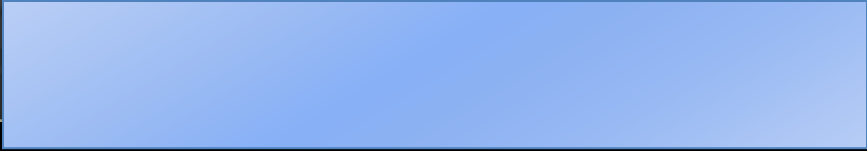
**BETWEEN THE**

**CULTURES**

PART II



- The first printed piece of writing in which the South Slavic countries are mentioned proves to be *Godeffrye of Bologne* (1481), published by William Caxton. (V. Kostić, 1972)
- In 1498 *Informacon for pylgrimes unto the holy londe* published (the first written source dealing with the coastal towns and places in our region)
- The first English poem dedicated to a man from this region (**Pasco** or **Pasqua Rosee** (\*\*Raguseo?) from Dubrovnik dates back to the 17<sup>th</sup> c.

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- Pasco was of Greek orthodox religion
  - He came to England in the early 1650s (1652?) and became a servant of **Daniel Edwards** (the Levant Company)
  - The first **coffee-house** (coffee-tent) in England in St. Michael's Alley
  - **Hodges**, Edwards's father-in-law, asked for a special permission for his servant Christopher Bowman (V. Kostić, 1972)
  - Pasco and Bowman as **partners**
  - Bowman as Pasco's **rival**

## THE VERTUE OF THE COFFEE DRINK

First publicly made and sold in England by *Pasqua Rosee*.

The Grain or Berry called *Coffee* groweth upon little Trees, only in the *Deserts of Arabia*.

It is brought from thence, and drunk generally throughout all the Grand Seigniors Dominions.

It is a simple innocent thing, composed into a Drink by being dried in an Oven and ground to Powder, and boiled up with Spring water, and about half a pint of it to be drunk, fasting an hour before, and not Eating an hour after, and to be taken as hot as possible can be endured; the which will never fetch the skin off the mouth, or raise any blisters by reason of that Heat.

The Turks drink at meals and other times is usually *Water*, and their Dyet consists much of *Fruit*, the *Crudities* whereof are very much corrected by this Drink.

The quality of this Drink is cold and Dry; and though it be a Dryer, yet it neither *heats* nor *inflames* more then *hot Posset*.

It so closeth the Orifice of the Stomack, and fortifies the heat with[in] [that] it's very good to help digestion; and therefore of great use to be [taken] about 3 or 4 a Clock afternoon [sic], as well as in the morning.

[It] much quickens the *Spirits*, and makes the Heart *Lightsome*. [It] is good against sore Eys, and the better if you hold your Head over it, and take in the Steam that way.

**Veselin  
Kostić**  
on  
**Pasco**

Успех кафане морао је превазићи и Паскова очекивања. Иако је кафа продавана по прилично високој цени од један и по пени за једну шољицу („dish”), Дубровчанин је ускоро стекао толико муштерија да је морао кувати кафу у лонцима од 30—40 литара. Разумљиво је стога што власници лондонских пивница нису благонаклоно гледали на овог уљеза и његов напитање који је нагло улазио у моду. Није прошло дуго времена од како је Паско славodobитно обзнао отварање своје радње, а они су се осетили толико угроженим да су градоначелнику Лондона поднели захтев да се Дубровчанину забрани даљи рад пошто нема званичну дозволу за држање самосталне радње.


Као странац, Паско није ни могао добити такву дозволу, па би даљи опстанак његове кафане дошао у питање да му нису притекли у помоћ Едвардс и његов таст Хоџис. Хоџис је затражио потребну дозволу за једног свог слугу по имену Кристофер Боуман (Christopher Bowman), који је до тада радио код њега као кочијаш, па су Паско и Боуман наставили да послују заједно као ортаци. Ово решење се, међутим, показало само као делимично успешно јер су се Паско и Боуман после извесног времена посвађали, па се Енглез одвојио и подигао сопствену шатру у порти цркве Св. Михаила. Тако су се сада из непосредне близине непријатељски гледале две конкурентске фирме — Паскова с његовим портретом и Боуманова са сликом ибрика за кафу.

Докони Лондонци, који су сада могли да бирају између две кафане за своја ћаскања, поделили су се на два табора. На једној страни били су они који су ценили Пасково дугогодишње искуство у кувању кафе и источњачко порекло, а на другој су били они који су из родољубља пили кафу код свога земљака. Из времена тог кафанског рата сачувана је ова песма из пера једног припадника Дубровчанинове „странке”:

THE POEM DEDICATED TO PASCO

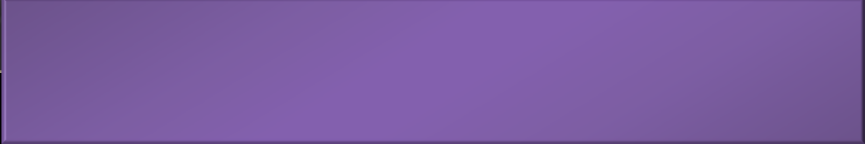
*TO MR. PASQUA ROSEE, AT THE SIGN OF HIS OWN  
HEAD AND HALF HIS BODY, IN SAINT MICHAEL'S  
ALLEY, NEXT THE FIRST COFFEE-TENT IN  
LONDON*

WERE NOT THE FOUNTAIN OF MY TEARS  
EACH DAY EXHAUSTED BY THE STEAM  
OF YOUR COFFEE NO DOUBT APPEARS  
BUT THEY WOULD SWELL TO SUCH A STREAM  
AS COULD ADMIT OF NO RESTRICTION,  
TO SEE, POOR PASQUA, THY AFFICTION.



WHAT! PASQUA, YOU AT FIRST DID BROACH  
THIS NECTAR FOR THE PUBLICK GOOD,  
MUST YOU CALL KITT DOWN FROM THE COACH  
TO DRIVE A TRADE HE UNDERSTOOD  
NO MORE THAN YOU DID THEN YOUR CREED,  
OR DOTH NOW TO WRITE AND READ

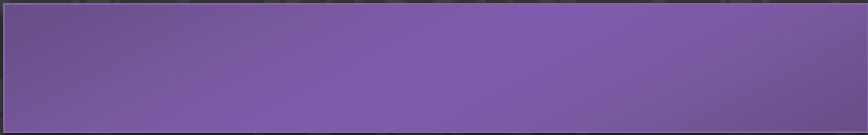
AND AFTER SO MUCH PAINS TO SHOW  
HIM HOW TO MAKE THIS SOOBER LIQUOR,  
AND THEN BY SLIGHTS OF BALTON'S BLUE  
TO MAKE IT THIN OR THICKER,  
NAY, EVEN TEACH HIM TO FILL UP  
AND A-LA-MODE PRESENT THE CUP:





MUST YOU, I SAY, BE THUS DEBARR'D  
BY ONE THAT IS SO DEVILISH RUDE,  
WHO CAN AFFORD YOU NO REWARD  
BUT ENVY AND INGRATITUDE?  
SURE THIS A SUBJECT DOT'HT IMPART  
ENOUGH TO BREAK A CHINA HEART.

PULL COURAGE, PASQUA, FEAR NO HARMS  
FROM THE BESIEGING FOE;  
MAKE GOOD YOUR GROUND, STAND TO YOUR ARMS,  
HOLD OUT THIS SUMMER, AND THEN THO'  
HE'LL STORM, HE'LL NOT PREVAIL, YOUR FACE  
SHAL GIVE THE COFFEE-POT THE CHACE.




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- The first mention of South Slavic folk songs/ poems in England occurs in **Knolles's *General History of the Turks (1603)*** in the section dealing with the reign of despot Đurađ Branković
  - The only poet from our region that influenced an English author was **Lodovico Paschale (Ludovik Paskvalić, 1500 - 1551)** from the Bay of Kotor
  - According to some critics, he influenced **Henry Constable (1562 – 1613)**, the English poet who wrote in the vein of Petrarch


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- Three sonnets by Paskvalić were translated by another English poet, **Thomas Lodge** (1558? – 1625) who integrated these verses in his collection of sonnets *Phyllis*, 1593.
  - Lodge integrated another sonnet “written in imitation of that excellent Poet of Italie, **Lodouico Pascale**” into his romantic story *A Margerite of America* (1596)

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- A manuscript containing lyric poems by **Džore Držić** (1461 – 1501) was brought to England in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> c. or in the 17<sup>th</sup> c.

**\*\*\* Džore Držić was an uncle of a famous playwright Marin Držić, the author of the comedy *Uncle Maroje (Dundo Maroje)***

- Nowadays it is kept in **Marsh's Library of St. Patrick's Cathedral** in Dublin
- The last private owner of the manuscript was **Dudley Loftus** (1619 – 1695) from Ireland

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- Monuments that referred to South Slavs
  - The most fascinating among them is undoubtedly **a tombstone** from the 15<sup>th</sup> c. preserved in the church of **St. Nicholas in North Stoneham** (near Southampton)
  - The collective tomb of the **“SCLAVONIAN BROTHERHOOD”** from 1491

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- The tombstone is made of the black marble, it is about **2m** long and **1,25m** wide. (Čoralić, 2012; Kostić, 1972)

- On its brims there is an inscription in Latin and Italian

**ANNO DOMINI M.CCCC.LXXXXI.  
SEPVLTVRA DE LA SCHOLA DE SCLAVONI**

- In each of its corners there are the symbols of four evangelists (**St. Matthew's angel; St. Luke's winged ox; St. John's eagle; St. Mark's lion**)

ANNO DNI

M.CCCC.LXXXI.SEPULTURA

SEPTIMA

SCHOLA DE SCLAVONI






**The church of St.  
Nicholas in North  
Stoneham**




- In the middle of the tombstone we can see a **double eagle** as well as **floral ornaments**
- The members of the galleys wanted to make sure that in the case of “fatalities” they have a place where they could bury the deceased sailors/oarsmen. (Mijušković, 1969)
- The oldest preserved Statute of sailors from South Slavic countries is the **Statute of the sailors from Kotor (1463)** (the Statute of the sailors from Zadar – 1475; the Statute of the sailors from Split – 1521)





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- With the foundation of the **Levant Company** in 1581 the English ships were reaching more frequently the coast of our region


*\*Levant – usually refers to the eastern Mediterranean (e. g. Greece, Israel, Egypt, a part of Turkey...)*


- The activities of this company helped the establishment of **diplomatic ties** between England and Turkey
- During the reign of **Queen Elizabeth I** there was a dual official attitude towards Turkey (admiration vs. repulsion/ insecurity)


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- Both the Queen and the English ambassador in the Ottoman Empire tried to get closer to the “unknown” Empire
  - Good relations with the Ottoman Empire would serve them as a counter-balance to Catholic Spain
  - From the end of the 16<sup>th</sup>c. many English travel writers and chroniclers were interested in the Ottoman Empire – that is how English readers could get to know certain things about South Slavic countries


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- The English did not know much about our people and the region before the Turkish conquest
  - Accounts of events in Montenegro, Bosnia, Serbia, Croatia or on the Adriatic coast were included in general histories of the Turks
  - R. Carr's *The Mahumetane or Turkish Historie* (1600)
  - Carr's *History* is marked by **imprecisions** (e. g. Marko Kraljević as a “Bulgarian despot”; Sultan Murat killed by a servant of Tzar Lazar...)

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- The most significant historians dealing with the Ottoman Empire were **Richard Knolles** and **Sir Paul Rycaut**
  - According to modern criticism, **Knolles's General History of the Turks** (1603) presents a magnificent bulk of the material concerning the Ottoman Empire
  - There are many references to events in **the Balkans** in Knolles's *General History of the Turks*
  - Almost all that the English people knew about the history of South Slavs was derived from this magnificent work.


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- Sir Paul Rycaut **edited** Knolles's book and wrote **continuations** of it thus covering the 17<sup>th</sup> c. history
  - Rycaut does not possess Knolles's gift for “**imaginative reconstruction**” of historical events
  - Rycaut puts an emphasis on **details**
  - **Knolles** wrote in a **historiographic** manner, **Rycaut** wrote **analytically** (Kostić, 1972)
  - Relevant chapters (e. g. the siege of Belgrade in **1688**)

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- Geographical textbooks, maps and handbooks as an important source of information on South Slavic countries
  - These **geographical books** are interesting because they give us an idea of what was known in England about this region
  - They also show what **prejudices** the English took from home on their eastern travels (Goldsworthy, 1998)

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- From the **17<sup>th</sup> c.** – an increased number of **pamphlets, brochures, reports** appear in England announcing the success of the Christian army
  - During this period, the Ottoman Empire presented a **threat** to England
  - Among numerous pamphlets and reports published in England in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> c. there are some which report news from **the Balkan peninsula** (V. Kostić)

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- They are usually **translations or compilations** from German or Italian sources (Kostić, 1972)
  - They have considerable importance on **diffusion of the knowledge** of this region and South Slavs
  - As modern criticism claims, **Cheap pamphlets and newsletters** with “**extraordinary**” titles to attract the attention of people presented a source of information and relevant means of communication



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- A very intriguing group of sources are **accounts** of the English who travelled to the East (the 16<sup>th</sup> c. and the 17<sup>th</sup> c.)
  - In **many cases** these sources show that the travel in the East was **dangerous and risky** (Goldsworthy, 1998)
  - They also show that **the conditions** in which the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire lived were extremely bad