

SPAIN. score Pieces of Iron Cannon, with all their Shot and Ammunition, except 122 Barrels of Powder, with which he blew up the Fortifications of the Town and Forts, and 10,000 Dollars he found in the Place, he distributed among his own People for their Encouragement.

DURING the Admiral's Stay at *Porto-Bello*, he sent a Letter to the President of *Panama*, demanding the Release of the Factors and Servants of the *South-Sea* Company, who were confined at that Place; and the President of *Panama* sent an Officer with Mr. *Humphreys* and Dr. *Wright*, Factors, and also with the Servants of the *South-Sea* Company, who were delivered to the Admiral at *Porto-Bello*. The Governor and Inhabitants of *Porto-Bello*, expressed the greatest Sense of the Humanity and Generosity they were treated with by the Admiral. The Admiral sailed with his Squadron, on the 25th of *February*, to *Carthagena*, which he bombarded and afterwards failed to *Porto-Bello*, where he arrived on the 14th of *March*, and from thence visited *Fort Chagre*, which he cannonaded and obliged to surrender on the 24th: Here he found the Custom-House full of Goods intended for loading the Gallions, viz. *Cacao-Nuts*, *Guiaquil* Bark, *Spanish* Wool, &c. which the Admiral ordered to be brought on Board his Squadron, and then set Fire to the Custom-House; he also embarked the Brass Cannon he found here, and then blew up the Fortifications. The Booty taken here was valued at 70,000*l.* with which he returned to *Jamaica* the Beginning of *April*. Here the Admiral received Advice, that the *Spanish* Squadron was sailed from *Cadiz*, and supposed to be designed for the *West-Indies*, whereupon he cruized to Windward, in Hopes of meeting them; but not being able to get any Intelligence of the *Spanish* Squadron, he returned to *Jamaica*, where some of his Cruisers brought in a large *Dutch* Vessel, hired to bring over the new Viceroy of *Mexico*; but the Viceroy escaped in a Sloop, leaving behind him his Crown, Scepter, and other Regalia, with his Jewels and Money to the Value of 100,000*l.*

The Spaniards and French send strong Squadrons to the West-Indies.

IN the mean Time, the *Spanish* Squadrons from *Cadiz* and *Ferrol*, consisting of

SPAIN. twelve Ships of the Line arrived at *Porto-Rico* in the Beginning of *October*, and about the same Time, two *French* Squadrons, consisting of thirty Men of War from *Brest* and *Toulon*, arrived at *Martinique*, and made great Preparations for some important Expedition, generally supposed to be the Invasion of *Jamaica*; but meeting with a violent Storm between *Martinique* and *Hispaniola*, they put into *Port-Lewis* in a shattered Condition; and the *Spanish* Squadron sailed from *Porto-Rico* to *Carthagena*, where they arrived the 28th of *October*. Admiral *Vernon* having received no Advice of the Arrival either of the *Spanish* or *French* Squadrons in the *West-Indies*, cruised off the Coast of *Hispaniola*, and on the 19th of *October* was joined by eight Sail of Transports, convoyed by the *Wolf* Man of War from *North-America*, which he brought with him to *Port-Royal*, where he received Intelligence of the Arrival of the *French* and *Spanish* Fleets, and thereupon remained shut up in that Harbour, expecting a Visit from the Enemy; but they contented themselves with sending Reinforcements to the *Havanna*, *Carthagena*, and other *Spanish* Garrisons, and putting their Settlements on the Coasts in a Posture of Defence.

VIC E Admiral *Haddock*, in the mean Time, being stationed near the Mouth of the Streights with a strong Squadron, Commodore *Cornwall* was sent with some Men of War to reinforce him; but there happened no Action, unless a Rencontre between three *French* Men of War and three of Mr. *Haddock's* Squadron, viz. Captain *Barnet*, Commander of the *Dragon*, Captain *Balchen*, Commander of the *Folkstone*, and an *English* Frigate. Captain *Barnet*, imagining that the three *French* Men of War had been *Spanish* Register-Ships, sent his Boat to enquire what they were: The *French* refusing to permit the Boat's Crew to come on Board, *Barnet* fired at them, and there followed a smart Engagement, in which several were killed on both Sides; but the *English*, at length, discovering them to be *French* Ships, suffered them to pursue their Voyage.

SPAIN. ON the 24th of *November* following, the *Spanish* Fleet consisting of nineteen Men of War, came out of *Cadiz*, and passed the Straits in the Night-Time, Admiral *Haddock* lying with the *British* Fleet in *Gibraltar* Bay at that Time. The *Spaniards* being detained near the Straits by a contrary Wind, Admiral *Haddock* sailed after them in Order of Battle, and in a few Days came up with them; when a *French* Squadron of twelve Sail appeared, and clapped in between the two Fleets with a Flag of Truce, the *French* Admiral declaring to *Haddock*, that he had taken the *Spaniards* under his Protection: Admiral *Haddock* thereupon calling a Council of War, it was agreed to sail to *Port-Mahon*, and leave the *French* and *Spaniards* at Liberty to execute their Orders, which it seems were to transport 15,000 *Spaniards* from *Barcelona* to *Italy*, without which Reinforcement, the *Spaniards* must have abandoned that Country: But it is generally believed that *Haddock*, and the rest of the Officers of the *British* Fleet, would never have suffered this Embarkation to have been made, if they had not received positive Orders not to engage the *French*.

An Army embarked at the Isle of Wight for the West-Indies, 1740.

IN the latter End of the Year 1739, 8000 Land-Forces were embarked on Transports at the *Isle of Wight*, commanded by Lord *Catbcart*, destined for the *British* *American* Plantations, whither they were to sail under a Convoy of twenty-four Men of War, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir *Chaloner Ogle*. They set Sail from *St. Helen's* on the 26th of *November*, 1740, and arrived at *St. Dominica*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands, on the 19th of *December*, where the Lord *Catbcart*, the General, died the next Day of the Bloody-Flux: The Fleet sailing from thence, arrived at *St. Christophers*, the Place appointed for the general Rendezvous, on the 27th of *December*, where all the Men of War and Transports met, except two or three, which had been disabled in a Storm at their first setting out, and were obliged to return to *Europe* to refit. The next Day, the 28th of *December*, the Fleet sailed again, and arrived at *Port-Royal*, in *Jamaica*, on the 9th of *January*. But as they sailed along

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the West End of the Coast of *Hispaniola*, they saw four large Ships in the Offing, whereupon the Signal was made for six *English* Men of War, of which the Lord *Aubrey Beauclerk* and Lord *Augustus Fitzroy* commanded two, to give Chace. It was Ten at Night before the *English* came up with them, when the Lord *Aubrey*, in the *Prince Frederick*, hailed one of the Ships in *French* and *English*, and they not answering, he ordered a Shot to be fired at them, and soon after another, which being answered with a Broadside, the *Prince Frederick* returned it, and the Lord *Augustus*, and three other Ships coming up, they fought very warmly for an Hour and Half; when Captain *Knowles* came on Board Lord *Aubrey*, and advised him to make a Signal to desist, he being sure they were *French*, and a Signal was made accordingly; but the *French* continuing their Fire, the Fight lasted Half an Hour longer, and then they parted by Consent; as soon as it was Day, the Lord *Aubrey* being the eldest Captain, made a Signal for the rest of the Captains to come on Board him; and they determined to send a Boat on Board the *French* Commodore, to know certainly who they were. The *English* Officer, who went on Board, finding they were *French*, asked the Reason why they did not answer when they were hailed; the Commodore said they did answer, and that he would report their Usage to the King his Master.

UPON the Arrival of Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, at *Jamaica*, Admiral *Vernon* took upon him the Command of the whole Fleet, consisting of thirty Men of War of the Line, besides Frigates, Bomb-Vessels and Fire-Ships, with which he sailed to *Port-Lewis*, in *Hispaniola*, on the 13th of *January*, designing to have engaged the *French* Fleet; but finding they were sailed to *Europe*, he set sail for *Carthagena*, on the Coast of *Terra Firma*, where he arrived the 4th of *March*, his whole Fleet with the Transports, then consisting of 124 Sail. The Forces landed with very little Opposition, but it was not possible to enter the Harbour of *Carthagena* without first making themselves Masters of the Castle of *Boca-Cbica*, that

4 D

commanded

SPAIN.

The Attack of
Boca-Chica at
the Entrance
of Carthagena
Harbour.

commanded the narrow Strait, by which the Harbour is entered: On the 23d of *March*, therefore, Commodore *Lestock*, in the *Boyne*, with the *Prince Frederick*, *Hampton Court*, *Suffolk*, and *Tilbury*, were commanded to attack the Castle of *Boca-Chica* with their Ships, but the *Prince Frederick* and *Hampton Court*, being too much exposed to the Enemy's Shot, were called off; and in this Station that brave Officer, the Lord *Aubery Beauclerk*, was killed. A tolerable Breach, however, being now made in the Castle, Preparations were making to attack it both by Sea and Land, when, to their great Surprise, they found it abandoned by the Enemy, whom they perceived setting Fire to their Ships within the Bomb; whereupon the Boats rowed up to them, and boarded the Admiral *Don Blas's* own Ship, and the *Galicia*, and cut the Bomb to make all clear for the next Day. On the 26th, the Admiral with the *Burford* and *Orford*, got into the Harbour with a great Deal of Difficulty, the Enemy having sunk several Ships at the Entrance, and the next Day the rest of the Fleet entered the Harbour.

GENERAL *Wentworth*, on the 5th of *April*, landed with 1500 Men, and encamped about a Mile from Fort *St. Lazarus*, and that Day and the next, the Remainder of the Forces, making in all 4000 Men, were landed, but they were obliged to remain three Nights upon their Arms, without Tents or Tools, which could not be landed with them. The Troops growing sickly, and the Rains expected, it was resolved in a Council of War to attack Fort *Lazarus* without erecting a Battery: And on the Ninth of *April*, about Four in the Morning, a Body of Men, consisting of 500 Grenadiers, supported by 1000 *European* Marines, and *Jamaican* Soldiers, marched towards the Enemy's Lines before the Fort, and were followed at a considerable Distance by a large Body of *Americans*, loaded with Wool-Packs, Scaling-Ladders, and Hand-Grenades: The Enemy, who had entrenched themselves under the Walls of the Fort, fired upon them with great Fury, which was returned by the Grenadiers, who pushed forwards

up to the Mouths of their Pieces, and stormed their Intrenchments, in which the *English* suffered extremely, and a Deserter, who had undertaken to conduct our Forces, having the Misfortune to be suspected by those in the Van, his Advice was entirely disregarded; for he proposed the Attack should be made in the flanking Quarter, whereas our Forces unhappily made their Push in the Front of all, and were flanked by the Enemy on both Sides, as they advanced to the Intrenchments, and great was their Loss before they got up to them: But the Bravery of the *English* Troops surpasses all Belief; they leaped into the Lines among the Thickest of the Enemy, and put them to Flight: Then the Enemy retreated over a Draw-Bridge into the Fort; from whence the Shot was poured down upon the *English* without ceasing: Whereupon they advanced to the Walls of the Fort, in Hopes of finding an Opportunity of scaling them; but they were, at length, all penned up together, at the End of the Lines, and could neither advance or retreat; nor could they meet with their Scaling-Ladders, so that they remained as Butts for the *Spaniards* who fired on them from every Quarter, while the *English* had no Way to annoy their Enemies, so that great Numbers were sacrificed before the Retreat was beat; and then they could only retreat by the Way they came; and it was a considerable Time before they got out of the Reach of the Enemy's Fire.

THE *Americans* finding they were knocked down, and had no Arms to defend themselves, threw down the Ladders, and retired to their Camp: There were only three scaling-Ladders brought to the Trenches, upon which a Serjeant and ten Grenadiers mounted the Walls of the Fort; but not being supported, they were all cut in Pieces, except the Serjeant, who saved himself by jumping down again. After the Retreat, a Flag of Truce was sent into the Town to propose an Exchange of Prisoners, which was agreed to, with Permission to bury the Dead. The Land-Forces employed in this Expedition were as follows:

The *English*
repulsed at
Fort *Lazarus*.

SPAIN.

The British Forces employed in the Attack of Carthagena.

SIX Regiments of Marines } consisting of ten Companies } each, 100 in every Company, } besides Officers ———— }	6930
Four other Regiments, to wit, } <i>Wentworth's, Harrison's, Bland's</i> } and <i>Cavendish's</i> , 815 Men in } each Regiment ———— }	3260
Raised in <i>America</i> ————	4300
Taken out of <i>Dalziel's</i> Regiment } in the <i>Leeward Islands</i> ———— }	300
Independent Companies ————	200
Negro Pioneers from <i>Jamaica</i> ————	500
Landmen ————	15,490
Sailors on board the Fleet ————	18,630
Total ————	34,120

OF the Land-Forces, seventeen Officers were killed before *Carthagena*, and seventy-seven Officers died of Fevers or Fluxes in that Camp, though they were not a Fort-night on Shore.

Damages the Spaniards received.

ON the 16th of *April*, the Boats of the Men of War were ordered to bring off the Land-Forces, and on the 17th they were all embarked; the Works of the *Castillo Grande*, *Boca-Chica* Castle, and the rest of the Fortifications being blown up, and the Guns spoiled and rendered useless, the Admiral set Sail for *Jamaica* on the 6th of *May*. In this Expedition the *English* burnt or destroyed six large Men of War, and six Galleons, with all the rest of the Shipping in the Harbour of *Carthagena*, and the Fleet returned to *Port-Royal* on the 19th of *May*; where died that brave Commander, the Lord *Augustus Fitzroy*, Captain of the *Orford*.

The Forces land on the Island of *Cuba*, where most of them perished.

THE Fleet remaining in *Port-Royal* Harbour till the 1st of *July*, in order to refit, and prepare for another Expedition, set Sail from thence, and arrived on the 18th at *Waltenham* Harbour, on the South Side of the Island of *Cuba*, being one of the finest Harbours in the *West-Indies*, secure from Hurricanes, and capable of containing any Number of Ships, to which the Admiral gave the Name of *Cumberland* Harbour,

SPAIN.

in Honour of his Royal Highness the Duke. The Troops were landed here, consisting of 2500 Men, and 1000 Negroes, on the 25th Instant; several Detachments were made to reconnoitre the Country, which repulsed the Advanced Guards of the *Spaniards*, and brought in Plenty of Provisions.

THE Camp was about twenty-three Leagues to the Eastward of *St. Jago de Cuba*, advantageously situated, and provided with a very fine Fresh-Water River, navigable for several Leagues; the Country abounding with Cattle, Provisions and Fruit. Another Gentleman, who was in this Expedition, relates, that this Harbour is of so easy an Access, that they could go in or sail out of it with the Land or Sea Breezes; and that within two Days, with the common Sea Breezes, they could sail to any Port in *Hispaniola* (which Voyage could not be performed some Times from *Jamaica* in three Weeks) so that in Case of a *French* War, they could easily visit the *French* Colonies in that Island. The Design of landing on the Island of *Cuba* seems to have been to lay Siege to the City of *St. Jago*; but that City being at a great Distance, and the Country full of Defiles, the General, after he had taken a View of the Country, in Person, apprehended such an Attempt impracticable by Land without a Re-inforcement of Troops; the Admiral also having viewed the Mouth of the Harbour of *St. Jago*, found it impossible to approach it by Sea; whereupon it was agreed to re-embark the Troops, and the General sailed with them on the 28th of *November* to *Port-Royal*, being followed on the Sixth of *December* by the Admiral and the whole Fleet.

MR. *Oglethorpe*, Governor of *Georgia*, having made an Attempt to surprize Fort *St. Augustine*, the *Spaniards* returned his Visit, and invaded *Georgia*, having assembled a Fleet of between thirty and forty Vessels at the *Havanna*, on which they embarked 4000 Land-Forces; they arrived in *Jekyl Sound*, in the Mouth of the River *Alatamaha*, on the 5th of *July*, 1742, and landed 3000 Men at Fort *St. Simon's*, which not being thought tenable, Mr. *Oglethorpe* abandoned it, and retired to the

Town

Georgia invaded by the *Spaniards*, who are repulsed.

SPAIN. Town of *Frederica*, towards which Place a Body of *Spaniards* advancing, were defeated by Mr. *Oglethorpe*, and compelled to re-embark their Troops, having first demolished the Fort of *St. Simon's*. *Frederica* is a Town situate in the Middle of the Island of *St. Simon's*, near the Mouth of the River *Alatamaha*: The South End of the Island lies twenty Leagues North of *St. Augustine*, where stood *St. Simon's* Fort. The Southern Limits of *Georgia* are within a League of *St. John's* River, and five Leagues from *St. Augustine's*. The Town of *Savannah* is situate near the Mouth of the River of that Name, sixty Miles North of *Frederica*.

An Attempt to
fix a Colony
on the Mos-
quito Shore.

THE Governor of *Jamaica*, *Edward Trelawney*, Esq; having about this Time formed a Design of fixing a Colony among the *Mosquito-Indians*, about 120 Leagues to the Eastward of *Porto-Bello*, gave Lieutenant *Hudson* a Commission to command the whole *Mosquito* Shore. These *Mosquito Indians* inhabit part of the Country denominated *Honduras* and *Nicaragua*, and have never submitted to the *Spaniards*, but continue in a State of War with them to this Day. Lieutenant *Hudson*, on his Arrival among these *Indians*, found them preparing for an Expedition against the *Spaniards*, and they offered to make him their Captain; embarking, therefore, with them in their Periagues, he intercepted 8000 Pieces of Eight, a Party of *Spaniards* were carrying cross the Country, and took all the Party Prisoners except one, who made his Escape, or he had taken 1,000,000 more. In his Return from this Expedition, he took 50,000 Pounds of *Cacao* or Chocolate-Nut; after which he returned to *Jamaica*, acquainting the Governor that the *Mosquito* Coast would be a very advantageous Situation for a *British* Colony, especially near the Mouth of *Carpenter's* River.

Rattan Island
fortified by
the English.

WHILE the *British* Fleet remained in the *West-Indies*, Admiral *Vernon* detached some Ships to take Possession of the uninhabited Island of *Ruatan* or *Rattan*, at the Entrance of the Bay of *Honduras*: This Island is thirty Miles long, and fifteen broad; naturally strong by the Rocks

and Shoals that lie about it; and two Forts **SPAIN.** were ordered to be built at the Mouth of the Harbour, which were afterwards erected, and would have contributed much to the Security of the *British* Logwood Trade; but this Island was unaccountably abandoned about the Time of the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, even before it was demanded.

NEITHER did the *British* Fleet think fit to reinforce the *Mosquito Indians*, our Allies, or support Mr. *Oglethorpe* in reducing *St. Augustine*, which would have made us Masters of the entire Coast of *Florida*; but our Troops were suffered to lie rotting on the Coast of *Cuba* without Action, and of 8000 *English* Land Forces that embarked for *America* in this Expedition, not 1000 of them ever returned; and some say not 500 of them were living, when the Fleet arrived in *England*, which was in *January*, 1742-3. The Reason of which unhappy Conduct is usually ascribed to the Differences that subsisted between the Admiral and General.

WE were unfortunate also in another Expedition against *la Guara*, a Port-Town on the *Caracca* Coast of *Terra Firma*. This Commodore *Knowles* attacked with the Squadron under his Command; but his Ships were miserably shattered, and 1200 Soldiers and Sailors whom he landed near the Town, shamefully defeated. *Porto-Cavallo*, also, on the same Coast, was attacked by the Commodore some few Days after with no better Success.

The English
repulsed at
la Guara.

To return to *Europe*: The *Toulon* Squadron having protected the *Spanish* Fleet from being attacked by Admiral *Haddock*, as related already, and thereby enabled them to continue their Voyage to *Italy*, and convoy the Troops and Ammunition thither, for invading the *Austrian* Dominions in the *Milanese*, that important Service being effected, the *Spanish* Fleet retired to *Toulon*, where it continued under the Protection of the *French*. Commodore *Lestock* was thereupon sent from *England*, with ten Men of War to re-inforce Vice-Admiral *Haddock*, and he joined the Vice-Admiral on the First of *February*, 1742-3, at *Port-Mahon*: But before

Mr. Lestock
succeeds Ad-
miral Had-
dock in the
Command of
the Fleet.

SPAIN. before the *British* Fleet was ready to fail from thence, the Vice-Admiral fell sick, (supposed to proceed from his Chagrin at the Restrictions contained in his Orders.) He committed the Charge of the Fleet, therefore, to Commodore *Lestock*, and returned to *England*.

The Fleet
commanded
by Mr. Mat-
thews.

ON the 12th of *April*, 1743, Commodore *Lestock* set sail from *Port-Mahon* with a Squadron of twenty-eight Men of War, and arriving before *Toulon*, he found that the United Fleets were still superior in Force to the Squadron he commanded; of which the *British* Ministry being informed, they sent *Thomas Matthews*, Esq; with four Men of War to join the Fleet before *Toulon*, and take upon him the Command of it. Mr. *Matthews* being at the same Time made Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commodore *Lestock* Rear-Admiral of the White: The Vice-Admiral also was invested with the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the King of *Sardinia*, and the Princes and States of *Italy*. He joined Mr. *Lestock* at the Port of *Villa Franca*, on the Coast of *Genoa*, situate about three Miles East of *Nice*, and being afterwards joined by another Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral *Rowley*, was now judged superior to the united Fleets of *France* and *Spain*. The Body of the *British* Fleet, therefore, was stationed at the Island of *Hieres*, opposite to *Toulon*, to prevent the *Spaniards* slipping out of that Port, and the rest were distributed so as to intercept the Embarkations the *Spaniards* were making from *Spain* to *Italy*. Commodore *Martin*, was detached, about the same Time, with a Squadron to the Bay of *Naples*, where he compelled the King of the *Two Sicilies* to withdraw the Forces he had sent to join the *Spaniards* in the North of *Italy*.

The King of
the Two Sici-
lies compelled
to withdraw
his Forces.

VICE-ADMIRAL *Matthews* having settled his Cruisers in their proper Stations on the Coast of *Italy*, arrived at *Hieres Bay*, which he had appointed for the general Rendezvous of the Fleet, in the Beginning of *January*, 1743-4, having a little before been advanced to the Rank of

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Admiral of the Blue, Mr. *Lestock* to the **SPAIN.** Post of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Mr. *Rowley*, to that of Rear-Admiral of the White.

ADMIRAL *Matthews* sending his Cruisers from Time to Time to reconnoitre the two Fleets in the Harbour of *Toulon*, received Advice on the First of *February*, that they were almost ready to put to Sea, and on the 9th they came out of the Harbour into the Road. The *British* Admiral thereupon made the Signal to weigh, and got all the Fleet under Sail, expecting the United Fleet would have advanced towards him; but as they did not, he left some Cruisers to observe their Motions, and anchored at Night in the Bay of *Hieres*. Next Morning Admiral *Matthews* weighed again, and made a Signal for the Line of Battle that Day and the next; but it being evident that the *French* had no Intention to engage, and their Ships being much better Sailors, he made a Signal to chase them, and himself attacked the *Spanish* Admiral without losing Time in forming a regular Line; but Vice-Admiral *Lestock* pretending he did not see the Signal for engaging, was pleased to remain looking on at a Distance, as well as some other Commanders, and suffered both Fleets to escape. The Admiral in the *Namure*, and Captain *Cornwall* in the *Marlborough*, and some other Captains, indeed, were closely engaged with the *Spaniards*, and fought very bravely; but not being supported by the rest of the Fleet, only one of the *Spanish* Men of War was disabled, and their Admiral terribly shattered. The brave Captain *Cornwall* was killed, and Admiral *Matthews* in great Danger of being lost. Both Admiral *Matthews* and *Lestock* were afterwards tried for Misconduct; but Mr. *Lestock* having most Friends, was acquitted, and Admiral *Matthews* cashiered. It seems to have been the Opinion of the whole Kingdom, that the Differences between these two Commanders contributed more to our ill Success than any Thing; and we lost such an Opportunity of ruining the Naval Power of *France* and *Spain*, as will scarce ever present

The French
and Spanish
Fleets make
their Escape.

SPAIN.

present itself again. Neither the Skill or the Bravery of either of the Admirals need be arraigned; but it is possible they might have different Orders, and different Views. Their Superiors dreaded nothing more than a War with *France*: And as some Phanticks hold, that there are different Wills in the Deity, namely, a Secret, and a Revealed Will; so here, to please the People, it seemed necessary to make a Shew of War; and it might be as necessary on the other Hand, to direct the Creatures they could trust with the Secret, to avoid it. One of the Commanders was sensible his remaining at a Distance from the Fight was his best Way of making his Court to his Masters, while the other, who was not in the Secret, considered chiefly the Interest of his Country, and could not imagine his Vice-Admiral would dare to remain an idle Spectator, when he saw his Admiral engaged with two powerful Fleets of the Enemy, and the Fate of his Country depended so much on his Behaviour that Day.

War declared
by France.

NOTWITHSTANDING the *French* and *Spaniards* escaped from *Toulon* so much better than they could have expected, yet the little Opposition they met with, seemed to enrage them to that Degree, that *France* immediately after declared War against *Great-Britain*. The *French* expected, that whenever they should declare they had taken the *Spanish* Fleet under their Protection, our Admirals should not dare to touch them. This they had once experienced, when the unfortunate Admiral *Haddock* was advancing against them, and would infallibly have done his Duty, if his Hands had not been tied, as was the Opinion of all his Captains, when he summoned them to a Council of War, to give their Opinion on that Head: And the Reason, probably, Admiral *Matthews* did not summon *Lefstock* to a Council of War before the Engagement, was, that he knew the Vice-Admiral and all the Captains he could influence, would have declared against fighting the *French*.

Admiral Bal-
chen in the
Victory lost.

IN *October*, 1744, the Grand Fleet commanded by Admiral *Balchen*, meeting with a violent Storm at the Entrance of

SPAIN.

the *British* Channel, the Admiral, on Board the *Victory*, is supposed to have struck upon the Rocks called the *Caskets*, near the Island of *Jersey* on the Coast of *Normandy*, and every Soul perished. There were on Board her, besides the Admiral and Captain *Falkener*, 1100 Sailors, among whom were fifty Gentlemen Volunteers. The *Victory* carried 110 Brass Guns, and was the largest and most beautiful Ship in the *British* Navy, but far from being the strongest: There were great Defects in the Fabrick, in the Opinion of some of our Builders.

IN the *Mediterranean*, Admiral *Matthews* on the Eighth of *September*, 1744, resigned the Command of the Fleet to Vice-Admiral *Rowley*, who continued to follow the Plan his Predecessor had laid down in securing the Coast of *Italy*, preventing future Embarkations from *Spain* thither, and protecting the *British* Commerce on that Side: The rest of our Admirals seemed very intent on intercepting the *Spanish* Galleons which were coming Home under the Convoy of Admiral *de Torres*: But notwithstanding all their Vigilance, the Galleons arrived at *Corunna* in *Gallicia*, on the 29th of *December*, with their Treasure, computed to amount to 15,000,000 of Pieces of Eight (a Piece of Eight, or Piastre, being of the Value of four Shillings and Sixpence) having not met with a single *British* Ship in the Voyage, as they took an unusual Course, and instead of sailing to *Cadiz*, the usual Port, put into *Corunna* in the North of *Spain*. This Treasure was a great Support to the *French*, who had a considerable Share in it, as well as to the *Spaniards*, and enabled them to carry on the several Branches of the War in *Italy*, *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*. In the mean Time the Cruisers and Privateers on both Sides made numerous Prizes both in *Europe* and the *East* and *West-Indies*; and though the *British* Navy had no Enemy that durst face them in a Body, they received considerable Losses by Hurricanes and tempestuous Weather: Besides the *Victory*, and some other Men of War lost in *Europe*, eight Men of War, and near 100 Merchantmen in the Harbour of *Port-Royal*.

Hurricane at
Jamaica.

SPAIN. *Royal* in *Jamaica*, were destroyed. The People of *Port-Royal* expected every Moment to be swallowed up; several Plantations, Houses and Sugar-Works in the Country were destroyed; many People, both Whites and Blacks, were drowned, with numerous Herds of Cattle.

THE most remarkable Events in *America* in the Years 1744, and 1745, were the Attempts of the *French* to reduce *Nova-Scotia*, and the Invasion of *Cape-Breton* by the People of *New-England*.

The French
take *Canfo*.

THE *French* having attacked *Canfo*, a *British* Fort in *Nova-Scotia*, separated from *Cape-Breton* only by a narrow Channel two or three Leagues wide, soon made themselves Masters of the Fort, which they demolished, and afterwards marched to invest *Annapolis*, and would, probably, have reduced that Fortrefs, if some Companies of *New-England* Volunteers had not marched to their Assistance and prevented it. And though the *French* were disappointed in this Attempt, they only waited for a Re-inforcement of Troops from *France*, to make themselves Masters of this and of all *Nova-Scotia*, which was restored to *Great-Britain* by the Peace of *Utrecht*, in 1713.

THE *New-England* Colonies being apprized of this, and foreseeing, if the *French* should carry their Point, both their Trafick and Fisheries would be rendered very precarious, if not entirely lost; without waiting for the Concurrence of *Old-England*, their Mother-Country, therefore, they determined to attack *Louisbourg* in *Cape-Breton*.

OF which Expedition I shall give a short Abstract from Mr. *Rolt*. That Author relates, that *William Vaughan*, Esq; a Gentleman of considerable Rank and Fortune in *New-England*, formed a Design of invading *Cape-Breton*, which he communicated to *William Shirley*, Esq; Governor of the *Massachusetts* Colony, the principal Division of *New-England*; who laid it before the General Court of that Province, then assembled at *Boston*: When the Affair was first debated, the Difficulties seemed so numerous, and the Expence so great, that the Assembly saw no Probability of succeeding in this important En-

terprize, without a powerful Assistance **SPAIN.** from *England*. This did not, however, ^{New England attempts the} discourage the Projectors; Mr. *Vaughan* ^{Invasion of} and his Friends proceeded to sound the *Cape-Breton*. Inclination of the principal Inhabitants, and found a Majority of them ready to embark in the Design: They examined several Prisoners returned from *Cape-Breton*, who gave them the most sanguine Expectations of the Facility of reducing the Place by an early Surprize. They had received Information, that the Store-Ships from *France* had been driven off to *Martinico*; and they were fully sensible, that the vast Plenty of Provisions, which the last Summer had so bountifully bestowed on the *British* Colonies, would be sufficient to supply them with all Necessaries for the Invasion. Mr. *Vaughan*, therefore, made further Representations to the Assembly, conjuring them to embrace this seasonable Opportunity; and, at length, prevailed on the Assembly to reconsider his Plan: And a final Resolution, in Favour of the Enterprize, was taken on the 25th of *January*, though it was then only carried by the Majority of a single Voice. Through the Solicitations of Governor *Shirley*, the brave and active Commodore *Warren*, a great Friend to the Northern Colonies, came with three Men of War from *Antigua* to *Boston*, to contribute to the Success of the Expedition. The General Assembly at *Boston* granted 27,000*l*. Stirling to be raised by Way of Lottery for this Service; the first Instance of any Thing of the Kind, erected by Authority in *America*: The Secrecy in the Consultations, with the extraordinary Management, and Dispatch, in providing the Levies and Preparations, both for the Army and the Navy, met with such little Impediment, that the Troops were assembled, and the Fleet ready to sail, while the rest of the World had scarce any Intelligence of it: And as soon as the Project was ripe for Execution, *William Pepperel*, of *Piscataway*, Esq; was, by unanimous Consent, appointed to conduct it in the Quality of Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces, as a Gentleman of extraordinary Influence, Courage and Integrity.

THE

SPAIN.

THE Inhabitants of the several Colonies of *New-England*, consisting of those of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode-Island*, so chearfully concurred in seasonably expediting the Prosecution of the Enterprize, that an Army of 3850 volunteer Soldiers, principally substantial Persons, and Men of beneficial Occupations, were assembled at *Boston*; with eighty-five Transports, and eight Privateers of twenty Guns, and 100 Men each, besides ten Snows, Brigantines, and Sloops of Force, for their Convoy to *Canso*, in *Nova-Scotia*, where they were to wait the Arrival of Commodore *Warren*. This brave, determined, though undisciplined Band of Soldiers, embarked from *Boston*, on the 20th of *March*.

THE whole Fleet arrived at *Canso*, on the Second of *April*, after a turbulent Passage, with the Loss of only one Soldier, and three Seamen: Here they waited till the 25th of *April*, for the Arrival of Commodore *Warren*, who then appeared with the *Superb* of sixty Guns, and the *Launceston* and *Eltham*, of forty Guns each; and the Commodore was immediately after joined by the *Mermaid* of forty Guns.

THE *New-England* Army remained at *Canso* till the 30th of *April*, when they embarked and set Sail for *Louisbourg*, before which City they sat down on the First of *May*, and were so fortunate to make themselves Masters of a great Battery of the Enemy's Cannon and Mortars, with which they battered the Works that defended the Place without ceasing. But I shall reserve the Particulars of this Siege, till I come to treat of the *British* Northern Colonies, and only observe, that the Garrison hung out a white Flag on the 15th of *June*, and consented to surrender, on Condition of being transported to *France* at the Charge of the Besiegers, and the *New-England* Gentlemen took Possession of the Place on the 17th. Thus was *Cape-Breton* recovered from the *French*, after a Siege of forty seven Days.

Louisbourg
surrendered.

Success of
the British
Cruisers this
Year on the
Seas of Ame-
rica.

COMMODORE *Townshend* being stationed this Year at the *Caribbee* Islands, fell in with a Squadron of seven *French* Men of War, and 200 Merchant-Ships under their

Convoy; of which he took, burnt, or sunk thirty Sail, and prevented any Supplies being brought to that Island, of which they were in such Want, that some Thousands of the Natives perished by Famine: A great many other rich Captures also were this Year made by the *British* Cruisers and Privateers, both in the *European* and *American* Seas. The *Rose* Man of War, particularly, Captain *Frankland* Commander, took a *French* Ship, called the *Conception* bound from *Cartagena* to the *Havanna*, loaden with Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, and other rich Merchandize, valued at 200,000*l.* and carried her into *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*: Two *Bristol* Privateers, also, took two *Spanish* Ships near the Island of *Azores*, returning to *Europe* with Treasure, amounting to the Value of 700,000*l.* which they brought into *Bristol*, and it was conducted in twenty-five Waggons to *London* by the Sailors: Each private Seaman's Share amounting to 550*l.* A third Ship that was in Company of the other two, escaped to *Cape-Breton*, imagining the *French* were still in Possession of that Island, where she was taken by the *Sutherland* and *Chester* Men of War; her Cargo amounting to 460,000*l.* which was convoyed to *Portsmouth* by four Men of War: Two *French East-India* Men also made the same Mistake as the former had done, fell into the Mouths of their Enemies, and were taken by the *Princess Mary* and *Canterbury* Men of War, and brought into *Louisbourg*; one of these Prizes being valued at 200,000*l.* and the other at 140,000*l.*

THE *New-England* People having been so fortunate to reduce the Island of *Cape-Breton*, which lies at the Entrance of the Bay of *St. Lawrence*, and consequently commands the Navigation to *Quebeck*, the Capital of the *French Canada*, the Ministry in *Old-England* caused a Squadron of Men of War to be equipped with Land-Forces on Board, in order to invade the *French* Settlements in *Canada*, and extirpate that encroaching People from *North-America*, whereby we might have monopolized the rich Fur Trade, as well as the Fisheries in that

SPAIN.

SPAIN. Part of the World, which is the great Nursery of the *French* Seamen. The *New-England* People readily came into this Scheme, and raised 10,000 Men to attack *Quebeck* by Land: There was all the Reason in the World to hope for Success in this Expedition, which would have given us the entire Empire of *North-America*.

The Expedition to *Bretany*.

THIS very promising Expedition was however dropped on a sudden, and the Forces raised for making Conquests in *America*, were afterwards sent to invade the Province of *Bretany* in *France*: But as the first Project against *French Canada* was no Secret to the *French*, to prevent our attempting the same Thing again, they fitted out a Fleet attended with a Body of Land-Forces, under the Command of the Duke *D'Anville*, for the Recovery of *Cape-Breton*, and to make a Conquest of *Nova-Scotia*; but a Storm arose, dispersed the *French* Fleet, and it was with great Difficulty that the Duke *D'Anville* got into *Chebueto* Harbour in *Nova-Scotia*, with only five Men of War, and as many Transports, where the Duke died on the 26th of *September*. The Command devolving on Vice-Admiral *Tournel*, who calling a Council of War, it was debated what Measures should be taken: The Vice-Admiral was so provoked with the Opposition he met with, that he threw himself on his Sword and died, though others relate, he was killed in a Duel. After which Monsieur *de la Jonquere* took upon him the Command; but a great Mortality happening among the *French* by the Small-Pox, and their Friends the *Canadian Indians* who had joined them, thereupon deserting them, those that were left alive returned to *France* without effecting any thing.

IN the mean Time, the Fleet that had been assembled for the Reduction of *French Canada*, with Land-Forces on Board, was ordered to make a Descent upon *Bretany*; the Fleet being commanded by Admiral *Lescock*, and the Land-Forces by General *Sinclair*; but such an ill-concerted Expedition, surely, never was undertaken; neither the Admiral or

General seemed to understand what they were about, or they were determined to do nothing to the Purpose; but after they had plundered and burnt some few Villages near *Port-Lewis* and *Port-L'Orient*, they returned to *England*, and were generally laughed at for their unaccountable Conduct; though the Nation had no great Reason to laugh, this Attempt having been the Occasion of deserting the Invasion of *Canada*, and putting us to a vast Expence.

SOME *British* Commanders in the *West-Indies* behaved so very ill this Year, that the Enemies Cruisers and Privateers met with amazing Success, taking great Numbers of *English* Prizes, whilst the Men of War that were stationed for their Protection were ranging about to enrich themselves: But the following Year, 1747, made ample Amends for the Miscarriages of the last; for the Admirals *Anson* and *Warren*, falling in with a *French* Fleet, consisting of thirty-eight Ships, Men of War and Merchantmen, near *Cape Finisterre*, on the Third of *May*, took six *French* Men of War, viz. one of sixty-six Guns, one of seventy-four, one of fifty-six, two of fifty-two, and one of forty-four Guns, besides four *East-India* Men, fitted out as Men of War. Admiral *Hawke* about twenty Leagues West of the same Cape, on the 7th of *October* following, took eight *French* Men of War, viz. one of eighty Guns, three of seventy-four, one of seventy, two of sixty-four, and one of fifty Guns, besides which were five other *French* Men of War taken at different Times, in all seventeen Men of War and eighty Privateers taken by the *English* this Year, with a Multitude of rich Prizes; and had the War continued two Years longer, the Royal Navy of *France*, as well as their Foreign Traffick, would infallibly have been ruined.

As to the Conduct and success of the late War in the *East-Indies*, or by Land in *Germany*, *Italy*, and the *Netherlands*, these have been treated of already in the History of the respective Countries, as well as the Articles of Peace, concluded at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, in 1748: I shall only therefore observe here,

SPAIN. that the principal Articles which were the Occasion of the War were never mentioned in the Treaty of Peace; but the *Spaniards* continue to search and plunder the *British* Merchant-Ships in the *American* Seas, and seize the Logwood cut by us in the Bay of *Honduras*, as they used to do: Nor are the Limits ever likely to be settled either on the Continents, or Islands of *America*, between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, or between *Great-Britain* and *France*. This must be determined by another War, for neither of those Powers seem inclined to do us Justice in these Particulars; and it is presumed that *Great-Britain* will never tamely relinquish her Right, either to her Colonies or Foreign Trafick, and suffer the *French* to monopolize *North-America*, by comprehending the *British* Settlements, as they have already done in their Maps of what they call *New France*, one of which now lies before me.

RELIGION.

THE *Spaniards* are zealous Papists, and their Superstition supported by the Terrors of the Inquisition, the most barbarous Court that ever was erected; but there are no where more Ecclesiastical Preferments, or better endowed: As they punish those they call Hereticks with the greatest Cruelty, they reward those that implicitly believe and propagate the numerous Absurdities they teach, with the Treasures of the Church.

ARCHBISHOPRICKS, BISHOPRICKS, CONVENTS, &c.

THERE are eight Archbishopricks in *Spain*, viz. 1. **TOLEDO**; comprehending the Bishopricks of *Corduba*, *Segovia*, *Cartbagen*, *Siguenza*, *Osma*, *Cuenza*, *Jaen*, and *Validolid*. 2. **BURGOS**; comprehending the Bishopricks of *Pampeluna*, *Calabora* with *Calzada*, and *Palentia*. 3. **COMPOSTELLA**; comprehending the Bishopricks of *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Placentia*, *Lugos*, *Zamora*, *Orenza*, *Astorga*, *Tuy*, *Badajos*, *Mondonedo*, *Coria*, *Ciudad Rodrigo*, *Leon*, and *Oviedo*. 4. **GRANADA**; comprehending the Bishopricks of *Almeria*, and *Malaga*. 5. **SEVILLE**; comprehending the

Bishopricks of *Cadiz*, *Guadix*, and the *Canary Islands*. 6. **SARAGOSSA**; comprehending the Bishopricks of *Huesca*, *Jaca*, *Taracona*, *Balbastro*, *Tervel*, and *Albaracin*. 7. **TARAGONA**; comprehending the Bishopricks of *Barcelona*, *Lerida*, *Girona*, *Vich*, *Urgel*, *Solsona*, and *Tortosa*; and, 8. **VALENCIA**; comprehending the Bishopricks of *Orguel* and *Majorca*.

THE Archbishop of *Toledo*, stiled Primate of *Spain*, is Great Chancellor of *Castile*; has a Revenue of 300,000 Ducats per Annum, amounting to 100,000 Pounds Sterling, or more.

UNIVERSITIES.] There are twenty-two Universities, of which the chief are, *Salamanca*, *Compostella*, *Alcala de Henares*, *Valladolid*, *Saragossa*, *Palentia*, *Seville*, *Toledo*, &c.

CONVENTS.] There are also in *Spain* 2141 Convents and Nunneries.

Spanish Gold Coins. £. s. d.

The Old Spanish Pistole, four Penny-weights, eight Grains	£ 17 4
The New Seville Pistole, four Penny-weights, eight Grains	£ 17 4
The old Double Doubloon, sevenPenny-weights, eight Grains	£ 3 9 4
The old Double Pistole, eight Penny-weights, sixteen Grains	£ 1 14 8
The New Seville Double Pistole, eight Penny-weights, sixteen Grains.	£ 1 14 8

THE Half and Quarter of these in Proportion.

Spanish Silver Coins. £. s. d.

The Piastre of Spain or Seville	£ 0 4 6
Pieces of Eight	£ 0 3 7
The New Seville Piece of Eight	£ 0 4 5
The Mexico Piece of Eight	£ 0 4 5
The Pillar Piece of Eight	£ 0 4 5
The Rial, or Bit	£ 0 0 7

Kings of *Castile* before the Union of the several Kingdoms and Provinces.

Alphonfus VII.	1109
Alphonfus VIII.	1118
Sancho II.	1157
Alphonfus IX.	1158
Henry I.	1214
Ferdinand III.	1217
Alphonfus	

SPAIN.	Alphonfus X.	—	—	1252
	Sancho III.	—	—	1284
	Ferdinand IV.	—	—	1295
	Alphonfus XI.	—	—	1312
	Peter	—	—	1350
	Henry II.	—	—	1369
	John I.	—	—	1379
	Henry III.	—	—	1390
	John II.	—	—	1407
	Henry IV.	—	—	1454

Kings of Spain from the Union of all the Provinces.

1474. *Ferdinand*, Son of *John*, King of *Arragon*, and *Isabella*, Queen of *Castile*, 1474.
1504. *Philip*, Son to the Emperor *Maximilian*, Archduke of *Austria*, and *Joanna*, his Wife, Queen of *Spain*, the only surviving Child of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*.
1516. *Charles V.* her Son by *Philip*, afterwards elected Emperor of *Germany*.
1556. *Philip II.* Son to *Charles* the Vth.
1598. *Philip III.* Son to *Philip II.*
1621. *Philip IV.* Son to *Philip III.*
1665. *Charles II.* Son to *Philip IV.*
1700. *Philip V.* Duke of *Anjou*, appointed King by the Will of *Charles*.
1746. *Ferdinand*, the only surviving Son of *Philip V.* by his first Queen, now upon the Throne.

The Present Royal Family of Spain, are :

FERDINAND, the present King, who was born *September 23, 1713*, and came to the Crown on the Death of his Father *Philip V.* *September 7, in 1746*; he married *Donna Maria Magdalena*, Infanta of *Portugal*, *January 19, 1729, N. S.* by whom he has no Issue. Don *Philip V.* his Father, having buried his first Wife, *Maria Louisa*, second Daughter of *Victor Amadeus*, late Duke of *Savoy*, his present Majesty's Mother, married to his second Wife the Princess *Elizabeth Farnese*, Niece and Heiress to the late Duke of *Parma*, *September 26, 1714*, by whom he had Issue, 1. Don **CARLOS**, King of the *Two Sicilies*, 2. The Infant Don **PHILIP**, the reigning Duke of *Parma* and *Guastalla*, who married the Princess *Louisa Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Lewis XV.* King of *France* (by whom he had Issue, a Prince, named *Ferdinand Louis*.) 3. The Infant Don **LEWIS**, Cardinal of *Bourbon*, Archbishop of *Toledo* and *Seville*. 4. The Infanta *Anna Maria Victoria*, first married to the present French King, *Lewis XV.* and afterwards to Don *Joseph*, Prince of *Brazil*, and now King of *Portugal*; and, 5. The Infanta *Maria Antonietta*.

SPAIN.



PORTUGAL.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation, Mountains, Seas, Rivers, Air, grand Divisions, Provinces, chief Towns and Islands.

PORTUGAL. **PORTUGAL**, antiently a Province of *Spain*, is situate between 7 and 10 Degrees of Western Longitude, and between 37 and 41 Degrees of North Latitude; bounded by *Spain* on the North and East, by the *Atlantick Ocean* on the West and South, being about 300 Miles long and 100 broad.

THIS like *Spain*, is encumbered with Mountains, not so fruitful as the former; and here we see Abundance of barren Rocks. The only Sea is the *Atlantick Ocean*,

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL. Ocean, which washes its Shores on the West and South. The chief Bays and Harbours, are those of *Lisbon*, *St. Ubes*, *Oporto*, and *Lagos* Bay. The chief Promontories or Capes, those of Cape *St. Vincent*, Cape *Espichel*, Cape *Roca*, or *Roxent*, and Cape *Mondego*. The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Tayo*. 2. The *Guadiana*. 3. The *Minbo*; and, 4. The *Douro*, all rise in *Spain*, and run cross *Portugal* into the *Atlantick* Ocean, and have been described already. The *Mondego*, which rises on the Eastern Side of *Portugal*, and running West, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, as do also the *Lima*, the *Vouga*, and the *Cada*.

THE Air is thicker here than in the inland Part of *Spain*. It is observed of most Countries at a Distance from the Sea, that they have a purer Air, and more constant Weather than Places situate near the Coast; but then in Maritime Countries, they have the Advantage of the Sea-Breezes, and Port-Towns. *Portugal* may be comprehended under three Divisions, viz. 1. The Northern Division. 2. The Middle Division; and, 3. The Southern Division, containing six Provinces in the Whole.

1. *ENTRE Minbos Douro*, and *Tras Montes* in the North.

2. *BEIRA* and *Estremadura* in the Middle; and,

3. *ENTRE Tayo*, and *Guadiana*, or *Alentejo* and *Algarva* on the South.

Lisbon.

THE chief Towns in *Estremadura* are, 1. *Lisbon*, the Capital, situate on the Ascent of an Hill, within the Mouth of the River *Tayo*, extending along the North Shore of the River in Form of a Crescent, and lies about nine Miles East of the Ocean; it is about six Miles in Length, but of an unequal Breadth, and though it forms a most delightful Prospect from the Harbour, the Streets are so very narrow and steep, that it does not answer a Traveller's Expectation when he comes into it. There are about 30,000 Houses in the Town, and 200,000 Inhabitants. It is surrounded by an old Wall and Towers, and has a Castle on a Hill, which commands the Place, but could make no great Defence in Case of a Siege. It is well most of the Streets lie upon a Descent, and are easily washed; for,

like *Madrid* and *Edinburgh*, all Manner of **PORTUGAL.** Filth is thrown into them in the Night-Time: The Citizens Houses are old ill-contrived Buildings, with Lattice-Windows; but those of the Nobility are grand Structures, built of hewn Stone, and with their Yards and Gardens belonging to them, take up a great deal of Ground, but few of them have Courts before them. There are in it, besides the Cathedral, forty Parish-Churches, and as many Monasteries of both Sexes, which make a tolerable Appearance. The finest Square in the Town is that before the Royal Palace, which forms one Side of it; another Side of it runs along the River, and is supported by a Wall, and on the opposite Side is a Range of fine Buildings. This Place, in the Phrase of the *French*, is altogether charming; for here are the most elegant Buildings in Town, and here you continually see large Fleets at Anchor in the River, besides great Numbers of Ships perpetually under Sail, either coming in or going out of the Harbour: Here they celebrate their Bull-Feasts, and here they more barbarously burn such unfortunate Protestants as fall into their Hands; the People are taught to shout and huzza at the Roasting and Torturing an innocent defenceless Man, as if some signal Victory were gained. Near to this is another great Square on the Bank of the River, where the principal Market of the City is held; but the largest in the Town is that called the *Rucio*, where the several Hills about it form a Kind of Amphitheatre, and it is adorned with several magnificent Houses of the Nobility.

AMONG their Buildings, that of the King's Palace is the most remarkable, which lies upon the River, and is one of the first Things that presents itself to a Foreigner on his Arrival; it makes a splendid Appearance, and was designed for a Square, but only one Side of it is built; some other Buildings have been added by different Princes, so that it is not very regular. There is a fine Prospect, however, from it of the Port, the Ocean, and the Country, on the opposite Side of the River.

THE most magnificent of their Churches is that of the *Dominicans*, in which are three Chapels,

PORTUGAL. Chapels, shining with Gold from the Pavement to the Roof. In one is the Genealogy of our Saviour in Bas-relief, and in another that of *St. Dominick*; in the third is a fine Crucifix; with a Wound in the Side open; and here the Holy Sacrament is continually exposed. This Chapel is illuminated with Wax-Tapers, and a vast Number of Silver Lamps; and over the Portal we see the Names of all those who have been burnt by the Inquisition. The Convent is suitable to the Magnificence of the Church, and near it is the Palace of the Inquisition, to which the *Portuguese* give the Name of *Santa Casa*, or the Holy House, before which there is a fine Fountain, adorned with Marble Statues, throwing out Water on every Side.

IN the Church of the *Augustines*, called *Our Lady of Grace*, is a Cross of Gold, adorned with precious Stones, valued at 100,000 Crowns, which is carried in Procession at their grand Festivals.

Merciful Society.

THE Merciful Society, as it is called, have also a magnificent Church, but it is much more celebrated for the Humanity and Benevolence of its Members. It is composed of Persons of the highest Rank in the Kingdom, the King and Princes of the Blood, are frequently Members of it; and he who happens to be Steward, which is esteemed a Post of great Honour, cannot spend less than 100,000 Livres the Year he serves, if he would come off with Applause. They apply themselves to relieve all People in Distress, particularly those who are ashamed to beg, Widows and Orphans, whom they protect against their injurious Neighbours. They maintain a great Number of poor Virgins, give them Portions, and marry them as they have Opportunity; and, in short, says my Author, suffer none to want, but such as have abandoned themselves to Vice; they relieve Prisoners, and assist them in compounding for their Liberty: And when they are condemned to Death, they attend and comfort them in their last Moments.

IN the Church dedicated to the Mother of God, every *Holy Thursday* they shew the Holy Handkerchief used by our Saviour at

his Crucifixion, which the Reader has met with in some other *Roman-Catholick* Churches, in the Course of this History.

ANOTHER Church is much admired, founded by the Queen of *John V.* which is wainscoted with Ebony from the Pavement to the Roof, and supported by Pillars of the same Wood; and here that Queen was interred, as she desired.

THE Entrance of the Harbour of *Lisbon* is hazardous without a Pilot; but on the other Hand, Ships ride securely when they are in it, being covered by the Hills on which the City stands on one Side, and by the opposite Banks, which are very high on the other. When Ships arrive they are obliged to salute the Fort of *Bellem*, or *Bethlehem*, two Leagues below *Lisbon*; but they are prohibited to fire a Gun, when they come up as high as the Town, on any Pretence whatever. If we except *London* and *Amsterdam*, this Port has the most extensive Foreign Traffick of any in *Europe*, but trades with no Country more than *England*; we have frequently fifty or sixty Sail in this Harbour at a Time.

THE Palace of *Alcantara* lies a Mile West of *Lisbon*. It is a magnificent Structure, but chiefly admired for its beautiful Gardens, and the delicious Country in which it stands, the Grottos, Fountains, and Cascades, the Brooks and Canals, the Banks whereof are covered with Flowers, Orange and Citron-Trees, which perfume the very Air, and make it a most agreeable Retirement in Summer. *Bellem*, or *Beth-* Bellem.
lehem, is the Name of a Town, a Monastery, and a Fort. The Monastery was first built, and communicated its Name to the rest. King *Emanuel* founded it in the Beginning of the sixteenth Century, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, styling it The Birth of our Lord, in Memory whereof the Church was called *Bethlehem*, which the *Portuguese* write and pronounce *Bellem* or *Belin*. Both the Cloyster and Church are noble Piles of Building, and plainly shew they are of Royal Foundation; the Church is lined with Jasper and the finest Marbles from Top to Bottom, and here are the Tombs of several of their Kings and Princes, being exquisite Pieces of Workmanship.

PORTUGAL.

manship. The Church and Cloyster are delightfully situated on the Bank of a River, and over against them in the Middle of the Channel, is a great square Fort, built upon Piles, called the Fort of *Bellem*, which all Ships are obliged to salute, and shew their Bills of Discharge from the Custom-House, &c. and to give an Account of themselves on their Arrival from abroad. This is not only a Garrison for Soldiers, but the upper Stories of it serve to confine Prisoners of State.

Cascaes.

Two Leagues below *Belem*, lies the Village of *Cascaes*, on the Northern Shore, before which is a Road that Ships frequently come to an Anchor in; but it is not very secure Riding here, on Account of the Sands about it.

A LITTLE below *Cascaes*, the *Tagus* discharges itself into the Ocean by a very wide Opening, encumbered very much with Rocks and Sands, called the *Cackopper*, three Quarters of a League in Length, and half a League in Breadth, that divide the Mouth of the River into two Channels, through which all Ships enter that are bound for *Lisbon*, by the Assistance of Pilots that come off from the Shore. Each of these Channels is defended by a Fort, without whose Leave no Ship can pass. The Northern Channel is the narrowest and most difficult, which is defended by *Fort St. Julien*, or *Guaion*, built upon a Rock, and furnished with forty Pieces of Cannon, and a Garrison of 300 Men.

The Rock of Lisbon.

BEYOND *Cascaes*, on the Ocean, near the Mouth of the *Tagus*, is a Promontory or Cape, which the Antients called *Promontorium Lunæ*, and the Modern Portuguese, *Cabo de Roca*, which is the same the English Mariners call the Rock of *Lisbon*. This Promontory is the Spur or Branch of an high Mountain, which Sailors make at a great Distance, formerly called the Mountain of the Moon, and at

Mount Cintra.

this Day, Mount *Cintra*. On the Side of this Mountain, behind *Cascaes*, is a little Town of the same Name, about seven Leagues from *Lisbon*. On the Top of the Mountain is a fine Monastery, the Monks whereof are of the Order of *St. Jerom*, dedicated a *Nossa Senhora da*

PORTUGAL.

Roca, or to our Lady of the Rock, with a Church to which People resort, and perform a Nine Day's Devotion. Both the Church and Cloyster, with an Inn that stands near it for the Accommodation of the Devout, are hewn out of the solid Rock. From hence there is one of the finest Prospects in the World; on one Side is the Ocean, and on a second, the River *Tagus*, and on the other two, a fine Country well planted and manured. At the Foot of the Mountain on the Promontory, are the Ruins of an antient Temple, dedicated to the Sun and Moon, on one of the Pillars whereof the following Inscription is still visible, viz.

*Soli aeterno Lunae pro Aeternitate Imperii,
& Salute Imp. Cal.—Septimii Severi
& Imp. Aug. Pii.*

*Caes. & Juliae Aug. Martis, Caes. Drufius
Valerius Caelianus Viati usi Augustorum, &c.*

SETUBAL, vulgarly called *St. Ubes*, *Setubal*, is a modern Town built out of the Ruins of the antient *Cetobriga*, which stood a little to the Westward, and it had in it a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter Ammon*, in the Times of Paganism, of which there are some Remains. *Setubal* is situated twenty-two Miles to the Southward of *Lisbon*, near the Mouth of the River *Cadoan*, at the Bottom of a fine Bay, which forms one of the best Harbours in the Kingdom; and on the Land-Side lies a fine Plain, abounding in Corn, Wine, and Fruits, two Leagues in Length; at the End whereof is a Mountain covered with a Forest of Pine-Trees and other Timber. At this Town they make vast Quantities of white Salt, which is transported to the northern Kingdoms of *Europe* and to *America*. The rest of the great Towns in the Province of *Estremadura*, are *Almada*, *Be-nevento*, *Salvaterra*, *Mugen*, *Tomar*, *Pen-dragon*, *Leiria*, *Alcobaca*, *Peniche*, *Santaren*, and *Alanguer*.

COIMBRA, or *Conimbra*, the Capital *Coimbra*, of the Province of *Beira*, is situate on an Eminence at the End of a fine Plain, on the North Side of the River *Mondego*, thirty Leagues to the Northward of *Lisbon*, and six to the Eastward of the Ocean. It is a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Braga*, and the

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the most celebrated University in *Portugal*; and here is one of the Tribunals of the Inquisition. The City comprehends seven Parishes, five Convents of Men, and four of Nuns, sixteen Colleges, a House of Mercy, (of the same Institution with that mentioned in the Description of *Lisbon*) and an Hospital; and there are about 5000 Families in the Place. The Bridge is a fine Stone Fabrick, of twenty-nine Arches, and, indeed, consists of two Rows of Arches, one above another, and forms a covered Way, through which People pass, without being exposed to the Weather.

THE University was founded in the Year 1290, by King *Dennis I.* and removed from thence to *Lisbon*; but King *John III.* fixed the University here again in the Year 1553, and is, thereupon, regarded as its Founder. The Jesuits College is deemed the finest Edifice in the Place, and is prodigious large. The Aqueduct, which brings Water to the Town, also is admired. The Cathedral and the rest of the Churches and Monasteries are handsome Buildings, well adorned and beautified; but the Streets and private Houses have no great Elegance in them. As the Town stands on the Side of a Hill, the Streets are generally uneven; that called the *Calçada*, where the Jesuits College stands, is much the fairest. There are fifty Professors in the University, and near 3000 Students. The Revenues are computed to be about 4000 *l. per Annum*. The Country about *Coimbra*, is extremely pleasant, and well planted with Vines and Olives.

Viana.

VIANA de Foz de Lima, in the Province of *Entreminho Douro*, so named from its lying at the Mouth of the *Lima*, and to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name in the South of *Portugal*, is pleasantly situated on the Sea-Coast, five or six Leagues to the Westward of *Braga*. The Town is moderately large, and adorned with some handsome Buildings both publick and private, and particularly two Convents of *Benedictines*, that make a good Appearance. The Harbour is commodious, but of difficult Entrance, which renders it the securer from Enemies, all Ships being obliged to have a Pilot from the Coast to carry them in. At

the Entrance of the Port is a good Citadel, regularly fortified. It is become a Place of brisk Trade since the *English* have taken off so much *Portugal* Wine, though the Wines of this Province are much smaller than those that come from the more Southern Parts of the Kingdom.

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PORTO, formerly called *Portucale*, *Porto*, and at this Day, sometimes *Port*, a Port, is situated on the Side of a rugged Mountain, the Foot whereof is washed by the *Douro*, and is about a League distant from the Mouth of that River, which here forms a good Harbour, when the Shipping are got into it; but it is of very difficult Entrance on Account of the Rocks and Sands, which form a Bar that can only be got over at high Water, with the Assistance of a coasting Pilot. The Streets are well paved and commodious enough, only the Inequality of the Ground the Town stands upon, makes it not very pleasant walking in them. There is a fine Key runs along the Banks of the River, close to which the Shipping lies; so that a Merchant may see his Vessels unloaded from his own Windows. It is computed the Natives of this Place amount to 4000 or 5000 People, besides Foreigners, that resort hither on Account of Trade. It is esteemed the second Town of the Province, and is honoured with a Bishop's See of great Antiquity. Here is also one of the Sovereign Councils or Courts of the Kingdom held, and an Academy for young Gentlemen to learn their Exercises. They have also an Arsenal, Docks and Yards for building and fitting out Men of War. Though the Situation of this Place be naturally strong and inaccessible from the Sea, it has only an antique Wall, with some ruinous Towers on the Land Side, and a little Fort with four Bastions. The most elegant Building in the Place, is a Convent of the *Augustines*, in which there is a beautiful Gallery of a vast Extent. The Church belonging to it is of a round Form, and very richly adorned.

BRAGA is a very antient Archiepiscopal City, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Bracara Augusta*, as appears by the following Inscription found there, viz.
Isidi

PORTUGAL. *Ifidi Aug. Sacrum, Lucretia, fida, Sacerdos Perp. Romae & Aug. Conventus Bracar. Aug. V. D.*

It was one of the four principal Towns of Spain, and Capital of a Government, said to be built by the *Bracares*, who antiently inhabited this Country, and communicated their Name to it. When the *Suevi* came from Germany, and made a Conquest of *Galicia* and *Portugal*, this was the Seat of their Kingdom, for 170 Years, and the *Goths* who succeeded them, also made it the Capital of a Kingdom.

THIS City stands on the South Bank of the River *Cavado*, about five Leagues to the Eastward of the Ocean, and sixty North of *Lisbon*. It consists of five Parishes, three Monasteries, and as many Nunneries, and contains about 3000 Families. The Houses are generally old Stone Buildings, have no great Elegance in them, any more than the Archbishop's Palace and the Cathedral, which are more admired for their Antiquity and Magnitude, than for their Beauty. The Archbishop is both Spiritual and Temporal Lord of the Place, for which Reason he has a Sword as well as a Cross carried before him. His Revenue is 40,000 Ducats *per Annum*, and he disputes the Primacy with the Archbishop of *Toledo* in Spain. *Toledo* lost the Title of Primate of Spain, when that City was in the Hands of the *Moors*; and when *Alphonso I.* King of *Leon* and *Castile*, retook *Braga* from the *Moors*, in the Year 740, he transferred that Dignity to this City, and all the Bishops of Spain acknowledged the Archbishops of *Braga* for their Primate. But the Christians having reduced *Toledo* under their Power again, the Archbishops of that City insisted on having the Primacy restored to them; but the Dispute is not yet determined. However the Bishops of Spain acknowledge *Toledo* for their Primate, as those of *Portugal* do *Braga*. The Country about *Braga* produces Corn, Wine, and Fruit; and here is a great deal of Pasture, on which they feed large Flocks of Sheep. The rest of the Towns in *Entre Minho Douro*, are, *Caminha*, *Moncaon*, *Ponte de Lima*, *Guimaraez*, and *Amerante*.

BRAGANZA, olim *Brigantium*, PORTUGAL. the Capital of the Province of *Tralos Montes*, is situate in a Plain, on a little Rivulet, near the River *Zabor*, about two

Leagues from the Confines of *Leon*, and ten to the Northward of *Mirandola*. It is divided into the New and Old Town, the Old standing on an Eminence, and defended with antique double Walls. The New City stands in the Plain, at the Foot of a Mountain, and has a Fort with four Bastions adjoining to it. The whole consists of two Parishes, two Monasteries, and as many Nunneries, a College, a House of Mercy, and an Hospital, with about 600 Families. It is the Capital of a celebrated Dutchy, belonging to the present King of *Portugal*, whose Ancestors were Dukes of *Braganza*, the most illustrious House among the Nobility, being descended from their antient Kings. The rest of the Towns in the Province of *Tralos Montes*, are *Miranda de Douro*, *Chaves*, *Villa-Real*, *Almeida*, *Castle-Rodrigo*.

EBORA, the Capital of the Province of *Alentejo*, is situate on a Hill encompassed with Mountains, about the Middle of the Province, twenty Leagues South-East of *Lisbon*. It is about a League in Circumference, and encompassed with an antique Wall and Towers. It consists of five Parishes, nine Monasteries, seven Nunneries, a House of Mercy, and an Hospital, and contains about 4000 Inhabitants. According to Tradition, this City was built by the *Phœnicians*, who gave it the Name of *Ebora*, alluding to the Fruitfulness of the Soil. *Julius Cæsar* changed its Name to *Liberalitas Julio*, as appears by an antient Inscription, discovered here, viz.

Divo Julio Lib. Julia Ebora ob. Julius in Mun. & Munic. Liberalitatem. ex D.D.D. quous Dedicatione Veneri Genitrici, Cæstum matronae Donum tulerunt.

It was a considerable Town in the Time of the *Gothick* Kings: It remained under the Dominion of the *Moors*, till the Year 1166, when King *Alphonso I.* retook it from them, with the rest of the Towns of *Alentejo*. The Country about *Ebora*, as well Mountains as Vallies, is exceeding fruitful

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Estremos.

fruitful, and in the former, are Mines of Silver.

ESTREMOS is situate six or seven Leagues North-East of *Ebora*, on a Hill, which it covers entirely, and is divided into the Higher and Lower Town, the Higher serving as a Castle to the Lower. It was strongly fortified at the Time that *Portugal* revolted from *Spain*, being not far from the Frontiers of *Andalusia*. The Houses of People of Condition make a grand Appearance, being built with white Marble, which they find upon the Spot. The Town consists of three Parishes, three Monasteries, a Nunnery, an House of Mercy, and an Hospital, containing about 2000 Inhabitants. They make a very fine red Earthen-Ware at this Place, which was not long since in great Esteem in *England*, and other Countries, and served to adorn their Tea-Tables. Without the Town is a Fountain, which has the Quality of petrifying any Thing almost that is thrown into it.

Elvas.

ELVAS stands about twenty-four Miles to the Eastward of *Estremos*, and six from the Frontiers of the *Spanish Estremadura*. It is situated on a Hill, which it covers entirely; it is defended by a Castle, and strongly fortified, the Works being of hewn Stone. It contains several fair Streets and handsome Houses; and has a Cistern so large, that it would hold Water enough for the Inhabitants for six Months. It consists of four Parishes, three Monasteries, two Nunneries, an House of Mercy, and three Hospitals; and contains about 2500 Inhabitants. It is a very antient Town, and was formerly called *Helvis*, from a People of *Gaul* who built it. Near the Town is a large Forest of Olives, three Quarters of a League in Length, and cut into Walks, with Fountains in the Middle of them. Besides Oil, the neighbouring Country affords some of the best Wine in *Portugal*. King *Emanuel* honoured *Elvas* with the Title of a City, in the Year 1513, and King *Sebastian* procured it to be made a Bishoprick in the Year 1570. It is esteemed at this Day one of the strongest Fortresses in the Kingdom.

THE rest of the Towns in the Provinces of *Alentejo*, are *Campo-Mayor*, *Arronches*,
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Portalegre, *Olivenza*, *Villa Viciosa*, *Moura*, *Serpa*, *Mertola*, *Beja*, *Portel*, *Viana*, *Alcazar de Sal*, *St. Jago de Cacem*, and *Sines*.

FARO, is a considerable Port-Town in the Province of *Algarva*, strongly situated on the Ocean, which here forms a Bay, in the Mid-way between Cape *St. Vincent*, and the Mouth of the *Guadiana*, and is defended by a good Castle and other Works. It consists of two Parishes, three Monasteries, a Nunnery, an House of Mercy, and an Hospital, containing about 2000 Inhabitants, and is now an Episcopal See, removed hither from *Silves*, in the Year 1590. It was built out of the Ruins of the antient *Ossonoba*, which lay a little to the Eastward, and is now reduced to a small Village, called *Estoi*, where was found the following Inscription, viz.

Imp. Caes. P. Licinio Valeriano P. F. Aug. pont. max. P. P. Tr. pot. III. cos. Resp. Osson. ex decreto. Ord. devot. — Numini Majestat. is ejus D. D.

THE Sea produces Abundance of good Fish near *Faro*, and accordingly, most of the Inhabitants are employed in the Fishery.

LAGOS is situate on a fine Bay of the Ocean, about five Leagues to the Eastward of Cape *St. Vincent*, where the *British* Fleet frequently took in Water and other Refreshments in the late War, in their Way to and from the Streights. It consists of two Parishes, two Monasteries, a Nunnery, an House of Mercy, an old Castle, and contains about 2000 Inhabitants. The Fishery seems here also to be the principal Business of the Inhabitants.

THE rest of the Towns in the Province of *Algarva*, are, *Castro*, *Marin*, *Favila*, *Silves*, *Villa-Nova de Pottimao*, *Albor*, and *Sagrez*.

THE principal Islands belonging to the Portuguese, in Europe, are, the *Azores*, sometimes called the *Terceras*, and at others the Western Islands; they are nine in Number, situated between the 36th and the 40th Degrees of Latitude, and between the 23d and 32d Degrees of West Longitude, 300 Leagues to the West of *Portugal*, and upwards of 300 Leagues to the East of *Newfoundland*; and, consequently, lie almost

PORTUGAL. in the Mid-way between *Europe* and *America*: They stretch from East to West, *St. Michael's* and *St. Mary's* lying the most Easterly. *St. Michael's* is the largest of all the *Azores*, being about thirty Leagues in Circumference. This Island, like the rest, is pretty mountainous, but produces Plenty of Corn, Fruits, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl, and they have a thin Sort of Wine: Their greatest Wants are Oil and Salt. This Island was plundered, and several *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Ships taken here, in the Wars between *England* and *Spain*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, particularly by the Earl of *Cumberland*, and afterwards by the Earl of *Essex*, in the Year 1589, when the latter plundered the Enemy of 4000 Dollars, besides a great Deal of rich Merchandize; and Sir *Walter Raleigh* also brought Home a considerable Booty from hence in the same War. *St. Mary's* is a small Island to the Southward of *St. Michael's*, and produces much the same Animals and Vegetables.

TERCERA, said to be so named from its being the third Island in the Passage from *Portugal* to *America*, is esteemed the chief of all the Islands, on Account of its having a tolerable good Harbour, and being the Seat of the Governor, though it is not so large as that of *St. Michael's*, being not more than eighteen, or twenty Leagues in Circumference: It is pretty much encumbered with Rocks and Mountains; but affords, however, Plenty of good Corn, Pasture, and an excellent Breed of Cattle; and has also many pretty Vineyards. The chief Town, the Capital of all the Islands, is called *Angra*, and situated on a Bay of the Sea; that forms the Harbour on the South-Side of the Island, being defended by a Castle situate on a Rock at the Entrance of the Bay. This is said to be the only tolerable Harbour in these Islands; and here the *Portuguese* Fleets constantly call, in their Passage to and from their Plantations in *Brazil*, *Africa*, and *India*, and meet with plentiful Supplies of Provisions,

which is the only Reason of their keeping PORTUGAL. them; for I don't find they have any Kind of Merchandize to export, but Corn or Cattle, which they barter with their Countrymen that call here, for Clothing and other Necessaries. *Angra* is a Bishop's See, as well as the Seat of the Viceroy or Governor. The Islands of *Gratiosa*, *St. George*, *Pico*, and *Fayall*, lie South-West of *Tercera*; but have nothing in them that deserves a particular Description, unless it be, that *Pico* received its Name from such another Peak or pyramidal Mountain as *Teneriffe*, and is supposed to have been raised by the like Means, namely, by Earthquakes, to which these Islands are subject, as well as the *Canaries*.

THE most Westerly of all the *Azores*, and the least, are the two Islands of *Flores* and *Corvo*, which were long uninhabited after the rest were planted: Nor would the *Portuguese* ever have possessed them, but to prevent other Nations getting them into their Power, and disturbing their Enjoyment of the rest; for there is very little upon these Islands to invite any Nation to settle there, unless a fine Surface, adorned with a Variety of beautiful Flowers, from whence the most Southerly of them obtained the Name of *Flores*. The Air of these Islands is said to be very warm by some, and by others very sharp. If I may judge of it from what it seemed to be the latter End of *April*, in our Return from the *East-Indies*, it is exceeding cool. The cold Blasts that came off of them, had a very extraordinary Effect upon our Ship's Company: They shivered, and wrapped themselves up, as in the Depth of Winter; and, though a little before our Seamen appeared to have fresh, hale Complexions, they lost them on a sudden, and appeared of a dead yellowish Cast, as if they had the Jaundice: But possibly the having failed so long in the *Torrid Zone*, made us the more sensible of the Alteration of the Air.

CHAP. II.

Of the Persons, Habits and Genius of the Portuguese.

A Traveller, who has spent some Time in *Portugal*, relates, that the Complexion of the Ladies inclines pretty much to the Olive; but that they have delicate Features, their Hair black and shining, and their Eyes sparkling; nor do they want a good Share of Wit: That they are, for the most part, generous, charitable and modest; and that their ceasing to bear Children sooner than the Women of other Nations is a vulgar Error, as well as the Story of their wearing Spectacles universally; that weak Eyes, indeed, is a pretty common Infirmary there, which is the true Reason that some young People wear them.

THAT she waited upon a Lady of Distinction, and found her in her Bed-Chamber, with her Head bare, without any Coif, or other Head-Dress; her Hair was parted in the Middle of the Forehead, and tied with a Ribbon; her Shift was of very fine Linen, and as wide as a Surplice, the Sleeves large in proportion, buttoned at the Wrists with Diamond Buttons, the Neck and Wristbands flowered with Silk: That several small Pillows, trimmed with Ribbons and broad Lace, lay upon the Bed; that the Bedstead was Brass gilt, and the Head adorned with four Rows of Balustres of the same Metal: That the first Thing she did after she was up, was to have Recourse to the Red-pot, laying on the Paint very thick, not only on her Cheeks, Chin, Nose, Forehead, and the Edges of her Ears, but on the Inside of her Hands and Shoulders; and this she did every Night and Morning constantly; afterwards her Woman smoked her with Perfumes, and then sprinkled Orange-Flower Water upon her.

THE *Portuguese*, as well as the *Spanish* Ladies wear Hoops, and Gowns, one over another, of rich Stuffs, trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace; but the uppermost is of coarse black Stuff, and so long that it trails upon the Ground. Their Shoes are of black *Spanish* Leather, strait as a Glove, and without Heels, and they seem to slide along

rather than walk within Doors: When they go abroad they have Pattens, being a Kind of Silk Sandals, fastened to Gold Rings or Plates, which raise them half a Foot from the Ground, and make them walk very awkwardly; but in the House they neither wear Hoops or Pattens. Their Stays, in which they have but little Bone, are high before, but scarce reach half Way up their Backs behind, and consequently would expose their tawny Skins, if their Shoulders were not covered with Paint. Their Hands, as well as their Feet, are small and well-proportioned, and their wide Sleeves, with broad Ruffles to them, buttoned at the Wrists, make their Hands appear the less. People of Quality wear very fine Linen, and as it is scarce and dear, the meaner Sort wear none; they will rather go without than wear coarse Linen. The Ladies, about their Necks, wear a broad laced Tucker, and instead of a Girdle, tie a String of Medals or Relicks, or, perhaps, the Cord of some Religious Order, about their Waists, the Ends whereof reach down to the Ground, with several Knots in them, and to each Knot a Diamond, or other Precious Stone is fastened; and the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Ladies have generally several Sets of Jewels. Cross the Top of their Stays they have a Kind of Breast-Plate of Diamonds, from whence there hangs a Chain of Pearl, or ten or twelve little Knots of Diamonds. They have also Bracelets, Rings and Pendants in abundance, but no Necklaces. Their Bodies are almost covered with *Agnus Dei's*, and other little Images; and in their Hair they have a Variety of Precious Stones, with which they form artificial Butter-Flies, or other Insects. Sometimes they adorn their Hair with Ribbons and Feathers of various Colours, but never have any Head-Dress. When they go abroad, indeed, they throw a Veil over all; and Women, who are advanced in Years, wear a fine Caul or Coif over their Hair; but the young Ladies

PORTUGAL. Ladies wear neither Cap nor Coif, Night or Day.

THE greatest Difference I observe in the Dress of the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Gentlemen is, that the *Spaniards* wear their Breeches very strait, while the *Portuguese* have them large and full like Trowsers. The *Portuguese*, also, upon solemn Occasions, as at the Marriage of their Princes and Festivals, are permitted to wear Lace and Embroidery, which are prohibited to the *Spaniards*. And this was taken great Notice of at the Solemnization of the late double Marriages between *Spain* and *Portugal*; the *Portuguese* made a glittering Shew, while the *Spaniards*, who were clothed in plain Black, appeared a little upon the dismal; the fine Horfes and Jewels of the latter were the only Things taken Notice of by the Spectators. Generally both *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* wear black, and the *Portuguese* Courtiers frequently follow the *French* Fashions of late.

As to their Houses and Furniture, they have usually a great many Rooms on a Floor, rather long than broad; the Floors and Ceilings are a plain white Plaister, that looks like polished Marble. They change both their Furniture and Apartments according to the Season of the Year; upon the lower Floors of their Summer-Rooms they throw several Pails of Water every Morning, which will dry up in half an Hour, and leave refreshing Coolness afterwards. Upon these Floors they spread fine Mats, and cover the Walls with the same Chair-high; above there are hung Pictures and Looking-Glasses, and all round the Rooms of the Ladies Apartments are Cushions laid upon the Mats, of Silk or Velvet, frequently brocaded, which they sit cross-legged upon (but the Gentlemen in theirs have Chairs.) Between these are fine Tables and Cabinets, and at certain Distances Silver Pots or Boxes with Orange or Jessamin-Trees in them; and they have Frames of Straw-Work in the Windows to keep out the scorching Sun. In the upper Apartments, their Hangings, Cabinets, Paintings, Looking-Glasses and Plate are exceeding rich; and the Floors are covered

frequently with *Turkey* Carpets. In Winter their Beds and Hangings are Velvet trimmed with Gold or Silver Lace: In Summer they use no Curtains, or only such as are made of coloured Gause to keep out the Gnats. In Winter they use the upper Floors of the House, even to the fourth Story, and in Summer the Ground or first Floors.

COPPER, Tin, or Pewter Dishes, or Vessels, are never seen in the Houses of the Quality; they use only Silver or Earthen-Ware; some of the *Spanish* Grandees have 1000 or 1200 Dozen of Silver Plates, and 300 or 400 large Dishes of the same Metal in their Houses, and other Utensils proportionable; among which are reckoned a great Number of Silver Ladders, or Steps, with which they mount up to their rich Cabinets and Cupboards. Most of these Vessels and Utensils are brought ready made from their *American* Settlements, and pay no Duties on Importation. They are generally ill shaped clumsy Things, such as an *English* or *French* Silversmith would be ashamed of.

AMIDST all this Wealth, the bad Oeconomy of the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Grandees and Nobility is scarce credible, and reduces them to a necessitous Condition, even while they make this glittering Appearance. Most of them pass away their Lives in or near the Capital City of each Kingdom, without so much as ever viewing their Estates, unless they happen to be disgraced at Court; they leave every thing to their Steward, and think it beneath them to inspect his Accounts. Their Tradesmen, Drapers, Mercers, Bakers, Butchers, Pastry-Cooks, Poulterers, deliver their Goods upon Trust, and set down their own Prices, being pretty well assured their Bills will not undergo a strict Examination; and all the Overplus of the Eatables is carried off by the Servants, who are at Board-Wages.

It is much beneath a Lady or Gentleman of Quality to endeavour to beat down the Price of a Piece of Silk or Goods, or even to take Change of a Shopkeeper out of a Piece of Gold. And as the Tradesman frequently gives seven or eight Years Credit, he sets down double the Price the Goods

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PORTUGAL. Goods might be bought for with ready Money. They seldom lose their Debts, however; for the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* Quality, are Men of such Honour, that they make no Difficulty in assigning Part of their Rents, for the Payment of their Debts, when they are pressed for Money by their Tradesmen.

THE Houses of Persons of Quality, are crowded with Domesticks, and they are frequently obliged to hire other Houses on Purpose to lodge them. Their Servants Wages are very low, Eight-Pence, or Ten-Pence a Day for Diet, Cloaths, and every Thing; and a Gentleman belonging to a Person of Quality has not above fifteen Crowns a Month, though he is obliged to dress in Velvet in Winter, and Silk in Summer. And, indeed, they lay out most Part of their Salaries in Cloaths, living upon Onions, Peas, Beans, and other Pulse; which makes them so sharp-set, that they are ready to snatch the Meat out of the Dishes as it goes from Table; and both Gentlemen and Ladies Women, as well as the inferior Servants, eat at Cooks Shops, upon such Sort of Food, chiefly, as has been mentioned already.

ONE Reason of their having such Numbers of Servants, besides the small Wages they give, is a Custom among the Nobility and Gentry, of keeping all such in their Pay as have served their Ancestors; insomuch that some of the Grandees shall have 400 or 500 in their Houses of both Sexes; the greatest Part whereof, are purely for Show, and being lodged in adjacent Houses, only appear on Days of Ceremony.

BUT notwithstanding they retain so many, they are limited to a very small Number when they appear abroad; three or four Footmen and a Groom, perhaps, besides the Gentlemen and Pages, with the Ladies Women, who have Coaches to themselves. The Gentlemen wear black Velvet in Winter, with long black Cloth Cloaks that trail upon the Ground; and in Summer black Damask, or other Silk, and Cloaks of a light black Stuff; and the Women endeavour to imitate the Ladies.

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PORTUGAL. Besides ordinary Servants, the Quality retain Abundance of Dwarfs of both Sexes, strange mishapen Creatures, their Heads as big as their Bodies, but dressed up as fine as possible. They have also a pretty large Number of Slaves, both *Turks* and *Moors*, which are valued at 400 or 500 Crowns a-piece. Over these, they had formerly the Power of Life and Death; but the Government will not suffer them to kill their Slaves at present: They use them, however, very cruelly still, upon some Occasions: I have known a Woman order a pretty She-Slave to be tied up by the Hands by the other Slaves, and whipped almost to Death, because her Master had looked kindly at her.

WHERE two Slaves marry, their Children are Slaves; but if a Freeman marries a Slave, the Children are free: These Slaves are the best Servants they have; for the other will stand upon Terms, insisting, that they have as good Blood in their Veins as their Masters have. The very Beggars rather demand than ask Alms, alledging, they are descended from old Christians, or the antient *Gothick* Nobility, and must be dismissed with a Compliment, if you give them no Money, and then they go away contentedly.

THE Food of the *Portuguese* is much the same with that of the *Spaniards*, and they are no less sober and abstemious.

THE Bull-Feasts, Night-Rambles, Serenades, Plays, Visits, and other Diversions, common to *Spain* and *Portugal*, have been taken Notice of already. I shall here, therefore, only mention their pompous Processions on *Corpus-Christi* Day, and other great Holidays, designed equally for Devotion and Diversion; for they frequently conclude with some pious Tragedy, or Comedy; wretched Performances, that can give but little Entertainment to any but an ignorant bigotted *Spaniard* or *Portuguese*.

THE Lady, in her Travels, tells us, she was at one of them, where they represented an Assembly of the Knights of *St. Jago*, or *St. James*, where our Saviour was introduced petitioning them to be admitted into

PORTUGAL. into their Order. Some of the Knights agreed to it, while others alledged, that our Saviour being born of ignoble Parents, could not be of that Order, without breaking into the fundamental Rules of their Institution. And it was, at length, carried in the Negative, to refuse him: But to compromise Matters, and do Honour to Christ, they hit upon this Expedient, namely, to make Christ the Founder of another Order of Knights: And there is actually such an Order, called *de Christo*, in *Portugal*, at this Day.

THE Way of Travelling here is much the same as in *Spain*, except it be, that they have not so many Coaches, and travel

more by Water than the *Spaniards* do; *PORTUGAL.* their Country lying along the Sea-Coasts, and the Mouths of the great Rivers which rise in *Spain* running through it. The Mule or the Litter, are generally made use of on a Journey; their Horses, which are sprightly and well-made, may serve on short Visits, to prance at a Procession, a Cavalcade, or before their Mistresses Windows; but the Mules are stronger and surer-footed, and consequently fittest to climb their Mountains. Their Pace indeed, is but slow; and as to Strangers, who are forced to have a Guide with them that travels on Foot, they cannot go far in a Day.

CHAP. III.

An Abstract of the History of Portugal.

THE History of *Portugal* is blended with that of *Spain*, of which it was a Province, until it was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonso* or *Alonzo VI.* King of *Leon* and *Castile*, about the Year 1093. This Prince having invited other Christian Powers to assist him in recovering *Spain* from the *Moors*, Prince *Henry*, a younger Son of *Robert*, Duke of *Burgundy*, came among other noble Volunteers, and having done considerable Service in these religious Wars, the King married him to the Princess *Theresa*, his natural Daughter, and created him Earl of *Portugal*, or rather of the Northern Provinces of that Kingdom which he had subdued, with a Grant of the rest, as soon as they should be recovered from the Infidels, upon Condition that he should hold this Country of the Kings of *Castile* and *Leon*, and attend them in their Wars with 300 Horse, whenever he, or his Successors, should be summoned to that Service. *Henry* dying, left an Infant-Son, named *Alphonso*, in the Year 1112, and *Ferdinand Pacis* having married his Mother, the Widow of his Father *Henry*, took upon him the Administration of the Government during the Minority of young *Alphonso*, who

no sooner came of Age, but he compelled his Father-in-Law, to quit *Portugal*, and confined his Mother. He afterwards subdued several other *Moorish* Princes, and possessed himself of all the Southern Provinces as far as the Mountains of *Algarva*, assuming the Title of King of *Portugal*; and after a long and prosperous Reign, died in the Year 1185. I meet with nothing remarkable in the three succeeding Reigns. *Alphonso III.* came to the Crown, in the Year 1223; and marrying *Beatrice*, the natural Daughter of *Alphonso X.* King of *Castile*, he received with her the Province of *Algarva*, as her Dower, then lately recovered from the *Moors*, whereby *Portugal* obtained the same Bounds it hath at this Day. In the Reign of *Alphonso IV.* surnamed *The Brave*, who came to the Crown, in the Year 1325, there was fought a general Battle between the Christians and *Moors*, wherein *Alphonso* gained a great deal of Honour, and, if we may credit the *Spanish* Historians, 200,000 *Moors* were killed in this Engagement; but it will remain an eternal Blemish on his Reign, that he put to Death, *Donna Agnes de Castro*, for marrying his Son *Peter*, without his Consent. *Alphonso* dying, in the Year 1357, was succeeded

by

PORTUGAL. by his said Son *Peter*, who obtained the Name of *The Cruel*, occasioned by his strict Execution of Offenders, according to some, but chiefly by putting those to Death, who had been any Ways instrumental in the Death of his beloved Wife.

PETER was the last King of this Race of Kings. *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, who married *Constantia*, the Daughter and Heiress of *Peter the Cruel*, made a bold Push for the Crown, leading an Army into *Spain* to assert his Right: but the Matter, at length, was determined by a Treaty, by which the Duke of *Lancaster* accepted of a Sum of Money to wave his Pretensions; and *John*, the Bastard, the natural Son of *Peter*, was advanced to the Throne, by the unanimous Consent of the People: He was a brave Prince, subdued several Places in *Africa*, and in his Reign, the Islands of *Madeira* were discovered and planted. He died in the Year 1433, after a Reign of forty-eight Years, and was succeeded by his Son *Edward*, who died five Years afterwards of the Plague, taking the Infection by the Opening of a Letter.

ALPHONSO V. invaded *Africa*, and took the Towns of *Arzilla*, *Tangier*, *Alcassar* and some others: He laid Claim to the Town of *Castile*, on espousing *Joanna*, the supposed Daughter of *Henry IV.* King of *Castile*, and invading *Castile*, made himself Master of several Towns; but being defeated in a general Battle near *Toro*, he was obliged to relinquish his Pretensions to the Crown of *Castile*, by *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, King and Queen of *Castile* and *Arragon*, and his Spouse the Princess *Joanna* retired into a Convent; and the ill Success of this War, it is conjectured, broke the King's Heart, who died in the Year 1481, and was succeeded by his Son *John*, who first projected the discovering a Way to the *East-Indies* round *Africa*; and he it was, who built the Castle of *Del-Minas* on the Coast of *Guinea*, for securing his Possession of that Country: He died in the Year 1495, and leaving no Issue, was succeeded by his Cousin *Emanuel*, Son of the Duke of *Visco*. This Prince married *Isabella*, the eldest Daughter of *Ferdinand*, the Catho-

lick King of *Arragon*, who incited him, **PORTUGAL.** it is said, to banish the *Jews* and *Moors* out of *Portugal*, on Pain of being made Slaves if they remained there; and the *Mors*, thereupon, transported themselves to *Africa*; but the *Jews* were detained on Pretence there were no Vessels to carry them over, and they chose to be baptized rather than be made Slaves; though few of them were real Converts; which is the Reason that so many of them professed *Judaism* again, and have been tortured and burnt by the Inquisition.

PORTUGAL never flourished more, it is observed, than in the Reign of King *Emanuel*: Then it was their Fleets first passed the *Cape of Good Hope*, and arrived in *India*; from whence they supplied the rest of the World with the fine Spices, Silks, Diamonds, and other rich Merchandize the East produces, which were before brought to *Europe* by the Way of *Egypt* and the *Levant*, by the *Venetians*, *Genoese*, *Pisans*, and other Maritime Powers in the *Mediterranean*.

THE Portuguese, about the same Time, planted *Brazil* in *South-America*, together with the East Coast of *Africa*, from whence such Treasures were imported, as occasioned this reign to be denominated *The Golden Age*.

EMANUEL dying in the Year 1521, was succeeded by his Son *John II.* who followed his Father's Steps in planting Colonies in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, and sent out great Numbers of Missionaries to propagate the Christian Religion in *China*, *India*, *Japan*, *Africa*, and *Brazil*, and was celebrated for restoring Learning, Arts and Sciences, at Home. He died in 1557, and was succeeded by his Grandson, *Don Sebastian*, an Infant about three Years old; Cardinal *Henry* his Uncle taking upon him the Administration of the Government during the King's Minority. *Don Sebastian*, no sooner came of Age but he was invited by *Muley Hamet* King of *Morocco*, in *Africa*, to come to his Assistance against *Muley Molacco* his Nephew, who had deposed him, and usurped his Throne: *Don Sebastian* did not delay to assemble an Army,

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my, and transport them to *Morocco*, taking great Numbers of his Nobility with him; and having joined *Muley Hamet* his Ally, they gave Battle to the Usurper, but were defeated, and both of them killed in the Field of Battle. Nor did the Usurper survive many Hours, dying the same Evening of a Fever: Here were slain the Flower of the *Portuguese* Nobility. Don *Sebastian* was succeeded by his Uncle *Henry*, who reigned but two Years, being the last Male of the Royal Family: And while the People were in Confusion about the Choice of another Sovereign, *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, sent his General the Duke of *Alva* to invade the Kingdom, and reduced it to his Obedience, after having gained two Victories over Prince *Anthony*, natural Son of King *John*, whom the People had set up; and though the *English* had espoused his Interest. *Portugal* was governed by a *Spanish* Viceroy for sixty Years afterwards.

KING *Philip* having thus united *Portugal* to the rest of *Spain*, that Nation became very great Sufferers by that Revolution; for as *Philip* was at that Time endeavouring to reduce the *Netherlands*, and thought nothing would contribute to it more than the prohibiting them to traffick with *Spain* and *Portugal*, the *Dutch* employing a great many Ships in transporting the native Commodities of *Spain* and *Portugal*, as well as the Produce of their Foreign Plantations and Settlements to the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*, *Philip* imagined, that if this Branch of the *Netherlanders* Navigation and Commerce was stopped, they would be obliged to come to any Terms he should prescribe. But this Project had a very different Effect from what he expected; for the *Dutch* being excluded trading with *Spain* and *Portugal*, from whence they used to fetch Spices and other valuable Merchandize, the Product of *Asia* and *America*, fitted out strong Fleets, and followed the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* in the Road they had struck out to the *East* and *West-Indies*, and not only brought to *Europe* the same rich Goods these Nations had for many Years monopolized, but drove the *Portu-*

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guese from their best Settlements in *Guinea*, *India*, and other Countries in *Africa* and *Asia*, as well as from part of *Brazil* in *America*. This provoked the *Portuguese* to the last Degree, and they would gladly have shook off the *Spanish* Yoke, under the Conduct of whose Princes they sustained such irreparable Losses: But *Philip* maintained his Dominion over that Kingdom till he died, as did his Son *Philip* the Third of *Spain*, and the Second of *Portugal*. *Philip IV.* his Grandson, also succeeded quietly to the Kingdoms of *Spain* and *Portugal*, which he enjoyed above nineteen Years; but the *Spaniards* having been weakened by a long expensive War with *France*, and the Revolt of the *Catalans*, the *Portuguese* had a fair Opportunity of delivering their Country from a Foreign Yoke; and as the Duke of *Braganza* was the next in Blood to their former Princes, they made him an Offer of the Crown, of which he did not seem very ambitious; but while he was meditating, on one Side, the Hazard of the Enterprize, and on the other, the Glories which might accrue to his Country, and his Family in particular, if he should succeed, the Court of *Spain*, before he had determined with himself which Part to take, had some Intimation given them of the Design, and King *Philip* summoned the Duke, and the rest of the *Portuguese* Nobility, to attend him in the *Catalonian* War. The Duke saw the Snare, and excused himself as well as he could; he alleged, that his Coffers were low, and he was not in a Condition to bear the Expence a Man of his Quality must necessarily be at in the Field. The Court of *Madrid*, hereupon, ordered him a Remittance of 20,000 Pistoles, with a Promise of accommodating him with more. Things being come to a Crisis, the Duke consulted his Lady upon the Occasion: She was of the Family of *Medina Sidonia*, a Princess of great Spirit, and is said to have answered him after this Manner: "Sir, if you resolve to go to *Spain*, you
" run the Hazard of your Life; you do
" the same in attempting the Crown of
" *Portugal*;

PORTUGAL. "*Portugal*, but if you must die, it is
 "better to die a King than a Duke:"
 And this it seems, determined his Choice.
 The whole Kingdom of *Portugal*, and all
 their foreign Settlements, unanimously ac-
 knowledged him for their Sovereign, ex-
 cept *Ceuta* in *Africa*, in which was a *Span-
 ish* Governor. This surprizing Revolu-
 tion was effected in an Instant, without hav-
 ing cost the Lives of three People, tho'
 it cost a good Deal of Blood and Treasure
 to maintain it afterwards. It was under-
 taken on the First of *December*, 1640,
 when, in the Offices of the Church for
 that Day, we meet with these Words,
 taken out of the thirteenth Chapter of the
Romans, ver. 11. *And that knowing the
 Time, that now it is high Time to awake out
 of Sleep; for now is our Salvation nearer
 than when we believed.* Which the *Por-
 tuguese* did then, and have ever since re-
 garded, as an Oracle from Heaven, de-
 claring in their Favour. Thus did this
 Prince ascend the Throne of *Portugal*,
 and was proclaimed by the Name of
John IV. It is thought very strange, that
 this Design should be communicated to
 above 200 Persons, and a whole Year
 taken up in Preparations for its Execution,
 and yet not be discovered to the Court of
Spain till it was too late to prevent it.
 The new King, however, had not been
 long upon the Throne before a Plot was
 formed against him; but he being so for-
 tunate to suppress the Conspiracy before it
 came to a Head, it served only to establish
 his Authority over his Subjects. He was
 esteemed a good Prince, and an Encourager
 of Learning: The greatest Misfortune of
 his Reign was the reviving the War with
 the *Dutch*, who possessed themselves of
 most of the Settlements the *Portuguese*
 had left in *India* and *Africa*, but they
 had the good Fortune to drive the *Dutch*
 out of *Brasil*. King *John* having reigned
 about sixteen Years, died in the Year 1656,
 leaving two Sons and one Daughter, viz.
Don Alphonso, his eldest Son, *Don Pedro*,
 the youngest, and one Daughter named
Catherine, afterwards married to *Charles II.*
 King of *Great-Britain*.

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PORTUGAL. *ALPHONSO* being very young
 at his Father's Death, reigned some Time
 under the Guardianship of his Mother,
 who was very successful during her Ad-
 ministration against the *Spaniards*, who
 having made Peace with *France*, invaded
Portugal, and were determined to have
 brought that Kingdom under their Domi-
 nion again; but the *Portuguese* being as-
 sisted by the King of *England*, who had
 married the Princess *Catherine*, and by the
French King underhand, notwithstanding
 he had stipulated by the *Pyrenean* Treaty,
 not to afford them any Assistance, the
Portuguese defeated their Enemies in sever-
 al Engagements, the most decisive Victo-
 ry being obtained at *Villa Viciosa*. This
 Train of ill Success with their Losses in the
Low-Countries, induced the *Spaniards* to
 make Peace with *Portugal*, and renounce
 all their Pretensions to that Crown.

KING *Alphonso* coming of Age, the
 Queen-Dowager, who did not approve of
 his Conduct, retired into a Cloyster, where
 she died. *Alphonso* afterwards married the
 Princess of *Nemours*, of the House of *Sa-
 voy*, who, upon Pretence of her Husband's
 Impotence, retired, also, into a Convent, and
 obtained a Divorce from him; while *Don
 Pedro* his younger Brother was so fortunate,
 as to persuade the People that *Don Alphonso*
 was a weak Man, and incapable of govern-
 ing the Kingdom, and procured him to be
 deposed by the Assembly of the States, and
 banished to the Island of *Tercera*, in the
 Year 1668; from whence he was brought
 back some Time after, and died in the
 Castle of *Cintra* on the Twelfth of *De-
 cember*, 1683, till when *Don Pedro* took
 upon him only the Title of Regent of the
 Kingdom; but upon the Death of *Al-
 phonso*, he was proclaimed King. Whether
Don Alphonso was really that weak Prince
 the Friends of *Don Pedro* gave out, when
 they procured him to be deposed, is
 not easy to determine; but when we see
 the Wife and Brother in a Confederacy
 against him, and even contracting Mar-
 riage in his Life-Time, and depriving him
 of his Throne, it is very natural to suspect
 that the late King had foul Play. It is

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not

PORTUGAL. NOT a Divorce purchased at *Rome*, or a Dispensation from the Holy See to commit Incest, that can sanctify Injustice and Adultery: They might seem to flourish for a Time, and revel in polluted, infamous Embraces; but Serenity of Mind could never be found under such a Load of Guilt. Some Writers, however, give Don *Pedro* a great Character: They relate, that he was a Prince of excellent Parts, and applied himself with all imaginable Diligence to render his Subjects easy and happy; and it is, indeed, become a Proverb, *The worse Title the better King*. Abundance of popular Acts must be done to take off the People's Attention, and keep them quiet. But the Sum of Court-Policy, both in *Spain* and other Kingdoms, seems to be the bribing the Nobility and leading Men, who willingly contribute to the Slavery and Oppression of their Fellow-Subjects, that they may share the Plunder with the Tyrant. Since the *Spanish* Court has been governed by *French* Councils, they have struck off a Multitude of Pensions, and now govern both Nobility and Commonalty by standing Troops. We have Instances in some other Kingdoms where the Court is trebly guarded: 1. By an almighty Band of Pensioners, 2. By a Body of standing Forces; and, 3. If either of these should boggle at the villainous Parts they are expected to act, there is a Body of foreign Mercenaries ready to keep the surly Natives in Awe: And if all these should fail, they are provided of a Guaranty of most of the Powers of *Europe*, to secure their Thrones, and defend the most oppressive arbitrary Measures.

To return: As the Revenues of the Crown of *Portugal* are not the largest, and the greatest Part of them is employed in Pensions among the Grandees and Nobility, and consequently the Court is in no Condition to maintain a foreign War, it has been the Wisdom of their Princes, and particularly of Don *Pedro*, to promote Peace with all Christian Princes and States. Accordingly, in the first long War between the Allies and *Lewis XIV.* we find the *Portuguese* stood Neuter; nor did they

come into the War in Queen *Anne's* Reign **PORTUGAL.** till the Year 1703, and then it is evident the whole Weight of the War, on that Side, was borne by the Allies.

THE *Portuguese* insisted, when they came into the Grand Alliance, that the Archduke *Charles* should be declared King of *Spain*, and sent to *Portugal* with an Army of 12,000 *English* and *Dutch* Forces: That the Allies should take into their Pay 13,000 *Portuguese*, and that a large Fleet should be stationed on their Coast for their Protection: And accordingly, after that Prince had visited the Queen of *England* at *Windfor*, he was convoyed by a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Admiral *Rooke*, to *Lisbon*, and was followed thither by 12,000 *English* and *Dutch* Troops. The Allies had been promised Horses to remount their Cavalry in *Portugal*, but not a third Part of them were provided, and many of those unfit for Service. The *Portuguese* insisted also, that the *English* and *Dutch* Troops should be commanded by their Generals, and by every Governor of a Province through which they marched or were quartered; and that their Troops should take the Right upon all Occasions: Which Indignities Duke *Schomberg*, who commanded the *British* Troops, not caring to submit to, desired to be recalled, and the Earl of *Galloway* was sent to command the *English* in his Stead. As to the Conduct and Success of this War, this has been treated of already, and therefore I omit that Relation here.

DON *Pedro*, King of *Portugal*, dying on the 11th of *December*, 1706, was succeeded by his eldest Son, Don *John*, who entered into the same Measures his Father had done, especially in continuing to carry on the War against *France* and *Spain*, with the rest of the Allies; but they purchased his Friendship at a dear Rate, it is said. The *English* were miserably imposed on in both Reigns: As for the *Dutch*, indeed, they never sent any Re-inforcements to their Troops in *Spain* after the first Embarkation; but left the whole Weight of that War, by Sea and Land, on the *English*.

THE

PORTUGAL.

THE Year 1708, was taken up with the solemnizing the Marriages of two great Princes, viz. that of the Archduke *Charles*, the nominal King of *Spain*, with the Princess of *Wolfenbuttle*, and that of the young King of *Portugal*, with the Archduchess *Mary Anne* of *Austria*, second Sister to the Emperor *Joseph*. This Emperor dying on the 10th of *April*, 1711, was succeeded by his Brother *Charles*, King of *Spain*, being elected at *Frankfort*, on the 10th of *October* following.

PORTUGAL affords little remarkable after the Peace of *Utrecht*, but the Encouragement that Court gave to the promoting Arts and Sciences, Manufactures and Traffick, and Accounts of their Fleets arriving annually from *India* and *Brazil*, with immense Treasures of Gold, Silver and Diamonds, and other rich Merchandize. In the Year 1722, two *British* Merchants, that resided at *Lisbon*, viz. Mr. *Wingfield* and Mr. *Roberts*, being prosecuted for exporting Gold to *England* were condemned to die, this being capital by the Laws of *Portugal*; but upon the Interposition of Mr. *Worsely*, the *British* Envoy, and the Court of *Great-Britain*, their Lives were spared, and their Effects restored them.

THOUGH *Lisbon* appears to be one of the safest Harbours in the World, there happened so violent a Storm in *November*, 1724, that sixty Ships was driven on Shore; all the Wharfs in *Lisbon* were damaged, the Custom-House Quay, with the Goods upon it, was washed away; and the Havock it made among the Houses in the City, and the adjacent Country, can scarce be imagined.

THE double Marriages between the two Royal Families of *Spain* and *Portugal*, already mentioned in treating of *Spain*, were celebrated in the Year 1728-9.

A Difference arose about the same Time between the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal* on the Pope's refusing a Cardinal's Cap to Monsieur *Bichi*, who had resided as Nuncio in *Portugal*, and shewn himself more attached to that Court than to his Holiness; and the Dispute grew so warm, that it was expected the King of *Portugal* would have

PORTUGAL.

renounced the Pope's Supremacy, for he proceeded so far as to prohibit the Clergy to apply to *Rome* for Bulls of Confirmation, &c. and the Patriarch of *Lisbon* gave Dispensations for Marriages, and final Judgment in Ecclesiastical Causes, which came before him by Way of Appeal. The King also set at Liberty many of the Prisoners in the Inquisition, and prohibited the Inquisitors to proceed in any Cause without the Concurrence of Commissioners appointed by his Majesty; but the Court of *Rome* found Means to pacify the King, and Things were restored to the same Order they had proceeded in before.

A WAR was on the Point of breaking out between *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Year 1734, occasioned by the Servants of Mr. *de Bellamont*, the *Portuguese* Minister at *Madrid*, rescuing a Criminal from Justice, as the Officers were carrying him to Prison, which was so resented by the Court of *Spain*, that they sent a Detachment of Soldiers to that Minister's House, apprehended all his Servants, and carried them off, and would admit of no Submissions the *Portuguese* Minister could make to obtain the Liberty of his Servants; but were preparing to invade the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and the Forces of both were ordered to march to the Frontiers, and his *Portuguese* Majesty immediately dispatched Don *Antonio de Alvarado* to the Court of *Great-Britain*, to desire their Assistance; whereupon Sir *John Norris* was commanded immediately to sail for the River of *Lisbon*, with a strong Squadron of Men of War, and arrived there on the 9th of *June*, 1735, and was received by the *Portuguese* with Transports of Joy, they being sensible, that nothing less could have protected them from *Spanish* Vengeance.

SOME Time before the *British* Fleet set Sail for *Portugal*, Mr. *Keene*, the *British* Envoy at *Madrid*, communicated to the Court of *Spain*, the Design of his Majesty to send a Fleet thither, assuring them, that the King his Master had no other Design in it, but to protect the Trade of his Subjects, and his Allies; and particularly to secure the Return of the *Brazil* Fleet to *Lisbon*, on Board of which the

PORTUGAL. the *English* Nation had a very large Interest.

To which the Court of *Spain* answered, That there could be no Manner of Occasion for this Armament, his Catholick Majesty having already accepted the Mediation of his Nephew the King of *France*, which secured *Portugal* from all Acts of Hostility on the Part of *Spain*. On the contrary, nothing could have been more prejudicial to the Trade of *Europe*, than the sending the *British* Fleet to *Lisbon*. For while this was doing all Hands were employed at *Cadix* in fitting out the Flota for *New Spain*. Every one knew that the Cargo she carries thither is a Deposit, to which all the Nations of *Europe* eagerly strive to contribute and to have a Share in, that they may partake of the great Profits produced by the Return of the Capitals employed in it; and one of the greatest Motives to that Confidence, which People have to put their Fortunes in that Sort of Commerce, is the good Understanding which they see between the Courts of *Spain* and *Great-Britain*. Persuaded that they have nothing to fear for their Effects, but Winds, and Tempests, and other Accidents of the Sea, they have the less Uneasiness and Reserve in giving into a Trade, whose great Advantages they are so well acquainted with. The Advantages they draw from it have a proportionable Influence over all the other Branches of Trade in general, and Things remaining in this Condition, cause

a happy Circulation of Wealth in *Spain*, *PORTUGAL.* and among all other Nations where Commerce flourishes: But it is with the Body politick, as it is with the human Body; as soon as the Circulation is stopped in any considerable Part, it immediately languishes, and becomes all over distempered.

THE Flota from *Cadix* was equipping as usual; every Body was preparing rich Merchandize to put on Board it, which they had purchased, either by Bills of Exchange for ready Money, or upon Credit: All on a sudden they hear of a Naval Armament making in *England*, to go and cover the Sea all along the Coasts of *Portugal*; at this News the Merchants tremble; Confidence vanishes; every one thinks of securing his Effects, and no Man will risque his Capital on board the Gallies, which may be attacked either going to *New Spain*, or coming back.

THE Differences between the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, being some Time after amicably adjusted, the *British* Fleet returned to *England* without committing any Acts of Hostility; but the *Spaniards* have not ceased to revenge their Disappointment on the *English*, by plundering their Merchant Ships in *America*, from that Day to this, whenever they could over-power them. As to the last War between the Confederates on one Part, and *France* and *Spain* on the other, the *Portuguese* were so wise as to stand neuter.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Constitution of the Government, the Laws, Revenues, and Forces.

Constitution.

THE King of *Portugal* is an absolute Prince, the Cortes, or three Estates have sold their Share in the Legislature long since, or have been frightened out of it, and only serve to record such Acts of State as the Court requires them to pass.

THE King's Title is, *King of Portugal and the Algarvas on this Side; and beyond the Seas in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the*

Navigation, Conquest and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, Brasil, &c. and the Pope was pleased to dignify him, in the Year 1748, with the Title of *His Most Faithful Majesty*.

HIS Forces by Sea and Land are very weak: The least formidable of all the Maritime Powers at Sea; and their Soldiers at Land are the most wretched Militia in *Europe*,

PORTUGAL. *Europe*, as we experienced to our Cost, when we entered into an Alliance with them against *Spain*; and yet the Revenues of the Crown, since the Discovery of the rich Mines in *Brazil*, may be equal to those of any Prince in *Europe*; consequently, that trite Remark, *That Power usually attends Wealth*, does not hold in *Portugal*.

Taxes.

THE Duties on Goods imported and exported, are very high here, and usually farmed out, from three Years to three Years, by the Crown. Foreign Merchandize pays 23 per Cent. on Importation; Fish from *Newfoundland*, 25 per Cent. Fish taken in their own Seas and Rivers, 47 per Cent. and the Duties on all Lands and Cattle, that are sold, at 10 per Cent. The Duty on Snuff alone, it is said, amounts to 50,000 Crowns per Ann. The King draws a considerable Duty from every Order of Knights, of which his Majesty is Grand-Master; and the Pope, in Consideration of the vast Sums he continually draws out of this Kingdom, gives his Majesty the Money arising from some of his Bulls; as those by which he grants Indulgences and Licences, to eat Flesh at Times prohibited: The Nobility are not taxed but upon Extraordinary Exigencies, and then very moderately.

Laws.

THE Laws of this Country are all contained in three Volumes *Duodecimo*, as appeared lately, when they were called for by the present Lord-Chancellor *Hardwick*, in order to determine a Cause between some Merchants of *Portugal*: They are founded chiefly on the Civil Law and immemorial Custom: But the Judges of the Inquisition break through all Rules of Law and Equity, sometimes, as will appear in the Chapter of Religion.

IT is observable, that the Kings of *Portugal* esteem themselves the only rightful Sovereigns of *Spain*, and therefore imitate the Customs of that Court: They insist that a Female Princess or Infanta, cannot transfer the Succession to a Foreign Prince by

marrying him; and that the Princes of **PORTUGAL.** the House of *Portugal* not being deemed Foreigners ought to have succeeded to the Crown of *Spain* when the male Branches failed and became extinct.

THE present Royal Family of *Portugal*, are, Don *Joseph*, his present Majesty, who was born the 6th of *June*, 1714, and came to the Crown the 31st of *July*, 1750. He was married to *Mary Anne Victoria*, Infanta of *Spain*, on the 19th of *January*, 1728-9, by whom he hath Issue, 1. *Mary Frances Isabel*, Princess of *Beira*, nineteen Years of Age. 2. *Anna Frances Antonietta*, seventeen Years of Age; and, 3. *Maria Frances Benedicta*, seven Years of Age.

THE King's Brothers and Sisters are, 1. The Infant Don *Pedro*, thirty-six Years of Age; and, 2. The Infanta Donna *Maria Barbe*, forty one Years of Age.

THE King's Cousins are, 1. Don *Anthony Francis*, fifty-eight Years of Age. 2. Prince *Emanuel*, fifty-six Years of Age, and, 3. Don *John*, the natural Son of Prince *Anthony Francis*, who was legitimated in *May*, 1750, and ranked immediately after the lawful Princes.

THE King's Mother, the Archdutchess, *Maria Anna*, Dowager of King *John V.* and Daughter of the late Emperor *Leopold*, is seventy Years of Age.

Gold Coins of <i>Portugal</i> .	l.	s.	d.
The Moeda, or Moidore —	0	13	6
The Double Moeda —	1	07	0
Johns —	3	12	0
The Half-Quarter Pieces, &c. in Proportion.			

Silver Coins.	l.	s.	d.
The Crusado, or Silver Ducat	0	2	10
The Patack, or Patagon —	0	3	4
Accounts are kept in Reas, an imaginary Coin, 1000 whereof make one Milrea.			
A Crusado of Silver is 480 Reas.			

C H A P. V.

Of the Religion of Portugal, and the Court of Inquisition.

Religion.

IT appears, as well from prophane, as Sacred History, that Christianity was planted in *Spain* (of which *Portugal* was then a Province) by the Apostles; and according to *Spanish* Tradition by St. *James Major*, and they assure us, there were twenty-nine Bishops here, in the Reign of the Emperor *Constantine*: But their Ecclesiastical Historians relate, that *Spain*, as well as many other Christian Churches, was early infected with *Arianism*, and did not acknowledge the Divinity of Christ, or that he was equal to God the Father; that the *Goths*, particularly, who made a Conquest of *Spain* in the fifth Century, were *Arians*. And Doctor *Geddes* has demonstrated, that the Church of *Spain* never acknowledged the Pope's Supremacy, till the *Moors* possessed themselves of *Spain*, in the Year 714; and he has proved that the Adoration of Images, the praying to Saints and Angels, the Doctrines of Purgatory, the Seven Sacraments, Transubstantiation, the denying the Cup to the People in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, private Masses, the Adoration of the Host, the Priests putting the Bread into the Mouths of the Communicants present, at the celebration of this Sacrament, and not communicating, and Auricular Confession, are Doctrines and Practices not known in the Church of *Spain* before the eighth Century: And that the Sovereigns of *Spain* had an Ecclesiastical Supremacy equal to that now claimed and exercised by the Crown of *England*: And when the Bishop of *Rome*, in the eighth Century, first attempted to introduce his Supremacy in *Spain*, it was rejected and condemned by the *Spanish* Church, in a Council of all her Bishops.

At this Day, however, the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* profess themselves to be of that Sect of Christians, that denominate themselves *Roman-Catholicks*. The Title of Catholick

King, it is said, was first given to *Ricaredus*, one of the *Gothick* Kings of *Spain*, in the Year 550, when he renounced the *Arian* Doctrine; and that Title, after it had lain dormant 900 Years, was revived by Pope *Alexander VI.* and given to Don *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, in the Year 1500, in Consideration of the Services he had done the Holy See, by destroying the Empire of the *Moors* in *Spain*; and their Successors of the united Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Arragon*, have been denominated *Catholick Kings* ever since; and with a great deal of Reason, says my Author, no Princes having shewn more Zeal for Popery than the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, who have suffered the Inquisition to rage in their Territories for so many Years. Nor are the People less devoted to this Religion than their Sovereigns: There are some, especially the Women, who resort to their Churches or Chapels seven or eight Times a Day: But none of the Saints, and even God himself has not a greater Share of their Devotions than the blessed Virgin; not a Man but carries about him a Scapulary, or Image of the Virgin, which has touched some Shrine of hers, that is held to have a Power of working Miracles. They are much taken with the Pomp and Shew observed in their Divine Worship, and that Profusion of Wealth that appears in the furnishing and adorning their Churches; and they apprehend they merit by afflicting and tormenting themselves. In the Holy Week before *Easter*, they practise great Austerities; some will procure themselves to be fastened to a Cross in their Shirts, with their Arms extended in Imitation of our Saviour, uttering the most dismal Groans and Lamentations: Others will walk with naked Feet over Rocks and Mountains to some distant Shrine to perform their Devotions. During *Lent*, they eat nothing but the En-

trails

PORTUGAL. trails of Beasts, as they do on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* all the Year, instead of Fish, at *Madrid*, and such other Parts of the Country where Fish are not to be had. At this Holy Season, we find Friars and Priests in all the great Streets and publick Places preaching to the People, applying themselves rather to their Passions and Affections than their Reason: The Preacher frequently beats his Breast and weeps, and the Crowd imitate him; and he is esteemed the best Preacher, who, by his Whining and Lamentations, can produce the greatest Floods of Tears. On *Good-Friday*, annually, there is a Sermon preached to common Strumpets at *Madrid*, who are dragged out of their Lodgings to hear some Friar preach Repentance to them, who if he thinks his Arguments have had no Effect upon them, descends from his Pulpit, and presents a Crucifix to them, saying, Behold your Saviour, and embrace him; and those who are willing to leave their infamous Courses will kiss and embrace it: After which these Creatures are either sent to some Nunnery, or married to People that are not very nice in their Choice; but the greatest Part of them usually are obstinate, and chuse to follow their former Course of Life.

SOLEMN Processions are frequent among the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*; but the most considerable is that on *Good-Friday*, when all the Religious Orders attend, with the Members of the several Tribunals, Councils, and Companies of Tradersmen in their Cities, and even the King himself, sometimes, attended by all his Court, with Wax-Torches in their Hands. The Nobility, and Persons of Distinction, are followed by their Servants with lighted Flambeaux; every Thing has a mournful Air; the King's Guards have their Arms and Drums covered with Black, and beat a dead March, as at the Funeral of some General; Trumpets and other Musical Instruments sound dismally, and all the Colours and Crosses are covered with black Crape; Machines and Pageants are erected, whereon all the Parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented: True Penitents in these Processions lash and cut themselves

PORTUGAL. unmercifully, hoping to take Heaven by this holy Violence on themselves; while others, it is said, are no less severe on their naked Bodies, to shew their Passion for their Mistresses, all the Ladies in the Place standing in the Balconies to see the Procession: But this is such a Piece of Gallantry as I believe was scarce ever heard of in a Protestant Country. There are other Penitents who drag heavy Crosses after them, and perform other grievous Penances, and these People of Quality masked, and attended by their Servants likewise masked, who support and assist them in their dolorous Passage; for some, it is said, have lost their Lives by over-acting their Parts. Nor is it uncommon to begin these Exercises a Fortnight or three Weeks before *Easter*, and continue them every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, at least, till that Festival. At these Processions in the City of *Seville*, it is not uncommon to see 500 or 600 such Penitents, who have the Reputation of chastising themselves more roughly than those of *Madrid*: Other Towns endeavour to imitate these great Cities; and, it is said, the Ladies of *Lisbon* will be offended if the Men seem to favour themselves, and do not observe the Blood follow the Whip: For the Devotion of these Gentlemen, whether it be directed to Heaven or their Mistresses, is supposed to be proportionable to the Wounds and Lashes they receive from their own Hands. These are the Exercises of the devout *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* on Days of Fasting and Humiliation; but on great Festivals and rejoicing Days, the Scene is very different; for then they expose the richest Shrines, and all the Treasures of their Churches, to publick View: They are drest in their best Habits, and their People play upon Musical Instruments, and dance in the Processions, and before their Images, but here also in the hottest Weather, when the Sun shines out in its full Brightness, they carry lighted Torches in their Hands, which together with the Sun Beams over their Heads, almost melt the superstitious Crowd. The Balconies and Windows are hung with Tapestry, &c. and the Ladies dressed in their richest Cloaths and Jewels, are permitted

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mitted to stand and see the Procession, without a Lattice before them; and upon these Occasions it is, that the young Inamoratoes of both Sexes have an Opportunity of shewing themselves, and discovering their Passion to the greatest Advantage; for, as has been intimated already, *Venus* and *Cupid*, in these hot Countries, seem to have as many Adorers as any Saint amongst them, many of them frequenting their Churches and Processions chiefly to have an Opportunity of carrying on their Amours.

THEIR Festivals usually conclude with a Play, wretchedly acted, containing a Representation of the Life and Actions of some real or pretended Saints, taken from their Legends, wherein they use even our Blessed Saviour with great Familiarity, and these seem calculated rather to ridicule than promote Christianity.

THE Ecclesiastical Government here does not differ much from that of other *Roman-Catholick* Countries. The Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, by a Grant of the Popes, nominate to all Archbishopricks and Bishopricks; of which there are in *Spain* eight Archbishopricks, and thirty-eight Bishopricks; and in *Portugal* three Archbishopricks, and ten Bishopricks, as appears by the Table at the End of this Chapter.

THE Inquisition reigns here, it must be confess'd, with a more uncontrollable Power than in any other Kingdom or State. It was first instituted in the thirteenth Century, for suppressing the Heresy of the *Vaudois* and *Albigenses*, as it was called; and was received in *Spain* about the Year 1557, in the Reign of King *Ferdinand* and Queen *Isabella*, in order to awe the new converted *Jews* and *Moors*, and keep them from relapsing into their former Infidelity. It was established in *Portugal*, for the same End, about the Year 1523, in the Reign of King *John* III. It is called the Holy Office, and the Holy House; and consists of an Inquisitor-General, the Supreme Council, Inquisitors, Assessors, Qualificators, a Secretary, an Advocate Fiscal, a Treasurer, Familiars and Goalers. The Inquisitor-General is named by the King,

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and confirmed by the Pope, acting as his Delegate: His Jurisdiction is so absolute and extensive, that no Subject is exempted from it; the Members of the Supreme Court or Council are all named by him, but approved by the King before they can act, and are usually Secular Priests; and their Assessors, Divines, Civilians and Canonists with whom they advise. The Qualificators are employed in revising and altering Books that are published, and are usually *Dominican* Friars. The Secretary is properly the Register; and the Advocate Fiscal the Attorney or Prosecutor. The Treasurer takes into his Custody all the Prisoner's Goods, and personal Estate, when he is apprehended; and the Familiars are properly the Sergeants and Bailiffs belonging to this Office; though the Nobility and Persons of the best Quality usually enter themselves of the Number of Familiars, as it is a Protection against the Civil Magistrate, and entitles them to the same plenary Indulgences as Persons engaged in a Crusade against Infidels and Enemies of the Christian Name. It is computed that these amount to upwards of 20000 in *Spain* alone. As to the *Alguazils* or Goalers, they are forbidden to permit their Prisoners to send to their Friends, or receive any Manner of Support or Intelligence from them, or indeed to converse with any Mortal but their Tormentors. The Inquisitors, and their Officers, take an Oath never to discover any Thing transacted in that Court, and punish nothing more severely than the Breach of that Oath. As these Courts of Inquisition in a great Measure deprive the Bishops of their Jurisdiction, they are entitled to some Privileges in Lieu of it: As, 1. Their being exempted themselves from the Authority of this Court; and, 2. Their Concurrence ought to be obtained before any Person belonging to their respective Dioceses is condemned: But these Provisions are not much regarded of late; Bishops have been confined to their Houses on Suspicion of Heresy, till the Pope's License has been obtained to proceed against them; and where Bishops have refused to consent to the Condemnation of a Prisoner, the Court

PORTUGAL. Court of Inquisition has passed Sentence without them.

THIS Court proceeds in a summary Way, on an Information brought by any Person whatever : If the Informer names any Witnesses besides himself, they are sent for privately, and before they are examined take an Oath not to discover to any Person their having been with the Inquisitors, nor to speak of any thing they said, saw, or heard within that Court.

ALL People, though never so infamous, and though they stand convicted of Perjury, are, in favour of the Faith, and in Detestation of Hereticks, admitted by the Inquisition to be Witnesses, mortal Enemies only excepted.

THIS Exception is of little Benefit to the Prisoner, by Reason of his not knowing who they are that have informed and witnessed against him.

THE Depositions of the Informer and Witnesses, if there be any, being thus privately taken, a Familiar is sent for, and being come, he has the following Order put into his Hands.

“ BY the Command of the Reverend
“ Father N. an Inquisitor of Heretical Pra-
“ vity, let N. be apprehended and com-
“ mitted to the Prisons of this Holy Office,
“ and out of which he shall not be released,
“ but by the express Order of the said Re-
“ verend Inquisitor.”

IF several Persons are to be taken up at the same Time, the Familiars are commanded so to order Things, that they may know nothing of one another's being apprehended ; and at this the Familiars are so expert, that a Father and his three Sons and three Daughters, who lived together in the same House, were all carried Prisoners to the Inquisition, without knowing any thing of one another's being there, until seven Years afterwards, when they that were alive, came forth in an Act of the Faith.

THE Prisoner being apprehended, and carried with all possible Secrecy to the Inquisition is delivered to the Gaoler.

THE Prisons of the Inquisition are little dark Rooms, which have no other Furniture but a hard Quilt and a useful Pot.

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AFTER the Prisoner has spent two or three Days and Nights in his melancholy Apartment, he is carried by his Keeper before the Inquisitors, who before they ask him a Question, make him take an Oath to return true Answers to all their Interrogatories, and if he has ever been guilty of any Heresy, to confess it to them.

THE first Question the Prisoner is asked is, Whether he knows why he was taken up by the Inquisition ? And if he answers, that he does not know, he is then asked, Whether he knows for what Crimes the Inquisition used to imprison People ? If he answers for Heresy, he is admonished upon the Oath he has taken to confess all his Heresies, and to discover all his Teachers and Accomplices. If the Prisoner denies that he ever held any Heresy, or had ever any Communication with any Hereticks, he is gravely told, that the Holy Office does not use to imprison People rashly, or without having good Grounds for what they do ; and that therefore he would do well to confess his Guilt, and the rather, because the Holy Office, contrary to the Custom of all other Courts, is severe to those that deny, and merciful to those that confess their Guilt. If the Prisoner persists in denying that he ever held any Heresies, his Goaler is called in and commanded to carry him back to the Place from whence he came ; and the Prisoner is admonished strictly to examine his own Conscience, that the next Time they send for him he may be prepared to make true and full Confession of all his Heresies, Teachers, and Accomplices. The Prisoner having been allowed two or three Days more to do this in, he is brought before the Inquisitors a second Time, and is asked, Whether he comes prepared to confess ? and if he answers, that he cannot without accusing himself or others falsely make any such Confession as they desire of him ;

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him ; they do then ask him, where he was born, and what his Parents were, and where he went to School, and who were his School-Masters, and where he has lived all his Time, and with whom he has conversed most ; and who has been his Confessor, and when he was last at Confession and at the Sacrament ? with twenty more such Questions. And being told that they have sufficient Proof of his being a Heretic, they command him, since he cannot repent of his Heresies, unless he confesses them all, to go back to his Prison, and there pray to God for Grace to dispose him to make a true and full Confession to the Saving of his Soul, which is all they seek after. And being again allowed two or three Days to pray and consider on what the Inquisitors have said to him, he is brought before them a third Time ; and in case he persists, in pleading, Not guilty, then he is asked some Questions concerning the heretical Doctrines he stands charged withal : For Example, Whether he believes Christ to be bodily present in the Sacrament, and that it is lawful to adore Images, and to pray to Saints and Angels ? And if he answers, that he did always firmly believe these and all other Doctrines of the *Romish* Church, he is asked, If he always believed these Doctrines, how he came to speak against them ? And if he denies that he ever did, he is then told, that since he is so obstinate in his Heresies, of which they have a sufficient Proof before them, they will order their Advocate Fiscal to form his Process, and to convict him of them. But in case the Inquisitors have not sufficient Evidence, notwithstanding, to draw a Confession from the Prisoner, which they have told him oftener than once that they had, they then fall a Note lower, and tell the Prisoner, That though they may not have sufficient Proof of his Heretical Words and Actions to convict him of them, that yet they have sufficient to put him on the Rack to make him confess them. And having fixed the Day when he is to undergo the Tortures, when that dismal Day comes, if he does not prevent it by such a Confession as is expected from him, he is led to the Place where the Rack is, attended by

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an Inquisitor and a publick Notary, who is to write down the Answers the Prisoner returns to the Questions which shall be put to him by the Inquisitor while he is upon the Rack. During the Time the Executioner is preparing that Engine of unspeakable Cruelty, and is taking off the Prisoner's Cloaths to his Shirt and Drawers, the Inquisitor is still exhorting the Prisoner to have Compassion both on his Body and Soul, and by making a true and full Confession of all his Heresies, to prevent his being tortured ; but if the Prisoner saith, that he will suffer any thing rather than accuse himself and others falsely, the Inquisitor commands the Executioner to do his Duty, and to begin the Torture ; which, in the Inquisition, is given by twisting a small Cord hard about the Prisoner's naked Arms, and hoisting him up from the Ground by an Engine to which the Cord is fastened ; and as if the miserable Prisoner's hanging in the Air by his Arms were not Torment enough, he has several Quassations or Shakes given him, which is done by screwing up his Body higher, and letting it down again with a Jirk, which disjoints his Arms, and after that the Torture is much more exquisite than it was before.

WHEN the Prisoner is first hoisted up from the Ground, an Hour-Glass is turned up, and which, if he does not prevent it, by making such a Confession of his Heresies as the Inquisitor, that is present all the while, and is continually asking him Questions, expects from him, must run out before he is taken down ; to promise to make such a Confession if they will take him off the Rack, not being sufficient to procure him that Mercy, no more than his crying out that he shall expire immediately if they do not give him some Ease ; that, as the Inquisitors tell us, being no more than all that are upon the Rack do think they are ready to do.

If the Prisoner endures the Rack without confessing any thing, which few or none, though never so innocent, are able to do, so soon as the Hour-Glass is out, he is taken down, and carried back to his Prison, where there is a Surgeon ready to put his Bones in Joint. And though, in all Courts,

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Courts, the Prisoner's having endured the Rack, without confessing the Crimes for which he was tortured, clears him, and makes void all the Evidence that was against him; yet in the Inquisition, where whatsoever Humanity and right Reason have established in Favour of the Prisoner, is left to the Discretion of the Judge, it is commonly otherwise; the Prisoners that will not confess any Thing, being usually racked twice, and if they stand it out, though few of them can do that, thrice.

BUT if the Prisoner makes the Confession the Inquisitor expects he should on the Rack, it is writ down Word for Word by the Notary, and is, after the Prisoner has had a Day or two's Rest, carried to him to set his Hand to it, which if the Prisoner does, it puts an End to his Process. The Want of sufficient Evidence to have convicted him, being abundantly supplied by his extorted Confession thus signed by him. But in Case the Prisoner, when it is brought to him, refuseth to sign it, affirming it to be false, and to have been extorted from him by the Extremity of the Torture, he is then carried to the Rack a second Time, to oblige him to repeat and sign the same Confession.

IT is a very hard Matter for any one that is a Prisoner in the Inquisition for Heresy, to escape the Rack, since neither the professing and maintaining the Doctrines to be true wherewith he is charged, nor the denying of them, can secure him from it; the first being commonly racked to make them discover their Teachers and Accomplices, and the second to oblige them to confess their own Guilt.

WHEN a certain Number of Prisoners are convicted of Heresy, either by their own voluntary or extorted Confession, or upon the Evidence of certain Witnesses, a Day is fixed by the chief Inquisitor, for a Goal-Delivery, which is called by them an Act of the Faith, and which is always upon a *Sunday*. In the Morning of the Day, the Prisoners are all brought into a great Hall, where they have the Habits put on they are to wear in the Procession, which begins to come out of the Inquisition about Nine of the Clock in the Morn-

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ing. The first in the Procession are the *Dominican* Friars, who carry the Standard of the Inquisition, which on the one Side, hath their Founder *Dominick's* Picture, and on the other Side a Cross betwixt an Olive Tree and a Sword, with this Motto, *Justitia & Misericordia*. Next after the *Dominicans*, come the Penitents, some with *Benitoes*, and some without, according to the Nature of their Crimes; they are all in black Coats without Sleeves, and barefooted, with a Wax-Candle in their Hand. Next come the Penitents, who have narrowly escaped being burnt, who over their black Coat, have Flames painted with their Points turned downward, to signify their having been saved, but so as by Fire: This Habit is called by the *Portuguese*, *Feugo Revolto*, or, Flames turned upside down. Next come the Negative and Relapsed that are to be burnt, with Flames upon their Habits pointing upwards: And next come those who profess Doctrines contrary to the Faith of the *Roman* Church, and who besides Flames on their Habit, pointing upward, have their Picture, which is drawn two or three Days before upon their Breasts, with Dogs, Serpents, and Devils, all with open Mouths painted about it.

PEGNA, a famous *Spanish* Inquisitor, calls this Procession, *Horrendum ac tremendum Spectaculum*, and so it is in Truth; there being something in the Looks of all the Prisoners, besides those that are to be burnt, that is ghastly and disconsolate, beyond what can be imagined; and in the Eyes and Countenances of those that are to be burnt, there is something that looks fierce and eager.

THE Prisoners who are to be burnt alive, besides a Familiar, which all the rest have, have a Jesuit on each Hand of them, who are continually preaching to them to abjure their Heresies; but if they offer to speak any Thing in Defence of the Doctrines they are going to suffer Death for professing, they are immediately gagged, and not suffered to speak a Word more.

THIS I saw done, says my Author, to a Prisoner, presently after he came out of the

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PORTUGAL. the Gates of the Inquisition, upon his having looked up to the Sun, which he had not seen before in several Years, and cried out in a Rapture, How is it possible for People that behold that glorious Body, to worship any Being, but him that created it! After the Prisoners come a Troop of Familiars on Horseback; and after them the Inquisitors and other Officers of the Court upon Mules; and last of all, comes the Inquisitor-General upon a white Horse led by two Men, with a black Hat and a green Hatband, and attended by all the Nobles that are not employed as Familiars in the Procession.

IN the *Terreiro de Paco*, which may be as far from the Inquisition, as *Whitehall* is from *Temple-Bar*, there is a Scaffold erected, which may hold 2000 or 3000 People; at the one End sit the Inquisitors, and at the other End, the Prisoners, and in the same Order that they walked in the Procession; those that are to be burnt being seated on the highest Benches, behind the rest, and which may be ten Feet above the Floor of the Scaffold.

AFTER some Prayers and a Sermon, which is made up of Encomiums on the Inquisition, and Invectives against Hereticks; a Secular Priest ascends a Desk, which stands near the Middle of the Scaffold, and who having first taken all the Abjurations of the Penitents, who kneel before him one by one in the same Order they walked in the Procession; at last he recites the final Sentence of the Inquisition upon those that are to be put to Death in the following Words:

“WE the Inquisitors of Heretical Pravity, having with the Concurrence of the most Illustrious N. Lord Archbishop of *Lisbon*, or of his Deputy N. called on the Name of the Lord *Jesus Christ*, and of his glorious Mother the Virgin *Mary*, and sitting on our Tribunal, and judging with the Holy Gospels lying before us, that so our Judgment may be in the Sight of God, and our Eyes might behold what is just, in all Matters between the Magnifick Doctor N. Advocate-Fiscal, on the one Part, and you N. now before us on the other,

PORTUGAL. we have ordained, that in this Place, and on this Day, you should receive your definitive Sentence.

“WE do, therefore, by this our Sentence put in Writing, define, pronounce, declare and sentence thee N. of the City of *Lisbon*, to be a Convicted, Confessing, Affirmative, and Professed Heretick, and to be delivered and left by us as such to the Secular Arm; and we, by this our Sentence, do cast thee out of the Ecclesiastical Court, as a Convicted, Confessing, Affirmative, and Professed Heretick; and we do leave, and deliver thee to the Secular Arm, and to the Power of the Secular Court: But at the same Time, do most earnestly beseech that Court so to moderate its Sentence, as not to touch thy Blood, or to put thy Life in any Danger.”

THE Prisoners are no sooner in the Hands of the Civil Magistrate, than they are loaded with Chains before the Eyes of the Inquisitors, and being carried first to the Secular Goal, are within an Hour or two brought from thence before the Lord Chief Justice, who, without knowing any Thing of their particular Crimes, or of the Evidence that was against them, asks them one by one, in what Religion they do intend to die; if they answer, that they will die in the Communion of the *Roman Church*, they are condemned by him to be carried forthwith to the Place of Execution, and there to be first strangled, and afterwards burnt to Ashes: But if they say, they will die in the Protestant, or any other Faith, that is contrary to the *Roman*, they are then sentenced by him to be carried forthwith to the Place of Execution, and there to be burnt alive.

AT the Place of Execution, which at *Lisbon* is the *Ribera*, there are so many Stakes set up, as there are Prisoners to be burnt, with a large Quantity of dry Furz about them. The Stakes of the Professed, as the Inquisitors call them, may be about four Yards high, and have a small Board, whereon the Prisoner is to be seated, within half a Yard of the Top; the Negative and Relapsed being first strangled and burnt, the Professed go up a Ladder betwixt

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betwixt the two Jesuits that have attended them all Day, and when they are come even with the forementioned Board, they turn about to the People, and the Jesuits spend near a Quarter of an Hour in exhorting the Professed to be reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, which if the Professed refuse to be, the Jesuits come down, and the Executioner ascends, and having turned the Professed off the Ladder upon the Seat, and chained their Bodies close to the Stake, he leaves them, and the Jesuits go up to them a second Time to renew their Exhortation to them, and at parting, tell them, That they leave them to the Devil, who is standing at their Elbow, to receive their Souls, and carry them with him into the Flames of Hell-Fire, so soon as they are out of their Bodies. Upon this a great Shout is raised, and as soon as the Jesuits are off the Ladder, the Cry is, Let the Dogs Beards be made! Let the Dogs Beards be made! Which is done by thrusting flaming Furzes, fastened to a long Pole, against their Faces; and this Inhumanity is commonly continued until their Faces are burnt to a Coal, and is always accompanied with such loud Acclamations of Joy, as are not to be heard upon any other Occasion; a Bull-Feast, or a Farce, being dull Entertainments to the using a Professed Heretick thus inhumanly.

THE Professed's Beards having been thus made, as they call it in Jollity, Fire is set to the Furz, which is at the Bottom of the Stake, and above which the Professed are chained so high, that the Top of the Flame seldom reaches higher than the Seat they sit upon, and if there happen to be a Wind, and to which that Place is much exposed, it seldom reaches so high as their Knees; so that though, if there be a Calm, the Professed are commonly dead in Half an Hour after the Furz is set on Fire; yet if the Weather prove windy, they are not after that dead in an Hour and Half or two Hours, and so are really roasted, and not burnt to Death: But though out of Hell, there cannot possibly be a more lamentable Spectacle than this, being joined with the

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Sufferers, so long as they are able to speak, crying out, *Misericordia per Amor de Dios*, Mercy for the Love of God; yet it is beheld by People of both Sexes and of all Ages, with such Transports of Joy and Satisfaction, as are not upon any other Occasion to be met with.

AND that the Reader may not think that this inhuman Joy may be the Effect of a natural Cruelty that is in those People's Dispositions, and not of the Spirit of their Religion, he may rest assured that all publick Malefactors, besides Hereticks, have their violent Deaths no where more tenderly lamented than among the same People; and even when there is nothing in the Manner of their Deaths that appears inhuman or cruel.

WITHIN a few Days after the Execution, the Pictures of all that have been burnt, and which were taken off their Breasts when they were brought to the Stake, are hung up in *St. Dominick's Church*, whose West End, though very high, is all covered over with these Trophies of the Inquisition, hung up there in Honour to *Dominick*, who, to fulfil his Mother's Dream, was the first Inventor of that Court; *Dominick's Mother*, when she was ready to be brought to Bed of him, having dreamed, that she was delivered not of a human Creature, but of a fierce Dog, with a burning Torch in his Mouth. See *Dr. Geddes's Miscellaneous Tracts*, Vol. I. p. 391, to 413.

THERE are in *Portugal*, three Arch-Bishops, bishopricks, viz. those of *Lisbon*, *Braga*, and *Ebora*, and ten Bishopricks. There are also three Universities, viz. *Lisbon*, Universities. *Ebora*, and *Coimbra*: And there is a Patriarch at *Lisbon* superior to the Arch-Patriarch. bishops and Bishops.

Kings of *Portugal*.

1	<i>Alphonfus</i> or <i>Alonso</i>	—	1170
2	<i>Sancho</i>	—	1185
3	<i>Alphonfus II.</i>	—	1212
4	<i>Sancho II.</i>	—	1223
5	<i>Alphonfus III.</i>	—	1260
6	<i>Dionysus</i>	—	1279
4 N			7. <i>Alphonfus</i>

PORTUGAL.	7	Alphonfus IV.	—	1325	17	Henry	—	1578	PORTUGAL.
	8	Peter	—	1357	18	Philip II. of Spain	—	1580	
	9	Ferdinand	—	1368	19	Philip II. of Portugal	—	1598	
	10	John	—	1385	20	Philip III.	—	1621	
	11	Edward	—	1433	21	John IV.	—	1640	
	12	Alphonfus V.	—	1438	22	Alphonfus VI.	—	1656	
	13	John II.	—	1481	23	Pedro or Peter II.	—	1683	
	14	Emanuel	—	1495	24	John V.	—	1706	
	15	John III.	—	1521	25	Joseph	—	1750	
	16	Sebastian	—	1557					

AFRICA.

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AFRICA is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe on the North; by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red-Sea, and the Indian Ocean on the East; by the great Southern Ocean on the South, and by the Atlantick Ocean on the West. The Equator crosses the Middle of it from East to West. It is a Peninsula, surrounded on every Part by the Sea, except on the North-East, where it is joined to Arabia Petraea by the narrow Isthmus of Suez; being situate between 50 Degrees of Eastern Longitude, and 18 Degrees West Longitude, and between 35 Degrees South Latitude, and 37 Degrees North Latitude, and is upwards of 4300 Miles in Length, and 4000 in Breadth. It is usually thrown into nine Divisions, viz. 1. Egypt. 2. Abyssinia, comprehending Nubia and the Coast of Abex, and Anian, on the North-East. 3. Zanzibar, comprehending Sofala and Terra de Natal on the South-East. 4. Caffraria, or the Country of the Hottentots on the South. 5. Monomotapa and Monomugi, inland Countries, surrounded by Zanzibar, Caffraria, Mataman, and Benguela.

6. Angola, Congo and Benin on the South-West. 7. Guinea Proper, Negroland, Zaara and Biledulgerid on the West. 8. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Barca, usually stiled the Coast of Barbary, lying on the Coast of the Mediterranean Sea on the North; and 9. The Islands of Madagascar, Babmandel, Socotora, Comorra, Bourbon, Mauritius, St. Helena, Ascension, St. Matthew, St. Thomas, Princes Island, Anaboa, Fernandopo, the Cape Verd Islands, Canary Islands, Madeiras and Malta.

THE North of Africa, especially Egypt, was planted after the Flood, as early as any Nation, except Assyria and Armenia: But as to the South of Africa it does not seem to have been known to the Antients. Pliny relates, that it was generally held in his Time, that the Middle Region of the World, where the Sun continually runs his Course, was parched and burnt up by Fire: And though the same celebrated Writer mentions a Tradition, that Hanno and some other Carthaginian and Phœnician Adventurers had sailed round Africa, it is evident he did not believe it, for he could not then have asserted, that the

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Torrid Zone was not habitable, which those Adventurers must have passed twice, and sailed 35 Degrees to the Southward of the Equator, in that Voyage, and seen the Sun a whole Year at least to the Northward of them.

THE Antients must then have known, that the Countries under the Equinoctial were habitable. They must have known another Hemisphere, been acquainted with other Stars and Constellations than those that are visible to the Northward of the Equator, which were such remarkable Discoveries, that if they had been once made would never have been forgot by those learned and polite Nations the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans: And consequently the South of *Africa* was not known to the Antients.

IN Answer to this Opinion, some learned Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, in the University of *Cambridge*, in order to undeceive me, I presume, were so good as to send me the following Passages out of *Herodotus*, with their Remarks upon them.

HEROD. Lib. iv. cap. 41, 42. *Africa mari est manifeste circumflua, excepto duntaxat ubi Asia contermina est; Neco Ægyptorum rege hoc primo demonstrante, is enim misit navibus Phenicis quosdam, præcipiens ut transvecti Columnas Herculeas, penetrarent ad Septentrionale usque mare, atque ita ad Ægyptum remearent. Phenices igitur à Rubro mari solventes abierunt in mare Australe, qui, cum Autumnus advenisset, applicatis ad terram navibus sementem faciebant in quamcunque Africae partem navigantes pervenissent, ac messem expectabant—Deinde messo frumento navigabant. Ita biennio consumpto anno tertio ad Herculeas Columnas declinantes in Ægyptum remearent, referentes quæ apud me fidem non habent, sed forte apud alios: In pretereundo Africam se babuisse solem ad dextram.*

THIS is the Fact as related by *Herodotus* (say these Gentlemen) and the Question is, how these Men, thus sent out by *Neco*, should really know that *Africa* was surrounded by Water; that it might be sailed round within the Space of three Years; that in Autumn they must be obliged to go on Shore, and stay there long

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enough to sow Corn and reap it; and in the Voyage, all along, they have the Sun to the Right-Hand: This is impossible unless they had really performed this Voyage.—It will not be enough to say, that you cannot see how such a Voyage could be performed, or to tell us of high Seas, cross Winds, or to argue from Consequences, viz. How came it about that the King of *Egypt* planted no Colonies in those new discovered Countries? When a Fact is so well circumstantiated as this before us, and when modern Experience shews those Circumstances to be exactly true, nothing but shewing a downright Impossibility of such a Fact being performed can any Way invalidate it. It is plain from *Herodotus*, that from the Testimony of these Men, he believed that *Africa* was surrounded Southward by Water.—All that seemed to him incredible in their Narrative was: That the Land of *Africa* should run out so far to the South, *Herodotus* does not say so, as that these Men should see the Sun in the greatest Part of their Voyage to the North of them. You must not think that this Story was slighted, and looked upon as a Fable in those Days.

A THOUSAND Causes, Difficulty of the Voyage, a small Prospect of Advantage, Troubles that immediately succeeded in *Egypt* might hinder its being further prosecuted.—However, we find about 115 Years after *Neco*, that the Matter was disputed in *Xerxes's* Court.—For *Herodotus* tells us in the same Book, Chap. 43, that when one of *Xerxes's* great Men had offended him, instead of putting him to Death, he ordered him, by Way of Punishment, to endeavour to make this Voyage, viz. to set out to *Egypt*, and to sail by the Straits round *Africa* into the *Red-Sea*, directly contrary to the Course the *Phœnicians* took.—This great Man accordingly undertook the Voyage; and after he had sailed some Months beyond the Streights, probably discouraged by the Difficulties from Winds, Sea, &c. he returned telling *Xerxes* the Voyage could not be performed.—But this Answer was so far from satisfying that Monarch, that he put him to Death for his former Crime.—From whence

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whence it is further evident, that the Antients, at least some of them, believed that *Africa was Mari circumflua*.

SINCE this kind Intimation from my Friends, I have observed, that several modern Writers are of Opinion, that other Adventurers, besides the *Phœnicians*, had surrounded the South of *Africa* in those early Ages.

MR. Secretary *Burchet*, in his Naval History, particularly affirms, that the Antients were acquainted with the South of *Africa*, and had sailed round it by the *Cape of Good Hope* more than once; for which he quotes *Herodotus* also, and mentions *Plutarch*, *Pliny*, and some others of the Antients to have been of that Opinion.

In the fourth Page of his Naval History, speaking of the Navigation of the Antients, he says; *Herodotus* tells us, that *Necus* King of *Egypt*, after he had laid aside his Project of cutting a Canal from the *Nile* to the *Red-Sea*, sent out some *Phœnicians* to make Discoveries, who sailing from that Sea launched into the Southern Ocean, where, when Autumn came on, they landed in *Lybia*, sowed Corn, and staid till it was ripe, when having got in their Harvest they departed; and when they had been absent two Years, arrived the third in *Egypt*, by Way of the *Pillars of Hercules*. They reported, says he, what who so will may believe for me, that in their Passage about *Africa*, they had the Sun on their Right-Hand; and in this Manner, he goes on, was *Lybia* first known; which, by the bye, says Mr. *Burchet*, is an ample Testimony that the *Cape of Good Hope* was known and doubled by the Antients, and that too, long before the Time of *Hanno* the *Carthaginian*. Page 12, he says, *Pliny* tells us, that *Hanno*, in the flourishing Times of *Carthage*, sailed round *Africa* from *Gades*, or *Cadiz*, to the End of *Arabia*, and published an Account of his Voyage. Page 104, speaking of the Conquest of *India* by *Alexander the Great*, he says, he gave Orders afterwards to *Nearchus* and *Onesicritus*, who were most skilled in Navigation, to take the strongest and best-built Ships of his Fleet, and penetrate as

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far into the Ocean as they could with Safety, and then return to him, either by the River *Indus* or *Euphrates*, the former of whom (*Nearchus*) as *Plutarch* tells us in the Life of *Alexander*, having coasted along *Arabia*, *Ethiopia* and *Lybia*, came about to the *Pillars of Hercules*, and returned through the *Mediterranean* to *Macedonia*.

FROM whence it is observable, that there are no less than three Voyages mentioned by the Antients to be made round the South of *Africa*, besides that performed in part by the *Persian* Nobleman *Xerxes* sent on the like Expedition.

BUT this still renders it the more surprising, that we have not a better Account from the Antients of the Southern Part of *Africa*; of a Southern Hemisphere, or of the Countries under the Equinoctial; especially when the same Authors relate, that *Hanno* the *Carthaginian*, and the *Persian* Nobleman, wrote a very particular History of their respective Voyages: Had they been really performed, would not some one of these remarkable Particulars have reached us as well as the general Report or Tradition, that they made these Voyages? And would not some one of those Powers, or some other Naval Power, acquainted with this grand Discovery, have attempted to plant Colonies, or make Settlements on those Golden Coasts of *Guinea* and *Zanquebar*, or those fruitful Countries about the *Cape*, where they must of Necessity have been on Shore, if ever they made that Voyage? I must confess there are still some modern Writers of our own Nation that seem to give Credit to those Authors, who relate that the Antients sailed round *Africa*; and amongst the rest, those Gentlemen that are employed by the Booksellers to furnish us with a Universal History: Page 267, of their first Volume, where they relate the Story of *Pharaoh Necus's* sending the *Phœnicians* round *Africa* by the *Cape of Good Hope*; and, Page 406, they mention it again, with the following Note or Remark, viz. We see then the *Portuguese* were only the Re-discoverers of the *Cape of Good Hope*. Here we will take Leave to animad-

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animadvert a little upon a celebrated Author, who will have it, the *Phœnicians* made it a common Practice to trade with *India*, by the Way of the *Cape of Good Hope*, from the Time of *Solomon*. This is incredible on many Accounts; 1. The *Phœnicians* had no such Temptation to undertake so long and dangerous a Voyage as we have; the Voyage to them must have been much longer than it is at present to us. 2. They are not above half so far from *India* as we are. 3. It is incredible that the Structure and Rigging of their Ships were rightly adapted for so unfavourable a Navigation; nor is it likely that they could at once furnish themselves with Stores and Provisions sufficient for their Use and Necessities, and at the same Time have any great Cargo of Goods on Board. 4. These Disadvantages considered, it must appear, that they might have been supplied with all the Eastern Commodities in general, at a much cheaper Rate from the *Egyptians* and *Edomites* on the *Arabian* Gulph, and from *Syria*; and this certainly was a Part of the Trade they drove from *Syria* to *Egypt*. 5. It is not to be imagined, if the contrary Practice had been usual, that all Memory of it would have been lost; that the *Romans* in *Ovid's* Time would have talked of the *Torrid Zone* as uninhabitable; and that *Herodotus* would have reckoned it so noble a Transaction of *Necus's* Reign, that he sent the most expert *Phœnicians* he could procure, to explore the Shores of *Africa*; or that the same, in other Respects most knowing, Historian would have disputed the Credibility of what the Sailors reported on their Return, that they had the Sun on the Right Hand of them, it being the antient Custom, as we have somewhere read in *Plutarch*, to set the Face to the Westward; in which Posture the Sun must be on the Right-Hand of him who is to the Southward of its Course, which they must have been, over and over again, who doubled the *Cape of Good Hope*. In short, the *Indian* Commerce by that Rout could have answered no Manner of End to the *Phœnicians*, nor could they have been tempted to frequent it, situated as they

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It is observable, that some of the Reasons, offered by our Universal Historians, against the *Phœnicians* trading with the *East-Indies*, by the Way of the *Cape of Good Hope*, appear of equal Force against their sailing round *Africa* at all; as the Unfitness of their Ships for such a Voyage, and their acknowledged Ignorance of the *Torrid Zone*, after this pretended Voyage was made.

I PROCEED now to make some further Objections against this pretended Voyage of the Antients round the *Cape of Good Hope*, and to enforce those already made.

AND in the first Place, as these *Phœnician* Mariners, are supposed to be the most skilful Artists of that Age in Marine Affairs, how came they not to speak of this remarkable Passage with more Propriety, or indeed more intelligibly? How came they not to say that the Sun was, for the most part, to the Northward of them in that Voyage? Or why did they not say it was in their Backs when they stood to the South, and in their Faces when they returned to the North; and only on their Right-Hand, when they doubled or turned about the *Cape of Good Hope*, the most Southern Promontory of *Asia*? As in Truth it must have been, if ever they had made that Voyage.

2. THIS appears to have been no more than a Report, an uncertain Tradition in the Time of that Historian. *Herodotus* is so far from citing any Author, where it was to be found, that he plainly tells us he did not believe it. He had related a great many incredible Things in his History, but this had obtained so little Credit in the Age he lived, that even this credulous Writer gave it up as a fabulous Relation, and durst not avouch the Truth of it. Nor is it any more improbable that the Antients should conjecture that *Africa* was surrounded by the Sea, than the Moderns should believe that there is a North-East, or a North-West Passage round *Asia* or *America*, which we have been endeavouring to find out these 200 Years; and notwithstanding our

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numerous Disappointments, it is still believed by some, there is such a Passage.

BUT should it hereafter be found out, will it follow, that because People have a great while conjectured there was such a Passage, that, therefore, it was known and used heretofore?

AGAIN, *Plato* expressly says, that there was a vast Island beyond the *Atlantick Ocean*, equal in Dimensions to *Asia* and *Africa*; and that there were several intermediate Islands, which rendered the Passage easy thither: All which we find exactly true at this Day; and yet no Man, I presume, will take upon him to say, that the Antients ever made a Voyage to *America* and back again. From whence I infer, that such Guesses as these, though People may have happened to guess right, are far from proving that such Voyages were known or used by the Antients. It is much more wonderful, that *Plato* should describe the Situation and Dimensions of *America*, than that the Antients should guess that either the North or South Parts of our Continent were surrounded by the Sea.

3. THE Time limited for this Voyage is much too short; it was impossible the Antients then, (or indeed the Moderns now, with all the Advantages they have) should coast round that Part of *Africa* from the *Red-Sea* to *Hercules-Pillars*, as those *Phœnicians* are said to have done, within the Space of two Years, and return in the third to *Egypt*; for in sailing upon any Coast, almost, especially on unknown Shores, there is no advancing in the Night-Time. It is to this Day a Rule, ever to lie by in the Night-Time, upon an unknown Coast. Even upon our own, which we know so well, few will venture to sail in the Night; and those who have done it, have too often reaped the Fruit of their Temerity: Among other Instances we may remember, Sir *Cloudfly Shovel* and several of our Men of War, were cast away on our own Coasts in the Night-Time, when there was no Storm, only a moderate Gale of Wind: And we lost great part of another Fleet in the Mouth of the River of *Canada*, though they were furnished with Pilots (even in the Day-Time) in foggy Weather; which I

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mention to shew the extreme Difficulty of a Coasting Voyage, though we know the Countries never so well. I take it for granted, therefore, that these *Phœnicians* never durst, or could sail in the Night-Time, or in foul and foggy Weather in the Day-Time, on that unknown Coast: And if this be admitted, the two Years in which they are supposed to make this Voyage, must be reduced to one at least, as they were obliged to lie by, or remain at an Anchor above half the two Years, for Want of Light, or bright Weather; how else should they avoid the numerous Rocks and Sands that must be found upon the Coasts, and particularly at the Mouths of Rivers, in a Voyage of that Extent?

BUT further, it is admitted, in the Relation of this Voyage, that these Mariners went on Shore in some Part of *Africa*, and remained there, at one Time, long enough to sow and reap their Corn; which if we suppose to be about six Months, this reduces the remaining Year to half a Year. It must be remembered, also, that upon all Coasts between the Tropicks (within which the greatest Part of this Voyage must be performed) they have annually a fair and tempestuous Season by Turns, and that during the stormy Season, no Ship (even with all the Advantages we have at this Day, of Building, Sails, and Compasses) can sail, or even live upon the Coast; and there are four of these tempestuous Seasons between the Tropicks within the Space of two Years, in which there is an absolute Necessity of putting to Sea at a Distance from the Coast, or putting into some very secure Harbour; and consequently, every Coasting-Vessel must remain in Harbour several Months every Year, within the Tropick, or infallibly be cast away; whence it follows, that several Months more must be lost within the Space of two Years.

ADD to this, that upon the Western Coast of *Africa*, a little to the Northward of the Equator, the Wind constantly sits opposite to those who sail to the North-West, for 3000 Miles and upwards; which must be another very considerable Hindrance to Vessels coasting it from the *Cape of*

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of *Good Hope* to the Streights, if it did not render such a Voyage absolutely impracticable, till the Compass was found out; for then a Ship could not stand out to Sea, and avoid those Winds. Sure I am that no Ships of what Nation soever, at this Day, pretend to coast it to the Northward in their Return from *Guinea*, but stand out to Sea, and take a vast Compass to avoid those Winds.

LET it be considered further, that the coasting along all the Bays, Creeks, and Mouths of Rivers, must make the Passage three Times as long as we make it now, who sail most part of the Way at a Distance from the Shore in a direct Line, and are not obliged to follow all the Turnings and Windings of the Coast; and consequently, the *Phœnicians* must be three Times as long in performing this Voyage, (if it was practicable at all,) as we are now.

IT is worth our Observation, also, that the *Portuguese*, who first found the Way round *Africa* by the *Cape of Good Hope*, (of the Moderns at least) and actually coasted it, as the *Phœnicians* are supposed to have done, were eighty Years (instead of three) before they could double the *Cape*, though they had all the Advantages of Ships, Sails, Compass, and Skill, the Moderns are possessed of; and could stand out to Sea when they met with cross Winds, or a dangerous and uneven Coast, and sail against, or upon a Wind, as the Sailors term it, which the Antients never pretended to do, and if they had, could never have practised this Part of Navigation with Success, since they were obliged to keep near the Coast, where a Ship wants Room to tack and turn about as she may in the Ocean.

4. AND with me it is a very great Objection to the *Phœnician* Voyage, that it is pretended to be made all at once, the whole Coast of *Africa* discovered in one Voyage, which cannot be said of any Country a fortieth Part of that Extent. The usual and most rational Way of making Discoveries, is by slow Degrees. He must be a Madman, that would run precipitately over Rocks and Sands, without

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Sounding as he went along, or taking any Precaution to secure himself from Shipwreck upon an unknown Coast. These very *Phœnicians*, when they sent out Colonies in the *Mediterranean*, put into Harbour, and fixed themselves in the first fruitful Country they came at on the *European* and *African* Shore, a considerable Time before they advanced. It was many Years before they reached the Mouth of the Streights, and still some Ages before they discovered the West Coast of *Africa*.

BUT these Adventurers, in *Herodotus*, are said to surround this Quarter of the World at once, without making one Settlement, or planting one Colony by the Way, or once returning to their Principals, to give an Account of the Difficulties or Success of the Voyage, or requiring further Supplies or Reinforcements to enable them to pursue it.

It appears, also, very odd to me, that these People should go on Shore in Autumn to sow Grain; for the tempestuous or rainy Season is their Spring between the Tropicks, and the Season for Sowing; whereas in the Autumn, all Corn and Fruits are ripe; in the fair or dry Season is their Harvest, and this also is their Season for sailing; and had they remained on Shore at this Time, they had lost the Opportunity of sailing that Year, and, instead of half a Year, must have remained a whole Year on Shore; besides, they would have been troubled to have made their Corn grow in the dry Season.

5. IT is another very considerable Objection to the Reality of this Voyage, that neither the *Egyptians*, *Greeks*, *Carthaginians* or *Romans*, ever made a second Attempt to discover the South of *Africa*, if the Way had been thus happily traced out for them. As for the Story of the *Persian* Nobleman sent upon this Expedition, it has very much the Air of Fable. He must have been an egregious Fool to return to *Xerxes* again, who prosecuted him capitally, when he was got so far out of his Power, especially when he had done nothing to merit his Favour; and it is observable, also, that they make this *Persian* to take a quite contrary Way in attempting this

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this Voyage, than the *Phœnicians* are said to have done, which cannot be presumed, when the former had met with such Success the other Way : Besides, the Story of this Nobleman, makes rather against the Feasibleness of this Voyage than for it, inasmuch as after he had attempted it, he declared the Voyage was impracticable. All that can be concluded from this Relation, therefore, is, that there was a Report or Conjecture, about that Time, that *Africa* was surrounded by the Sea on the South, which nobody disputes.

6. It is very strange also (as has been hinted already) that these *Phœnicians* should not take Notice, that they had passed under the Sun, twice, at least, in this Voyage : That they had lost many of the Northern Stars, and discovered a new Hemisphere : That the Sun between the Tropicks always brought stormy Weather, and Deluges of Rain along with it, when it was vertical ; and that it was always fair Weather when the Sun was at the greatest Distance from them, directly opposite to the Seasons without the Tropicks, where the Approach of it usually brings fair Weather, and the Absence of the Sun is attended with Storms and foul Weather.

7. It is equally strange, that they should give no Manner of Account of any one Nation or People they had seen ; or of any one Plant or Animal upon all the Coast, when they are said to have been half a Year on Shore at a Time ; and that they should not mention those Mountainous Seas at the *Cape*, which no Man, in these later Ages, ever passed without Astonishment.

8. I SHOULD have expected, also, that the Name of this great Commander, who piloted and conducted this happy Fleet round *Africa* would have been transmitted to us. The Name of *Columbus*, who found out *America*, is known to every Man almost ; to many more than the Name of the Prince that employed him ; and how comes the Name of this *Phœnician* Captain to be entirely lost ?

9. If it be necessary at this Day to proceed with Caution, and to advance

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slowly from one Point or Harbour to another, and obtain the Knowledge of the Coast by Degrees, how much more was this necessary then, when they durst not go far to Sea for Want of a Compass, but must sail close to those Rocks and Sands near the Shore, and might expect to be shipwrecked by every extraordinary Blast of Wind upon the Coast, or to have been driven out to Sea beyond a Possibility of recovering the Coast again ? particularly, when they came near the *Cape of Good Hope*, called by the *Portuguese*, at first, *Cabo-Tormentoso*, or the Tempestuous Cape, from the frequent and unparalleled Storms they met with there ; where the Waves run, in a literal Sense, Mountains high, and the tall Ships we build at this Day, have no Way to save themselves from perishing, but to run before the Storm under a little Piece of a Sail, just enough to keep the Ship in a steady Course ; for if they bring too, so that the Waves beat against the Side of the Ship, she is filled with Water, or overset ; and if they have not Sea-Room, but are upon a Lee-Shore, they must inevitably perish ; for there is not a Port within 500 Miles of the *Cape* either Way, where a Ship can ride securely in these Storms : Nor is it possible to drop their Anchors in such stormy Weather. Nay, if they were actually moored in Harbour, in some of those Storms, they must be driven from their Anchors, and wrecked on Shore in the Winter-Season ; and these Storms are very frequent, even in the Summer. The Guard-ship, which belongs to the *Dutch* there, is forced to lie moored with vast Iron Chains. No Cables will hold her in these Storms. And if our present Shipping cannot live upon this Coast in stormy Weather, how should the slight-built Gallies of the Antients live on that Coast, where there are no Harbours for so many hundred Miles, especially when they did not know the proper Seasons for sailing, and what Winds they would meet with, as we do now, in every Latitude ? Our Ships that pass the *Cape* in the Winter-Season, at this Day, never care to come within the Sight of it ; for all their Security in these Storms, is to get

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get Sea-Room, so as they may run before it. They seldom pretend to bear up against the Wind, as they do in other Seas. From whence I conclude, that less than a Miracle could not carry the slight low-built Gallies of the Antients round the Cape. They durst not run out to Sea if the Wind would permit them, for Want of a Compass, and because their Ships or Gallies were too low and open to live in those Seas; and if the Wind sat on Shore, it was impossible they should escape being dashed to Pieces.

10. ANOTHER Consideration that occurs, is the Difficulty of stowing or laying in Provisions for such a Voyage, or of getting them by the Way.—That it was impossible they should lay in for a fourth Part of such a Voyage, Wood, Water, Flesh, Corn, &c. is evident from the Make of such shallow Coasting-Vessels, because they had not deep Hulls or Holds, as our high-built Ships have; for if they had, they must, in many Places, have kept a great Distance from the Coast, on Account of the Rocks and Sands that lie near the Surface of the Water, and run out several Leagues into the Sea, even out of Sight of Land at the Mouths of great Rivers, many of which were to be passed in this long Voyage: And how they should pass such Shelves, though they did not draw much Water, is not easy to be conceived; for when we come upon a strange Coast, in the smallest Ships, we are forced to heave the Lead, and sound the Depth of the Sea all the Way we go; and when we come to the Mouth of a River, with all these Precautions, the skilfullest Sailors do not care to enter it without the Assistance of a Pilot of the Place: Even the Mouth of the River *Thames*, which we know so well, is never entered by a Ship of any Burden, by the Way of the *Downs*, without a Pilot. How impracticable then must it be to pass or enter the Mouths of so many vast Rivers as occur in a Voyage round *Africa*? But to proceed.

11. THE Difficulty of getting Provisions by the Way (if they were not laid in at first) upon many Coasts, particularly on Part of the *Guinea* Coast, is another Ob-

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jection not easily answered; for there runs a Surf or swelling Sea, which breaks upon the Shore with such Impetuosity, that no *European* Boat or Vessel can go on Shore there. We are forced in the fairest Season to make use of the Country Canoes or Floats, which cannot sink, to carry both Men and Goods on Shore, and these are often over-set. The *Phœnicians* therefore could not go on Shore here in the fairest Season, and if they happened to be on this or any other such Coast in the stormy Season, they must inevitably perish. Our Ships at this Day do not pretend to ride out these constant periodical Storms that arise between the Tropicks, but get out to Sea when they apprehend the Time approaches; and if they stay too long, are driven on Shore, as the *Phœnicians* must infallibly have been.

12. AND should it be supposed, that neither the Surf of the Sea, or stormy Weather could prevent these People going on Shore for Provisions, yet in many Places this Coast is a dry barren Defart for many hundred Miles, where neither Wood, Fresh Water, Corn, Flesh, Salt, or other Provisions are to be had. Let it be considered also, what Time must be spent almost every Week in going on Shore and getting Provisions, and this will induce us to believe the Voyage between *Egypt* and *Hercules-Pillars*, or the *Streights*, could never be performed by People that had no Compass, or any Knowledge of those Coasts, in two or three Years.

13. LET it be considered further, that in Fogs and thick hazy Weather, between the Tropicks, and in the Winter-Time and stormy Weather, without the Tropicks, they could neither have Sun or Stars to guide them: And if they ever lost Sight of Land, and were so fortunate to fall in with it again, it was impossible to know which Way they were sailing: The Land could be no Guide to them, because this being the first Voyage, they are not supposed to know it, and they must either lie still till they had better Weather and the Stars appeared, or venture going back again, or at least out of their Way: Besides, on the other Side of the Equator,

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they would have lost Sight of many of the Stars they knew, and those few they could see in our Hemisphere must appear in such a different Position from what they used to see them here, that these could be no Direction to them in their Voyage.

14. THE *Phœnicians* also must have had good fortune not to have perished, or to have been very much diminished in their Numbers in so long a Voyage, since they must often have been obliged to go on Shore in unhealthful Places between the Tropicks, such as the Coast of *Guinea* for Instance: And if they were only diminished and sickly, this must be a great Impediment to the prosecuting the Voyage, which depended as much upon the Strength of the Men at the Oar, as on the Winds and Sails. We have had a late memorable Instance of the Unhealthfulness of some Coasts between the Tropicks, in Admiral *Hofier's* Misfortunes, who buried the Sailors of his Fleet twice over while he lay upon the Coast of *Terra-Firma*, before *Porto-Bello*, and lost his own Life there; and the Ships were so eaten up with the Worms, that it was found necessary to rebuild them: And in both these Particulars the Coast of *Guinea*, and some others in *Africa* are equally fatal. The Island of *St. Thomas*, under the Equator, and near the Coast of *Congo*, is so unhealthful, that the *Dutch*, having ravished it from the *Portuguese* by Force, twice lost the Colonies they sent thither, and were forced to quit that Island to the *Portuguese* again, on Account of the Unhealthiness of the Country.

15. ANOTHER Piece of good Fortune, that must attend these *Phœnicians* to enable them to perform this Voyage, must be a continual good Understanding with every Nation on this Continent, where they were forced to go on Shore for Provisions; and yet scarce any People have been found more barbarous and inhospitable than those of *Africa*; and if ever a Quarrel did happen between them and the *Phœnicians*, in which the latter were defeated, this must have put a Period to the Voyage.

16. I HAVE already mentioned the Ships of Admiral *Hofier's* Squadron being de-

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stroyed by Worms; and as the *Phœnicians* are supposed to coast all the Way, for above ninety Degrees, backwards and forwards, and to remain a considerable Time on the Shores to get Provisions, their Vessels would probably have been too much impaired in the Voyage to have accomplished it.

IF it be objected, that Ships which sail round *Africa* at this Day are liable to this and such other Misfortunes as have been mentioned, this is a Mistake; for Ships do not often sail along the Coast at this Day, but far out at Sea, whereby they do not only avoid the contrary Winds, but also the Hazard of Rocks and Sands, and make the Way shorter by two Thirds than these People could do, who were forced to creep along the Shore, to go into every Bay and Creek, and into all the Mouths of Rivers they must pass in this extensive Voyage.

I AM very well satisfied the most skilful Sailor in *Great-Britain*, who is best acquainted with the *African* Shores, would not undertake for any Reward, to coast round *Africk* from *Egypt* to *Hercules-Pillars*, or the *Streights*, within the Space of seven Years, without a Compass, though the *Phœnicians* are said to have done this in two or three at the most, and at a Time when they were perfectly ignorant of the Coast, and of the Winds and Weather they should meet with. And I am apt to think that such a Voyage, either with Ship or Galley, with a Compass, could not be performed in many Years without standing out to Sea, and avoiding the never variable contrary Winds, and those periodical Tempests or Monsoons, that never fail to visit all the Coasts that lie between the Tropicks, once or twice a Year.

17. THOSE that keep out to Sea have not only the Advantage of Sea-Room to tack and turn, which Way they please, but their Weather is much better than near the Shore; and if they have not a Wind to their Purpose they can run into the Way of one, which those who were forced to keep close to the Shore could not do.

18. THE Ships we have now can lay in Provision enough for their Voyage in their spacious Holds, and by that Means are not obliged to go on Shore, and hazard their being

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being wrecked on the Coasts. They also avoid the Danger of Diseases, and the Outrages of the barbarous Inhabitants, and the Destruction of their Vessels by the Worms; all which Misfortunes the *Phœnicians* must have been liable to, it being scarce possible they should recover the Sight of Land again, if they were driven a great Distance from it; and, therefore, they must of Necessity have kept close to this unknown Shore most of the Voyage.

19. LASTLY, In other Coasting Voyages in the *Red-Sea*, the *Mediterranean*, &c. they were acquainted with the Coast, and if they happened to be driven out to Sea, when they recovered Sight of Land again, they knew where they were; but here the Land could be no Direction to them, because they never saw it before. Besides, it seems to have been a Rule with the Antients, always to sail in the fair Season, and never, if they could avoid it, in the Winter, when tempestuous Weather was expected, even without the Tropicks. This is evident from the Account *St. Paul* gives us of his Voyage from *Palestine* to *Rome*. They purposed, he says, to have staid the whole Winter at some Port till the fair Season returned; and yet the *Romans* had as good Ships and as skilful Sailors, in those Days, as any Nation.

In clear, serene Weather, in Summer-Time, they might venture out of Sight of Land now and then, because they had the Sun and Stars to direct them; and Storms were less frequent then, than in the Winter: But in this Voyage round *Africa*, in which they are supposed to be two Years at least, they must have had two Winters, or stormy Seasons, if not more; for they must pass the Tropicks four Times, at each of which they might meet with the Monsons, or annual Storms; and if they did not, also, meet with Storms without, about the *Cape*, beyond the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and in the *Atlantick Ocean*, on this Side the Tropick of *Cancer*, they must have been more favoured than ever any Ships were that have sailed round *Africa* of late Years.

THE Sum of my Objections against this *Phœnician Voyage*, are, that this Tra-

dition could not be credited by the *Greek* Introduction. or *Roman* Historians, because they unanimously held, that the Torrid Zone (which must have been passed twice in such a Voyage) was not habitable: That the Mariners would have taken some Notice of the Southern Hemisphere, and of the Countries they visited South of the Equinoctial, if they had really made such a Voyage.

THAT it was impossible to discover and navigate an unknown Coast of 15,000 or 20,000 Miles Extent, in the Space of two or three Years without a Compass, when the Mariners were neither acquainted with the Rocks and Sands upon that Coast, or with the Winds, Currents, or Seasons, they were to meet with in any Part of it, and wanted the Stars that used to guide them on this Side the Equator; that it is strange no Nation should make a second Attempt, or even settle one Colony in *Africa*, South of the Equator, or even near it, if the *Phœnicians* made such an expedition and successful Voyage round it, especially, since great Part of *Africa* abounded in Golden Sands, which must have been discovered by them. It is a further Objection to this Voyage, that the Antients knew nothing of the annual periodical Winds or Storms between the Tropicks, and of their shifting regularly every Half Year to the Opposite Points: That the Winter or stormy Season always advanced with the Sun, and they had the fairest Weather when it was at the greatest Distance from them, contrary to what happens in Countries without the Tropicks.

THAT the Gallies of the Antients could never pass the *Cape of Good Hope* without many miraculous Incidents, if the Winds and Seas there were what we find them at this Day.

THAT in such Gallies they could neither lay in Provisions sufficient for the Voyage, nor could they stay to procure them by the Way, if it was performed within the Space of two or three Years: And if they would have gone on Shore from Time to Time for them, it would have been impracticable on many Parts of the Coast of *Africa*, because of the Surf

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or Swelling of the Sea in some Places ; and in others there are neither Wood, Water, or Provisions of any Kind to be met with for some Hundreds of Miles.

THAT they must have had extreme good Fortune not to have been destroyed by Diseases, Enemies, or other Accidents on Shore, if they had escaped the Dangers of the Sea.

THEY must have remained in Harbour near one Half of the Time, on Account of the never failing tempestuous Seasons and contrary Winds, and must have lain by still longer on Account of dark Nights and foggy Weather, which reduces the Time of their sailing to a very few Months, much too small a Space of Time to encompass *Africa*, even with all the Advantages we are Masters of ; which Consideration alone is sufficient to overthrow the Credit of this Voyage.

BUT all these Objections united, and duly weighed, I persuade myself amount to a Demonstration, that this Voyage could never be performed by the Antients within the Space of three Years, at least in the Opinion of any Seaman, who is acquainted with the Coast of *Africa*, and the Winds and Seasons upon that Coast, and sensible of the Hazard and Difficulty of sailing upon that unknown Shore without a Compass ; though speculative Men, who are unacquainted with Maritime Affairs, may possibly be of another Opinion.

HAVING considered the Arguments on both Sides, as to the Credibility of the Circumnavigation of *Africa* by the Antients, I proceed to shew when, and in what Manner, it came to be surrounded about 250 Years ago, a Fact that no Man doubts of at this Day.

THE Goths having recovered *Portugal* from the Moors, followed them cross the Straights of *Gibraltar*, and subdued Part of *Morocco*, taking from them the Towns of *Tangier*, *Ceuta*, *Arzilla*, &c.

PRINCE Henry V. Son of *John II.* King of *Portugal*, accompanying his Father in one of these Expeditions against the Moors of *Africa*, being firmly persuaded that a Way might be traced out round *Africa* to the *East-Indies*, from

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whence the fine Spices and other rich Merchandize were brought to *Egypt* and the Ports of the *Levant*, and observing, also, that Gold, Ivory, and other valuable Merchandise was annually brought over Land by Caravans from *Guinea* to *Morocco*, he formed the Design of discovering the West Coast of *Africa*, being convinced that it would turn to Account to visit those Golden Shores, if he should be disappointed in finding a Passage to *India* by the South of *Africa*. He no sooner returned to *Portugal*, therefore, from the *African Expedition*, but he obtained Leave of his Father, King *John*, to fit out some Ships for the Discovery of that Coast ; but the Attempt proved more difficult than he expected ; for his Ships arriving at *Cape Bajadore*, the Waves beat so terribly on that Coast, that they durst not attempt to pass it for ten Years afterwards : But having at length overcome the Difficulty, he obtained a Bull or Grant from the Pope, of all Infidel Countries, that should be discovered to the South and East from *Cape Bajadore* to the *East-Indies*, with a plenary Indulgence for all such Souls as should perish in the Undertaking.

PRINCE Henry continued his Discoveries on this Coast to the 8th Degree of North Latitude ; but dying in the Year 1463, he was not so fortunate as to see *Africa* entirely surrounded.

IN the Year 1471, the Trade was extended as far as the Gold-Coast, in 5 Degrees North Latitude.

KING *John III.* caused the Fort of *St. George del Mina* to be erected for the Protection of the Gold-Coast, in the Year 1481, and having now great Expectations of discovering a Way to the *East-Indies* round *Africa*, and apprehending that other Princes, notwithstanding his Grant from the Pope, would attempt to follow his People to *India* by the same Rout, he applied to the several Princes of Christendom, representing, that they ought to furnish their Quotas towards subduing the Infidel Nations on the Coast of *Africa* and *India*, as they would all reap the Benefit of it ; but the Enterprize being still esteemed very hazardous, or rather chimerical, they

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they all refused to be engaged in it. Whereupon King *John* applied himself to the Pope, to confirm the Donation of all Pagan Countries South and East of *Cape Bajadore*, which had been made to his Ancestors by the Holy See; and the Pope not only confirmed the former Grant, but decreed, that no other Nation should be entitled to any such Discoveries; and the King of *Portugal* from that Time (1484) assumed the Title of Lord of *Guinea*, by which was then meant all the West Coast of *Africa* then discovered, or intended to be discovered, ordering his Commanders to set up Stone Crosses in Memory of his taking Possession of those Countries as Part of the Dominions of *Portugal*.

THE first Commander sent out, in 1484, was *Diego Cam*, who passing *Cape Catharina*, came to the River *Congo* in the Kingdom of that Name, but called by the Natives, *Zayre*: He passed on twenty Leagues further, and set up a Cross at a Place he called *St. Augustin*, in 13 Degrees South Latitude, and another in 22 South; and returning to *Congo*, he had a Conference with the King of that Country, wherein he told him, they came to instruct his People in the Christian Religion, as they did in every Place they came to; and the King of *Congo* sent one of his Sons and several of his Nobility with Captain *Diego* to *Portugal*, where they were baptized, the King and Queen, and several Persons of Quality being their Sponsors; the chief of them had the King's Name of *Don John* given him, his former Name being *Zakuta*.

IN the Year 1486, *Bartholomew Diaz* was sent with three Ships to make further Discoveries to the Southward, in order to find a Passage to the *East-Indies*, and was so fortunate as to make the most Southerly Promontory of *Africa*, which he named *Cabo Tormentoso*, from the terrible Storms and mountainous Seas he met with there, which so terrified him, that he durst not pass it, but returned to *Lisbon*, to give the King an Account of his Voyage, who concluded now, that he had gained his Point, and opened a Passage to *India*, and

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gave the Southern Promontory *Diaz* dread- ed so much, the Name of *Cabo de Bueno Esperanza*, *The Cape of Good Hope*, instead of *Cabo Tormentoso*, which *Diaz* had given it. However, none of the *Portuguese* had the Courage to pass the *Cape of Good Hope* during the Reign of King *John*: He proceeded therefore to reinforce the Colonies he had already sent to the West Coast of *Africa*, particularly those of *Cape Verde* on the Rivers *Senega* and *Gambia*, those of *Guinea*, *Benin* and *Congo*, whither Missionaries were sent to convert the Natives, and many of the *African* Princes acknowledged the King of *Portugal* their Sovereign: But the passing the *Cape of Good Hope*, and planting Colonies in *India*, were not effected till the Reign of *Emanuel*, the Son of King *John*.

THIS Prince sent three Ships, on Board whereof were 160 Men commanded by *Vasco de Gama*, to attempt the Passage of the *Cape of Good Hope*: *De Gama* set sail from *Portugal* on the 8th of *July*, 1497; the Captains who commanded the other two Ships, were *Paul de Gama*, Brother to *Vasco*, and *Nicolas Nunez*; they had a Tender with them laden with Provisions, commanded by *Gonzalo Nonnez*, and a Sloop, of which *Bartholomew Diaz* was Captain, bound to *Del Mina* on the Coast of *Guinea*. Admiral *de Gama*, with his three Ships, made the *Cape of Good Hope* on the 18th of *November*, in the Evening, and passed it on the 20th; after which he landed, and erected a Cross, and bought some Cattle of the Natives for Trifles; but still, the Natives looking on the *Portuguese* with a jealous Eye, and apprehending they had a Design to subdue their Country, pulled down the Cross that had been erected, and the *Portuguese* sailed away to the North-East, not seeing Land again till *Christmas-Day*, and gave it the Name of *Terra de Natal*, as being our Saviour's Birth-Day. They afterwards arrived at a River, which they called *de los Reis*, or the King's, being on the Feast of the *Epiphany*; here they went on Shore, and dealt with the Natives for some Ivory and Provisions, and the Admiral left two

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Men

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Men here to inform him of the State of the Country at his Return: These Men were condemned Criminals, whose Punishment had been changed for this Purpose. Coasting along still to the Northward, they arrived at *Mosambique*, in 15 Degrees South-Latitude, where they found *Arabian* Merchants that traded to *India* for Spices, Precious Stones, &c. There was a pretty good Harbour, and the Town was inhabited by *Moors*, who traded to the *Red-Sea*, and to *India*, in large Vessels, but without Decks. The *Portuguese* having entered the Harbour, the Sheik, or Chief of the *Moors*, sent them Presents and Provisions, desiring Leave to come on Board, which was granted, and he came with a numerous Train of Attendants, drest in a *Turkish* Habit; and here the *Portuguese* obtained a Pilot of the King to carry them to *Calicut* in *India*, which they were told lay about 1000 Leagues to the Eastward. The *Moors*, however, finding the *Portuguese* were Christians, formed a Design to destroy them; but the Plot was discovered, and the Admiral set sail from thence after

he had battered the Town with his Great Guns, and supplying his Ships with Water, sailed to *Melinda*, where they found several Merchants of *India*, that came thither to trade with the *Arabs* and *Moors*.

HITHERTO *De Gama* had coasted along the Eastern Shore of *Africa*; but now having got an *Indian* Pilot, he determined to cross the Eastern Ocean, and setting sail from *Melinda* the 22d of *April*, he arrived at *Calicut*, in *Hitber India*, on the 20th of *May*, 1598.

THE *Portuguese* were opposed by the *Arabs*, and other Mahometan Powers, settled at this Port; for the *Portuguese* made no Secret of their Design of trading with *India*; and though the *Arabs* had been long settled in the Ports of *India*, they were at length beaten out and succeeded by the *Portuguese*, who enjoyed the sole Trade to *Africa* and the *East-Indies* for upwards of 100 Years; and so numerous were their Colonies on these Coasts, that the *Portuguese* Language is still spoken from *Tangier* to *China*.



M O R O C C O.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation, Rivers, Mountains, and Provinces.

MOROCCO.
Situation.

PASSING from *Spain* to *Africa*, cross the narrow Streight of *Gibraltar*, *Morocco* is the first Country we meet with, being bounded by that famous Streight on the North, by the Kingdom of *Algiers* on the East, by *Biledulgerid* and the Mountains of *Atlas* on the South, and by the *Atlantick* Ocean on the West; situate between 2 and 11 Degrees of West Longitude, and between 28 and 36 Degrees of North Latitude; about 500 Miles long, and 480 broad, and some make the Dimensions much larger.

It contains three Grand Divisions, viz. MOROCCO. 1. That of *Fez* to the North. 2. *Morocco* Proper in the Middle; and, 3. *Suz* on the South. Divisions.

WHEN the *Saracens* made a Conquest of the North of *Africa*, in the seventh Century, this was much the largest Kingdom they erected, containing great Part of the Coast of *Barbary* to the Eastward, and Part of *Spain* on the opposite Shore; but now contains only the three Kingdoms, or Provinces, above mentioned; the North Division whereof was the *Mauritania Tingitana*

MOROCCO *Tingitana* of the Romans, so denominated from the Port-Town of *Tinges* or *Tangier*, situate on the South-West Coast of the Straights of *Gibraltar*.

Rivers.

THE chief Rivers are, 1. The River *Mulvia*, which runs from South to North, separating the Kingdom of *Fez* from *Algiers*, and discharging its Waters into the *Mediterranean*. This is a large deep River, according to Dr. *Shaw*, and admits of small cruising Vessels, and might be made commodious for Ships of greater Burthen: The Sources of this River lie a great Way within the *Sahara* or Desert, at the Distance of 800 Miles from the Sea, and runs almost its whole Course in the same Meridian.

2. THE River *Suz*, which runs from East to West, through the Kingdom of that Name, discharges itself into the *Atlantic* Ocean, at the Mouth whereof lies the Port-Town of *Santa Cruz*.

3. THE River *Rabatta*, which runs almost in the same Direction, and discharges itself into the same Ocean, the piratical Port of *Sallee* standing at the Mouth of it.

4. THE River *Cebu*, at the Mouth whereof *Mamora* is situate, being another piratical Port. The River *Lecus* runs in the same Direction, and falls into the same Ocean, near the Mouth whereof stands the Port of *Larrache*. None of these are navigable for Ships, and the Ports, at their Mouths, will admit but of small Vessels. The most commodious Bays are those of *Tangier* and *Tetuan*, in the *Mediterranean*; but these are unsafe in some Winds. The *Spaniards* are in Possession of the Port of *Ceuta*, opposite to *Gibraltar*, and of *Penon de Velez* East of it; but neither of them are safe Harbours.

Bays.

SALLEE is esteemed the best Port in *Morocco*, and is a good Harbour after a Ship has entered it; but there is not more than twelve Feet Water on the Bar at a full Tide.

THE Mountains of *Atlas* run through the Country from East to West, and abutting on the Western Ocean gave its Name to that Sea. The rest of the Country, towards the North, contains extensive fruitful Plains, but there is very little Wood that can be called Timber in the Country.

NOTWITHSTANDING *Morocco* lies South of *Spain*, it is not so hot as the *Spanish* Vallies which lie between the Mountains, it being a more open Country, and the Mountains of *Atlas* are always cool. In general they have a great deal of temperate serene Weather. In the Plains their Winter is short, and if it freezes in the Morning, the Middle of the Day, however, is warm. In *January* it freezes most: In *February* the Weather is variable, changing several Times a Day; but it is then moderately warm. In *March* the North-West Winds are very violent, and their Fruit is then in Blossom: About the End of *April* Cherries are ripe; and in *May* they have Figs: In *June* all Manner of Fruit is ripe: In *August* it is very hot, but the Air clear and serene. If it rain in Summer the Country is unhealthful. Their Harvest-Season is from the Middle of *August* to the Middle of *November*. Their Winter lasts from *November* to *February*, when they have hard Gales of Wind, and some Snow, Hail, and Thunder. Their Rains fall in *October*, when their Lands on the Hills are sown; but their Seed-Time in the Plains, is not till *February*.

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Mountains.

Seasons.

CHAP. II.

Of the Chief Towns.

Chief Towns. THE chief Towns in the Kingdom of *Fez*, are, 1. *Fez*. 2. *Mequinez*. 3. *Tetuan*. 4. *Tangier*. 5. *Ceuta*. 6. *Arzilla*. 7. *Larrache*. 8. *Mamora*; and, 9. *Sallee*.

FEZ, the Capital of that Province, *Fez*, and of the whole Empire, is situate in 6 Degrees of West Longitude, and 33 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, on the little

MOROCCO. little River *Cebu*, being of a round Figure.

That Part of the Town called *New Fez*, is three Miles in Circumference, adorned with upwards of fifty Mosques or Mahometan Temples. The Houses of People of Condition consist of several Squares; those of Tradesmen very mean, and their Shops make a poor Appearance, the Streets narrow and unpaved, are dirty in Winter, and dusty in Summer. Travellers lodge in Caravanferas, or Houses built by the Publick, for their Entertainment, about Squares; but the Traveller buys his own Provision, and dresses it in the Caravanfera. There are Conveniences also for their Camels and Horses before the Caravanfera.

OLD-FEZ, is divided from the other by a small River, and both together make one large Town, so populous, that they can raise 40,000 Men at a very short Warning: Both of them are surrounded by antique Walls and Towers, not able to maintain a Siege against our modern Engineers. Here is always a Garrison consisting of a good Body of Horse, who are employed in collecting the Corn of the adjacent Country, and laying it up in Magazines erected for that Purpose; and they have Mills upon all the little Streams in the Neighbourhood for grinding it. The Palaces in which the King and Court formerly resided are in Ruins, the Court having long been removed to *Mequinez*; but *Fez* has still as brisk a Trade as any Town in the Empire.

Mequinez

Jews.

2. *MEQUINEZ*, where the Court now resides, is situated in a pleasant Plain, in 5 Degrees of West Longitude, and 34 Degrees of North Latitude. The Town is divided into several Quarters, or rather contains several Cities united. The Palace is a distinct City; The Quarter of the *Moors* is another: The Negro Town a third; and the *Jews* have a Quarter to themselves, in which there do not reside less than 15,000 of that Nation, being allowed a Sheik or Magistrate, who has the Government of them according to their own Laws, and the King allows them his Protection. Mr. *Russel* relates, that five *Moors* were crucified when he was there for mur-

dering a *Jew*, and indeed they are so ne- MOROCCO.

cessary here that the Government would find it difficult to subsist without them. All Foreign Trade and Money Matters are negotiated and transacted by them. They work in Gold and Silver at *Mequinez*, and are the only Bankers. The Christian Slaves. Slaves are allowed their own Alcaide or Governor, also, who is a Christian: Many of the Christians are allowed to work for themselves at certain Times, and get Money here, in which they are allowed to have a Property.

THERE is a Monastery of *Spanish* Friars *Infirmery.* at *Mequinez*, endowed with a Revenue of 500 Pistoles a Year, for the Relief of Captives both with Food and Physick, for preventing their turning Mahometans: These also are under the Emperor's Protection, on Account of their taking Care of his sick Slaves, and the Presents they annually make him. They have an *Infirmery* capable of entertaining 100 Persons; and to these the Captives apply when they are sick, lame, or in any other Distress.

My Author adds, that in the late Emperor *Muley Ismael's* Time the Case of the Christian Slaves was a great deal worse than it is at present; for he employed many of them in his Buildings: However, their Work was not harder than any of our Day-Labourers: And he gave several of them Licences to keep Taverns, on Condition of subsisting their poor Brethren, to whom he ordered a daily Allowance of Bread: Nor were Masters of Ships, or those who had a little Money to bribe the Alcaide, forced to work at all. But further, the Canute where the Captives are lodged, is a much better Place than any of our common Prisons: Here every Nation has a distinct Apartment, in which are Taverns, and a Market of all Manner of Fruit and Eatables: Nor are any of the *Moors* suffered to disturb them, or indeed to come into their House, but by Permission. My Author adds, that he saw several Captives at *Mequinez*, who lived much better than ever they did in their own Country; and they have not only the *Spanish* Convent to go to in their Distress,

but

MOROCCO. but whatever Money their Friends send over for their Subsistence, is faithfully delivered to them, unless they defraud one another: Several Captives have grown rich here, and carried Money out of the Country; and some of them that were at *Mequinez* when Mr. *Russel* was there, kept their Mules and Servants. Whereupon our Author observes, it is not so insupportable a Slavery as has been represented. There may have been some Instances of Cruelty towards the Captives, but not many; and they have themselves sometimes, by needless Provocations, drawn on them the ill Usage they met with. They have also this farther Satisfaction, to be Slaves only to the Emperor; for he reserves all the Christian Captives that are taken to himself, and very rarely parts with any of them to his Subjects.

Renegadoes. THE most wretched and abandoned People at *Mequinez*, are the *Renegadoes*, who have renounced Christianity, and turned Mahometans: These are despised both by *Moors* and Christians, and deserve to be so by every Body else, not only on Account of their changing their Religion, but because they prove the most vicious, treacherous, dissolute Mortals that the Country affords. They are generally entertained in the Army, where they are half naked and half starved; unless some few of them, who understand Engineering or Gunnery, or such as can be useful to the *Moors* in fitting out their pyratival Vessels at *Sallee*: These are caressed, and perhaps contribute more to the making Prizes of the Shipping and Merchandize belonging to the Christians than the *Moors* themselves: They have their own Alcaide, or Governor, as the Christians and *Jews* have theirs.

Tetuan City. THE next Town I shall describe in the Province of *Fez* is *Tetuan*, which is situated on the Ascent of a Rock, about eight Miles from a Bay in the *Mediterranean* Sea, called from this Place *Tetuan-Bay*, and is between 20 and 30 Miles South of *Ceuta*, and 50 South-East of *Tangier*. The Town is about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, and has a fine Prospect of the Sea, and the Country between. The Streets are narrow, unpaved, and full of

MOROCCO Dunghills in Winter; and yet this is said to be one of the best Towns in the Country, on Account of its being better built than most others. Their Houses are usually built about a little open Square, with Piazzas supporting Galleries above them; and in the Middle of the Square People of Substance always have a Fountain.

THE Town of *Tetuan* contains about 30,000 Inhabitants, of which 5000, at least, are *Jews*, who have seven Synagogues here; but though their Numbers are so great, they have not 200 Houses amongst them, several Families living under the same Roof. They are said to be very poor, though all the Trade of the Place passes through their Hands; they are the only Brokers between Christians and *Moors*. One Thing which seems particular to this Town, is, that the People walk over the flat Roofs of their Houses and visit one another from thence, more than by the Streets. The Town is surrounded by an ordinary Wall, and defended by an old Castle, consisting of two Courts; the outward Square is flanked with Towers, but the Walls are not Cannon Proof, and it is commanded by Hills about it. They have a Burying-Place on a Hill above the Town, adorned with such Numbers of Cupolas and Pyramids, that it looks like a Town itself; but what is best worth seeing in *Tetuan*, is the *Bassa's* Palace.

HERE are fine Apartments for the *Bassa's* four Wives; each Apartment consisting of five Rooms, namely, one large Room, covered with a Cupola, in the Center of four lesser Rooms; and through these are Doors that lead to the Bagnios of the Women, and the Lodgings of the Female Slaves; but the inner Rooms have no other Light than what they receive from the Door of the great outward Room: Both the Doors and the Ceilings of the House are very lofty; and over the Women's Apartment are four noble Terras Walks, that overlook that Town and a fine Vale beneath it, with a River and Part of the *Mediterranean* Sea; and at the End of each Terras is the Turret with Lattices, where the Women sit to work, and may see all that passes without being

MOROCCO seen: In the Evenings the Ladies usually walk in the Gardens, where several of the Walks are shaded with Vines turned over Arches, the Walls of the Garden being so high, that they cannot be over-looked from any Part of the Town. This Description of *Tetuan*, and the Palace, is, taken from Captain *Blaithwait*, who has also described another elegant Seat of the same *Bassa*, in the Neighbourhood of *Tetuan*. In one of the Squares whereof, surrounded by a thick Grove of Evergreens, is a large *Bason*, and several beautiful Alcoves on the Sides of it, where the wanton *Bassa* sits in an Evening, and sees his Women bathe and dress themselves. He observes, that the *Moors* of Quality in *Barbary* have scarce any Pleasures, but what they take in their Women, their Houses, Gardens and Horses: Conversation with Men is what they do not relish, their Law prohibiting them Wine, without which, good Humour, and a sprightly Conversation, cannot be long kept up.

Diversions.

Tangier Port. THE next Town I shall describe is *Tangier*, because it was once ours; though there is scarce any thing in it worth mentioning at present. This Town is situate on a Bay of the Sea, near Cape **Spartel Cape.** *Spartel*, just at the Entrance of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, on the *African* Side: It is built on the Declivity of a Hill, which makes it excessive hot in Summer, the Afternoon Sun lying full upon it. When the *English* possessed it, the Walls were upwards of a Mile in Circumference, and they had Lines and Redoubts that took in the neighbouring Hills, with two Castles, the upper and lower, for its Defence; in the former whereof lived the *English* Governor, and the *Bassa* at present: There was a Mole built for the Security of Shipping, the Heads whereof run out 300 Fathoms into the Sea, and were defended by three Batteries of Cannon; but these and most of the Works were blown up, or demolished by the *English* when they abandoned the Place, and it is now not very strong: There is but one single Mosque in the Town, and another in the Castle; however, it makes a tolerable Appearance from the Sea, the Houses

being white, and all in View; but they have scarce any Trade. This, as has been observed, was the *Tingis* of the Antients; and from it this Part of *Africa* was called *Mauritania Tingitana*. *Alphonso V.* King of *Portugal* took it from the *Moors*, in the Year 1463; and in 1662, the Court of *Portugal* transferred it to *Charles II.* King of *England*, on his Marriage with the Princess *Catharine*, Infanta of *Portugal*. The *English* kept it twenty-two Years, and laid out a great deal of Money in the Mole and Fortifications; but the Parliament refusing to let the King have Money to maintain the Garison, he found himself obliged to quit the Place, though it is agreed, it would have been of very great Service to the Nation, if we had been Masters of it in the late Wars with *France* and *Spain*.

ARZILLA, and some other Port-Towns on the West Coast, belong to *Portugal* still. These are strong Fortresses, such at least as the *Moors* cannot take, for their Foot are very indifferent Militia, and are not able to recover either these Places from the *Portuguese*, or *Ceuta* from the *Spaniards*. As for the piratical Port of *Sallee*, that has been described already, and *Mamora*, which lies to the South of it. I proceed therefore to the Description of the City of *Morocco*, the Capital of the Province of that Name. This is a large old City, that stands on a fine Plain, in 8 Degrees odd Minutes West Longitude, and 32 Degrees of North Latitude: It is surrounded by a Wall and some antique Fortifications; but would not be able to sustain a Siege of twenty-four Hours.

THE chief Town in the Province of *Taradant* **Suz**, is *Taradant*, or *Tenant*, situate in a spacious Plain, on the River *Agus*, in 10 Degrees of West Longitude, and 30 Degrees of North Latitude, formerly the Residence of the King; but now has little in it that requires a particular Description.

SANTA CRUZ, or *Vera Cruz*, is a Port-Town, built by the *Portuguese*, in 10 Degrees odd Minutes West Longitude, and 30 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, and North of *Cape Non*. They gave the Cape this Name because in their first Voyages along this

Coast

MOROCCO. Coast, they imagined there was no sailing beyond it, it ran so far out into the Sea, and they durst not then venture into the Ocean out of Sight of Land, though they had the Use of the Compass: And, indeed, they seem to have been but indifferent Mariners when they first undertook to discover the Western Coast of Africa.

Cape Badajore, which lies three Degrees **MOROCCO.** odd Minutes South of *Cape Non*, stopped *Cape Badajore* their Progress thirteen Years; and when they had discovered the *Cape of Good Hope*, they durst not pass it, till they saw *Columbus* had passed the *Atlantick Ocean*, and discovered *America*.

CHAP. III.

Of their Persons, Habits, Buildings, Food, and Furniture.

Persons of the
Natives.

THE Inhabitants of *Morocco*, as well as the rest of the People of *Barbary*, consist of three Sorts, all of the Mahometan Religion, but differ much in their Way of Life. The *Moors*, the original Inhabitants, live in Towns, and are the most numerous: The *Arabs* live in Tents, and remove their Camps, when they want Forage for their Cattle: Those who inhabit Mount *Atlas* in the South, are a plain innocent People.

THEY are generally of a good Stature and well proportioned: The *Moors*, that are not exposed to the Weather, have good Complexions: The *Arabs* are a tawny Race; and labouring People among the *Moors*, are as tawny as the *Arabs*. The *Moorish* Ladies are fair, and usually have fine Features: Neither *Moors* or *Arabs* have any great Share of Learning, but are Men of good natural Parts, and want only Opportunities of Improvement. Their Musick is bad: They do not write down their Compositions, or have any Contrast or Variety of Parts. The Musick of the *Arabs*, is suitable to their homely Instruments. The Bladder and String is in great Esteem amongst them; and they have another Instrument in the Form of a Kettle-Drum, which serves as a Base in their Concerts. The Musick of the *Moors* is more artful and melodious than that of the *Arabs*, and they have a greater Variety of Instruments. Besides several Sorts of Flutes and Hautboys, they have a Violin of two Strings, and a Base double-stringed Lute bigger than our Viol, with several

small Guitars of different Sizes, each of them tuned an Octave higher than another.

THE Kabyles, or Inhabitants of the **Buildings.** Mountains, live in *Dashkas*, or thatched Cottages, and their Villages are called *Gurbies*: Each of these Cottages contain but one Room, in which, also, they house their Calves and Kids, the People and their young Cattle living much alike. The *Arab* Women make the Cloathing and Furniture for the Family, particularly their Hykes, or Woollen Blankets, and the Webs of Goats Hair for their Tents.

ONE of these Hykes is usually six **Habits.** Yards long, and five or six Feet broad, serving the Kabyle and *Arab* for a complete Dress in the Day, and for his Bed and Covering in the Night. It is a loose but troublesome Kind of Garment, being frequently disconcerted, and falling upon the Ground; so that the Person who wears it, is every Moment obliged to tuck it up.

THE Burnoose, which is a Cloak or Mantle is also made by these Women. Many of the *Arabs* go bare-headed, binding their Temples with a narrow Fillet, to prevent their Hair being troublesome; but the *Moors* and wealthy *Arabs* wear Caps or Turbants.

SOME of the *Arabs* wear under their Hykes a close-bodied Frock or Tunick, girt about their Bodies, except when they are at Work; for then they usually throw off their Hykes and Mantles. The *Moors* wear Linen under their Tunicks, but the *Arabs* in general wear nothing but Woollen.

NEITHER

Diversions.

MOROCCO.

NEITHER are the *Bedoweens*, or *Arabs*, used to wear Drawers, which the Citizens of both Sexes do constantly, especially when they go abroad or receive Visits. The Virgins are distinguished from the Matrons, in having theirs made of Needle-Work, striped Silk or Linen. But when the Women are at Home, and in private, then they lay aside their Hykes, and sometimes their Tunicks; and instead of Drawers, bind only a Towel about their Loins.

WE are to observe further, with regard to the Habits of the *Moorish* Women, that when they appear in publick, they always fold themselves up so close in their Hykes, that without the Addition of a Veil, there is very little to be seen of their Faces. But in the Summer Months, when they retire to their Country Seats, they walk abroad with less Caution and Reservedness; and upon the Approach of a Stranger, let only their Veils fall over their Faces. They all affect to have their Hair long, which they collect into one Roll, upon the hinder Part of the Head, binding and plaiting it afterwards with Ribbons. Where Nature has been less liberal, there the Defect is to be supplied by Art, and foreign Hair interwoven with the natural. After their Hair is plaited up in this Manner, they proceed to dress their Heads, by tying close together, above the Roll I have described, the several Corners of the triangular Piece of Linen, wrought into a Variety of Figures by the Needle. Persons of better Fashion, wear above this a *Sarmath*, as they call it, which differs not much in Shape from the former Head-Dress, but is made of thin flexible Plates of Gold or Silver variously cut through, and engraved in Imitation of Lace; a Handkerchief of Crape, Gauze, Silk, or painted Linen, bound close about the *Sarmath*, and falling afterwards without any Order, upon the Lock, is Part of the Head-dress of the *Moorish* Ladies.

BUT none of them think they are completely dressed, till they have tinged the Hair and Edges of their Eyelids with the Powder of Lead-Ore. The sooty Co-

lour, which is in this Manner, communicated to the Eyes, is thought to add a wonderful Gracefulness to Persons of all Complexions.

MOROCCO.

PEOPLE of Figure, among the *Moors*, Food. have Variety of Dishes at an Entertainment, mixed up with Almonds, Dates, Sweetmeats, Milk, Honey, &c. I have seen at some of their Festivals, says Dr. Shaw, more than 200 Dishes, whereof forty, at least, were of different Kinds; but among the *Arabs* and *Kabyles*, there are neither Utensils nor Conveniences for such Entertainments; two or three Wooden Bowls, a Pot and a Kettle, being the whole Kitchen Furniture of the greatest Emir, or Prince. However, all the Orders and Degrees of these People, from the *Bedoween* to the *Bassa*, eat in the same Manner, washing first their Hands, and then sitting cross-legged round a Mat, or low Table, upon which their Dishes are placed. They make no use of a Table-Cloth, each Person contenting himself with a Share of a long Towel that lies round the Mat, Knives and Spoons are little in use, for the Food being well roasted and boiled, requires no Carving. *Cuscassowe*, *Pilloe*, and other Dishes likewise, which we should reckon Spoon-Meats, are served up in the same Manner, with all other Sorts of Food, lukewarm; so that the whole Company dipping their Fingers together in the Dish (making use of their Right Hand only) take what Portion of it they can conveniently dispose of for a Mouthful, making it first into little Balls, or Pellets, in the Palms of their Hands. No sooner is any Person satisfied, than he rises up and washes himself, without paying the least Regard to the Company, whilst another that very Moment takes his Place; the Servant sometimes (for there is no Distinction of Tables) succeeding his Master. When they sit down to these Meals, or eat and drink at any other Time, and, indeed, when they enter upon their daily Employ, or undertake any Business whatsoever, they always pronounce with the greatest Seriousness and Reverence, the Word *Bismilla*, i. e. (in the Name of God) using

Alham-

CCO. *Alhamdalla*, i. e. (God be praised) after they are sufficed, as they do when their Affairs are attended with Success.

Time of
Prayer.

THE *Moors* are early Risers, constantly attending their publick Devotions at Break of Day. Each Person employs himself afterwards, in the Exercise of his proper Trade and Occupation, till ten in the Morning, the usual Time of Dining; returning again to their Business till (*Asa*) the Afternoon Prayers, at which Time, all Kind of Work ceaseth, and their Shops are shut up. The Supper commonly follows the Prayers of (*Magreb*) Sun-set; and then repeating the same at the Setting of the Watch, when it begins to be dark, they go to Bed immediately after.

Arabs Way
of Life.

THE *Arab* follows no regular Trade or Employment; his Life is one continued Round of Idleness or Diversion. When no Pastime calls him Abroad, he doth nothing all the Day but loiter at Home smoke his Pipe, and repose himself under some neighbouring Shade. He hath no Relish at all for domestick Pleasures: What he values above all is his Horse; for in this he places his highest Satisfaction, being seldom well pleased, or in a good Humour, but when he is far from Home, riding at full Speed, and Hunting.

Mr. Ruffel's
Audience of
the Emperor

MR. *Blaitwait*, who attended Mr. *Ruffel*, the *English* Ambassador to the Court of *Morocco*, in the Year 1727, gives us a very shocking Account of the Manners of the *Moors* at that Minister's Audience at the Palace of *Mequinez*; he says, on the Day appointed for the Audience, a *Spaniard*, *Alcaide* (Governor) of the Christians, and several Officers of the Palace, came to conduct the Ambassador to Court: That about twelve of them mounted, and rode in the following Manner: The Ambassador, between the *Bassa* who conducted him to *Mequinez*, and the *Bassa's* Brother, preceded by twenty Musketeers: The rest of the *English* Gentlemen, accompanied by another of the *Bassa's* Brothers, and some other Officers of the Court: Two of the Ambassador's Servants in Liveries on Horseback, and after them, the Captives, and the *Moorish* and

Jewish Servants, who walked on Foot: MOROCCO.

The whole closed with a Guard of Horse belonging to the *Bassa*: However, a drunken *Moor* of Quality, in the Abundance of his Zeal, rode in amongst them, calling them Christian Dogs and Rogues, presenting his Piece at the *English*, and it was with some Difficulty he was persuaded to go about his Business. Nor was this Insult taken any Notice of; for it seems a flaming Zeal for their Superstition is an Atonement for almost any Crime.

BEING entered into the first Gate of the Palace they all alighted, and in the Square within it, were found thirteen fine Horses of the Emperor's, richly caparisoned and accoutered, and held by so many Negro Grooms, for State. These the *Bassa* led them to take a View of: After which, having passed two or three Squares more, they came to the Emperor's Apartment, but in such a Crowd, that it was with a great Deal of Difficulty they arrived there. After some Time, they were conducted into a long Gallery, the Floor and Sides whereof were covered with small Tiles, an Inch square, of various Colours. Hither his *British* Majesty's Present was brought, and set out to the best Advantage, consisting of a large Chrystal Sconce with twelve Branches; eleven Bales of coarse Cloth, each Bale containing three Pieces; three Boxes of superfine Cloth, containing fifteen Pieces; one Box of *French* Linen, called *Britannies*; two Boxes, containing each fourteen Loaves of Double-Refined Sugar; one Box of China-Ware; one Box containing eighteen Pounds of Tea; one Box, containing three large *China* Jars of Sweet-Meats; one Box of Toys; one Box with Brocades, Silver Tabbies, Thread-Sattins, and Gold Lace; one Case, containing a Gun and a Pair of Pistols; four Chests of Florence, and one Box, containing Hollands and Cambricks.

HAVING waited here about an Hour, they were conducted to an open Gallery, which gave them the Prospect of a fine Meadow within the Palace, over the

MOROCCO. Middle of which there is a Terras-Walk from the one End to the other, thick shaded with Vines, supported by an arched Frame. Having passed in a continual Crowd still a great Way further, they were at length stopped, and given to understand the Emperor was in the next Room. Whereupon the Bassa, his Brothers, and several other great Officers, immediately pulled off their Alhagues (their outward Vests) or Habits of Distinction, as well as their Slippers, and each of the Bassa's Brothers took a China Jar of Sweet-Meats, Part of the Present, to carry in to the Emperor; and all the rest of the Present was carried in and placed in the Emperor's Sight, before the Ambassador was admitted: Then two great Doors were flung open, and they saw his Majesty sitting under a Canopy, in an open Gallery, and at his Feet, his favourite Brother, *Muley*, with his Prime-Minister, Bassa *Empsaël*, a great fat Negro.

THE Ambassador being led up to the Throne, pulled off his Hat, and made three Bows; and having delivered the King of Great-Britain's Letter, tied up in a Handkerchief, into the Emperor's own Hand, and a Gold Watch in another, he put on his Hat, and made a Speech, expressing the great Esteem his Master had for his Imperial Majesty, condoling his Father's Death, and congratulating the Emperor's Accession, which was interpreted (my Author observes) to very little Purpose; for the Emperor was so drunk, he could scarce hold up his Head: However, it seems, he understood so much by the Speech and the Present, as to be very well pleased, and answered, *Buono, buono*, ordering the Alcaide of the Christians to see they did not want Wine and roast Pigs every Day, charging the Prime-Minister to let the Christian Minister (the Ambassador) have whatever he demanded. Then the Courtiers prostrated themselves on their Faces, and crawled upon their Hands and Knees to kiss his Feet: Soon after which, his Majesty's Eunuchs, finding him much out of Order, carried him away, and the Court retired. My Author

says, while the Ambassador waited to be MOROCCO admitted, there was such a Noise and Disturbance among the drunken Courtiers, that he could compare it to nothing else but the common Side of a Goal; though, at their Audience, Things were a little composed.

HE adds, this Emperor, *Muley Hamet Dubebby*, was upwards of six Feet high, about fifty Years of Age, of a fierce Countenance, and much pitted with the Small-Pox, his Face bloated, and his Fore-Teeth out, and being a Mulatto of a tawny Complexion, made a very indifferent Figure: It being cold Weather, he had a black Cloak over a white Alhague, or Vest; his Turbant was a green Silk Sash, which being tied carelessly about his Head, shewed he was drunk. All he had about him worth admiring, was a fine Scimitar in a Gold Scabbard, richly set with Precious Stones.

THE Emperor being carried away, the Confusion among his drunken Courtiers was as great as before; neither was there any Care taken to conduct the Ambassador back again to his House: They were pushed and shoved about, and in Danger of being trodden under Foot, and instead of being assisted by the Officers of the Court, the Gates were shut against them, and extravagant Sums demanded for Permission to go through them. In the mean Time the Throng was very great, and their very Buttons were cut off their Cloaths before they could get away, and they expected every Moment to be stripped by the Mob: However, by bribing the Porters very handsomely, they were so fortunate, at length, to escape out of the Palace, and get to their House. But to return to the Emperor: It was usual with him, it seems, to drink with his Ministers till he fell down dead drunk, and then was carried to Bed by his Eunuchs: And when he awaked again, he was sure to give some Examples of his cruel and fierce Disposition; infomuch, that his Servants fled, and dreaded to come near him, and happy was the Minister that could make an Excuse to be absent.

MOROCCO. WHILE the *English* Ambassador was at *Mequinez*, he shot two Men that waited on him, and endeavoured to kill his Prime-Minister with his own Hand: But this Courtier keeping out of the Way, till his Fury was over, was then taken into Favour again. He commanded two young *Jewish* Women to be brought to his Bed; and, when he sent them home again, hearing that their Husbands had presumed to go to Bed to them, he ordered their Husbands to be put to Death. Another of his Mistresses disobliging him, he ordered all her Teeth to be drawn out; and, inquiring of her afterwards, being told she was not recovered from the Illness that Operation had occasioned, he ordered the Man's Teeth, who drew them, to be pulled out, and sent her by Way of Satisfaction. For any trifling Offence, or for his Humour, would he order a Man to be tossed; that is, thrown up into the Air by four lusty Slaves, as high as they could, and then let fall again, whereby sometimes the Person was killed, and at others made a Cripple of: And such Feats as these, it seems, were his Sport and Diversion. From such a Court as this, no Wonder, therefore, if the *English* Ambassador hastened to be dismissed. The Demands Mr. *Ruffel* was instructed to make at the Court of *Morocco* were, To get all such Captives released as had been taken under *British* Colours: To get Restitution made to such Merchants, whose Ships had been robbed by the *Sallee* Pirates since the last Peace; and to confirm that Peace with the present Emperor. But he was soon given to understand, that there was no Restitution to be expected from this Court; and for the Captives, they did consent to release

about a Dozen of them, of which four **MOROCCO** were *English*; and for these the Ambassador paid a great deal more than their Ransom could have been valued at. The Prime-Minister, the favourite Women, and every Officer concerned in his Dispatches, were bribed again and again; nor was there a Servant about the Court, but was perpetually begging something of him, under Pretence of some good Offices they had done him.

THE Ambassador having taken Leave of the Court of *Mequinez*, and begun his Journey to *Tangier*, under a *Moorish* Guard, commanded by Officers, who had Money allowed them by their Superiors, to defray the whole Expences of the Journey, they put it in their Pockets, made the Ambassador pay his own and their Charges upon the Road; and yet forced the Country People to furnish Provisions, without allowing any thing for them: And, when the Ambassador came to *Tangier*, he was under Apprehensions of being detained there by the *Bassa*, under Pretence of some further Demands: But the *Bassa*, being then treating with the Governor of *Gibraltar* for Powder and other Warlike Stores he wanted, was so good as to permit the Ambassador to embark for *Gibraltar*, where he arrived the 7th of *February*, 1727-8. He had been promised two fine *Barbary* Horses, and a Lion by the Court of *Mequinez*; but it seems they never intended to gratify him in this Particular, unless he would have paid double the Price of them, as he did for every thing else: And he was very glad to make his Escape from that barbarous Court without them.

CHAP. IV.

Of their Civil and Military Government, Forces, Traffick, and Coins.

Government. THEIR Magistrates are either *Cadies* (Priests) or Military Officers. The *Cadies* are Judges of all Civil and

Religious Controversies, and their *Bassas*, Governors of Provinces and Towns, determine Matters of State, and Military Matters.

IF

MOROCCO.

IF a *Renegado*, after he has professed himself a Disciple of *Mahomet*, apostatizes, and turns Christian again, he is burnt without Mercy: Murder, Theft, and Adultery, also, are punished with Death: And Crimes against the State are punished with great Cruelty; as Impaling, dragging the Prisoner through the Streets at a Mule's Heels till all his Flesh is torn off, throwing him from a high Tower upon Iron Hooks, hanging him upon Hooks till he dies, crucifying him against a Wall; and indeed the Punishments, as well as Condemnation of Criminals, is in a Manner arbitrary: The Emperor, or his Bassas, frequently turn Executioners, shoot the Offender, or cut him to Pieces with their own Hands, or command others to do it in their Presence.

Land Forces.

As to their Forces, were they assembled in one Place, they would certainly constitute a very numerous and formidable Army. It is computed, that the Black Cavalry and Infantry do not amount to less than 40,000 Men; and the *Moorish* Horse and Foot may be as many, but being dispersed in several Parts of this large Empire, are not seen in such numerous Bodies as the Negroes, who live in *Mequinez*, and have the Guard of the Emperor's Person: The Blacks are esteemed their best Horse. The Europeans have experienced their Bravery and Military Skill, both at *Oran* and *Ceuta*: They have Fire-Arms as well as Swords and Lances: Their Troopers ride very short, and their Saddles have long Peaks before and behind: Their Stirrup-Irons are shaped to the Foot, so that they can stand up and strike when they make their Blow; and no Men shew more Dexterity in riding, wheeling; or firing: Their Horses are very swift, beautifully made, but not so strong and heavy as ours.

It is their Cavalry they chiefly rely upon, both in their Civil Wars, and those with Foreigners. Their Infantry, indeed, are numerous, and carry Fire-Arms; but are not disciplined, and observe no manner of Order; 500 of their Foot will fly before a Troop of fifty Horse: Nor do they understand how to attack or defend a Town, which may be the Reason they

have scarce one Place of Strength in the Country, and but few Guns mounted on the Walls of their Towns. They seem very ignorant in the Management of Great Guns and Bombs. These are altogether left to the Skill of the *Renegado* Christians, of whom there are some Thousands in their Armies. They have a Train of 150 Brass Guns in the Palace of *Mequinez*, besides several Mortars, which are sometimes drawn out in Times of Danger; but I do not find there are any mounted upon the Walls.

As to their Shipping: Captain *Blaithwait* relates, that when he was there in the Year 1727, their whole Naval Force consisted but of two Twenty-Gun Ships, the biggest not above 200 Tons, and a *French* Brigantine they had taken, with some few Row-Boats; and yet with these, being full of Men, they issue out from *Sallee* and *Mambra*, which lie on the *Atlantick* Ocean, near the Straights Mouth, and make Prize of great Numbers of Christian Merchant-Ships, carrying their miserable Crews into Captivity. Though they are at Peace with *Britain*, they make no Scruple of seizing and carrying their Ships into *Sallee*, if they find a Passenger on Board, belonging to a Nation at War with them; however they are usually so good as to dismiss the Ships, and their Crews, after they have robbed them of some of their Merchandize. The Charge of these piratical Cruizers is borne entirely by private Adventurers; though the Emperor has a Tenth of all the Prizes they make, which leads me to enquire into the Revenues of this Prince.

THESE arise either from the Labour of the Husbandmen, and the Fruits of the Earth; or by Duties upon Goods imported and exported: The Emperor has a Tenth of all Corn, Cattle, Fruits and Produce of the Soil.

THEIR Gold Coin is a Ducat, resembling the Ducat of *Hungary*, worth about Nine Shillings *Sterling*, and they usually give three of them for a *Moidore*. Merchants Accompts are kept in Ounces, an imaginary Coin, ten of which make a Ducat in Merchants Accompts; but in Payments

MOROCCO.

Strength at Sea.

Revenues.

MOROCCO. Payments to the Government, it is said, they will reckon seventeen Ounces and a Half for a Ducat.

Foreign
Traffick.

THEY have no Shipping to carry on a Foreign Trade by Sea. But the *Europeans* bring them whatever they want from Abroad; as Linen and Woollen Cloth, Stuffs, Iron wrought and unwrought, Arms, Gunpowder, Lead, and the like; for which they take in Return, Copper, Wax, Hides, *Morocco* Leather, Wool, (which is superfine) Gums, Soap, Dates, Almonds, and other Fruits. Their Trade by Land is either with *Arabia* or *Negroland*: To *Mecca* they send Caravans, consisting of several Thousand Camels, Horses and Mules, twice every Year, partly for Traffick, and partly upon a religious Account, great Numbers of Pilgrims taking that Opportunity of paying their Devotions to their great Prophet. The Goods they carry to the East, are Woollen Manufactures, *Morocco* Skins, Indigo, Cochineal and Ostrich Feathers: And they bring back from thence, Muslins and Drugs. By their Caravans to *Negroland*, they send Salt, Silk and Woollen Manufactures; and bring back Gold and Ivory in Return, but chiefly Negroes; for from hence it is, that their Emperor recruits his Black Cavalry, though there are also great Numbers born in the Country, for they bring those of both Sexes very young from *Negroland*; the Females for Breeders, and the Males for Soldiers, as they grow up: They first carry a Musket, and serve on Foot, and after some Time are preferred to be Cavaliers; and as these have no other Hopes or Dependence but the Favour of the Emperor, they prove much the most dutiful and obsequious of all his Subjects; and indeed support the Prince in his Tyranny over the rest, who would not probably have borne the barbarous Cruelties of the two last Reigns, if they had not been

governed with a Rod of Iron in the Hands MOROCCO. of these Negroes; who, like other Foreign Mercenaries, never enquire into the Reasonableness of their Prince's Commands, but execute his most inhuman Decrees without Remorse. But to return to their Caravans: They always go strong enough to defend themselves against the wild *Arabs* of the Desarts, in *Africa* or *Asia*; though, notwithstanding all their Vigilance, some of the Stragglers and Baggage often fall into their Hands: They are also forced to load one Half of their Camels with Water, to prevent perishing with Drought and Thirst over these extensive Desarts; and there is still a more dangerous Enemy, and that is the Sand itself: When the Winds rise, the Caravan is perfectly blinded with the Dust; and there have been Instances, both in *Africa* and *Asia*, where whole Caravans, and even Armies have been buried alive in the Sands. It is also very probable, that both Men and Cattle are sometimes surprized by wild Beasts, as well as Robbers, in those vast Desarts. But what I had almost forgot to mention, though I have often suffered by them myself, are the Hot-Winds: These, blowing over a long Tract of burning Sand, are equal almost to the Heat of an Oven, and have destroyed Abundance of Merchants and Pilgrims. In short, if it was not for Devotion, or in Expectation of very great Gains, no Man would undertake a Journey in these Desarts: So great are the Hazards and Fatigues they must of Necessity undergo, and many of them frequently die in the Voyage. However, as those that go to *Mecca* assure themselves of Paradise if they die, and have uncommon Honours paid them at Home if they survive. People crowd to be taken into the Eastern Caravans: And the Gold that is found in the South, makes them no less eager of undertaking that Journey.

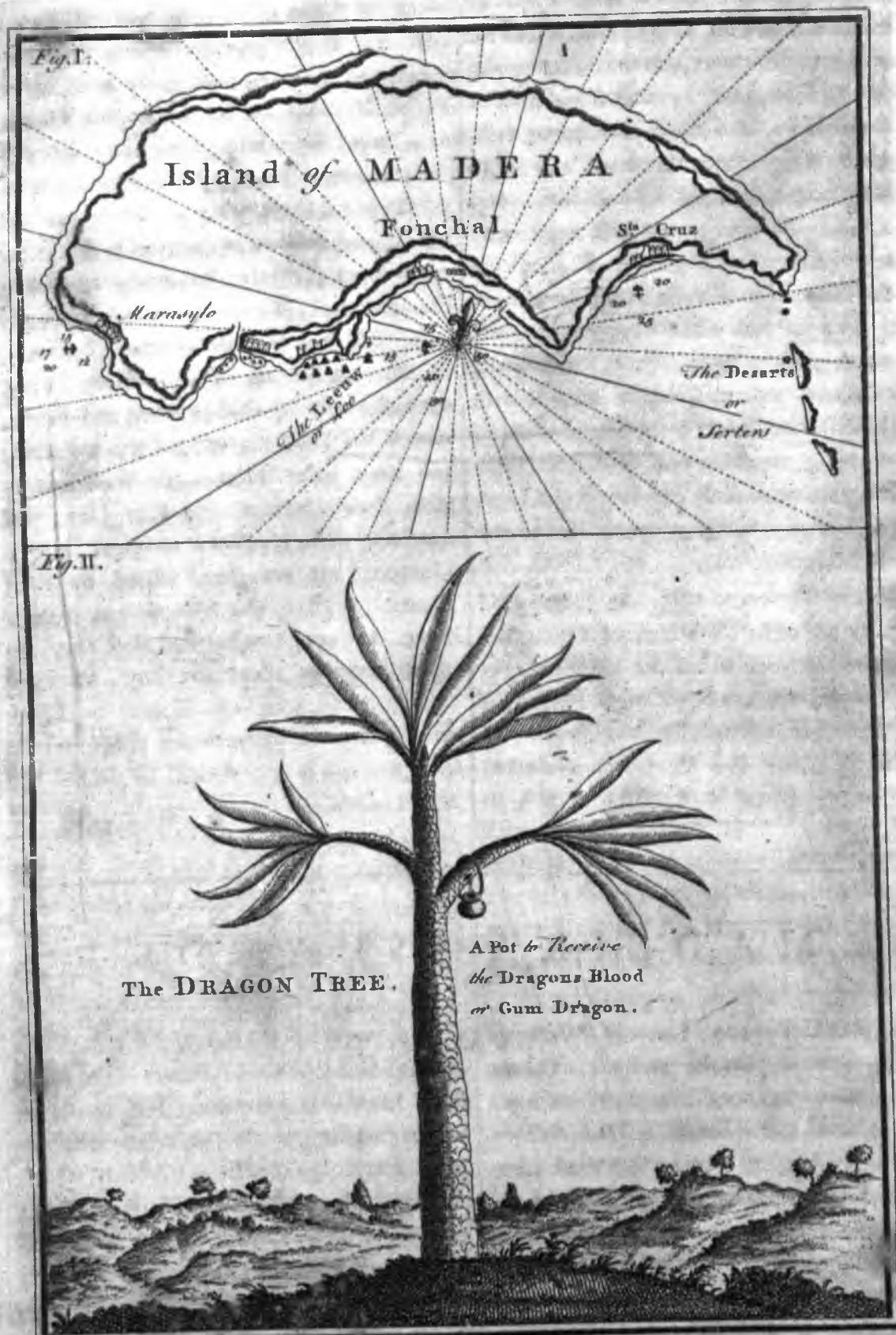
CHAP. V.

Of their Religion.

AS to the Religion of this Country, having given an Account of the Mahometan Superstition in treating of *Perfia*, *Arabia* and *Turkey*, in the first Volume of this Work, I shall take but a short View of it here. They are of a different Sect from the Mahometans of *Turkey* and *Algiers*, and have also a Mufti or High-Priest of their own, who resides at *Mequinez*; and under him are Priests and Ecclesiasticks in every City and Town, who determine Civil as well as Ecclesiastical Causes, and officiate in their Mosques. But besides these, they have their Saints or Marabouts, that live retired in the Mountains and unfrequented Places, for whom they have such a Veneration, that, if a Criminal can escape to their Abodes, the Officers of Justice dare not seize him, and the Saint frequently procures the Offender's Pardon: These have a very great Influence on all Degrees of Men; and some of them, I perceive, are Temporal as well as Spiritual Lords, having whole Towns and Countries that are their Vassals; indulging themselves in a reasonable Number of Wives and Concubines, and all the Pleasures that the World affords: But then there are others that live the Life of Hermits, and use great Austerities, going about in Rags and a neglected Dress; who are, however, no less revered and adored than the others. The People prostrate themselves before these Marabouts, esteeming it a great Favour to kiss their Feet, or but the Hem of their Garments; though Captain *Blaitwait*, who attended the *English* Ambassador to the Court of *Morocco*, in the Year 1727, says, he could observe nothing extraordinary in these Marabouts, but an affected Gravity and Reservedness, with some uncommon Agitations, distorting their Countenances, and rolling their Eyes, that People might imagine they were inspired; which seems to be pretty near the Character we have of the first Quakers, and their Successors in

Hypocrisy, the *French* Prophets. However, the People adore these Marabouts, and never presume to suspect the pious Fraud; which is the better to be borne, since these pretended Saints make use of their Influence to do good Offices: And it is much easier for a Protestant to live under the Government of *Morocco*, than in any Popish Kingdom or State; for they compel no Man to be of their Religion, but allow every one the free and open Exercise of divine Service, according to their respective Forms of Worship: Nay, they suffer their very Slaves to have their Priests and their Chapel in the Capital City of the Empire; whereas the *Spaniards*, and some other *Roman-Catholick* Kingdoms and States, where the Inquisition is established, have been very severe upon such *Moors* as have happened to fall into their Power, in order to force them to turn Christians: Nor is it possible for the People of *Barbary* to forget how their Ancestors were used in *Spain*, and how many Hundred Thousand of them were deprived of all they had in the World, and transported to *Africa*, on Account of Religion, or rather through the Avarice of the *Spaniards* to possess their Estates. And yet the Cruelties of the *Turks*, on the *Barbary* Coast, which are so much complained of, are not more to be dreaded than those of the Inquisition in *Spain*.

As the Religion of this Empire is the Marriage. same with that of other Mahometan Countries, so are their Marriages celebrated in the same Manner. The Parties and their Friends having agreed upon Terms, they come before the Cadi, or Civil Magistrate, who records the Contract; after which an Entertainment is made, and the Bride carried Home in great State to her Husband's House, which is the Whole of the Ceremony: And we may be sure it is no Part of the Contract, *That the Man shall keep no other Woman*, as with us; because he is allowed four Wives, and as many Concubines



MOROCCO. bines as he pleases; and the greater the Husband's Quality is, the greater Number of Women he keeps, more for Ostentation, and the State of the Matter, than for any Thing else: But whether it be Part of the Contract, that the Man shall let every Wife take her Turn in his Bed, or whether the Law requires this of him, I cannot say; but it is held a great Piece of Injustice to defraud any of his Wives of their Due: However, I find they make no great Scruple of keeping Boys as well as Concubines, and often deal unnaturally by their Wives; but the latter is held to be a sufficient Ground for a Divorce, and it is said, a Divorce is not difficult to obtain on either Side: Only if the Fault be in the Man, the Wife is suffered to go off with her Cloaths and Jewels; and if the Woman goes astray, she is turned out naked, and, indeed, seldom escapes with her Life; for Death is the Punishment of Adultery, if the Man will be satisfied with nothing less than the Rigour of the Law, while Sodomy is scarce deemed a Crime amongst them.

THEIR Funerals, also, are solemnized here as in other Mahometan Countries: Women are hired to lament and howl over the Corpse, who tear off their Hair, and cut themselves till the Blood follows. After some Time, the Corpse is carried to the Burying-Place, with the Head first, in

the usual Dress, the Priests singing as they go, *Lailla illala, Mabomet reffoul Allah: God is a Great God, and Mabomet his Prophet*; and having set the Corpse upright in the Tomb with the Face towards Mecca, they leave it in that Posture.

As to their Burying-Places, every Person, according to his Quality, purchases a Piece of Ground, a little out of Town near the Highway-Side, which they enclose with a Wall, and make a Kind of Flower-Garden of it, erecting a Dome, or a Spire, sometimes, over the Graves of their deceased Friends; and those of lower Circumstances place a Stone at the Head, and another at the Feet: But they never bury at their Mosques, or within the Walls of a Town. The Women piously visit the Tombs of their Husbands, or other Relations, every *Friday* (their Sabbath) carrying thither Meat and Fruits, which the Poor eat when they are gone; and here, or at Home, the Women perform their Devotions on that Day; for they are never suffered to enter into a Mosque; nor are they visited by their Priests. Possibly the Men do not trouble themselves much what Religion they are of, or whether they have any; for they expect a Seraglio of Virgins in Paradise, formed on Purpose for them, whose Charms will never decay, or satiate the Appetite.

M A D E I R A I S L A N D S.

M A D E I R A S.
SITUATION.

Soil and Produce.

ABOUT 100 Leagues West of Morocco, in the Atlantick Ocean, lie the *Madeiras*, consisting of several small Islands, the chief whereof is *Madeira Proper*, situated in 16 Degrees of West Longitude, and 33 Degrees of North Latitude, forty Leagues in Circumference, consisting of little rising Hills and fruitful Vallies watered by Abundance of small Rivulets. It abounds in fine Vineyards that produce excellent Wine, a great many hundred Pipes whereof are sent to the *West-Indies*, and other hot Countries annu-

ally, as well as to Europe; these Wines keeping best in a hot Climate. The Air of these Islands is temperate, but would be too hot if they were not continually refreshed with Breezes from the Sea, which surrounds them. This Country abounded in Corn as well as Wine, when first planted, being rendered fruitful by the Ashes of the vast Woods which were burnt down; but they have frequently a great Scarcity of Corn at present.

THE Chief Town is *Funchal*, the Capital, situate on a Bay of the Sea on the

M A D E I R A S.
AIR.

Chief Town
Funchal.

MADEIRAS.

Santa Cruz.

Porto Santo
Island.Subject to
Portugal.

the South-East Part of the Island: It is a Bishoprick and hath a Cathedral, three Parish-Churches, besides several Chapels and Convents, in the City, which is the Residence of the Governor. The Town of *Santa Cruz* is situate on the North-East Part of the Island, and that of *Manchico* on the South-West, which is all the Description I meet with of them. Most of the Natives live on their Plantations and Vineyards, which being dispersed all over the Island make it appear like a Garden.

THE next Island in Magnitude is that of *Porto Santo*, situate seven or eight Leagues North-East of *Madeira Proper*, and is about eighteen or twenty Miles in Circumference, producing the same Sort of Wine as the former. There are several other small Islands, or rather Rocks, appearing a little above the Water, which are comprehended among the *Madeira* Islands; but I presume, these are neither inhabited or cultivated.

THESE Islands being all under the Dominion of *Portugal*, their Laws, Religion, and Government are the same, as in the Mother Country; and, therefore, need not be further treated of here.

THESE desirable Islands, according to most of our *English* Writers, were discovered by one *Robert Manchin*, or *Masbam*, a Native of *Bristol*, and Captain of a Merchant-Ship of that Port, in the Year 1344; but the story is told so many different Ways, and has so much the Air of a Romance, that I cannot give much Credit to it, though I could not avoid mentioning the Tale, because it is found in every Author, almost, that has written of this Country. Some relate, that this Cap-

tain had a beautiful Mistress at *Bristol*, whose Relations being against his marrying of her, they agreed to go over to *France* together, but were driven by Strefs of Weather to this Island, where the Captain and his Mistress being on Shore, their Ship was forced to Sea in a Storm, and taken by the *Moors* of *Morocco*, who made the Crew Slaves; and that some of the *English* Seamen giving an Account of the Adventure to a *Portuguese* Pilot, who was then also a Slave in *Morocco*, and afterwards redeemed, the Court of *Portugal*, upon this Information, fitted out some Ships, and took Possession of the Islands, where they found a Tomb or Monument that Captain *Masbam* had erected to the Memory of his Mistress, who died before him: Others relate, that the Lady was the Captain's Wife; that she fell sick and was buried here, and that, afterwards, the Captain himself, being taken Prisoner by the *Moors*, acquainted a *Portuguese* Pilot with the Discovery he had made, himself, who, upon his Return Home, put the Court of *Portugal* upon fitting out a Fleet to take Possession of the Islands. But however that was, it seems to be agreed, that the *Portuguese* did not plant this Island, or send any Colonies thither till the Year 1425, (which was about fourscore Years after the pretended Discovery of it by Captain *Masbam*;) and that when they came thither, they found the great Island covered with thick Woods, and without Inhabitants; but burning down the Woods, the Ashes rendered the Soil exceeding fruitful and proper for Vineyards, which have been cultivated with great Care and Industry ever since.

MADEIRAS.

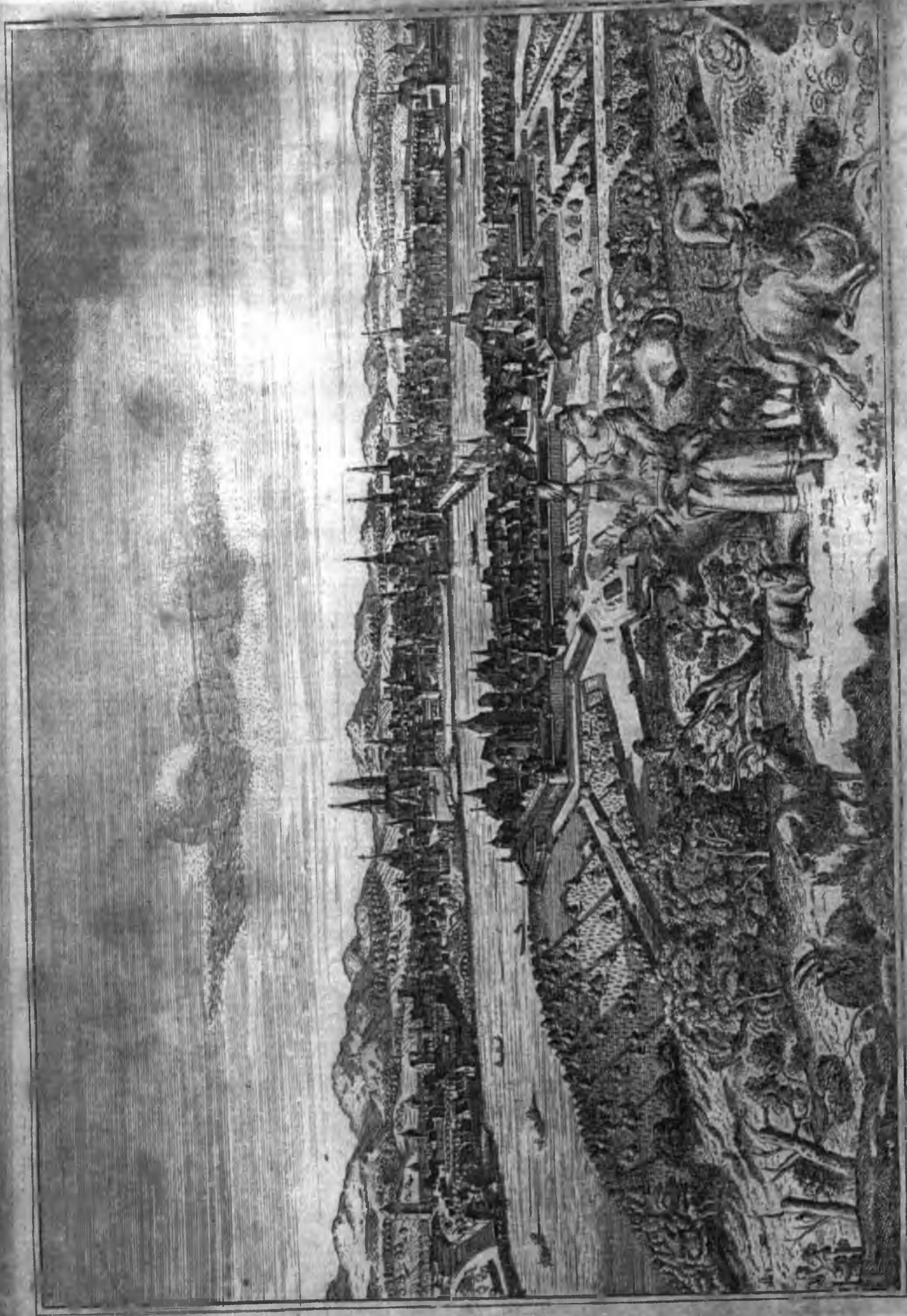
Biledulgerid, Zaara, and the Canary ISLANDS.

Biledulgerid.
Situation.

BILEDULGERID and *Zaara*, may be thrown together, since they are contiguous and form but one great Desert, being bounded by the Empire of *Morocco* on the North, by the Inland and unknown Parts of *Africa* on the East, by *Negro-*

land on the South, and by the *Atlantick* Ocean on the West; and are situate between 24 and 30 Degrees of North Latitude. *Biledulgerid* is generally said to be the same Country as the antient *Numidia*, but that extended as far as the Coast of *Barbary*,

Biledulgerid.



Platte 141. N. 83. Vol. 2. p. 130.

BASIL.

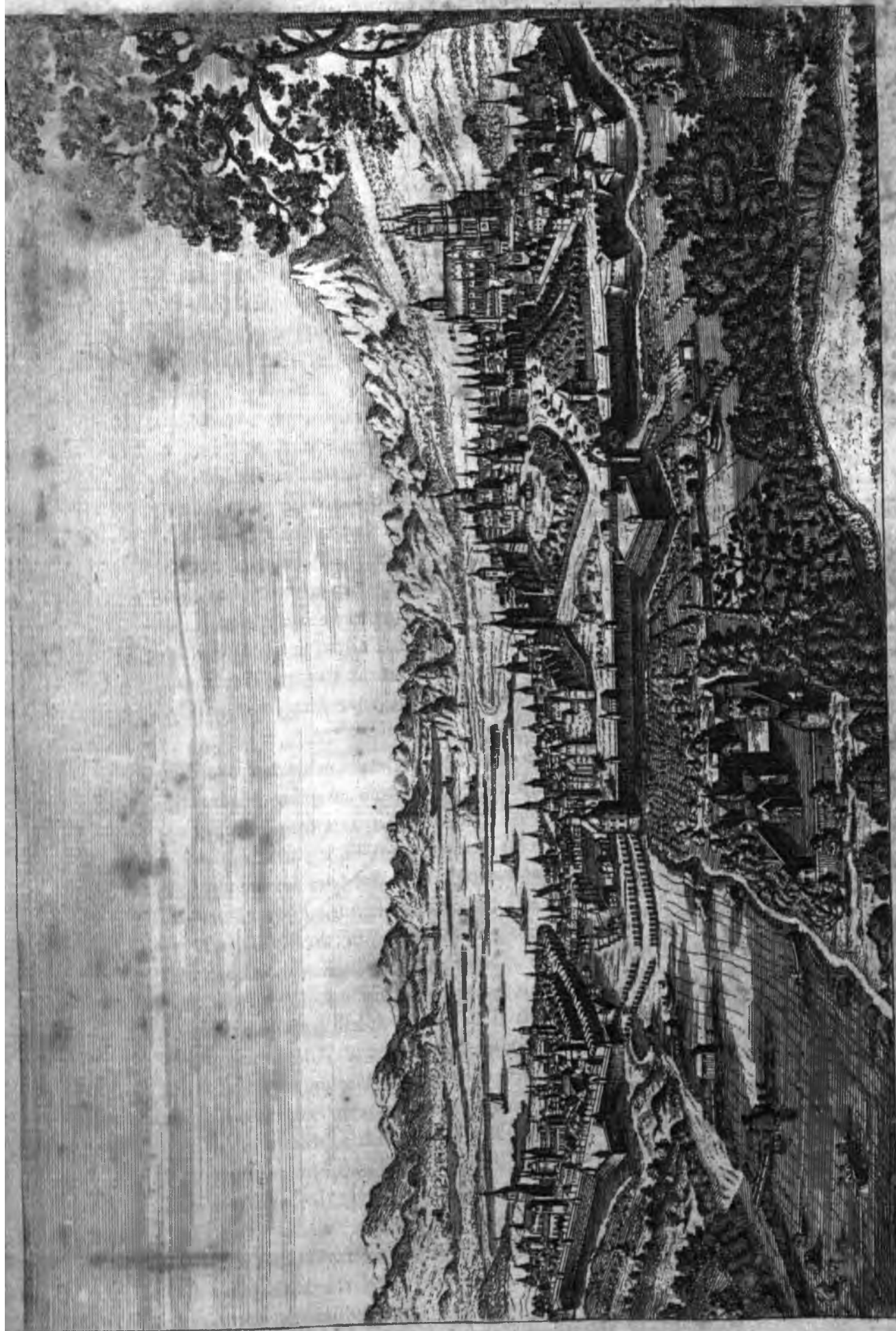


Plate 142. N° 83. Vol. 2. p. 101.

GENEVE

Biledulgerid. *Barbary*, in 36 Degrees of North Latitude; whereas the most Northerly Part of the Modern *Numidia* is not extended farther than the 30th Degree of North Latitude in our Maps, the chief Town whereof is *Acca* or *Darca*. There are very few Springs or Rivers in the Country. The Stream to which the *Portuguese* have given the Name of *Dorado*, is one of the largest. Water is so very scarce in these

Barren Soil.

PeopleArabs.

Morocco to *Guinea*. The Inhabitants are chiefly *Arabs*, who live in Tents, and, indeed, it would be difficult for any other People to subsist here, but themselves, who are acquainted with the few Springs there are, and remove from one Part of the Country to another with their Flocks and Herds at proper Seasons, in order to find Water and Pasture for them. The Inhabitants are of a tawny Complexion, but not black, as their Southern Neighbours are.

Canary Isles.

NEAR the Coast of *Biledulgerid*, lie the *Canary Islands*, formerly called the *Fortunate Islands*, which are as remarkable for the Fertility of the Soil, as the Continent is for its Sterility.

Situation.

THE *Canary Islands* are situate in the *Atlantick* Ocean, between 12 and 19 Degrees of Western Longitude, and between 27 and 29 Degrees of North Latitude, and are seven in Number, *viz.* 1. *Ferro*, the most Westerly, made the first Meridian by most Nations, till every Country chose to make their respective Capitals the first Meridian; and in *Moll's* Maps, (the best that are extant) *Ferro* is still made the first Meridian at one Part of the Map, and *London* on the opposite Part of the Map. This Island of *Ferro* is about seven Leagues in Circumference, the Surface generally hilly; but there are several fruitful Vales, which produce Corn, Pasture, Fruits, proper to a hot Climate, and Sugar-Canes; but there are neither Springs or Rivers of fresh Water; but the fresh Water they have is either fetched from the neighbouring Islands, or preserved in Cisterns at the Time of the Rains.

Ferro.

2. *PALMA*, situate between thirty ^{Canary Islands} and forty Miles North of *Ferro*, and is *Palma*, about the Bigness of *Ferro*, and affords the best Wines of any of them, which we usually call *Palm Sack*.

3. *GOMERA*, another small Island, ^{Gomera} situate about thirty Miles East of *Ferro*, which abounds in Corn and Fruit, but has not much Wine.

4. *TENERIFF*, about sixty Miles ^{Teneriff} East of *Ferro*, 120 Miles in Circumference, and abounds in Corn, Wine and Fruit; but some Part of it is rocky and mountainous; and the Mountain called the *Pike of Teneriff* is esteemed one of the highest Mountains in the World. The first Discoverers pretended, it was fifteen Miles high; but it does not exceed two Miles perpendicular Height; and it is a Question if there be any Mountain in the World which extends to three Miles perpendicular Height. Certain it is the *Pike of Teneriff*, which is in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf, may be seen at Sea at more than 100 Miles Distance, perhaps near 200; for we discerned the Top of it plainly, after we had sailed from it twenty-four Hours with a fair Wind that blew very briskly off Shore.

SOME *English* Gentlemen, that had the Curiosity to visit this amazing Mountain, relate, that they set out from *Oratavia*, one of the principal Towns in the Island; and that having passed over several rugged Hills and sandy Plains, they came, at length, to the Foot of the Peak, where they found vast Pieces of Rocks and Stones, that seem to have tumbled down from the upper Part of it: That having ascended the Mountain about a Mile, they were obliged to quit their Horses, and climb up the Hill on Foot; and having traversed a steep black Rock about a Mile, they found the Top of the Rock as flat as a Pavement; and here the Air was so cold, that they were forced to keep great Fires all Night. The next Morning they travelled from the black Rocks up that Part of the Mountain called the *Sugar Loaf*, which is exceeding steep, and the Soil a deep white Sand, which made it very difficult travelling:

Canary Islands That when they came near the Top of the Peak, the Wind was very high, and a continual breathing of a hot sulphurous Vapour issued from the Hill, which scorched their Faces, and made them sore: That on the Top of the Peak was a large Bason or Caldron, as it is usually called, above a Musket Shot over, and four Yards deep, the Brim whereof, on which they stood, not above a Yard broad: That within this Vase were small loose Stones, mixed with Sulphur and Sand, that sent out a hot suffocating Steam: That from the Peak they had a clear View of the *Grand Canary*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, and even of *Ferro*, which is twenty Leagues distant from the Peak. They relate that there was a great Deal of Snow and Ice about two Thirds of the Way up, but at the very Top none at all, which is ascribed to the Heat that issues from the Caldron and the adjacent Earth. They met with no Trees, Shrubs or Bushes, in their Passage, only some few Fines. Others, who have had the Curiosity to view the Peak, tell us, that in the first Day's Journey, they came to a Lodge about two Thirds up the Hill, and rested there all Night: That the second Day, they went up to the Top of the Peak, and returned to the same Lodge; and that the third Day, they came back to the City of *Oratavia*, from whence they set out, making the whole Journey an Adventure of three Days, spent in continual Labour and Fatigue, and no small Hazard, in passing so suddenly from excessive Heat, at the Bottom of the Hill, to extreme Cold on the Black-Rock, and then again into the hot Steams that issued from the Top of the Mountain.

IN Dr. *Sprat's* History of the Royal Society, he gives us an Account of a Merchant, who was also a Physician, and had lived upon this Island twenty Years, who declared it as his Opinion, That the whole Island, being mightily impregnated with Brimstone, did formerly take Fire, and blew up most Part of it, there appearing several Mountains of huge Stones, calcined and burnt about the Island, especially in the South-West Part of it; and these, he thinks, were raised out of the

Canary Islands Bowels of the Earth, at the Time of that Conflagration. He adds, that the greatest Quantity of Sulphur, lying about the Centre of the Island, occasioned the raising of the Peak to the present Height; for these calcined Rocks lie three or four Miles round the Bottom of it: That from the Peak, to the South-West, almost as far as the Shore, are still the Tracks of the Rivers of Brimstone and melted Ore that ran that Way, and have so ruined the Soil where they flowed, that it will produce nothing but Broom; that some of the calcined Rocks resemble Iron-Ore, some Silver, and others Copper-Ore: That in the South-West Part of the Island are high Mountains of a bluish Earth, and Stones which have a yellow Rust on them, like that of Copper and Vitriol; and that there are several Springs of Vitriolate Water here.

THIS Physician relates also, that while he was at *Teneriff*, a Volcano broke out in the Island of *Palma*, which occasioned a violent Earthquake in *Teneriff*, where they heard the Noise of flaming Brimstone, and that it resembled Thunder: That they saw the Fire very plainly in the Night-Time, for six Weeks together. Certain it is, that about *Christmas*, 1704, several Volcanos burst out in this Island of *Teneriff*, which did not only occasion a most terrible Earthquake, but whole Towns were swallowed up, or overturned, with many Thousands of People in them, by those Torrents of Sulphur and Metallick Ore that issued from these Volcanos, and the finest Country in the World is great Part of it, by that Means, converted into a barren Defart.

S T. CHRISTOPHER'S is by some stiled the Capital of the *Canary Islands*, and the Seat of the Viceroy. It stands partly on the Side of a Hill, and partly on a Plain, and is a pretty large compact Town, having two Parish Churches, and several Convents, Hospitals and Chapels: The Houses of People of Condition have large Gardens and Orchards of Palms, Oranges, Citrons, and other Fruits belonging to them, and the whole Country about it abounds with Vineyards.

Canary Islands

SANTA CRUZ is a little Town, situated in a Bay on the East Side of the Island, defended by two Forts, and several Batteries of great Guns; which could not however, prevent Admiral *Blake's* destroying sixteen *Spanish* Gallies, lying here, in the Year 1657, then looked upon to be one of the most hardy Enterprizes that ever was executed, no Sea-Officer before him having attempted to attack a Fleet under the Protection of Castles and Batteries on Shore, tho' nothing was more frequent in the late War with *France* and *Spain*.

5. THE Island, called *The Grand-Canary*, lies about thirteen or fourteen Leagues to the South-East of *Teneriff*, between 27 and 28 Degrees of North Latitude, and is about fifty Leagues in Circumference, being a more level and a more fruitful Country than that of *Teneriff*. The chief Town is called *Palma*, and by some *Canaria*, and is situated a little Distance from the Sea, in the North Part of the Island, said to be a large, clean and pleasant Town, and to enjoy a serene, temperate Air: It is the Residence of the Governor, the See of a Bishop, and has a beautiful Cathedral, richly adorned, besides several other Churches and Convents; the Country about it abounding in Corn, Wine, Fruits, Cattle, Game, fine Pastures, Fish and Fowl. Their Fields also afford a great Variety of Flowers, and their Groves echo with the Musick of those Birds we so much admire here, and from this Island called *Canary* Birds, being preferable to those of the same Kind in *Germany*, though the latter are more likely to live in *England* as they come from a Climate not so warm as that of the *Canaries*.

6. *FORTE VENTURA*, or the Island of *Good Fortune*, situated between the *Grand Canary*, and the Continent of *Africa*, is a long Island stretching from West to East, but very narrow. It abounds in Corn, Fruits, Cattle, Fish and Fowl, but chiefly in Goats, which serve them for Food, and they drive a great Trade with their Skins; but I find this Island affords little or no Wine.

7. *LANCEROTA* lies a little to the Northward of *Forte Ventura*, and is

laid to produce Plenty of all Things but Wine: It is one of the least of the *Canaries*, and has no Town of any Note in it: That which is the most considerable, bears the same Name with the Island.

THE Natives of these Islands generally enjoy a clear, serene Sky and temperate Air; for though they lie in a warm Climate, they are so constantly refreshed with Breezes from the Sea, that the Noon-Day Heats are very tolerable, and their Evenings and Mornings inexpressibly pleasant. They are never sensible of pinching Cold, or rigorous Seasons.

THESE Islands, it is generally believed, were first discovered and planted by the *Carthaginians*, and it is held by some, that the *Romans* also were well acquainted with them: But of this I make some Doubt; for certain it is, the People of these Islands had no manner of Communication with the Continent for many Hundred Years; and it is evident the *Romans*, who never minded Navigation or Foreign Commerce, neglected many of the *Carthaginian* Plantations and Settlements, even upon the Continent of *Africa*, and much more those in distant Islands. The *Romans* either despised Traffick, or had no Genius for it. The distant Parts of the World had not so long remained Strangers to each other, if the *Romans* had not unfortunately destroyed the *Carthaginian* State, and discouraged all remote Discoveries.

It is an Argument, that the *Romans* were never acquainted with the *Canary* Islands, that they lay concealed or unknown to the rest of the World for several Centuries after the Decline of the *Roman* Empire; and on their being discovered again in the fifteenth Century, there were found no *Roman* Antiquities; nor had the Customs and Manners, or Language of the Inhabitants, any Resemblance to those of the *Romans*. Their Custom of preserving their dead Friends in Caves, and keeping them from Generation to Generation entire and uncorrupted, would much rather incline us to believe they descended from the *Egyptians*, or some other People of *Africa*: But however that be, *Jabn* King of *Castile*, having

^{Canary Islands} having Intelligence that there were such Islands, it seems, employed *John de Betancour*, a French Gentleman in his Service, to take Possession of them, about the Year 1405, who succeeding in this Expedition, the Propriety of three of them was conferred on *Betancour* by that King, and he resided there all his Life-Time as

Sovereign of the *Canaries*; but the Posterity of *Betancour* afterwards reconveyed them to the Crown of *Castile*; and when they were found to be of Consequence, the King of *Castile* procured a Grant from the Pope of them, and the *Spaniards* remain in Possession of them to this Day. ^{Canary Islands}

N E G R O L A N D.

NEGROLAND.
Negroland
Situation.

NEGROLAND, or *Nigritia*, is situate between 18 Degrees West, and 15 Degrees of Eastern Longitude, and between 10 and 20 Degrees of North Latitude, the great River *Niger* running the whole Length of it, and falling, by several Channels, into the *Atlantick* Ocean. This Country is bounded by *Zaara*, or the great Desert, on the North, by unknown Parts of *Africa* on the East, by *Guinea Proper* on the South, and by the *Atlantick* Ocean on the West.

If the Antients knew any thing of this Country, they have, however, left us no Account of it: We must be obliged therefore to modern Travellers for a Description of *Negroland*.

Face of the
Country.

AT the Entrance of the River *Niger* is generally flat low Land, but higher up the River, at a little Distance from it, are Hills and rocky Mountains, covered with Woods. The Tides flow up the River 400 or 500 Miles.

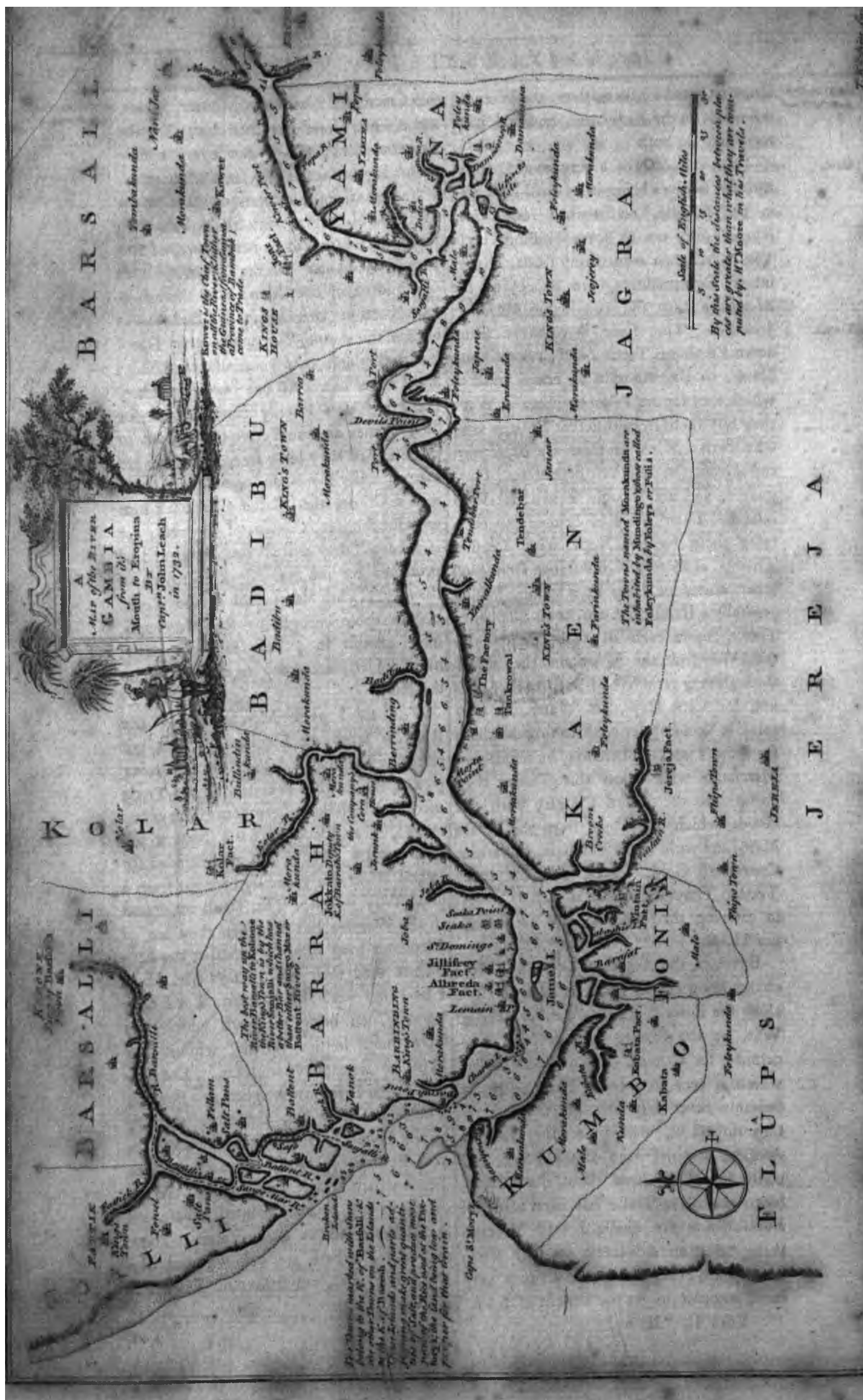
Seasons

THE rainy Season usually begins with the Month of *June*, and continues till the latter End of *September*, and sometimes the Beginning of *October*: The first and last are generally the most violent. The Wind comes first, and blows excessive hard for the Space of Half an Hour, or more, before any Rain falls, insomuch that a vessel may be suddenly surprized and overfet by it; but then a Person may see it a good while before it comes, for it looks dark, and the Lightning breaking out of the black Clouds, as they move slowly on, makes it appear very dreadful. During the rainy Season, the Sea Breezes seldom blow, but instead of them Easterly

Winds right down the River, which in the Months of *November*, *December*, *January* and *February* generally blow very fresh, especially in the Day-Time. Four Months of the Year are unhealthful. The greatest Heats are in *May*, three Weeks or a Month before the rainy Season begins. ^{NEGROLAND.}

THEY cultivate four Kinds of Grain in this Country, viz. *India* Corn or Maize, which grows in a great Head, and is the Food of the Natives of *America*, as well as *Africa*: Besides which they have Rice, and the larger and lesser *Guinea* Grain. In *Gambia* there is a Kind of Pulse between the Kidney-Bean and Pea, and Potatoes and Yams. The larger *Guinea* Grain is round, and about the Size of the smallest Pease: They sow it by Hand, as we do Wheat and Barley: It grows to nine or ten Feet high, upon a small Reed; the Grain is at the Top in a large Tuft. The lesser *Guinea* Grain is called by the *Portuguese* *Manfaroke*: This likewise is sowed by Hand, and shoots to the same Height upon a large Reed, on the Top of which the Corn grows on the Head like a Bulrush; the Grain itself is very small, and like *Canary* Seed in Shape, only larger.

THESE are all of the Bread Kind that are used in *Gambia*; and indeed, the Natives make no Bread, but eat the Flour of the various Grains as Thickeners to Liquids. The *Indian* Corn they mostly use when green, parching the Ear upon Coals, and then it eats like green Pease: They dress their Rice as the *Turks* do, beating it in Wooden Mortars; they make Flour of their *Indian* Corn, as they do sometimes of Rice; but the Natives never bake Cakes



NEOROLAND. Cakes or Bread for themselves; the Women, who wait on the *Europeans*, however have learned to do both.

Gold.

THEIR Gold is of a very good Quality, and the Natives bring it in small Bars, big in the Middle, and turned round into Rings, from ten to forty Shillings each. The Merchants, who bring this and other inland Commodities, are Blacks of the *Mundingo* Race, and are called in *Mundingo* Joncoes. The same Merchants bring down Elephants Teeth; and in some Years Slaves, to the Amount of 2000, most of which they say are Prisoners taken in War; they buy them from different Princes who take them: Many of them are *Bumbrongs* and *Petcharies*, Nations of different Languages, and are brought from a vast Way inland. Their Way of bringing them is tying them by the Neck with Leather Thongs, at about a yard distance from each other, thirty or forty in a String, having generally a Bundle of Corn, or an Elephant's Tooth, upon each of their Heads. In their Way from the Mountains they travel through very great Woods, where they cannot, for some Days, get Water; so they carry in skin Bags enough to support them for some Time. There may be about 100 Merchants who follow this Trade; they go up into the inland Country with the Goods which they buy from the White Men, and with them purchase, in various Countries, Gold, Slaves, and Elephants Teeth: They use Asses, as well as Slaves, in carrying their Goods; but no Camels nor Horses.

BESIDES the Slaves which the Merchants bring down, there are many bought along the River. These are either taken in War, as the former are, or Men condemned for Crimes, or else People stolen, which is very frequent. The Companies Servants never buy any of the last, if they suspect it, without sending for the Alcaide, or chief Men of the Place, and consulting with them about the Matter. Since this Slave-Trade has been used, all Punishments are changed into Slavery; there being an Advantage on such Condemnations, they strain for Crimes very hard, in order to get the Benefit of selling

the Criminal: Not only Murder, Theft, **NEOROLAND.** and Adultery, are punished by selling the Criminal for a Slave, but every trifling Crime is punished in the same Manner.

SEVERAL of the Natives have many of their Slaves born in their Families; there is a whole Village near *Bracoe* of 200 People, who are all the Wives, Slaves or Children of one Man: And though in some Parts of *Africa* they sell their Slaves born in the Family, yet in the River *Gambia* they think it a very wicked Thing; and I never heard of but one, says *Moor*, that ever sold a Family Slave, except for such Crimes as would have made them to be sold, had they been free. If there are many Family Slaves, and one of them commits a Crime, the Master cannot sell him without the joint Consent of the rest; for if he does, they will all run away, and be protected by the next Kingdom to which they fly. The Slaves sold in the River, besides those brought by the Merchants, may amount in a Year to about 1000, more or less, according to the Wars upon the River.

THE third great Merchandize of the River is Ivory, or Elephants Teeth, got either by hunting or killing the Beasts, or picked up in the Woods. It is a Trade used by all Nations hereabouts; for whoever kills an Elephant, has Liberty to sell him and his Teeth: But those traded for in this River are generally brought from a good Way inland. The Teeth are found in the Woods; but whether they are of Elephants long dead, or whether the Elephants shed their Teeth, says Mr. *Moor*, I have not been able to learn: But I have known Men bring in Teeth which they have found in the Woods, without any Skull or Bones fixed to them. The biggest Tooth I ever saw weighed 130 Pounds. The larger they are, the more valuable by the Pound. One Tooth which weighs 100 Pounds, is worth more than three Teeth which weigh 140 Pounds. Many of them are broken pointed, these are considerable less in their Value. Some are white, others are yellow; but the Difference in Colour makes no Difference in Price.

NEGROLAND.

THE fourth Branch of Trade is Bees-Wax, which may be much increased. The *Mundings* make Bee-Hives of Straw in the Shape of ours, and fix a Bottom Board into the Hive, through which there is a Hole for the Bees to go in at; they then fling them by Withes to Boughs of Trees.

Money and bartered Goods.

A Bar is a Denomination given to a certain Quantity of Goods, of any Kind, which Quantity was of equal Value among the Natives to a Bar of Iron, when this River was first traded to. Thus a Pound of Fringe is a Bar; two Pounds of Gunpowder is a Bar; an Ounce of Silver is but a Bar; and 100 Gun-Flints is a Bar; and each Species of trading Goods has a Quantity of it called a Bar: Therefore their Way of Reckoning is by Bars, or Crowns, one of which does not sometimes amount to one Shilling *Sterling*; but that happens according to the Goods they are in Want of, sometimes dear, sometimes cheap. These five Articles, *viz.* Spread-Eagle Dollars, Chrystal Beads, Iron-Bars, Brass-Pans, and Arrangoes, are called the Heads of the Goods, because they are dearest. When you agree with the Merchants for Slaves, you always agree how many of the Heads of the Goods you shall give them upon each Slave, which is three or four, if the Slaves are worth forty or fifty; but when Slaves are dearer, as they oftentimes are, at eighty Bars *per* Head; then you must give five, and sometimes six, of the Heads upon every Slave; and there is an Assortment made of the Goods by Bars of different Species, which come out to the Price of the Slaves. The Men and Women used to be much dearer than Boys and Girls; but there have been so many Vessels in the River of late Years, for young Slaves, to carry to *Cadiz* and *Lisbon*, that there is scarce any Difference between the Price of young Slaves and grown ones.

A French Settlement.

THE *French* have a Factory at *Albreda*, on the North Side of the River *Gambia*, a Mile or two below *James-Fort*. Whenever their Factors want to go up the River above *James-Fort*, for Wood or any Thing else, which they cannot so well be provided for below, they are obliged to

NEGROLAND.

ask Leave of our Governor, who seldom or never denies them, but puts a Man on Board to see they do not make any Trade; neither are they allowed to go above *Elephants Island*, which is about thirty Leagues above *James-Fort*.

IT is customary when Factories are settled, to put them, and the Persons belonging to them, under the Charge of People of the nearest large Town who are obliged to take Care of it, and to let none impose upon the White Men, or use them ill; and if any Body is abused, they must apply to the Alcaide, the head Man of the Town, and he will see Justice done you. This Man is, up the River, called *Tabaubo Mansa*, which is in *English*, *The White Man's King*.

WHEN a Child is born, they dip him over Head and Ears in cold Water, three or four Times in a Day; and as soon as they are dry, they rub them over with Palm-Oil, particularly the Back-Bone, Small of the Back, Elbows, Neck, Knees, and Hips. When they are born, they are of an Olive Colour, and sometimes do not turn black for a Month or two.

Children.

I do not find that they are born with flat Noses; but if it be the Mother's Fancy to have it so, she will, when she washes the Child, pinch and press down the upper Part of its Nose.

LARGE Breasts, thick Lips, and broad Nostrils, are by many, reckoned the Beauties of the Country. One Breast is generally larger than the other.

THE Children go naked till they are eight or nine Years old, and some of them are pinked in their Faces and Breasts for Ornament.

EVERY Man is allowed to take as many Wives as he pleases; some have no less than 100. If they are found lying with any other Men but their Husbands, they are liable to be sold for Slaves: The Wife is turned off at Pleasure, and he makes her take all her Children with her, unless he has a Mind to keep any of them himself.

Women.

IT is usual to see Women abroad the same Day, or the Morrow, after they are delivered;

NEGROLAND. delivered ; about a Month afterwards they name the Child, shaving its Head, and rubbing it over with Oil.

SOME short Time before the rainy Season begins, they circumcise a great Number of Boys about twelve or fourteen Years of Age ; after which they put on a peculiar Habit, each Kingdom being different in their Dress.

Buildings.

THEIR Houses are low little Huts, not quite so bad as many in *Torkshire*, built with Wooden Stockades set in the Ground, in a round or Square Form, thatched with Straw ; and for Furniture, they have a Mat or two to lie down upon, two or three Earthen or Wooden Dishes, with a Spoon or two of their own making. They are idle, principally for want of Arts and domestick Employments ; for the Women plant and gather in their Corn and Fruits, and do every thing without Doors, but hunt and fish.

WHOLE Towns shift their Habitations, either when they do not like their Neighbours, or in Expectation of greater Conveniences elsewhere, soon clearing Ground enough for what Building and Culture they propose. Seignior *Joseph*, a Christian Negro of this River, has lately, with his People, left a clean well-built Town, and removed further up the River. Their Huts are mostly orbicular, and form a spacious square Area ; and in this, the Doors are paved with Cockle Shells ; two or three Crosses are erected, and round about are Lime-Trees, Papais, Plantanes, Pine-Apples, and a few Bee-Hives ; and in the Middle of the Area, is a large Tree with 500 hanging Nests, at least, upon it. This is a small familiar Bird, that builds upon the extreme tenderest Twigs of a Tree, hanging like Fruit ; and thus secure their Young against Monkeys, Parrots, Squirrels, and other Creatures of Prey.

Thievery.

PANYARRING is a Term for Man-stealing along the whole Coast ; here it is used also for stealing any thing else ; and by Custom (their Law) every Man has a Right to take as much from another, as he can prove afterwards at the *Palaaver*

Court, he had been defrauded of by any Persons at that Place.

CABACEERS are the principal trading Men at all Towns ; their Experience or Courage having given them that Superiority ; and these Gentlemen usually come off to our Ships with some *English* Title and Certificate, the Favour of former Traders to them for their Honesty and good Service.

EVERY Town almost having two common Fields of clear Ground, one for the Rice, and the other for the rest of their Grain, the Governor appoints what Persons shall dig and plant them. The Women and their Daughters are always appointed to plant the Rice-Fields, and the Men the rest ; and at Harvest, the Corn and Rice is equally divided among the Inhabitants. No Man has a Property in any particular Part of the Field ; but in other Parts of the Country, every Man

No Man has a Property in the Lands he cultivates.

has a Title to the Corn and Rice he sows, but to no more. The Country is one great Common, and every Man manures what he pleases ; which they have no Occasion to quarrel about, there being much more Land than they can use ; and they sow and plant no more than will just serve their Families for the ensuing Year ; so that if an unkind Season happens, they would be starved, if it were not for the *Arabs* or *Pboleys* that live amongst them, and are a little more provident : For here

are two distinct People that inhabit this Country, of different Features and Complexions : The original Inhabitants are properly Negroes, exceeding black, but differ in their Features ; those on the South Side the River, have flat Noses and thick Lips ; those on the North, have much better Features. The *Pboleys* or *Arabs* are of an Olive Complexion : These made a Conquest of the Coast of *Barbary* in the seventh Century, and have since spread themselves as far South as the great River *Niger*, where they have propagated their Religion, (being the Mahometan) which the Negroes of this Part of *Africa*, as well as *Arabs*, profess, though the Inhabitants of *Guinea Proper*, which is contiguous to them

Two different People and different Complexions.

Religion.

NEGROLAND.

them on the South, are all Pagans, except the *Portuguese*, who inhabit the Sea-Coasts and the Banks of the Rivers, who intermarrying with the Native Negroes, are almost as black; and these pretend to be Christians, but are the most profligate and abandoned Race that are to be met with any where.

Animals.

THIS Country abounds in Elephants, Lions, Tigers, and other wild Beasts. In the River *Niger*, also, are Crocodiles and the *Hippopotamus*, or River Horse, as in the *Nile*.

Food.

THEY eat Crocodiles Eggs, Snakes, Monkeys, and Alligators, and every other Animals almost; but their principal Food is Rice, Pulse, *Indian* Corn, stinking Fish, and Cuscosun, which is Flour mixed with their Broth; and their Drink is Palm Wine, Mead, Brandy, and Rum, when they can get it; but fair Water is their common Beverage.

Habit.

THE Cloathing of the Men is Linen wrapped about their Loins, and thrown over the Left Shoulder, the Right Arm always bare, and a white Cap on their Heads. The Women are covered almost from Head to Foot; but both Sexes go bare-legged, and dress up their Hair with glittering Shells and Toys.

Manufactures.
Arms.

THEIR principal Manufacture is that of Cotton Cloth; and their Arms are Swords, Bows and Arrows, Spears, and Darts.

Islands of
Cape Verd.

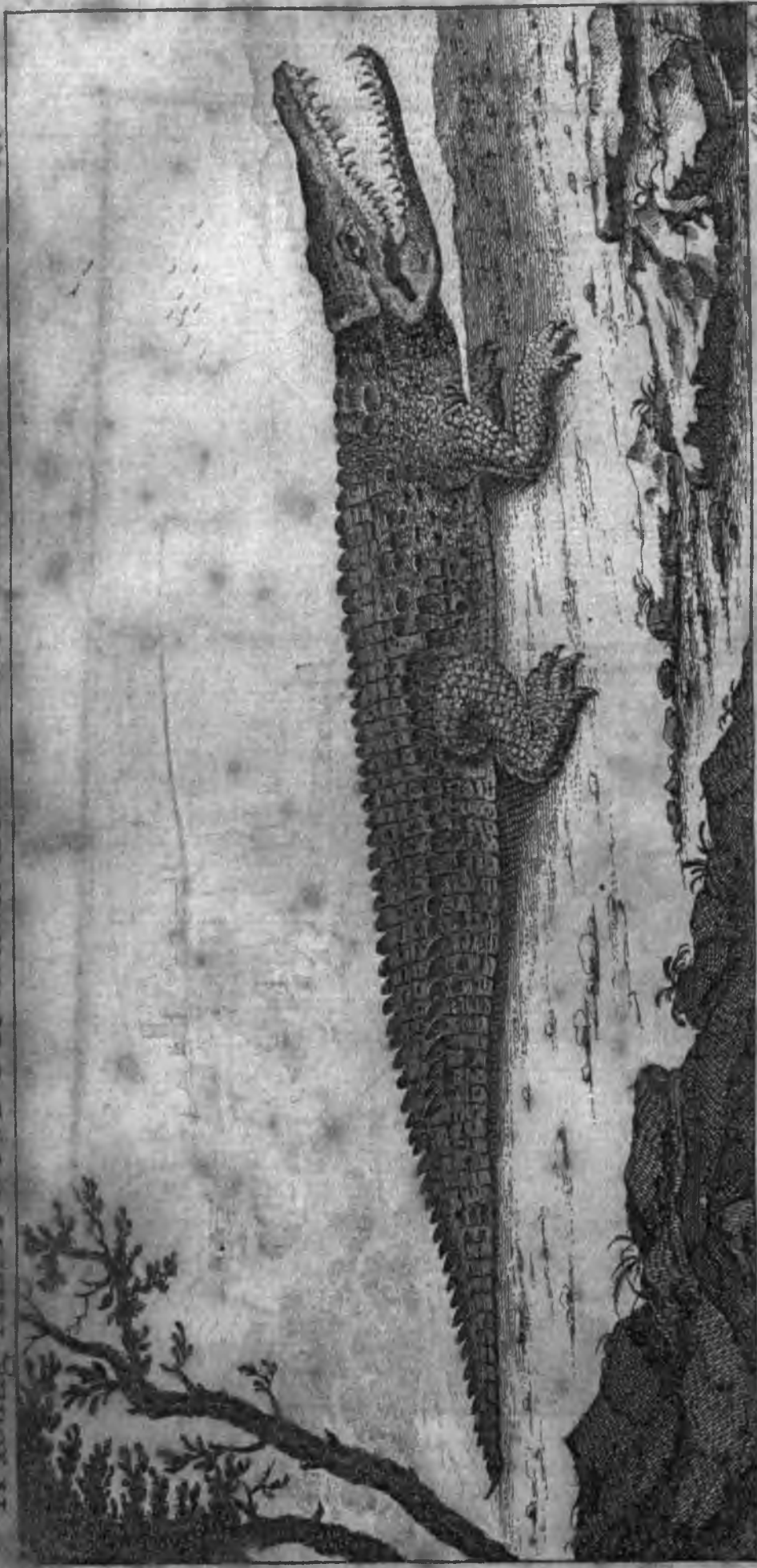
CAPE VERD Islands, so named from their being situated over against that Cape in *Negroland*, were discovered by *Anthony Noel*, a *Genoise* in the Service of *Portugal*, in the Year 1460, and are about twenty in Number; but some of them only barren Rocks uninhabited. The chief of them are, *Bravo*, *Fogo*, *St. Jago*, *Mayo*, *Bona-vista*, *Sal*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, *St. Cruz*, and *St. Antonio*, situated between 14 and 19 Degrees of North Latitude. The Largest of them, *St. Jago*, is of a triangular Figure, fifty or sixty Leagues in Circumference, rocky and mountainous; but the Vallies produce *Indian* Corn, Cocoa-Nuts, Oranges, and such other Fruit, Plants and Roots, as are common to hot Countries. And here we are supplied in

Produce.

Islands of
Cape Verd.

our Voyages to *India*, with Hogs, Goats, and Poultry in great Abundance. Their Seas also so abound with Fish, that I have seen as many dragged to Shore at one Hawl, as would fill two Boats. Hither the *English* Shipping usually resort for Water, in their Voyages outward-bound to the *East-Indies*. They come to an Anchor in a Bay beneath a ruinous Fort, situate on a high Rock, near which there is a pretty large Village of *Portuguese* Mulattoes and Negroes; but the chief Town, which is a Bishop's See, and the Residence of the Governor, or Viceroy, as some call him, is three or four Leagues from thence. None of their Towns or Forts are of any great Strength; and though there are Men enough upon the Island, and particularly Abundance of Negroes of a good Stature, armed with Swords, Daggers, and Lances, who look upon themselves to be no ordinary Cavaliers, I question, if 100 Soldiers would not be a Force sufficient to subdue the whole Island, if it was thought worth the while. The *Portuguese*, who reside here, are such as Necessity, or Crimes have driven hither, and live a lazy, indolent Life, subsisting on the Fruits and Produce of the Country. Some have represented them as a treacherous and thievish Generation; but from the Usage I met with amongst them, I must say they do not seem to deserve that Character in general; for my Part, I looked upon the *Portuguese* here to be a harmless, inoffensive People; and without any Apprehension of Danger, went ashore at *St. Jago*, with two or three Friends, and lay in one of their Villages all Night, where we were entertained with all the good Humour and Hospitality imaginable, at a private House. After we had supped, a Carpet was spread for us to sleep on: They sung and played upon their Country Musick; and in all Things shewed themselves so ready to oblige us, that I could not help retaining the good Opinion, I at first conceived of them; though Governor *Pitts*, and the Officers of the Ship, reproved us very sharply for lying on Shore, telling us it was a thousand to one, but our Throats had been cut

A YOUNG ALLIGATOR drawn from the Life in LONDON, October 1739.



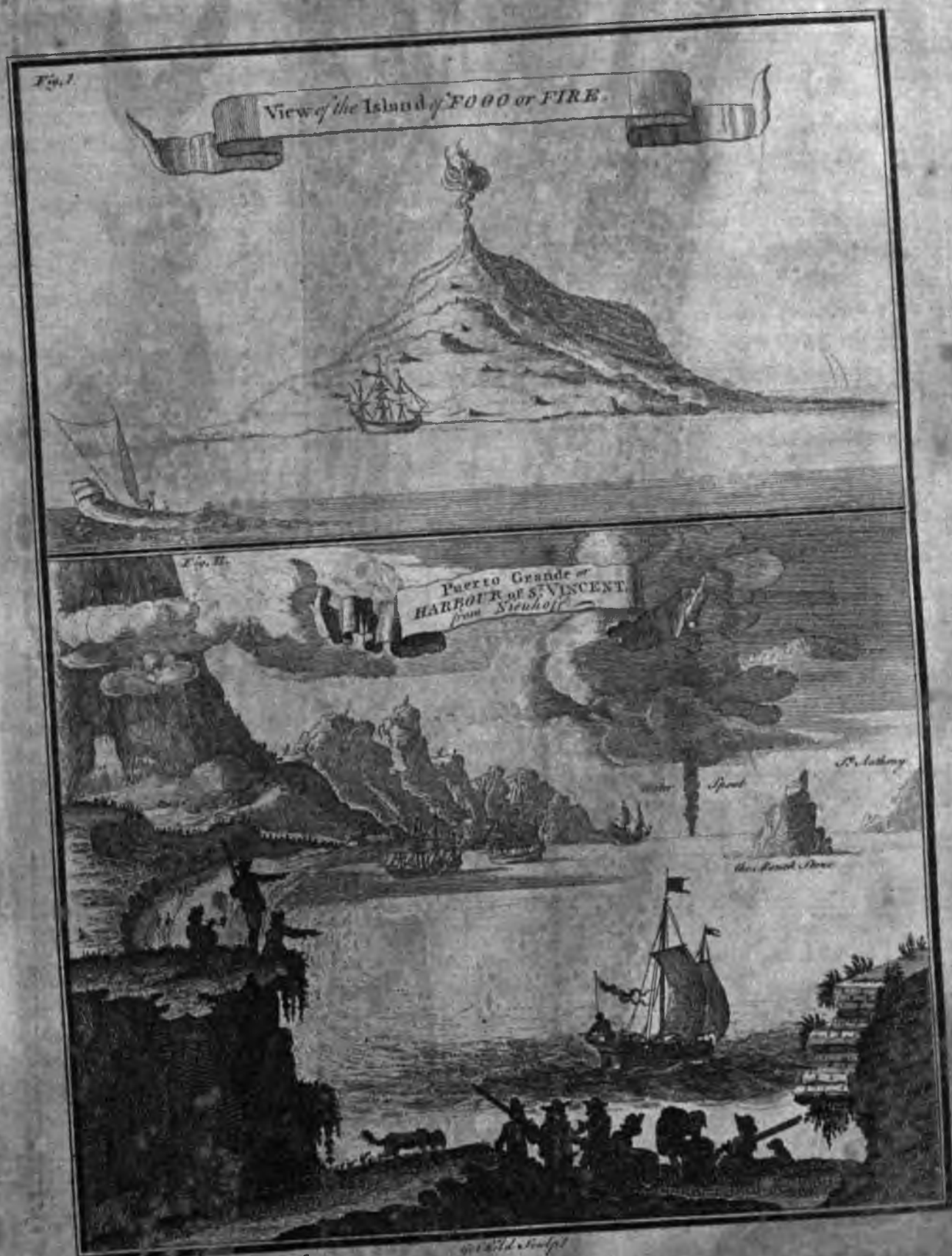
Chelydra sibirica.

A. Repton Sculp.

The Requiem, or Shark from Barbadoes.



The Cat Fish of Cape Verde



Islands of
Cape Verd.

cut before Morning; and, indeed, as to the Nègroes, we have some Instances afterwards of their being given to thieving and pilfering, and a Friend of mine was some Years after murdered by them: Every Man therefore ought to be upon his Guard, that visits distant Countries. We may escape nineteen Times, and miscarry the Twentieth; there is no concluding, that People may be trusted in a second Voyage, because we have met with good Usage from them in a former. We do not know what Provocations the Natives may have received from other Travellers in the mean Time; or in what Light their Priests, or other designing People, may have represented us. We know there are Mahometans, that think they do Honour to their Prophet, by insulting and murdering of Christians: And there are *Roman-Catholick* Priests that teach their Votaries we are Infidels, and deserve to be extirpated from off the Face of the Earth. At these very Islands of *Cape Verd*, the People were surprized to find we believed in Jesus Christ, their Priests having assured them, we were as great Enemies to Christianity, as *Turks* or *Jews*; and, under such Prejudices, we must not wonder, at any ill Usage we meet with from the Natives.

I HAVE observed already, that our outward-bound *East-India* Ships touch at the Island of *St. Jago* for Water and fresh Provisions. It may be proper to observe also, that *English* Ships sometimes call at the Islands of *Sal* and *Mayo*, in their Way to our Plantations in *America*, for Salt; but I do not know any Thing else these Islands are remarkable for, unless it be a Volcano in one of them, which, from

Islands of
Cape Verd.

thence, has obtained the Name of *Fogo*. And I must not forget the great Number of Grampuses, a Species of Whales we meet with in these Seas; some of them seventy or eighty Feet in Length. These lay very quietly close by our Ships while we were at Anchor under *St. Jago*, and might easily have been taken, if we had been prepared for such Sport. Give me Leave to mention another Particular in this Voyage to the *Cape Verd* Islands, and that is, the sudden Alteration of the Weather we experienced here. We sailed out of the *Thames* the 30th of *January*, 1698-9, being an extream cold Winter, the River *Thames* full of Ice at our Departure; and within less than a Month we arrived at *St. Jago*, in 15 Degrees of North Latitude, where we found it so hot, that the Men lay naked upon their Chests, not being able to endure any Cloaths on: When we came on Shore, we found Groves of Ever-Greens and ripe Fruits, a serene Air, and every Thing almost that could afford Delight to People just arrived from a frozen Region. The sudden Change, from a cold to a warm Country, from Winter to Summer, from naked Trees destitute of Leaves and Fruit, and a Land covered with Snow and Ice, to a Place where Oranges, and all the Fruits of the Earth, displayed their Beauties, and were ready for gathering, was such an agreeable Change, in a little more than three Weeks, that it equalled the most romantick Relations. An unusual Gaiety seemed to possess all the Ship's Company, nothing but Mirth and good Humour reigned amongst us; even our surly Tars seemed transformed into sociable Creatures.



GUINEA.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation, Subdivisions, Rivers, and Chief Towns.

GUINEA.

GUINEA PROPER comprehends, 1. Benin and the Slave Coast. 2. The Gold-Coast. 3. The Tooth, or Ivory Coast; and, 4. The Grain or Pepper Coast.

Its Situation, Extent and Subdivisions.

It is situate between 15 Degrees West, and 15 Degrees East Longitude, and 4½ Degrees and 10½ Degrees North Latitude; bounded by the unknown Parts of Africa on the East, by Congo and the Atlantick Ocean South, and by the same Ocean on the West, and by Negroland on the North.

Benin, and the Slave Coast.

IN Benin, or the Slave Coast, the most Easterly Division, are the Rivers *Cameron, Delroy, Forcades, Formosa, and Volta.*

Chief Towns.

CHIEF TOWNS *Benin, Awerri, Ardra, Fida, or Whidab, Alampo, and Popo.*

The Gold Coast.

THE Gold Coast lies West of the Slave Coast, and contiguous to it; the chief River whereof is *Rio Cobia, or Anchober.*

Chief Towns.

THE chief Towns, which give Names to so many petty Kingdoms or States dependent on them, are, *Aquamboe, Agonna, Acra, Fantyn, Sabo, Fetu, Comanni, Jabi, Adom, Ante, and Axim.*

European Settlements.

ON this Coast are several European Forts and Settlements; the most Easterly, called *Christianburgh*, belongs to the *Danes*; the second, called *Fort Crevecaur*, stands a little to the Westward of the former, and belongs to the *Dutch*; and farther Westward *Acra*, which belongs to the *English*: In *Agonna* stands *Fort Simpas*, which belongs to the *English*; In *Acra*, *Fort Patience*, to the *Dutch*; in *Fantim*, *Anaboa*, to the *English*, and *Amsterdam* to the *Dutch*;

in *Saboe*, *Fort Nassau*, to the *Dutch*; in GUINEA.

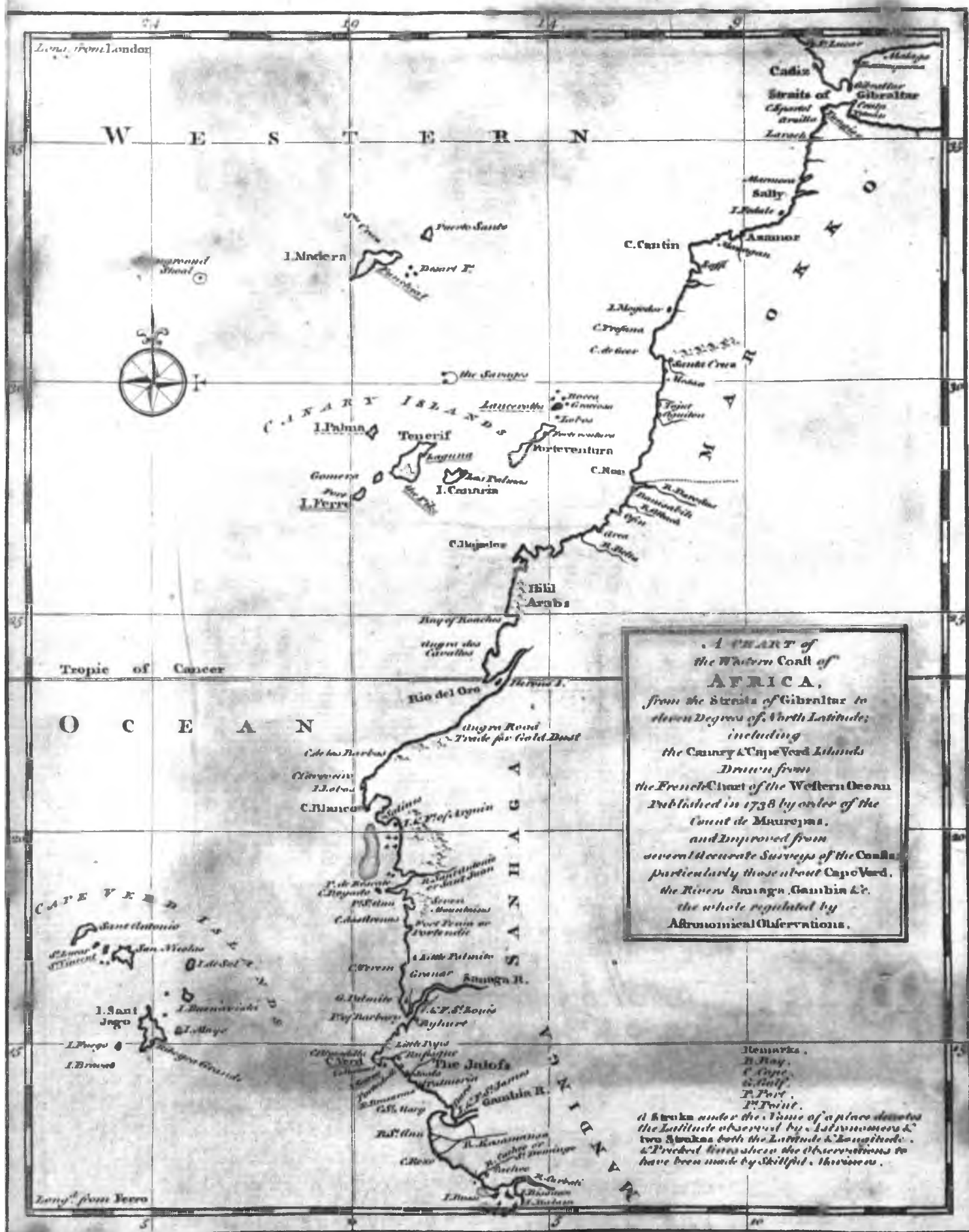
Fetu, Conradshurgh, to the *Dutch*, and *Cape-Coast Castle*, or *Carolus-Burgh*, to the *English*; in *Comanni, Vredenburg* and *Las Minas*, or *Delmina*, to the *Dutch*; in *Ante*, or *Hante*, *Fort Infuma*, to the *English*; *Batenstern*, *Orange*, and *St. Sebastian*, to the *Dutch*; in *Axim*, the Forts of *Axim* and *St. Anthony*, to the *Dutch*; and *Fort Fredericksburgh* and *Dorothea*, to the *Prussians*, which is the most Westerly of all the European Settlements on the Gold Coast. There are also several other small Forts and Factories belonging to the *English* and *Dutch* on this Coast; but those already mentioned are the chief: The two strongest Forts are those of *Cape-Coast*, which belongs to the *English*, and that of *Las Minas*, or *Delmina*, which the *Dutch* are in Possession of.

THE Ivory Coast lies farther West, the chief Rivers whereof are, *Rio de Suerio*, and *Rio Escravos*.

THE chief Towns *Jaque, Cape Laboe*, Chief Towns. *Drumin, Cape Palmas, Bottowa.*

THE most Westerly Division is that of Grain Coast. the Grain or Pepper Coast; the principal Rivers whereof are, *Rio de Sestro, Rio de St. Paul*, and the River *de Sierra Leon*.

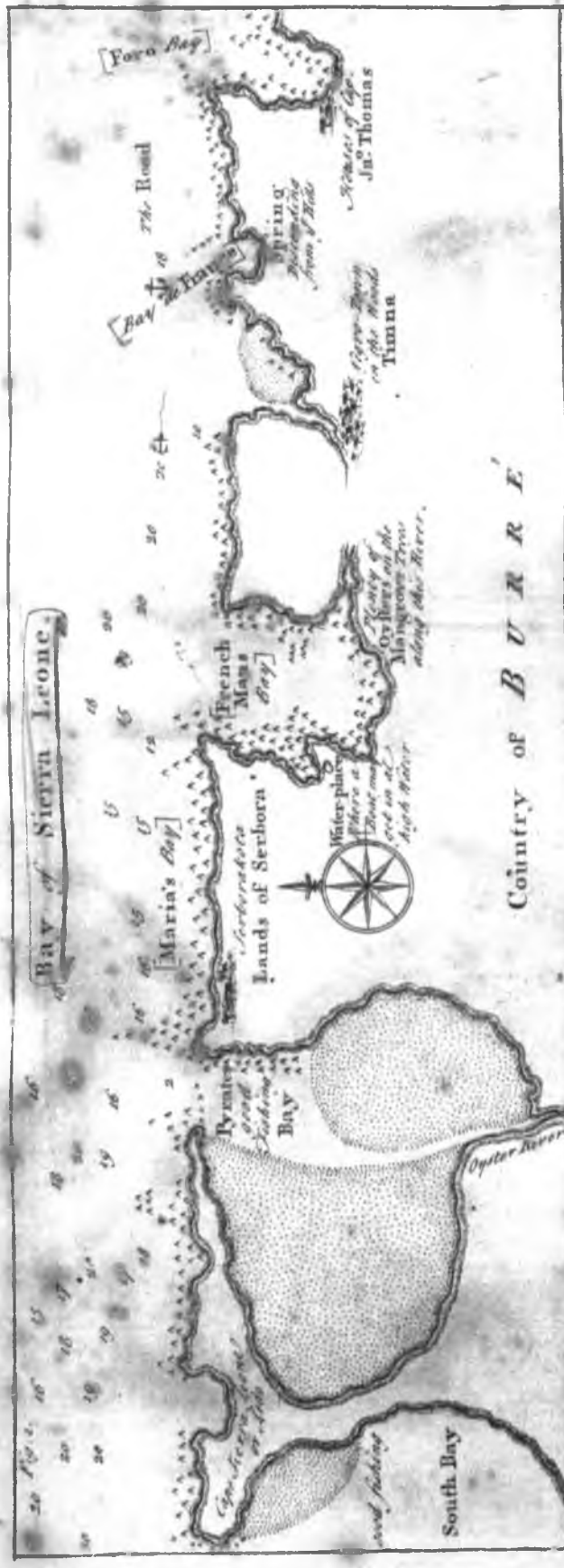
CHIEF TOWNS are, *Baffoe, Sanguin, Sestro, Gorea, Buga, and Tomba*: And here are also two *English* Settlements on the Coast, viz. those of *St. Anne*, at the Mouth of the River *Sierra Leon*, and *Sherbro Fort* to the Eastward of it.



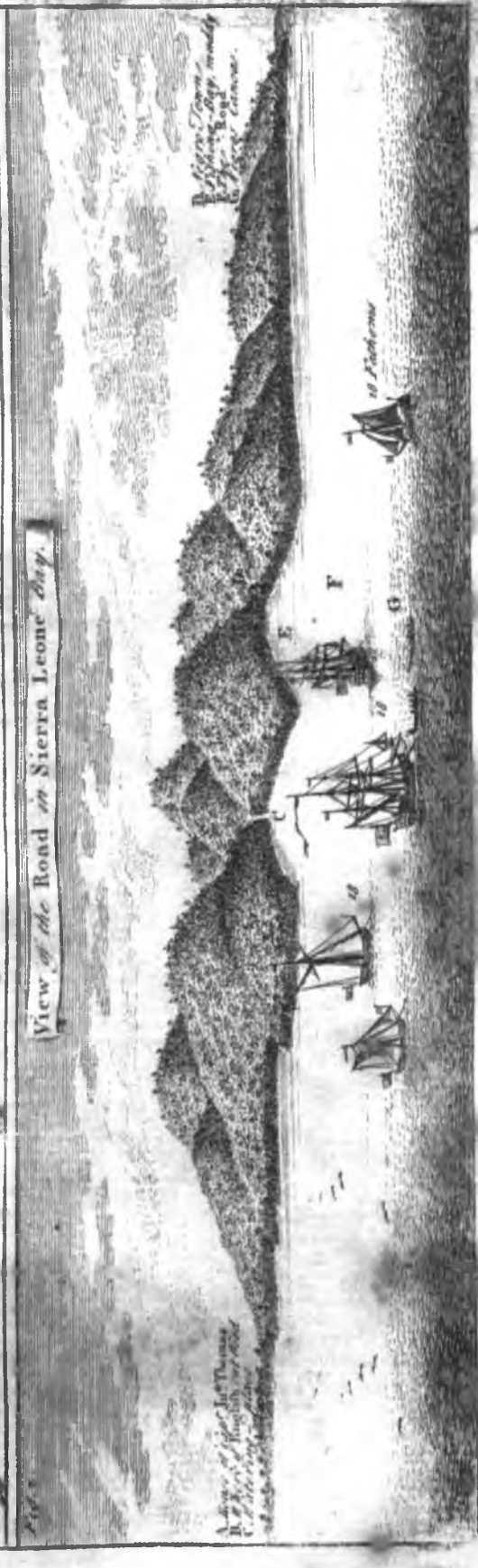


Platens. Vol. 2. N. 24. page 326. J. Child. Sculp.

AFRICA.



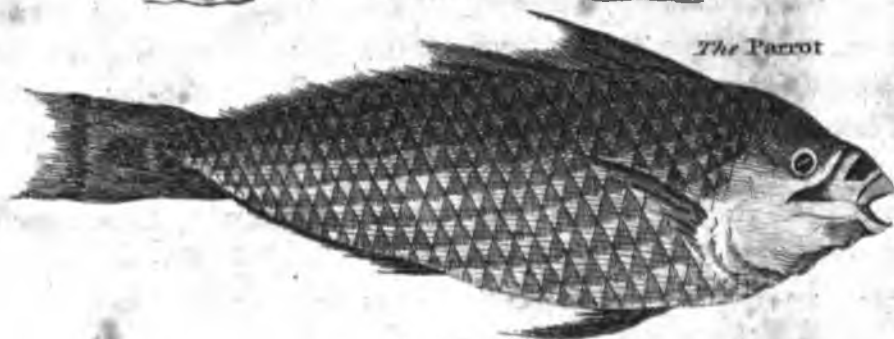
Country of *B U R R E*



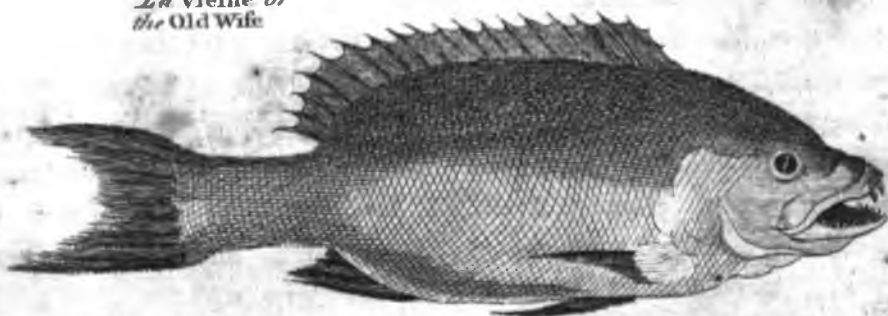
View of the Road in Sierra Leone Bay.

Fish taken at Sierra Leona
from Barbot.

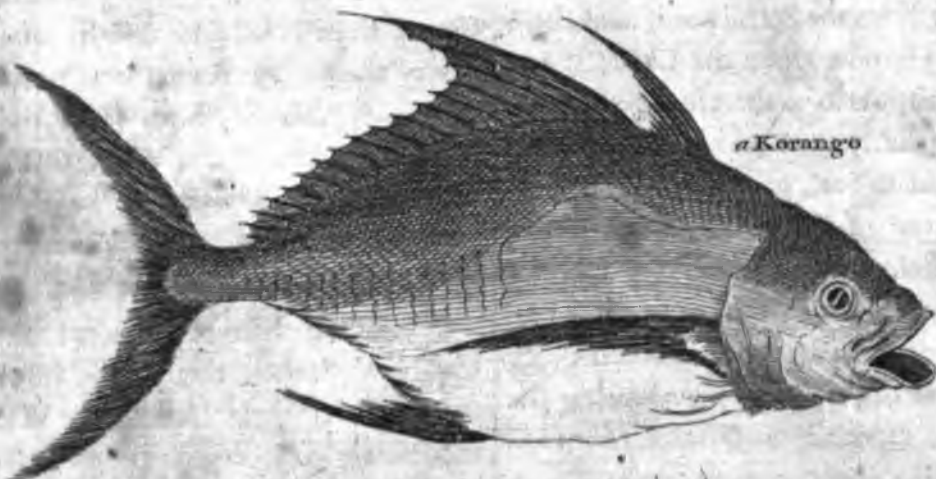
The Parrot



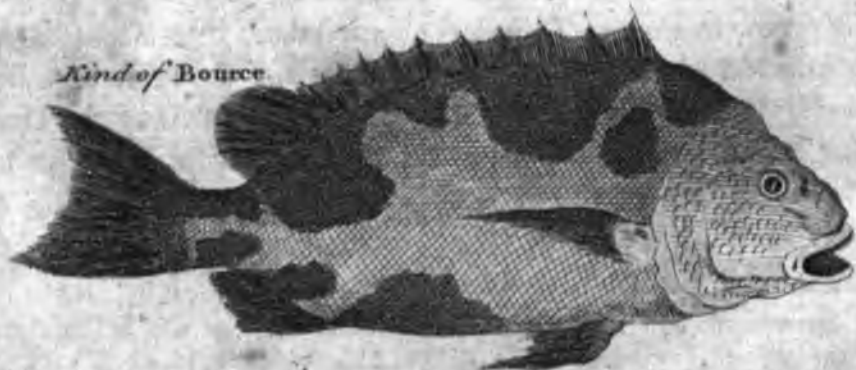
La Vieille or
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CHAP. II.

Air, Seasons, and Face of the Country.

Air and Seasons on the Guinea Coast.

TRAVELLERS usually make but two Seasons in this Country; namely, the wet and dry Season. From April to September inclusive, is their rainy Season; and from October to March inclusive, is their driest and hottest, as well as fairest Weather; though then the Sun is farthest from them on the South-Side of the Equator; whereas, the Coast of Guinea lies 5 Degrees North. But their wet Season does not always begin just at the same Time; nor is it the same at all Places on this Coast: At some Times, and in some Places, it begins a Month or two sooner than in others, and is sometimes of a longer, and at others of a shorter Duration; however, between the Vernal and the Autumnal Equinox, they generally have excessive Rains, attended with violent Storms of Wind, as well as Thunder and Lightening; and, as the Winds at this Time blow from the Southward, and there is not one Harbour upon the Coast, if any Shipping happens to be there in these Storms, they are infallibly run on Shore, unless they can stand out to Sea, or get into the Mouth of the River of *Sierra de Leon*, when they find them coming on: And, it seems there always sits such a Surf, or swelling Sea, on this Coast, that it is very difficult going on Shore at any Time, even during the fair Season, especially at *Wbidah*.

A great Surf upon the Coast.

Winds.

THE most violent Storms, or Travadoes are in July and August, and come from the Southward. It is observed also, that during the hot Season, the Winds are periodical on this Coast, blowing from Midnight till One or Two in the Afternoon, from the Land, and then shifting to the Southward, blow from the Sea: And that the Sea rages to that Degree, on this Shore, some Months in the Year, that it looks like Fire, which makes the Sailors stile it, *The Burnings*, at which Times it is almost impossible to go on Shore.

THE Rivers in this Country, falling from high Mountains, not very far from the Coast, form so many rapid Torrents, and, in the wet Season, overflow the Vallies, from whence ascend thick, stinking Fogs, that make the Country very unhealthy to Foreigners: But what I take to be more pernicious is, that the *European* Factories always lie near the Sea, and the Mouths of the Rivers, and, from the Ouze and Salt-Marshes underneath them, still more unhealthy Vapours arise: And, it is said, the Fish, which the Negroes lay upon the Shore till they putrify, do not a little contribute to corrupt the Air. But from what Cause soever it proceeds, few *Europeans* visit these Shores, but have a dangerous Fit of Sickness soon after their Arrival, and many of them are carried off by it.

Bad Air upon the Coast.

THEIR Rivers, running but a short Course from North to South, and being made chiefly by Rains, are not any of them navigable for Ships, from the River *Sierra de Leon*, in the West, to the River of *Benin*, or *Formosa*, in the East; but abound, however, with Variety of very good Fish, as well as their Seas.

IT may be observed further, that, during the rainy Season, though the Sun be then directly over their Heads, the Weather is moderately cool, especially in the Evening. Some relate, that in September, about the End of the Rains, it is really cold; and though the Middle of the Day is excessive hot in the fair Season, viz. from October to March, yet even then the Evenings are cool; and they have this further Relief, that there are no long Days: It must be Nine in the Morning before the intense Heat begins, and at three or four in the Afternoon it is pretty much abated, the Sun not being then above two or three Hours high.

As to the Face of the Country, it is agreeably diversified with Mountains and Vallies,

The Face of the Country.

GUINEA Vallies, Woods and open Fields: The Hills adorned with Trees of an extraordinary Height, and the Vallies between them rich, large and extensive, proper for the Cultivation of all Manner of Corn and Fruits, with Villages every where agreeably interspersed, the Country being exceeding populous; but the most pleasant and fruitful Part of the Country, is that about *Fida*, or *Whidab*.

It must be allowed, however, that in this extensive Coast, between the River

Sierra de Leon, and the River *Cameron*, **GUINEA**, there is a great Deal of barren Ground, particularly on the Gold Coast, and other Parts of it are so overflowed in the rainy Season, that the Soil will produce scarce any Thing but Rice; all other Corn and Plants almost are destroyed by the annual Floods: But then *Whidah*, and other Places, make Amends for this, by their abundant Fertility.

CHAP. III.

Persons, Habits, and Genius.

Their Habits.

THE Habit of a Negro is a Paan, or Cloth, about his Waist, two Feet broad; and those of the better Sort have another Cloth of a good Length wrapped about them, and thrown over their Shoulders; but yet so as their Arms, Legs, and a good Part of their Bodies appear naked, both of the Men and Women.

Ornaments.

Their Ornaments consist of a Multitude of Rings, or Bracelets, of Gold, Ivory, or Copper, according to their Circumstances, worn on their Arms and Legs, with Necklaces, and Girdles of Coral, one upon another; but the Plaiting and Adorning their Hair take up the greatest Part of their Time, especially of the Women: The Hair of some of the Negroes is longer than that of others; and they have a Way of pulling it out of the natural Curl, and making it strait, by hanging Weights to it; after which, they form it into various Fashions, dressing it up with little thin Plates of Gold, Copper, Tinsel, Beads, Coral, and Shells, that make a glittering Shew; some of the Women throw a Veil over all, to keep off the scorching Sun, and some of the Men have Caps; their Fishermen, particularly, have them made of Skins or Rushes, and are very happy if they can get a *European* Hat: But many of the Negroes go perfectly bare-headed; and their Scalps, it is said, are so hardened by it, that they are not sensible of the Sun's intense Heat.

THE Natives do not want Sense, but ^{Genius and Temper.} employ it to the vilest Purposes; namely,

in defrauding all the *Europeans* they deal with, as well as one another. But our People are so ingenuous to confess, that the Christians have, in a great Measure, contributed to make them those exquisite Cheats. The *Europeans* first taught them to adulterate their Gold, and mix Copper, and other paltry Ingredients with it; and therefore have no great Reason to complain of them on this Score: They have been made much worse by their Traffick with us, both in this Respect and many others.

Our Merchants have sent over large Quantities of Brandy and Spirits; and our Factors and Sailors frequently shew them, that Christians get drunk with them, and commit as many Extravagancies, as those who never heard of Christianity: And though our People reflect upon their Women for their Lewdness, they see the *Europeans*, who visit their Coast, as lewd as they can be. They cannot but observe, that the Professors of that Religion, which requires the strictest Justice, Chastity, and Temperance, are as abandoned Libertines as the Pagans themselves, and by that Means are confirmed in the vicious Habits we censure them for. All the Difference is, that Christians do this in Defiance of the Principles of their Religion, and the Negroes, in Conformity with theirs, at least as to Wine and Women; from which their

Debauched
by the Christi-
ans.



GUINEA. their Superstitions do not restrain them, but rather encourage them in the Practice of those Vices.

THERE is still a more abandoned Race here than the Negroes, according to the Account our Factors and Seamen give of them: These are the Mulattoes or mixed Breed, proceeding from Negroes and Europeans. The Portuguese, when they first discovered the South-West Coast of Africa, propagated both their Religion and their Species in many Parts of it. These are of a tawney Complexion, profess themselves Christians, but retain many of the Superstitions of the Pagan Negroes. They dress, it is said, like the Portuguese; but exceed both Negroes and Portuguese in their Vices.

The Men are drunken, lewd, thievish, and treacherous to the last Degree; and the Women Prostitutes to both Negroes and Europeans, to the first privately, and to the last publicly, without any Manner of Shame or Restraint.

THEY are observed also to be very covetous, and yet such Masters of their Temper, or so easy in all Conditions of Life, that no sudden Changes or Alterations in their Fortunes can disturb them. If they lose a Battle, it is said, they sing and dance, as if they had gained one; and if a Man is deprived of all his Effects and Treasure at one Stroke, he appears contented; it is not to be perceived by his Countenance.

CHAP. IV.

Of their Animals.

Their Quadrupeds.

AMONG their Animals the Elephant is the largest, the longest-lived, and the most tractable. There are such Numbers of these monstrous Creatures, in that Part of the Country, called the Tooth-Coast, that there is more Ivory brought from thence than from any other Part of the World. They sometimes come down to the European Forts and Factories, in the Day-time: They are not afraid of Fire, or even of Guns; and their Hides cannot be penetrated by a Musket-Ball: One of them, that came down to their Fort *Elmina*, received above 300 Shot before he fell: Most of the Bullets fired at him, were flatted by his impenetrable Hide, and dropped off, as if they had been shot against a Wall: However, some of them hitting him on the Head, he was brought down at last, and the Negroes feasted on his Carcase.

THE Flesh of their Neat Cattle is hard and dry; and their Sheep, which are clothed with Hair instead of Wool, make very indifferent Food, and yet both the one and the other are very dear: Their Cows also give wretched Milk, and very little of it. They have Goats, Hogs and

Deer, which are much better Food than the former. The Horses are exceeding small, and used sometimes for the Saddle, as well as Asses; but they neither use them or any other Cattle for the Draught of Carriages, or to lay Burdens on; all their Goods are carried on Porters Backs, if it be 100 Miles, unless they have the Conveniency of Water-Carriage, which they have but very little of.

HERE are found Lions, Tygers, Leopards, wild Hogs, Jackalls, wild Dogs, Foxes, and Crocodiles; but no Travellers mention Camels in this Part of Africa, though they are so numerous to the Northward of the River *Niger*; the Reason whereof may be, that neither hilly nor dirty Countries are proper for these Animals; whereas they are extremely useful in carrying Burdens over sandy Plains and Deserts, and there we meet with great Numbers of them, both in *Africa* and *Asia*.

THERE are several Sorts of wild Cats in *Guinea*, and among the rest a Civit Cat: They have also a Mouse that yields a Kind of Musk. No Animals are more numerous here than Monkeys, of which one Species, *Bosman* assures us, are not much less than

GUINEA. Men. He himself saw one, he says, five Feet high; and these are so bold and impudent, that they will sometimes attack Men: But they have another Sort of Monkeys, coal-black, with white Beards, not above two Feet high, and very pretty: They are all very thievish here, as well as in other Places, plundering Gardens and Corn-Fields, but pretty nice in their Diet, chusing the best of every Kind of Grain and Fruit. The Camelion is also found in this Part of *Africa*; of which Animal it is reported, and not without Grounds, that he frequently changes Colour. I have stood and looked on him a great while, under a Garden Hedge, and I must own, he seemed to me to vary his Colour frequently: It is observed, that the Colour he usually puts on when he is surprized, is a fine Green, spotted Brown, or Yellow; for his ordinary Colour is Grey; and the Skin almost transparent. But *Bosman* observes, that they never change to a Red, nor to some other Colours, though some have affirmed, they always appear to be of the Colour of the Thing that is next them. It is a very small Animal, less than a Rat, but considerably bigger than a Mouse, and will live several Months, (some say Years) without Food; though others are of Opinion, that it catches Flies, as some other Creatures do, by putting out its Tongue, which is almost as long as the Body: But the Flies must light on the Camelion's Tongue if he does catch them, for he is so exceeding slow, that he can overtake nothing by running after it.

Reptiles.

THEIR Serpents are of various Kinds; some of them of a monstrous Size; and though it be very certain, that venomous Reptiles do grow to a great Bigness in all Countries that are hot and moist, I must beg Mr. *Bosman's* Pardon, if I do not believe there are Serpents, that have swallowed Deer and Men. For it is not only incredible, that their Bodies should grow to such a Size as to inclose the Body of a Man; but the Throat of this Animal is so remarkably narrow, that though a Serpent be of very large Dimensions, yet it is with a great deal of

Difficulty, that he gets down a small **GUINEA.** Chicken, or even a Rat: And this *Bosman* himself observes, though he tells the Story of a Serpent's swallowing Men and Beasts; adding, that when he was there, Serpents of two and twenty Feet long were taken, and he believed, in the Inland Country, there might be much bigger: However, he admits that the most venomous Serpents are not a Yard long; and observes, that they are spotted, black, white and yellow. Nor are Serpents only found in the Fields and Woods here, but get into their very Houses and Bed-chambers; which is not much to be wondered at, since one Species of them is worshipped by the Negroes, cherished and used with more Tenderness than they shew to their own Children; and if any one should strike or wound one of these Snakes, the whole Country would rise upon him and pull him to Pieces; the Crime is looked upon to be unpardonable.

THE Toads mentioned by *Bosman*, are as extraordinary in their Dimensions as his Serpents: He relates, that he has seen them as broad as a Plate we eat on, and that he took them for Land Tortoises when he first saw them. I remember another Writer, who says that their Toads at *Bombay*, in the *East-Indies*, are as big as Ducks; but I must confess I never saw any such, and am apt to believe that Author stretched a little, but my Friend *Bosman*, who compares them to Tortoises, has certainly overdone it.

THEY have a Species of Ants in *Guinea* that do incredible Mischief: They will not only get into Beds, and force a Man to get up; but if we may believe them, they will seize upon a Sheep or Fowl, and devour it alive: That they will eat their Way through a thick Wooden Chest in a Night's Time; and the Factors find it very difficult to secure their Goods from them, and Gnats and Flies are the Plague of this and other hot Countries.

THEY have great Variety of Sea and River-Fish, which are the principal Support of the *Europeans*, as well as of the Natives

GUINEA. Natives on the Coast ; for Flesh is neither so cheap, so good, or so wholesome, as their Fish : In their Seas, also, are the

Grampus or small Whale, the Sword-Fish, and the Dog-Fish, which are of no other Use but to make Oil of. GUINEA.

CHAP. V.

Of the Produce of the Soil and Minerals.

Corn and
Plants.

FROM the Animals in *Guinea*, I proceed to give some Account of their Vegetables : They have, in some Places, Rice, Millet, Maize, or *Indian* Corn, in great Abundance ; though there are other Parts of the Country, so subject to Floods, that the Soil bears little except Rice : They have also Yams and Potatoes, which serve the Natives often instead of Bread : And Sugar Canes grow to great Perfection, but are not much cultivated by the Natives ; and the *Europeans* having no more Land than what lies about their Forts and Factories, do not think it worth their while to plant them.

THE Palm-Tree is of infinite Use to the Natives, as they draw Wine from the Tree, and press Oil from its Nuts : These abound more in *Guinea* than in any other Country. Here also is the Cocoa-Nut Tree ; but they do not put it to the many Uses they do in the *East-Indies*, contenting themselves with drinking the Milk of the Cocoa when it is young, or eating the Nuts when they are ripe.

THE Body of the Palm-Tree, at full Growth, is about as thick as a Man's Body, and six Feet in Height ; but from the Trunk, its Branches shoot upwards twenty Feet and more. The Leaves are an Ell long, and about two Inches broad, and terminate in a sharp Point, much like the Sedge that grows by the Side of Ponds ; and these Branches the Natives frequently cover their Huts with. There are a great Variety of Palm-Trees, some of which are not of half the Thickness of others, and the Liquor drawn from them differs in Flavour and Strength.

WHEN they find the Tree old enough to yield a Quantity of Wine, they cut off all its Branches ; and having let it stand a

few Days thus stripped of its Ornaments, they bore a Hole in the thickest Part of the Trunk, in which having placed a hollow Reed or Pipe, the Wine ouzes through it into a Pot set to receive the Liquor, but so slowly, that they do not get above two Quarts in four and twenty Hours ; but this it will do for twenty or thirty Days successively, according to the Goodness of the Plant ; and when it has almost done dropping, they make a Fire at the Bottom of it, which forces out something more : After which the Tree dries and is good for little ; though in other Countries, where they content themselves with drawing small Quantities, it is said, a Tree will last several Years after it is tapped.

THE *Guinea* Pepper is found on the Grain Coast, and grows on a Shrub, in long, slender, red Shells or Pods, separated into four or five Divisions or Cells, and covered by a white Film : It grows also in some Places like rank Grass ; and there is a sort of Pepper here, called *Pimento*, by us *Spanish* Pepper, which grows likewise upon Shrubs of the Height of a Gooseberry Bush, in great Abundance : It is of two Sorts, great and small, both of them at first green, but afterwards red, and the larger inclines to black : The Fruit is hotter than common Pepper, especially the small Sort. There is also a very strong Sort of stinking Tobacco grows on this Coast, which the Negroes smoke ; but so offensive, that a *European* can scarce bear the Smell of it.

THEIR Timber-Trees grow to a prodigious Magnitude, and others are admired for their Beauty, and the fine Shade they afford in this hot Climate : Of the Bodies of some of these Trees hollowed, their Canoes are made : There are others that have

GUINEA. have a very beautiful Grain, streaked red and yellow, and clouded fit for Tables and Cabinets; and others, it is said, fit for Masts and Yards: There is also the Capot-Tree, that bears a sort of Cotton.

Minerals.

Gold, where found.

THEIR Minerals are those of Iron, Copper and Silver; but of Gold it does not appear there are any Mines opened: In the rainy Season, the Water falling in Torrents from the Hills, washes away the Earth; and sometimes Pieces of Rocks are undermined and come rolling down the Stream, which being thus removed, the Cavities where the Gold before lay concealed, are sometimes discovered, and large Pieces of this Mineral picked out of the Holes and Clefts of Rocks or Mountains; but much more is washed down in little Particles, no bigger than Sand, into the Rivers; the former being called Rock-Gold, and the other Gold-Dust; when the Rains abate, therefore, and the dry Season comes on, both Men and Women resort to all the little Streams, and gathering up the Sand in Heaps, put it into Trays and Tubs, where they wash it till all the Earth and Sand is washed clean away; and if there be any Gold, its Weight fixes it at the Bottom of the Tub: This

GUINEA. they continue to do every Day from Morning till Noon; some of them, perhaps, finding the Value of six or seven Shillings, others the Value of Six-pence, and a great many find nothing at all. But the Streams where the Gold is found, are generally at a Distance from the Sea; scarce any of it is to be met with on the Shore, or near the Mouth of the Rivers: Great Part of it comes several hundred Miles out of the Country, being brought down by the Negroes at the Season for Trading, when they expect Shipping upon the Coast. The Mountain or Rock Gold, it is observed, touches better than the Dust; but then there are Abundance of small Stones that adhere to it, and occasion a great Loss in the Melting; and, therefore the Factors chuse rather to purchase the Gold-Dust: As to the rest of their Minerals, I meet with no Account of them; but I must not forget their Salt, which is made by letting the Sea-Water into shallow Pans in the dry Season, till the Sun exhales the Water, and then the Salt is left at the Bottom: They also make a great deal of Salt by boiling the Sea-Water, and furnish the Inland Countries with it.

CHAP. VI.

Of their Traffick and Manufactures.

Trade of the Guinea Coast.

THE four principal Articles of their Traffick, are, 1. Gold. 2. Slaves. 3. Elephant's Teeth; and, 4. Drugs; under which last Article, I comprehend Guinea Grain and Pepper, Civit, Cardomums, Indigo, and Gums of several Kinds, particularly, Gum-Tragant, Wax, and Red Wood.

Gold.

1. **GOLD** is had chiefly on that Part of the Coast called *Guinea Proper*; though there is Gold to be met with in other Places: The same may be said of the *Tooth-Coast* and *Slave-Coast*. There are more of each to be had in the Districts that go under those Names; though some of every Species may be met with from

one End of the *Guinea Coast* to the other, taken in its largest Extent.

THE *European* Merchants or Factors, never go up into the Country to purchase Gold: But the trading Negroes come down to the Forts and Factories, and on board the *European* Ships with it; and are by Christian Instruction, it is said, become very sharp, or rather roguish Traders: It seems we have taught them to mix Copper, and other Ingredients of less Value, both with their Rock-Gold, and Gold-Dust, and they are such exquisite Proficients, that they frequently cheat their Masters, who instructed them in the Mystery: Some Pieces they cast so artfully, that

GUINFA that quite round, of the Thickness of a Shilling, the Piece shall be pure Gold, and perhaps filled up with Copper or Iron : But the common false Mountain Gold is a Mixture of Silver, Copper, and a Proportion of Gold very high-coloured, which makes the Cheat not easily discernible ; for being obliged to receive an infinite Number of little Pieces in a Pound, it is almost impossible to touch every one, and the Metal, looking so well, is scarce suspected : They also tinge Powder of Coral so artificially, that it is impossible to distinguish it any other Way than by the Weight : Of this also they make a Powder resembling Gold-Dust ; but chiefly of the Filings of Copper, to which they give a very good Tincture ; but all this false tinged Metal, in a Month or two, loses its Lustre.

THE Way the Factors take to distinguish true Gold from false, if it be in large Pieces, is to cut it through, which easily discovers what it is, and if the Pieces be small Mountain Gold, they lay them upon a Stone, and beat them with a Hammer ; and as this is not practicable in Gold-Dust, they put the Dust into a Copper Basen, winnowing and blowing it, by which the false Gold flies away, leaving the pure Gold behind. The Value of Gold brought from the *Guinea* Coast, one Year with another, by all the *European* Nations that trade thither, is supposed to amount to the Value of 300,000 Pounds and upwards ; of which the *English* may import one Third, the *Dutch* another, and the *French*, *Portuguese* and *Prussians*, another Third.

Slave Trade. THE Slave-Trade is carried on in much the same Manner the Gold-Trade is : The Negro Factors and Merchants come down to the Coast with their Slaves, agree with the *Europeans* for the Price of them, and the Price of the Goods they are to take in Exchange, and a Ship is soon dispatched if they act fairly. But if a Merchant delivers any Part of his Goods before he has his Slaves, they will make him wait a great while for them, and sometimes not bring them at all, unless the *European* Factor finds some Way to make Reprisals : And

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yet it is found necessary to trust these People ; for as they trade with other Nations beyond them, and have not always Effects to purchase Slaves, they have no Way of getting them, sometimes, unless they can be credited with Goods to go to Market with, and exchange for Slaves in the Inland Country. As *Guinea* has a Multitude of petty Sovereigns, who are frequently at Wars with each other, the Slaves are such as are generally taken in these Wars, not only Men, but Women and Children ; for where they invade a Country with any Success, they carry all the Inhabitants into Captivity. There are, also, a great many others, who are made Slaves for Debt, or for some Misdemeanour, and not only the Debtor, or Criminal himself loses his Liberty, but oftentimes his whole Family, and all that are related to him : And it is said, People sell even their Wives and Children, where they have offended them, while others lessen their Families under an Apprehension that they shall not be able to maintain them ; and if a Famine, or great Scarcity happens, they will sell themselves to one another for Bread : It is reported, that one of the petty Princes upon this Coast, on some small Disgust, sold a Score of his Wives to a Captain of a Ship at once, parting with them with as little Reluctance, as a Grazier does with a Score of Sheep : And, in Times of full Peace nothing is more common than for the Negroes of one Nation to steal those of another, and sell them to the *Europeans*. There have been Instances, also, of Children selling their Fathers and Mothers, when they have been weary of them, and wanted to enjoy what they had. These are the various Ways by which the unhappy Negroes are frequently reduced from flourishing Circumstances to a State of Slavery, and brought down to the Coast to be sold to the Merchants of *Europe*.

THE first Business, after a Ship arrives upon the Coast to trade for Slaves, is, to pay the Duties, and make a Present to the King or Governor of that Part of the Country, for Leave to trade : Then the King's Slaves are to be taken off at almost

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GUINEA.

what Price he pleases to set upon them, before the Merchant is permitted to deal with his Subjects. When the Price is agreed on, the *European* Surgeon views all the Slaves naked, Men, Women and Children; and the grown Men, that are supposed to be above thirty-five Years of Age, are usually excepted to, as are all that have any Lameness, or other Defects, those whose Sight fails them, and such as have the Venereal Disease, or any other Distemper that is not easily cured; and even the Loss of a Tooth is sometimes made an Objection. The Infirm being set aside, the rest are branded with a hot Iron by the Merchant, to distinguish them, and locked up in some Prison, till they can be sent on Board; for the *Europeans* have no Forts or Factories, in many Places where they meet with the greatest Number of Slaves. The Price of an able-bodied Man may be about five Pounds, the Woman a fifth Part less, and the Children in Proportion to their respective Ages: When they are sent on Ship-Board, their former Masters strip them of every Rag, so that the Merchant receives them all perfectly naked; and thus they generally remain till they come to *America*; though as they are packed close together, 600 or 700 in a Ship, Cold is the least of their Hardships. The Decks are divided so that they are forced to lie, or sit double, on the hard Boards, all the Voyage; and all the Men are loaded with Irons, many Attempts having been made, by the Slaves on Board, to kill the Ship's Crew, and run the Ship aground; in which some of them have succeeded: Others have jumped over Board, rather trusting to the Mercy of the Sea, than their White Masters, from an Apprehension, as our Sailors suggest, that they are to be fatted for Slaughter, and devoured by White Men. But there seems to be Reason enough for their attempting to escape, without any such Apprehension. To be carried away from their Country, laid in Irons, and crowded together in dismal dark Holes, where they have not Room to stand, or sit upright, may very well put them upon attempting to escape, if they had no other Views, than the rescuing themselves from these barbarous

GUINEA.

Masters, in whose Service they cannot but expect to live very miserably, when they find themselves so hardly used at first. No Wonder, therefore, that many of them chuse to hazard their Lives, by endeavouring to escape, when Life, in such Circumstances, is more to be dreaded than Death itself; and this is surely such a Traffick as can never be justified or defended.

Our *English* Factors are far from desiring their Slaves to become Christians, lest they should understand that our Religion teaches us to do as we would be done by; and thereupon they should expect to be dealt with like Men, who have the same God, the same great Lord and Master.

IVORY may be had in small Quantities from one end of the *Guinea* Coast to the other; but is met with chiefly in that Part of the Country that has obtained the Name of the Tooth Coast; and probably Abundance of Teeth are brought some Hundreds of Miles out of the Country: There are large Plains, it is said, where Teeth are found in great Plenty, which either belonged to Elephants who died naturally, or were killed by People who did not know the Use of their Teeth; though some have conjectured they shed their Teeth and renew them again; which if they do, it must be at a very advanced Age; for a full grown Tooth or Tush (of which they have but two that grow out of their Jaws, and turn up like a Horn) weighs sometimes upwards of 100 Weight, and ordinarily fifty or sixty Pounds: But whether they shed their Teeth or not, and to what Age these monstrous Animals live, is very uncertain; all that we know of their Age is, that in *India*, where they tame Elephants, and use them for travelling, and in their Wars, they live to a very great Age; having continued in some Families for several Generations, and the Proprietors only know, that their Fathers and Grandfathers were possessed of them.

THE last Article of Trade is the *Guinea* Pepper, Wax and Drugs, which are had chiefly upon the Grain Coast; but what Quantity of these, or of Teeth, are brought from *Guinea*, is uncertain: Only a late Writer computes, that the *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Danes*,

Guinea Pepper and Drugs.

GUINEA. *Danes and Brandenburgers*, export from *Europe* to *Africa*, in the whole, about the Value of 200,000 Pounds in Goods; and that they bring from thence annually in Gold, Slaves, Ivory, Pepper, and Drugs, the Value of 3,000,000; and that the *Portuguese* are possessed of such vast Territories and Tracts of Land upon the Eastern as well as the Western Coast of *Africa*, that they trade for as much as all the rest of the *European* Nations put together, in Slaves and Teeth.

Goods ex-
ported to
Guinea.

THE Goods, which the *Europeans* carry to *Africa*, and barter for Gold, Slaves, and the rest of the Commodities above mentioned, are chiefly these, *viz.* Callicoes, Cottons, Linen and Woollen Stuffs, Serges, Perpetuanas, wrought Iron, Pewter and Bras; such as Swords, Knives, Hatchets, Nails, Hammers, Pewter-Dishes, Plates, Pots and Cups, Bras-Pots, Kettles, and other Household Utensils; Fire-Arms, Powder, Shot, Bras and Glass-Toys, Beads, Bugles and Cowries, or Blackamoors Teeth, with Brandy, Spirits and Tobacco. The Bras Ware, it is said, the Negroes are infinitely fond of, and will purchase almost at any Rate; and wrought Pewter, Iron and Lead, are good Articles. There are great Quantities of Powder, Shot, Arms, Cloathing, Liquor and Furniture also sent from *Europe* annually, for the Use of the *European* Forts and Factories there.

Artificers in
Guinea.

As to their Manufactures, every Tribe or Family, almost, make their own Tools, Instruments and Utensils: They are all Smiths, Carpenters, and Masons, building their own Houses, or Huts, with Wood and Clay, and thatching with Reeds, or Palmeto Branches: They also make their own Arms; such as Darts, Arrows, Lances and Broad-Swords; but their Fire-Arms, Gunpowder and Bullets, they purchase of the *Europeans*: They also make their Instruments of Husbandry, and several Household Utensils. It is with a surprising Dexterity they form and polish their Swords and Heads of Darts and Spears, considering the few poor Tools they work with: Their Anvil is only a flat Stone; and, till the *Europeans* taught them the Use of Hammers, another Stone

supplied the Place of them: But their **GUINEA.** Smiths Bellows, it seems, have three Pipes or Snouts, which blow up a Fire very suddenly, and are said to be an Invention of the Natives.

THE Watermen and Fishermen are Fishermen. but one Tribe, and are very numerous upon the Coast; 800, or perhaps 1000 of them, going out a fishing at once: They have Hoops, Harping-Irons and Nets, and all the Implements that *European* Fishermen use; and every Canoe, or Boat, is but one Piece, made out of the Body of some large Tree; the largest thirty Feet long, and six broad: These the *Europeans* hire to carry their Merchandize to and from their Ships, and along the Coast from one Factory to another; but they have a lesser Sort. they use in fishing. Their Canoes, according to their Size, are rowed by two, three, seven, nine, eleven, and sometimes fifteen Watermen; for where there are more than two, you have always an odd Number, because one of them steers the Boat. Instead of Oars, they row with an Instrument fashioned like one of our Shovels, with which they push themselves along, looking the same Way they row, and move exceeding swift; and as these Boats are only a large Piece of Timber scooped hollow, there is no sinking them; for, if they are overfet, and turned Bottom upwards, as they frequently are, by the great Surf and swelling Seas upon this Coast, still the Vessel floats upon the Waves; and the Watermen, swimming like so many Spaniels, turn their Canoes, and get into them again, arriving safe ashore, frequently when the *Europeans* they carry, and all their Goods are lost.

As the Negroes have two Harvests in the Year, great Part of their Time is taken up in digging, planting Rice, and sowing Millet and Maize, or *Indian* Corn, and planting Yams and Potatoes; but the Husbandry is left almost entirely to the Women: And, except their Fisheries, their Carpenters and Smiths Work, the Women go through the Drudgery of every thing: Their Wives dig up the Ground, sow, plant, make their Cloaths and Mats, brew their Beer, and dress their Food; while the Husband

Their Husbandry.

Managed by the Women.

GUINEA. Husband loiters away his Time, and does scarce any one Thing towards the Support of the Family ; so that the more Wives a Man has, the richer he is in *Guinea*, and the easier his Circumstances are : And some of the Negroes on the Coast, it is said, make Money of their Wives, by letting them out to others that can pay for their Favours. They make but little Distinction between their Wives and their Slaves.

SOME Parts of the Country produce only Rice, and others only Millet : But the Soil yields them such plentiful Crops, that they need never have a Scarcity, if they were not the most improvident People in the World ; they never lay up any Stores. When they have a plentiful Crop of Rice, the *European* Shipping sometimes take it off their Hands, and before the next Harvest they are starving : They seldom consider what they shall want themselves, when they meet with a good Market for their Grain, insomuch, that they have been obliged to sell their Wives, Children, and Slaves, to the *Europeans* for Food, or they would have been starved ; and this in Years when they have had plentiful Crops.

Home-Trade
of the Negroes.

As to the Traffick of the Negroes among themselves, it consists either in carrying the Corn and other Produce of the respective Maritime Countries, from one Place to another along the Coast, in their large Canoes, as there happens to be a Demand for it ; or in bartering and exchanging Goods with one another on Shore. Those near the Coast exchange the Merchandize they get of the *Europeans*, with those of the most distant Countries, for Gold, Slaves, and Elephants Teeth, which Foreigners take off their Hands, furnishing them with new Supplies of *European* Goods ; and with these they go to Market in the inland Countries again.

The Beginning
of the
Guinea
Trade.

THE *Portuguese* were the first that discovered the South-West Shores of *Africa* in the sixteenth Century, as has been related already, and having enjoyed the Trade thither, without a Rival, for 100 Years, the *English*, in the sixteenth Century, sent several Ships to the Coast of *Guinea*, where, in Imitation of the *Portuguese*, they exchanged Toys and Trifles with the Negroes

for Gold, and made very advantageous Returns : But the *Portuguese* building Forts upon the Coast, and keeping the Natives in a Sort of Subjection, that they could not trade with Freedom with any other People, the Negroes invited the *English* to settle among them ; and, for some small Consideration, assigned them Places to erect Forts and Factories upon, that they might be able to protect their own Trade as well as that of the Natives, from the Insults and Encroachments of the *Portuguese* ; and the *Dutch* falling upon the *Portuguese* Settlements about the same Time, deprived them of their Capital Fort of *Elmina*, and, at length, drove them from all their Settlements on the Gold Coast.

SINCE the *African* Trade has been laid open, it has vastly increased : If the *English* traded for 5000 or 6000 Slaves upon this Coast, when the separate Traders were excluded, it was no sooner laid open, but (according to *Gee*) they traded for 30,000 or 40,000, and so in Proportion in other Articles. But there were some Gentlemen not only for supporting that Company, and the Settlements on the Gold Coast, but for sending such a Forcethither, as might make us Masters of the Country, and possessors of the Gold Mines. They observed also, that this being about the same Latitude as the Islands where the Cloves, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon grow, in the *East-Indies*, all those Spices might be propagated here.

BUT, as to our possessing and monopolizing the Gold of *Guinea*, I doubt this would require a greater Force than ever it will be thought proper to send thither : For not only the Natives, who look upon those Mountains as sacred, and therefore never pretend to break into them, would unanimously oppose such an Attempt ; but would be joined by the *Dutch*, and the rest of the *European* Nations, who have Forts there, it being their mutual Interest to prevent such a Monopoly. We see those who were about to attempt something of this Nature in the Reign of King *Charles II.* found they should meet with such Opposition both from the *European* Nations, and the Natives, that they thought fit to desist, and laid aside the Project : And after all

GUINEA.

On the Project of possessing the Gold Mines.

GUINEA. it is a Question whether there be any such Mines here, or any where else. As to planting the fine Spices here, I very much Question whether Cloves or Nutmegs could be transplanted: We have no Instance of their growing any where but in the *East-Indies*, where they were first found: The Cinnamon, indeed, has been transplanted from *Ceylon*, and will thrive here. But, as it will probably grow in other Parts of *Africa*, as well as on the Gold Coast, it would be better to make the Experiment in some other Part of *Africa*, where such a Plantation would be less liable to be disputed: And, after all, I am afraid the Cinnamon would degenerate on being transplanted. The Tree might appear as well to the Eye; but the Spice, possibly, would

On planting
the fine Spi-
ces here.

not be so good: For there are a great many **GUINEA.** Cinnamon-Trees upon the Coast of *Malabar*, very near *Ceylon*, where the best Cinnamon grows, and the Trees seem to flourish as well as in that Island; and yet it is but a bastard Cinnamon they produce, and never used where that of *Ceylon* can be had: And as for transplanting Tea and Coffee thither, which the same Gentlemen propose, there is yet no Instance of Tea growing any where, but in *China* and *Japan*: Coffee, indeed, the *Dutch* have raised in *Batavia*; but, I am informed, it is not comparable to that of *Arabia*. All which being duly weighed, I believe the *British* Court will never sacrifice the Lives of so many Men, as such an Acquisition must cost, upon such romantic Views.

CHAP. VII.

Of their Government.

The Princes
and States of
Guinea.

IN *Guinea* there are some Sovereign Princes, whose Dominions are very extensive, Monarchs rich, powerful, and arbitrary; limited by no Laws, or any other Restraints: And there are a Multitude of others, to whom the *Dutch*, and other *Europeans*, have given the Name of Kings, whose Dominions do not exceed the Bounds of an *English* Parish, and whose Power and Revenues are proportionably mean. But the latter seem to me to be no more than particular Clans or Tribes, whose Chiefs are permitted to bear some Resemblance to Princes, to administer Justice in their respective Districts, and make War upon one another, when they apprehend themselves injured by any Neighbour. But these are, in Reality, all subject to some of the superior Monarchs first mentioned, and no better than their Vassals, obliged to attend them in their Wars, to quarter their Soldiers, and to submit to such Duties and Impositions as are imposed upon them. We find, indeed, the *Dutch* Factors on this Coast, boasting that they are sometimes served by the Sons of Kings, and retain them in their Pay, in the

Quality of Footmen: But they might as well be proud of being served by the Son of a Petty Constable. The Vanity of the *Dutch* may easily be perceived, when they give themselves these Airs, as well as the Hatred and Contempt they have for all Kings. One Reason of their denominating every little Officer a King, is to shew that the High and Mighty Brutes have Kings subject to them. They formerly brought some such Petty-Princes from the *East-Indies*, and confined them in a barren Island near the *Cape*, were they were forced to work, and make Lime for the *Dutch India* Company, who, in Derision of Kings, gave this wretched Place the Name of *King-Island*; and, I do not doubt but they would serve all the Monarchs upon Earth in the same Manner, if they had them in their Power; though if it be true, that the same Word in the Negro Language signifies a King, and the Governor of a Village of twenty Huts, they have the more Colour for giving the Title of Kings to both. But the *Dutch* relate farther, that there are some Republicks on the *Guinea* Coast like theirs in *Holland*, and

particularly

GUINEA. particularly two, near their Capital Fort of *Las Minas* or *D'Elmina*: But of these I shall treat, after I have shewn in what State the great Monarchs on this Coast live; and particularly, the King of *Fidah*, or *Whidah*. This Prince, in the Words of one of the *Dutch* Factors, is feared and revered by his Subjects as a Demi-God, who always appear in his Presence, either kneeling, or prostrate on the Ground: When they attend him in the Morning, they prostrate themselves before the Gate of his Palace, kiss the Earth three Times, and clapping their Hands together, use some Expressions that look more like the Adoration of some Deity, than Compliments paid to an earthly Prince; and they even tremble at the Sight of him: He has his Viceroys, Governors, Generals, and other Officers, as *European* Princes have, of whom, he constantly maintains 4000 or 5000 with Meat and Drink; some of whom frequently are permitted to eat in his Presence. But no Person whatever is permitted to see his Majesty eat, or to know in what Part of the Palace he sleeps, unless his Wives, of whom the King seldom has less than 1000. These continually surround him: They are his Life-Guards, and frequently sent on his Embassies, and employed in executing such Commands and Sentences as seem much more proper for Men; as to punish Criminals, pull down their Houses, and the like. *Bosman* relates, that a little before his Arrival at *Whidah*, a Negro Officer of his Acquaintance having been unjustly accused to the King, Orders were issued to demolish his House, and destroy all that he had: Of which the Man having received some Notice, when a Detachment of 200 or 300 of the King's Wives came to execute the Sentence, they found him placed near a Heap of Gunpowder, with a lighted Match in his Hand, professing his Innocence, but threatening to blow both them and himself up, if they did not give him Time to represent his Case to the King; which being agreed to, he had the good Fortune to convince his *Fidai*an Majesty of his Innocence, and to get the Sentence reversed.

GUINEA. WHEN the King goes abroad also, 500 or 600 of his Wives run before him, or attend him; he has not, it is said, a single Man in his Train; but he spends the greatest Part of his Time at Home in his Palace, administering Justice to his Subjects, and transacting Affairs of State, or conversing with the *European* Factors or Merchants, who find him, usually, in a stately Hall of Audience, richly habited in Gold and Silver Stuff: His Wives, also, when they attend him, are richly clothed and adorned with Gold, Coral, and glittering Trifles, especially their Hair; and though the King never eats before Company, it is said he will drink very plentifully both with the *Europeans* and his own Subjects.

THE chief Magistrates under the King, ^{Their Nobility.} are the Cabiceros, whom he consults in State Affairs, and concerning Peace and War; and by these, he usually administers Justice to the People. Travellers make two Classes of Nobility in every Government in *Guinea*: 1. The Cabiceros last mentioned, who are the Grandees of every Kingdom or State. 2. The inferior Nobility, an Order of Knights, who being possessed of considerable Fortunes, either by Descent or Purchase, and having obtained some Reputation in their respective Countries, are allowed to have seven Trumpets, or hollow Elephants Teeth, sounded before them, when they go abroad.

THOUGH there be no written Laws in *Guinea*, ^{Laws.} they have particular Punishments appropriated to certain Crimes by Custom. Murder is usually punished with Death, if the Person killed was a Free-Man; but for the Murder of a Slave, a Fine only is exacted. Adultery is also punished with Death, where it is committed with any of the King's Wives, or the Wife of a Great Man.

THIEVERY is usually punished by a heavy Fine, and the Restitution of the stolen Goods; and if the Offender has nothing to pay, he is either punished with Death, or becomes a Slave to the injured Person: And so in Debt, where the Party is insolvent, himself, his Wife and Children are liable

Weapons used by the Gold-Coast Negros. from BARBOT &c.

