

ing N. N. W. *Saturday* 24th, in the  
*Cemelli*. Morning the Wind N. W. fail'd N. E.  
 1697. and at Night with a Gale at W. S. W.  
 stood E. N. E. This Day we saw another large piece of a Tree in the Sea. At Night it blew a Storm at W. with a rowling Sea, and we saw *Santelmo* on the Round a third time. *Sunday* 25th, held the same Course, but began to be out of hopes of seeing the *Senas*, or Weeds, tho' we were run as many Leagues as the Pilots had calculated would bring us near Land. A violent Wind with Hail beat the Ship, but at the same time drove it on a great Rate. The Wind still rising, after Noon we steer'd N. E. and by E. to discover Land, or the *Senas* or Weeds. At Night we run E. N. E. and E. S. E. the Pilot altering his Course as the Wind chang'd. The Storm lasted all Night, the Sea running so high, and beating with such fury, that twelve Men could hardly Manage the Helm. At Mid-night the Light *Santelmo* appear'd the fourth time above the Main-Mast; but the Storm continu'd at West. *Monday* 26th, held on our Course E. and E. N. E. with a boisterous Sea, but made much way. The lat 37 deg. 15 min. *Tuesday* 27th, the fury of the Storm began to abate, after it had toil'd us for three Days, tho' we ran before the Wind; which now coming to S. W. we stood E. The lat. 37 deg. 45 min. At Night there blew a Storm which oblig'd the Pilot to back his Main-Sail, tho' the Wind was fair. *Wednesday* 28th, the Wind blowing furiously at S. W. we ran E. and by S. the lat. 37 deg. 20 min. For fear of being Ashore we lay by all Night. *Thursday* 29th, the Wind continu'd in the same Place, but not so violent, with much Rain. The Wind came to N. W. and then to S. W. so we ran to E. *Friday* 30th, we held the same Course. The lat. 37 deg. 16 min. but the Wind at Night coming to S. W. we steer'd E. and by N. with much Rain.

*Saturday* the first of *December* we held the same Course, the Wind at first being South, and afterwards S. W. That Day a Sailer dy'd, and was presently thrown over Board; being the first we lost, notwithstanding all our Sufferings. There was no other Distemper among us but a raging Itch, caus'd by the Salt Meat. *Sunday* 2d, steer'd upon the same Point, the Wind at South, and afterwards at S. W. *Monday* 3d, the lat. 38 deg. we stood East, and then S. E. the Wind at W. This Day we saw other

signs of Land, which was still distant from us, tho' we made much way. It rejoic'd all Aboard to see a very long Weed, with a Root like an Onion; which they said had been pull'd up from the Mouth of some River, by the violence of the Sea. Hereupon the Sailers (according to Custom) having Power so to do, took the Bell and carry'd it to the Prow; and the Judges they chose of their Court (call'd in Jest the Court of *Senas*, or of Signs) made Proclamation to try the Officers of the Ship. *Te Deum* was Sung, and all Persons congratulated one another with the sound of Drums and Trumpets, as if we had been in our Port, whereas we were then 700 Leagues from it. This unseasonable Rejoicing is caus'd by that long and dreadful Voyage of above 3000 Leagues; which makes them think themselves in the Port, when they have 700 Leagues to it. The Sailer, who first saw the Weed, had a Chain of Gold given him by the Captain, and at least fifty Pieces of Eight by the Passengers, and others. It now appear'd that the Pilots had mistaken above 200 Leagues in their Accounts. That Night we were Becalm'd, and upon *Tuesday* Morning it blew gently at South, which made us stand East. Mass was Sung in Thanksgiving, and indeed it was a great Mercy that the Wind had for twenty Days blown hard right a Stern of us; for the Pilots had not manag'd it so, well lying upon the Tack between North and South, without advancing on our way. That Day we saw a Fish the *Spaniards* call *Lobillo*, with a Head and Ears like a Dog, and a Tail like that they Paint the Mairmaids with; and with it another Weed like a Sugar Cane, with a large Root. These being both signs of Land we alter'd our Course from E. to S. E. and by E. and thus fell off from the Land to make it more to Southward, as is generally practis'd when they meet the *Senas*, or Weeds. At Night the S. W. blew harder. By reason of the great Rain that fell, the Judges put off holding their Court till *Wednesday* the 5th, but the bad Weather would not allow of it then. We steer'd E. S. E. because the Wind was come to S. S. E. Abundance of *Lobillos* were seen, as also of the Weeds before mention'd, call'd *Porras*, with fresh Roots, several Spans in length. The Wind coming up contrary at Night we lay by.

*Thursday* 6th, we steer'd S. E. and by E. the Wind S. S. W. which afterwards came to W. S. W. the Rain, and dull Wea-





Gemelli  
1697.

Comical  
Trial.

Weather continuing, and a boisterous Sea. At Night the Wind being contrary we lay by. *Friday* 7th, in the Morning dy'd another sick Man who was thrown Over-board. About Noon we sail'd S. E. and S. E. and by E. the Wind being S. S. W. A Canopy being set up for the Sailers Court of *Senas*, or Signs, after Dinner the two *Oydores*, or Judges, and the President took their Seats, being Clad after a Ridiculous manner. They began with the Captain of the *Galeon*, chief Pilot, under Pilot, Master, Mate, and other Officers of the Ship; and after them proceeded to the Trial of the Passengers. The Clerk read every Man's Indictment; and then the Judges pass'd Sentence of Death, which was immediately bought off with Money, Chocolate, Sugar, Bisket, Flesh, Sweetmeats, Wine, and the like. The best of it was, That he who did not Pay immediately, or give good Security, was laid on with a Rope's End, at the least Sign given by the President Tarpaulin. I was told a Passenger was once kill'd Aboard a *Galeon* by Keel-haling him; for no Words or Authority can check or persuade a whole Ship's Crew. I did not escape being Try'd, it being laid to my Charge that I Eat too much of the Fish they call *Cachorre-tas*. The Sport lasted till Night; and then all the Fines were divided among the Sailers, and Grummetts, according to Custom. The lat. this Day was found to be 37 deg. 50 min.

*Saturday* 8th, the Wind being at W. we sail'd S. E. and then the Wind growing Scant we steer'd E. S. E. At Night we lay by, the Wind being contrary. *Sunday* 9th, the Wind blowing very hard at S. W. we steer'd S. E. The lat. was 37 deg. 38 min. That Night we held on our Course S. S. E. for fear of Land; because there had been seen some Snakes in the Sea, brought out of the Rivers by the Tide. *Monday* 10th, steer'd S. E. with the Wind at West. The lat. 37 deg. 10 min. for the Sails being bad the *Galeon* made little way. All that Night we lay by; as also *Tuesday* 11th, the Wind being contrary. Here our Mizzen-Sail was put up, which had been taken down at the *Embocadero*, or Mouth of the Channel among the *Philippine* Islands. We did not make any way till *Wednesday* 12th, when we stood E. S. S. and E. and by S. to discover Land. The Anchors were also taken up which had been some Months bury'd in the Hold. The lat. was 37 deg. This Day one of

those Weeds call'd *Borras* was taken up, 25 Spans long, as thick as a Man's Arm towards the Root, and as small as a Finger at the other end. It was hollow within, like an Onion run to Seed, the Root, as has been said, resembling it, at the smallest end. From the thick part there grew out long Leaves, after the manner of Sea Grass, two Fingers broad, and about six Spans in length, all equally long, and of a yellowish Colour. Some question'd whether the thick, or the thin end were the Root; for not considering the nature of Weeds that grow in the Water, they could not persuade themselves, that the thick part being the top of the Plant could bear up; notwithstanding they saw the Shells of Fishes sticking to the small end; for this Plant grows on the Rocks under Water. Indeed it is the strangest of any I have seen in so many Countries I Travell'd. I tasted, and found it not Unfavorly; and some Sailers put it into Vinegar to Eat it. At Night, instead of gaining we lost Ground, the Ships Head lying West for fear of Land. *Thursday* 13th, we again steer'd S. E. and by E. with a S. W. Wind, all the Anchors being ready, to make use of them in time of Need. After Noon the Wind came to N. N. W. and therefore we run that Night S. E. *Friday* 14th, holding the same Course with the same Northerly Wind, we discover'd to the Eastward in the lat. of 36 deg. the Island of St. Catherine, twelve Leagues distant from the Continent, and a little beyond the Bay of *Toque*. Here are five small Islands, and St. Catherine's is the largest, and inhabited by Savage Indians. Any Man may guess what a joyful Sight this was to us; after having seen nothing for so many Months but Sky and Water. The lat. was found to be 36 deg. 4 min. Towards Evening we perceiv'd the afore-said Island of St. Catherine was longish, we having sail'd along one side of it. *Saturday* 15th, we again saw Land steering S. E. and by S. on a calm Sea, as it is always observ'd to be near the Coast. The Wind coming to N. W. blew harder, we being in the lat. of 35 deg. 11 min. This Day the few Cannon the Ship had were taken out of the Hold to be placed on their Carriages; as also the Pieces to make the new Boat instead of that we turn'd Adrift. A fair stiff Gale continuing at Night N. W. we sail'd S. E. and by S. and so continu'd all *Sunday*. Every Body began to take Heart with the Hopes of being speedily deliver'd





*Gemelli.* ver'd from so many Sufferings, and particularly from stinking Provisions, which began to breed Diseases. The lat. upon Observation was found to be 33 deg. 49 min. *Monday* 17th, we steer'd the same Course, with the Wind at W. the lat. 32 deg. 27 min. About Night, one of the Pilots two Mates dy'd, when by reason of his Robust Constitution, he least expected Death; so that with much difficulty he was persuaded to make his Confession, but a few Hours before he expir'd.

*Tuesday* 18th, all the Masses having been said for the dead Man, and other Rites perform'd, he was thrown into the Sea, with an Earthen Vessel ty'd to his Feet. We sail'd S. E. with a N. W. Wind. The lat. 31 deg. 10 min. The same day another Sailer dy'd. The same Wind continuing. *Wednesday* 19th, we held on the same Course, and they work'd at the Boat, the stillness of the Sea giving way to it. This Night dy'd the second Captain of the Galeon, whom the Spaniards call *Capitan de mar y guerra*, the Chief Commander being call'd by the great Name of General, he dy'd of the Disease call'd, *Berben*. Tho' there be no Souldiers aboard the Galeon, yet the Governor of *Manila*, besides the Commander in chief, call'd General, as I said before, appoints a Major, a Captain, and a Royal Ensign; who, have these Titles without any Command at all. When the Galeon returns to *Manila*, it carries 250 or 300 Souldiers, under 15, or 16 Captains, who buy those Commissions for the Honour; but as soon as they come to *Manila*, are reform'd, as the *Neapolitans* are serv'd when they go to *Flanders* or *Milan*. There are two dangerous Diseases in this Voyage, more especially as they draw near the Coast of *America*; one is the aforesaid *Berben*, which swells the Body, and makes the Patient dye talking. The other is call'd the *Dutch Disease*, which makes all the Mouth sore, putrifies the Gums, and makes the Teeth drop out. The best Remedy against it, is going ashore. This is no other but the Sea Scurvy. The same Wind continu'd. *Thursday* 20th, and we steer'd S. E. and by E. so that by break of day, we found our selves opposite to the Island *Cenizas*, ten Leagues distant from the Continent, and Coast close under it. The length of it, is about eleven Leagues, and the breadth four, and in some Places six, but it is naked of Trees, and unpeopled. Then we left the Island of *Guadalupe* on

our right Hand, to Westward; which the Galeons generally make, because it is far from the Continent. After saying five Masses for the dead Captain, he was cast into the Sea. The lat. was found to be 29 deg. 9 min. and we steer'd S. E. and by S. Next we discover'd the Island *Cerro*, 17 Leagues distant from the Continent. It is 36 Leagues in compass, and two high Promontories at its Extremities, make it resemble a Saddle. At Night we alter'd our Course, for fear of being foul in the Island; yet we perceiv'd in the Dark, we were very near it, which put us into some fear, so we tack'd about to West and by N. standing almost back. *Friday* 21st, we found ourselves opposite to the same Island, and the Wind blowing at North, we steer'd S. E. we found we had but 28 deg. of lat. The same Wind held all Night, and on *Saturday* 22d in the Morning, the Wind at N. N. W. we sail'd S. E. the lat. 26 deg. 35 min. *Sunday* 23d held the same Course, with the same Wind, the lat. 25 deg. 19 min. and then we steer'd S. E. and by S. *Monday* 24th, the Wind being N. W. (which is frequent those Months on that Coast) we sail'd S. E. to make the Land, which lies N. W. and S. E. from *Acapulco*, to Cape *Mendocino*. The same day Proclamation was made by beat of Drum, to discover all Goods that were out of the Hold, for them to Pay the King's Duties for the Galeon. *Tuesday* 25th, five Masses were said after Midnight, in Honour of the Nativity of our Lord. We still steer'd E. S. E. to discover Land. The lat. 23 deg. 56 min. Having fir'd ten Cannon, and settled them in their Places, all Persons had Muskets given them, to defend our selves against Enemies, that are often met on the Coast of *California*. At Sun-set we discover'd Land, but at a great distance, so that we held on our Course at Night, with the same N. W. Wind. The same we did on *Wednesday* 26th, coasting along a high Country, opposite to Cape *St. Luke*, the Current driving us on towards *Acapulco*. This Day we pass'd out of the Temperate into the *Torrid Zone*, for upon Observation, we found 23 deg. 23 min. lat. and consequently we began to feel the heat. All Night the Wind shifted, till it forced us to Steer N. E. and after that it fell altogether. *Thursday* 27th, the Wind being W. we steer'd S. S. E. because we discover'd a high Land near on the East side, beyond Cape *St. Luke*. The lat. 23 deg.

Two Diseases.





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23 deg. 10 min. Friday 28th, about break of Day we found our selves directly oppolite to Cape St. Luke, which may be call'd a bald Promontory, because there is no sign of any Trees on it. The lat. of it, is 22 deg. 35 min. and there is a small Island close to the Point.

California.

In the Year 1595 the Galeon St. Augustin, which was cast away in the Port de los Reyes, was sent to discover this Land, as yet unknown. In 1602, the Count de Monterey, who then Govern'd New Spain, by His Majesties Command, sent thither Sebastian Biscaino, with two Ships and a Tender. He sail'd from the Port of Acapulco, and having discover'd all the Coast, as far as Cape Mendocino, and the Neighbouring Islands, made a Sea Cart of the whole. This Cart I saw, with the Journal belonging to it, for one of the Pilots Mates had it; and there I read, that he had talk'd with Savage Indians, in several Places, and found them well Temper'd, Loving, and some of them inclinable to entertain Friendship with the Spaniards; which made them invite the People aboard the Ships to their Huts, about Port Monterey, in the lat. of 37 deg. That he found the same Inclination in the Inhabitants of the small Islands on the Coast; but that the Spaniards must be upon their Guard against the Indians of the Bay of St. Quintin, in the lat. of 32 deg. and against those who live along the Shore, in the lat. of 27 deg. because they are Warlike and Faithless. The Religious Man who writes this Account, says, the aforementioned Port of Monterey has Water enough; and that about it, there is Timber to build Ships, and for other uses; that there is plenty of Game on the Neighbouring Mountains, that is, Bares, Deer, and other Beasts, and of Wild Fowl in the Plain, as also of Ducks in the Lakes; that six Leagues N. W. of the Port, there is a rapid River, which has at least 7 Fathom Water, and another like it in the lat. of 41 deg. whose Current is so strong, that they could not get up it with all their Sails abroad. He also reckons the aforementioned Port de los Reyes, where the Galeon St. Augustin was lost, a good one; that of D. Gaspar in the lat. of 38, and others that have Water enough; giving an Account of their depth or shallowness. He gives other particulars, which not belonging to our Journal, but to the Pilots of those Parts, I shall forbear to set down. I shall only observe, what I

think most Strange, which is, that in those same Ports, there is such abundance of good Fish (besides the Whales out at Sea) that with a Hook in a day, a good Vessel might be stor'd, or almost loaded. The Inhabitants of those Parts use Canooes, or Boats, like those of the Marian Islands, as well for Pearl, as for other Fishing. Those that inhabit along the Coast of that Streight, which separates California from the Continent, use Boats made of small pieces of Wood bound together, call'd by the Spaniards Balsas, that is, Floats. They are safe on them, being excellent Swimmers; nor do they value half their Body being in the Water, because they go naked, covering only their Privities with Barks of Trees, and therefore are not afraid of wetting their Cloaths. Ashore they lye, where Night overtakes them. In Winter they warm the Ground with Fire, and putting away the Coals, lie down in the hot Ashes. They have several Languages; and among them some are Mortal Enemies, on account of their Savage Jurisdiction. Their Weapons are long Spears, with the Points of Wood hardned at the Fire; and Arrows headed with Flint. They eat raw Fish, and exchange Pearls, in which all that Coast abounds, and the more because the Fishery is forbid the Spaniards, and Conquer'd Indians, for Knives and other Trifles, having no Knowledge of Mony. The Author of the aforesaid account, says nothing of the Religion of these People, or of the Product of the Earth, as things not belonging to the Profession of a Sailer. But we are told they are Idolaters, like all the rest, and that they live upon what they kill, upon Roots, Herbs, and Indian Figs, call'd Pitaxayas, or Tunas, whereof there is great Plenty in the Country. These Ships spent some Months in their Voyage to Cape Mendocino (lying in the lat. of 41 deg. 20 min. whose top is bare of Trees, and always cover'd with Snow) where many of his Men dy'd, and the rest came away Sick, being pierced by the violent Cold. Thus they were forced to turn back from the aforesaid Cape, tho' they saw another at some distance, which they call'd Cabo Blanco, or White Cape, set down in the Maps, in the lat. of 43 deg. In the Year 1684 the Marques de la Laguna, or of the Lake, Governing New Spain, with the general applause of all Men, two other Ships with a Tender were sent thither, with several Millioners aboard, to draw those





those People out of the Darkness of Idolatry. They kept within Cape St. Luke in the lat. of 22 deg. and entering the Streight between it and the Continent run up 182 Leagues to 29 deg. of lat. where finding the Streight but 7 Leagues over, they turn'd back for fear of the Flats and Currents, which ran very strong in that Narrow. From the violence of these Currents they concluded that the Streight has a Communication with the North Sea, and that *California* is an Island. But on the other side the Flats, the want of Water, and narrowness of the Channel, shew there is no Passage much further, and that *California* is part of the Continent. They add, That this Continent Borders upon Great Tartary; and the Jesuits of *Peking*, *Macao*, and *Canton*, told me, That whilst *F. Martin Martinez* was Missioner at *Peking*, a Christian Woman of *Mexico* was brought thither a Slave, who going to him to Confession, and being ask'd how she came to be a Slave, said she had been made a Slave in her Infancy in *Mexico*, and that she was carry'd thence by Land into the Great Tartary, and lastly into *China*: Moreover, that in so long a Journey she had been carry'd in a Boat, but that only to cross over some Streight at farthest, not above two Days Sail over. This is suppos'd to be the Streight of *Aynan*; through which some will say a Dutch Ship sail'd out of the South into the North Sea. The Ships returning Anchor'd in the Bay and Port of *St. Barnaby*, where having built some Huts on the Shore, the poor *Indians* came to them rather to satisfy their corporal Hunger, than to cure the Distemper of their Souls. They devour'd all the *Spaniards* gave them; but refus'd Cloaths to cover their Nakedness. Aboard our *Galeon* was a Religious Man of the Order of *St. John de Dios*, who had been Aboard one of those Ships. He told me, the King's Design had no Success, because the Commadore spent five Months to no purpose at the aforesaid Cape; but to his own Benefit, exchanging Trifles with those Wretches for good Pearls; that the *Indians* brought no other Provisions, but Fish, which they eat Raw, Roots, and Herbs. That before he went off, the Commadore, to revenge the Death of a Grummet kill'd by those Barbarians, loaded a Cannon with Partridge Shot, and when those Wretches came to gather up the Scraps the *Spaniards* had left, he fir'd it upon them, killing two, and wounding several others.

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So that it is not to be question'd, that if any other *Europeans* should resort to those Parts, they would be ill receiv'd.

We steer'd next S. E. before a small Gale at N. W. to cross over the Streight of *California*. *Saturday* 29th, we steer'd S. E. and by E. with the Wind at N. W. and lost sight of Land. The lat. 21 deg. 32 min. Then we stood E. S. E. and made good way, at Night the Wind blowing hard at North. *Sunday* 30th, the Wind was quite laid, and afterwards blew gently at N. N. E. The lat. 20 deg. 45 min. Finding that the Current had carry'd the Ship too far from Land driving it to the Southward, we stood E. S. E. with but little Wind. For this reason on *Monday* 31st, we did not come upon the three little Islands call'd *Las tres Marias*, that is, the three *Maries*, as was expected, our *Galeon* being 40 Leagues from Cape St. Luke, and 20 from Cape *Corrientes*, which make the Mouth of the Streight of *California*. The three aforesaid Islands are ten Leagues from the Mouth of the Streight bearing N. E. and S. W. from it. They have good Trees and Water, abundance of Game, and Salt Pits; for which reason the *English* and *French* Pyrates who have pass'd through the Streight of *Magellan* to Rob upon the South Sea, have sometimes Winter'd there. We found the lat. 20 deg. 24 min. At Night there was but little Wind.

*Tuesday* the first Day of *January*, and of the New Year 1698, we were again Becalm'd, and there appear'd abundance of *Lobillos* about the Ship turning up their Tails and Paws in the Air like *Juglers Dogs*. We took five good *Tortoises*, whose Flesh was exactly like Beef; but not so Savory as ours in *Europe*. The lat. was 20 deg. 11 min. The Calm held all Night. *Wednesday* 2d, putting our *Parao*, or little Boat into the Water we took seven *Tortoises* that lay floating Asleep; and some *Sharks* and *Dorees* were struck with a *Harping Iron*. The lat. 20 deg. 5 min. About Evening a small Gale blew at N. W. and at Night drew to Northward. Thus holding on our Course on *Thursday* 3d, we discover'd the Land of *New Spain*, a great way beyond Cape *Corrientes*. All the Sea Coast along here is inhabited by peaceable *Indians* from 20 deg. 55 min. We could not get near the Land because the Current beat us off; and for fear of certain Flats which lie opposite to Cape *Corrientes*. Upon an Observation we found

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found by three Minutes less Latitude than the Day before, and this because we had steer'd East all Day and Night, and then E. and by S. Then we stood E. S. E. to draw near Land, and set Ashore the Messenger who is to carry the Letters to Mexico. We coasted along the said Cape at a great distance, where begins a Ridge of vast high Mountains call'd *Sametla*. At Night the little Wind there was fell, and Friday 4th, we found we had made very little way E. S. E. The N. W. Wind, which the Spaniards call *Virazon*, blowing again we advanced gently all that Day, not very far from the Mountains (which they say are rich in Gold and Silver Mines) seeing several small Snakes of various Colours swim by the Galeon, which were brought by the Current out of Rivers. Before Sun-set several Muskets were fir'd to give Notice to the Galiot, which is usually sent about that time from *Acapulco* to meet the Galeon, or to have some Boat of Indians come off with Refreshments, but it was all in vain; only at Night there were two Fires seen upon the high barren Mountains, suppos'd to be made by the Country People. This Night the Wind blew sometimes at N. W. and sometimes at S. W. Saturday 5th, in the Morning the new Boat was Launch'd, to Land the Messenger with the Letters for Mexico, and Madrid. E. Borgia, a Jesuit, who had the Dutch Disease, or Scurvy, and other sick Persons were also put A-board it, to be Landed with all speed; but the News is known at Mexico by another Express sent by the Alcade of Chiamela, as soon as a Centinel from the Tops of the Mountains discovers a Sail at Sea. Upon the uncertain Tidings sent by the Alcade of a great Ship seen at Sea, which may as well be an Enemy, they begin their Prayers at Mexico, which are continu'd till the Arrival of the Messenger with the Letters from Aboard. When he Arrives all the Bells Ring for Joy; and this Noise lasts, till a third Express comes from *Acapulco*, who brings the Viceroy Advice of the Galeon from China; being come to an Anchor in the Port. The City Expresses the like Joy upon the Arrival of the Flota, the Citizens having no less Concern Aboard it, and the same is done at Manila, when the Galeon returns.

The Port of the *Nativity* is in the lat. of 19 deg. 33 min. has Water enough for any Ships, but there is a Rock at the Mouth of it. That of *Chiamela* is too shallow for any but small Boats; but

it is large, and shelter'd by several Islands on the N. W. and S. E. and by the Continent. It abounds in Pearls, and good Fish. All this Tract of Land from Cape *Corrientes* to the Port of the *Nativity*, is call'd *New Galicia*, and is inhabited by conquer'd Indians. After the Calm, which generally happens every Morning upon that Coast, follows the *Virazon*, or settled Breezes, beginning at S. W. and coming to N. W. The Night we steer'd S. E. along the Coast. Sunday 6th, being the Feast of the Epiphany we set forward on the rest of the way, which is counted 80 Leagues from the *Nativity* to *Acapulco*, but let the Pilots say what they please, they are full 150 Leagues. A Gun was fir'd to give the Guards on the Coast to understand that the Ship was a Friend. At Sun-set we found our selves opposite to the Port and Village of *Salagua*. Monday 7th, steering W. N. W. before Noon we came up with the Port and burning Mountain of *Colima*, where much Salt is made, as well as at *Salagua*. Still Coasting along bare Mountains, and steep Rocks, about Evening the Wind having favour'd, we came upon the Coast of *Motines*, or *Montines*, as others will have it, because it is a space of Land full of scattering small Hills all alike. The Country is almost Desert, there being only here and there a Village, some Days Journey distant one from another. Tuesday 8th, we held the same Course, but the little Wind we had soon fail'd, and we found we had scarce gain'd 2 Leagues all the Day. In the Evening a small Gale came up at S. W. but fell again at Night, so that we advanced not an Inch. This Coast of *Motines* is wonderful Calm; the Sky being free from Clouds in the Day, and at Night serene, and the Stars bright; especially after the Rains are fallen, which begin in June, and last all December. Wednesday 9th, the Calm continu'd, and the Weather was as Hot as the Dog-Days in Italy. At Sun-set the Wind came up at N. W. and lasted some few Hours in the Night. The Calm held again Thursday 10th, only a small Gale at N. W. blowing in the Evening, which soon was over. Friday 11th, Calm again, but late in the Evening we had Wind enough to come up with the Port and Village of *Siguatanejo*, before which there are three Rocks. Here is a good Pearl Fishery, and Salt made. From this Place the Country appears not so Barren, the Mountains are cover'd with some small Trees, and the Sea

*Nativity*, and *Chiamela* Ports.

*New Galicia*.

*Salagua*.

*Motines*.

*Siguatanejo*.



Sea abounds in several sorts of Fish, whereof we saw Shoals skud about the Ship. The North Wind blew as is usual on that Coast, but we made little way, because it was none of the best for us. At break of Day, Saturday 12th, we were still opposite to *Signatanejo*. The Wind then quite fail'd, so that we lay all Night in the same Place with unsufferable Heat.

Sunday 13th, the Wind came a-head of us, so that we could do nothing but catch a number of *Cachorretas*, whereof, as of all other sorts of Fish there is great Plenty along that Coast. At length, after so many Months the Anchors were dropt about half a League from Land, but at Night we were plagu'd with abundance of Gnats, and little Flies, that Stung most intolerably. The Calm continu'd Monday 14th, and when it did not, the Wind was contrary. We stood E. and E. S. E. changing our Course as the Land hapned to Wind. Tuesday 15th, in the Morning the Wind came up, North, which set us forward. The Boat return'd with but little fresh Provision, bringing an Account that the Letter-Carrier finding no Body in the Port of the *Nativity* that could furnish him with Horses, caus'd himself to be carry'd to the Port of *Signatanejo*; where some Fishers of Pearls had found him Horses to go to *Mexico*, and that the rest had set forward, some by Sea, and some by Land. It also brought the News of the Arrival of the *Flota* at the Port of *Vera Cruz*, with the Count de *Canete*, the new Viceroy of *Peru*; and Count *Montezuma* of *Mexico*, which two had fallen out before their Landing. At Sunset we sail'd by *Salina*, a Territory subordinate to the *Alcade* of *Patatan*, a Town a few Leagues distant in the Valleys. In this Country grow the best *Bainillas* in the World; which brings no small Profit to the *Alcade*, as do the *Cacao*, and Fishery of good Pearls. This Night the Wind being sometimes North, and sometimes E. N. E. and the Current against us, we rather lost than gain'd Ground; which continuing Wednesday 16th, till Night, we could not get beyond the Port of *Patatan*, which is capable of great Ships.

Patatan.

A Calm held us all Night, and Thursday 17th, the same contrary Wind started up; but after Dinner the usual *Virazon*, or settled Wind coming up, which is S. W. we advanced, and run along the Coast del *Calvario*, full of *Cacao*-Trees, and excellent *Bainillas*. At Night

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we continu'd our Course E. S. E. with the Wind at North, so that on Friday 18th, we were in sight of the Port of *Acapulco*. Our chief Pilot was Sick of the *Dutch Distemper*, or Scurvy, and of the *Berben*, which made his Life in Danger. At Noon a fresh Gale blew at S. W. which set us very forward, we steering E. S. E. As we sail'd along the Coast of *Coyuchia*, we perceiv'd a *Piragua*, or great Barque making towards us. Being come up it brought us fresh Provisions, which were an Ox, Fowls, Bread, Sweetmeats and Lemmons, sent by the Governor, and *D. Francis Mecca*, to our Commander; besides other Things for private Persons; so that every one had something to Refresh him. The North Wind which blew all Night carry'd us so far E. and by S. that on Saturday 19th, in the Morning, we found our selves opposite to the Village and Port of *Coyucca*, whose Coast being 14 Leagues in length abounds in *Cocos*, *Cacao*, *Bainillas*, and other Things. The Wind holding fair, we entred the Port of *Acapulco*, at the great Channel, and came to an Anchor there at five in the Afternoon. All the Night was spent Labouring with the Anchors to draw the Ship up the Bay, so that before Day the Stern was made fast with a Rope to a Tree; for tho' the Port be good, and safe against all Winds, yet being winding like a Snail, the Wind that is good to come in at the two Mouths, one N. W. and the other S. E. is not good to carry a Ship up under the Shore.

Sunday 20th, all that were Aboard again embrac'd one another with Tears of Joy, seeing our selves in our desir'd Port, after a Voyage of two hundred and four Days and five Hours. *Te Deum* was Sung in Thanksgiving, but our Commander had not the goodness to Solemnize it with firing some Guns, saying the Powder would not be allow'd him at *Manila*. The Castle was saluted with seven Guns; and then answer'd with three, hanging out its Colours.

Inquiring of the Pilots how many Leagues and Degrees we had sail'd, I found them of several Opinions; and this, because, we had not kept our Course, but ply'd backward and forward to no Purpose. *Peter Fernandez*, a Portuguese, Born in the Island of *Madera*, the chief Pilot, said, we had run 125 Degrees, and 2500 Spanish Leagues. But *Isidore Monres d'Oca* of *Sevil* his Mate, would have it to be 130 Degrees, and about 3000 Leagues. In sailing from *Acapulco* to

R r r 2

Manila,





*Cemelli.* 1698. *Manila*, it is certain there is none of this needful Compass taken, as has been observ'd before, for having fallen down from bare 17 Degrees to 13, they then run upon one and the same Parallel quite to *Manila*, right afore the Wind, which carries them in two Months and a half, or three at furthest, without any Storm; and therefore they run through only 118 Degrees, which being from East to West it is hard to measure the Leagues; but the Pilots guess them to be about 2200 *Spanish*. Another way may be taken, which is from *Acapulco* N. W. as far as *Cape Mendocino*, and then to Steer for the *Marian* Islands, and *Manila*; and then they say the whole Run is 117 Degrees, and allowing 17 *Spanish* Leagues to every Degree, they are 2159 Leagues.

All *Sunday* we waited for the King's Officers to make their Search, that we might go Ashore. They came three Hours before Night, and were the Castellan, *D. Francis Mecca*, the *Cortador*, or Comptroller, and the *Guarda Mayor*, or Surveyor, to whom was deliver'd the Register, or Entry of all that was Aboard the *Galeon* (to Regulate the King's Duties, which amounted to 80000 Pieces of Eight, including the Present to the Viceroy) and the Duplicates of the Letters to be sent to *Madrid*; all to be sent to *Mexico* with all speed, by another Express, to make use of them in Case the first sent by the other Messenger, we said was put Ashore, were lost. Having taken an Account who I was, they ex-

press'd a great deal of Civility, and offer'd their Service to me. When they were gone, the Image of our Blessed Lady was carry'd Ashore, and I went along with it to the Parish Church, the *Galeon* in the mean while firing all its Guns. At Night I came back, and lay Aboard the *Galeon*, that my Equipage might not be left to my Slave, through whose Negligence it might have been Damnify'd. Going Ashore upon *Monday*, I was told that the Centinel which looks towards *Peru* (there being two on a Mountain, whereof this is one, and the other looks towards *China*) had discover'd two Ships out at Sea, making towards the Port. They were suppos'd to be the Admiral and Tender of the *Peru* Fleet that came for the Count *de Canete*, the New Viceroy. I din'd with *D. Francis Mecca*, and before we arose from Table we heard a Cannon fir'd. I ask'd the meaning of it, and he told me it was to signify to the Ships that came, if Friends, that they might come into the Port; if others, to let them understand that the *Spaniards* were upon their Guard, and ready to Receive them. The Castellan sent Major *Arambolo* with the Boat of our Ship to view them, and bring an Account what they were, because the Boats of two Vessels belonging to *Peru* were not fit to go. It is fit I should here stop my Pen, that I may with fresh Courage continue my Voyage in the next, which is the last Volume.

### The End of the Fifth Volume.

A VOY





A  
VOYAGE

Round the WORLD,

By Dr. John Francis Gemelli Careri.

PART VI.

Containing the most Remarkable Things he saw in  
NEW SPAIN.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

*An Account of what hapned to the Author at Acapulco, and of that City.*

Gemelli.  
1698.  
Introdu-  
tion.

I Cannot chuse but condemn those Persons, who suffering themselves to be too much dazzl'd with the Lustre of the noble Actions of the Antients, make it their Study to Extol them to the Skies; without reflecting, that these later Ages have furnish'd us with others more Heroick and Wonderful. He that hears talk of *Ulysses's* mighty Travels, will doubtless conclude, he plow'd up mighty Seas, and saw far distant Countries; yet if duly consider'd, he must find it will cost more time to read those very Travels in *Homer*, than to perform them. What can a Man, who has rambled but a small part of the World, judge of the Labours of *Eneas*, in coming out of *Greece* into *Italy*? And yet the Poet magnifies them at such a Rate, one would think no Body could chuse but have much Compassion for this Hero persecuted by so many Deities. However all this to me looks like nothing, when I call to mind the Folly of *Alexander*, firnam'd the Great, who before he had subdu'd the greater part of *Asia*, is said to have Wept for want of

other Worlds to Conquer; and indeed had his Master *Aristotle* been rightly in his Senses, he might have given him to understand, how great a part of the World there yet remain'd, which had not heard so much as the Fame of his Victories. In short, which way soever I turn my self, I see nothing but a prodigious Vanity in the Antients, when they make a Judgment of their Actions in their Writings, and a great Blindness in the Moderns to make so great Account of them. In those Times any idle, or perhaps wicked Persons were receiv'd as Gods, for any Action they did for the publick Good; every little Spot of Land was a Kingdom; every two or three Legions of *Romans* (who to say the Truth were not such great Boasters as the *Greeks*) were reckned a great Army; and yet a Legion did not exceed 7000 Men. I will not go about here to mention all the Inventions, or glorious Exploits of our Times; but would only have it taken into Consideration, how those worthy antient Poets and Historians would be

con-



*Gemelli.*  
1698. confounded, if rising from the Dead, in the last Age, they should have attempted to discourse of *America*, and of the Wealth, Nature has placed there, as the Subject deserves. They having before applauded Actions so inconsiderable, that they look like nothing, in the most Magnificent Terms, and rewarded them with no less than Divinity; could not afterwards think themselves capable of Panegyryzing *Columbus*, and of giving any tolerable Account of a Country, where we may say, all that is seen is precious, and that which is trampled on is Gold and Silver. We must therefore say, the World is not now grown Old, nor Valour decay'd, or other Virtues fled from the Earth, but that it is in the Prime of its Youth; and that those we call Virtues are rather increas'd, than diminish'd, because Man learns something new every day, and is continually rising above his Being. And if we see no such Men as those so Renown'd in Antiquity; it is, because those endowments, which being then rare, rais'd Admiration in others; being now become common, no Body thinks them worth taking notice of.

Being now to Treat of what I saw in *America*, in this last Volume of my Travels round the World, I would have the Reader conceive so great an Idea of it, that whensoever he finds the things describ'd, not to Merit his admiration, he would lay the blame on my Pen, and not attribute it to any defect in the things themselves; for so doing, I am satisfy'd he will not deviate from Truth, and I shall attain my end, which is to deliver the Truth.

No Inns in  
*Acapulco.* There being no Inn at *Acapulco*, I was forced to go on Monday the 21<sup>st</sup>, of January 1697, to the Monastery of *Nuestra Sennora de la Guca* of the *Franciscans*, by whom I was courteously entertain'd.

Tuesday 22<sup>d</sup> in the Morning the Castellans Lieutenant told me, he had been upon Guard all Night, by reason of the Jealousy there was, that the two Vessels discover'd might be Enemies; because there was an account, that 5 French Ships had pass'd the Streight of *Magellan*, being sent by the most Christian King, to commit Hostilities in those Seas; besides the Catholick King's general Order enjoying all Castellans, and Governors of the South Coast, to be upon their Guard whensoever any Ships were seen at Sea. In the Afternoon the Major *Arambolo* return'd, and clear'd all doubts,

saying, they were the Admiral and Tender of the *Peru* Fleet. It was not long before the Admiral came into the Port, saluting the Castle with 5 Guns, which answer'd with three. The Galeon St. *Joseph* saluted with 7, and being answer'd with 11, return'd the Civility with seven. *Salutes.*

Wednesday 23<sup>d</sup>, I went aboard the Admiral, before he was search'd. It was a good Ship, carrying 42 Brass Guns, indifferent large, and was come to take aboard the New Viceroy of *Peru*, the Count of *Canete*. Those aboard said they had spent 48 days between *Panama* and *Acapulco*, by reason of the mighty Storms, they met at Sea, and the tedious Calms on the Coast of *New Spain*; and that they had lost 21 Men, of a sort of contagious Distemper, besides one, who falling into the Sea, was drowned.

As for the City of *Acapulco*, I think it might more properly be call'd a poor Village of Fishermen, than the chief Mart of the South Sea, and Port for the Voyage to *China*; so mean and wretched are the Houses being made of nothing but Wood, Mud and Straw. It is seated in the latitude of 17 degrees, bating some few minutes, and in 26 of longitude; at the foot of high Mountains, which cover it on the East side, but make it very subject Distempers, from November, till the end of May. It was then the Month of January, and yet I felt as much heat, as I have done in *Europe* in the Dog-days, the reason whereof is, because there falls no Rain, during those seven Months last mention'd; but only a little between June and October, which does not cool the ambient Air. But it is to be observ'd, that in *Acapulco*, *Mexico*, and other places of *New Spain*, it never Rains in the Morning, and therefore he that will not be wet, must take care to dispatch his business before Noon, and then stay at home. This ill Temper of the Air, and the Mountainous Soil, are the cause that *Acapulco* must be supply'd with Provisions from other Parts; and therefore it is dear living there, because a Man cannot eat well under a piece of Eight a Day; the place besides being dear, is dirty, and inconvenient. *Acapulco.*

For these reasons, it is inhabited by none but Blacks and *Mulattoes*, and it is rare to see any Native there, whose Complexion is of an Olive Colour. The Spanish Merchants, as soon as their business is over, and the Fair made by the Ships from *China* and those of *Peru*, which come





Gemelli.  
1697.  
The Port.

came loaded with *Cacao*, repair to other Places; the King's Officers and the Castellan himself going away, because of the ill Air, and so the City is left desert. It has nothing good but the natural security of the Harbour; which winding like a Snail, as was said before, and having Water alike in all parts, the Ships are enclosed in it with vast high Mountains, as if they were Wall'd in; insomuch that they are fastned to the Trees upon the Shore. There are two Mouths or Channels to go into it, a small one at N. W. and a great one at S. E. The Entrance is defended by the Castle with 42 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and a Garrison of 60 Men. This Port is worth to the Castellan who is also *Justicia Mayor*, or chief Magistrate 20000 pieces of Eight a Year, and little less to the *Contador* or Comptroller, and other Officers. The Curate, tho' the King's allowance to him be but 180 pieces of Eight, makes 14000 a Year, exacting a great rate for burying of strangers, not only that die at *Acapulco*, but at Sea aboard the Ships from *China* and *Peru*; as for instance he will expect 1000 pieces of Eight for a rich Merchant. The Trade of the Place being for Millions of pieces of Eight, it follows that every Man at his profession gets a great deal in a short time; so that a Black will scarce be satisfy'd with a piece of Eight a Day. In short all live by the Port, and the Hospital has not only a deduction out of the Souldiers pay, but great Alms from the Merchants, which are afterwards freely distributed among the other Monasteries and Missioners.

Port Marques.

There is another Port S. E. of this, call'd *del Marques*, or of the Marques, only two Leagues distant from *Acapulco*, which has Water enough for great Ships and good Anchoring; whither generally the Ships of *Peru*, that dare not put into *Acapulco*, because they have prohibited Goods, resort to sell them.

These barren Mountains are not without Game, for there are Deer, Rabbits, and other Creatures; and as for Birds, Parrots; Turtles less than ours with the tips of the Wings of diverse Colours, which fly into the very Houses; Blackbirds with long Tails, Ducks and other sorts of Fowl, as well of those known in *Europe*, as of others peculiar to the Country.

Thursday 24th, there arose a Dispute between the General, as they call him, or Captain of the Galeon, and the Admiral of *Peru* about Precedence, the latter pretending the other ought to strike

his Flag, because his was a Royal Man of War, and the Galeon of *China* a Merchant; and the General of *China* on the other hand pleading his Ship ought to take place because it was supreme (tho it had none under it) the other being but Vice-Admiral. Thus both kept up their Flags, one at the Maintopmast, the other at the Foretopmast-head, till they writ to the Viceroy to decide the Controversie.

Most of the Officers and Merchants that came aboard the *Peru* Ships, went to lie ashore, bringing with them two Millions of pieces of Eight to lay out in Commodities of *China*; so that Friday 25 *Acapulco* was converted from a rustick Village into a populous City; and the Huts before inhabited by dark *Mulattos* were all fill'd with gay *Spaniards*; to which was added on Saturday 26th a great concourse of Merchants from *Mexico*, with abundance of Pieces of Eight and Commodities of the Country and of *Europe*. Sunday 27th, there continu'd to come in abundance of Commodities and Provisions to serve so great a multitude of Strangers; for as has been said, the neighbouring Mountains are barren, and the little Fruit they produce, tho' to the Eye it appear well, is not to be eaten unless preserv'd. Monday 27th, there came some Fathers of *Bethlem* begging Alms to carry them to *Peru*. This is an Order founded by the Approbation of Pope Innocent the 11th. The Habit is like that of the *Capucins*, and they live like them on Charity; their Institution is to be Hospitaliers; it being their Business to serve and attend those that are upon their recovery, till they have recover'd their Strength; and this they do with extraordinary Charity, even so far as to serve them on their Knees. On the left side of their Cloak they wear the Figure of the Crib, and therefore the *Spaniards* call them Fathers of *Bethlem*. They as being a new Order, have but few Monasteries in the City of *Mexico*, *City of Angos*, *Lima*, *Uguaxacca*, *Guatemala* and other Places.

A new Order.

Sunday 29th, going to visit a *Spaniard* aboard the Man of War, he instead of Chocolate, treated me with the Herb of *Paraguay*. It grows in the Province of that Name, under the Government of *Buenos Ayres*, on a Tree no higher than a Man, and to me it seems not to differ much from the Mirtle of *Europe*. The Leaves are first dry'd in the shade, and then in an Oven; and thus dry'd are Transported in Leather Bags, and sold all

*Acapulco* Fair.

*Paraguay* Herbs.



*Gemelli.*  
1698. all about *Peru*, where they are more in use than Chocolate in *Spain*. It is accounted a wholesome Liquor in that dry Climate, for they say it is hot and moist; but on the other side, besides that it is not Nourishing; it is Insipid, and has one great Fault, which is that it provokes Vomiting, and takes away the Stomach. It is prepar'd by steeping in cold Water for half an Hour in a Matt, that is, a Dish made of a Calabash curiously Wrought and Adorn'd with Silver, and then mixing it with boiling Water and Sugar, and streining it from the Dust of the Herb before they drink it; after which they pour more Water upon that same Herb, which serves many more. Some throw away the first Water, and pour the hot upon a second Infusion. Abundance of it is spent in *Peru*, it being counted an excellent quencher of Thirst. The Peasants take it in cold Water, or else chew the Herb. See more of this in *del Techo's History of Paraguay*.

Wednesday 30th, came to Town the Treasurer of the Count *de Canete* Viceroy of *Peru*, in order to go away to *Lima*, and borrow of those Merchants an hundred thousand Pieces of Eight for his Master, to pay the Debts he had Contracted, laying out 300000 Pieces of Eight to procure that Government, and carry his Family over to the *Indies*.

Thursday 31st. the Express return'd from *Mexico* with the Settlement of the Duties the Galeon was to pay, being 80000 Pieces of Eight; so that on Friday the first of February, they began to land the Bales. In the mean while abundance of Men dy'd aboard the *Peru* Ships, of a sort of contagious Distemper; and the more because the violent Heat and bad Air of *Acapulco* did not suffer the Sick to recover.

The Castle Saturday 2d, I went to see the little Castle, which having no Ditch or Bastions, is only remarkable for its good Brass Cannon, sufficient to defend the Port against any Enemy. Sunday 3d. I went to a small Spring at the foot of the Mountain, which is the only Place of Recreation thereabouts. The Water is very good, but the quantity small. Monday 4th, more Merchants came from *Mexico*, and yet I was told there were fewer than other Years; as fearing that the Merchants of *Peru* had enhanced the Price of *China* Commodities. Tuesday 25th, I was much annoy'd with the Heat and Gnats; but much more on Wednesday 6th, by the babling of a Merchant of *Peru*, for he according to the Custom of

that Nation, endeavouring to talk me into a Bargain, gave me a violent Head-ach, and yet we concluded upon nothing. The *Spaniards* of *New-Spain* are of another Temper, for they deal Generously and Gentilely as becomes them. Thursday 7th, when all the Goods were unloaded, the Porters of *Acapulco* made a sort of Funeral, carrying one of their number on a Beer, and bewailing him as if he were dead, because their Harvest was at an end; for some had got three Pieces of Eight a Day, and the worst of them one. About two in the Afternoon there was a little Earthquake, the Noise whereof being heard from the Mountains, would have given People time to save themselves, tho' it had been violent. These Earthquakes are so frequent at *Acapulco*, that the People are forced of necessity to build low Houses. Friday 8th, the Mate of the Admiral having agreed with me for a Black at 400 Pieces of Eight, he felt his Lips, Cheeks and Legs, to see whether he was not swell'd; without considering that the Blacks have naturally thick Lips. Saturday 9th, I saw abundance of Mules come in loaded with Goods and Provisions. Sunday 10th, I stir'd not out because of the great Heat. Monday 11th, the Castellan invited the General of *China*, Admiral of *Peru*, *D. Joseph Lopez*, the Viceroy's Treasurer, me and several Officers of the Ships to see some very indifferent Jugling, perform'd by an old *Genoese*; and the best of it was, that the Guests paid for the Entertainment, the old Man going about when he had done, to receive every Man's Benevolence, without receiving any Thing from the Castellan. Tuesday 12th, I order'd my Affairs to set out for *Mexico*; hiring 3 Mules for 30 Pieces of Eight each, tho' it was to cost me six Royals a Day upon the Road for their Meat. Wednesday 13th, Afternoon the *Peru* Tender sail'd, to carry thither the aforementioned *D. Joseph Lopez*, the Treasurer. He having contracted Friendship with me, would have persuaded me to go to *Lima*, where he said he would persuade the Viceroy to give me some good Post, but being resolv'd to return into *Europe* no Interest could draw me. I took my leave of all my Friends the following Days; and Sunday 17th being *Sprove-Sunday*, the Blacks, *Mulattos* and *Mestricos* of *Acapulco*, after Dinner ran Races with above an hundred Horses; which they perform'd so well, that I thought they far outdid the *Grandees* I saw ride at *Madrid*, tho' these use to practise a Month before they appear in



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in Publick. This is no Fable, for those Blacks would ride an *Italian* Mile, some holding one another by the Hand, others

embracing, without ever loosing their hold, or being discompos'd in all that space.

CHAP. II.

*The Author's Journey to the Imperial City of Mexico, and Description of the same.*

First Inn.

HAVING taken a Guide from the Custom-House, and the Castellan's Pass for the Guard half a League from *Acapulco* not to stop me, I set out on *Monday* 18th at four in the Afternoon, and having pass'd the Guard aforesaid, and gone up and down vast high Mountains, in all three Leagues Journey, I came to the Inn of *Ataxo*, consisting of five Cottages, Thatch'd and Palisado'd about. Here a legion of Gnats suck'd my Blood all the Night. The owner of the three Mules having stay'd behind at *Acapulco*, I was oblig'd to stay for him at the Inn on *Tuesday* 19th till Noon. I could not choose but have a bad *Shrovetide* in such a scurvy Place, for the Host made me pay a Piece of Eight for a Pullet, and about a Penny a piece for Eggs. The Wood adjoining was full of Game; where for my Diversion I kill'd some *Chiachilaccas*. This Bird is of an Ash-colour, has a long Tail, is little less than a Hen, and as well Tasted. In the thickest of the Wood I found many fine Orange and Lemmon-Trees, whose Fruit was lost for want of some Body to gather it. Setting out hence, after travelling three Leagues over Mountains and through Forests of *Brazil*-Wood, I came about Sun-set to the *Venta*, that is, the Inn of *Lexido*, where I had a bad Night again by reason of the Gnats. Wheaten Bread is quite banaisht from those Parts, for the Inhabitants eat none but Cakes made of *Maiz* or *Indian* Wheat, which is also given to the Horses and Mules instead of Barley. They first wet, and then grind it on a Stone as they do *Cacao*. The Cakes made of that Dough they bake on an Earthen Pan, over a gentle Fire. Hot they are tolerable; but when cold I could scarce get them down.

2d. Inn.

Bread.

*Shiociaccos*  
a sort of  
Fruit.

I set out early upon *Wednesday* the 20th, and travelling through a plainer Country, came after four Leagues riding to the Inn, call'd *de dos Arroyas*, or of two Brooks, where I rested till towards the Evening. An *Indian* of this Place gave me a sort of wild Fruit to eat (call'd *Shiociaccos*, that is sharp) red and white, as long as a Finger, and of the taste of a

Cherry. Within it there were little black Seeds, like Pepper. The Tree that bears it, is usually ten Spans high, and its Leaves long. The Air being somewhat cooler, we travell'd four Leagues farther, and lay at a place call'd *los Pozuelos*. Before Night I kill'd a wild Cock, which the *Indians* call a Pheasant. It is bigger than a Capon, has a long Tail and Wings, a Tuft on the Head, and black Feathers, but the Breast black and white, and the Neck bare like a Turkey Cock; the Flesh of it is not unfavoury. The Night was cool and without Gnats, tho' we lay under the Canopy of Heaven. *Thursday* 21st in the Morning, we set out early to go take some Refreshment at the *Pilgrims* Inn, on the Mountain of the same Name. Thence we rode very cautiously along the sides of the Mountain *del Papagayo*, or of the Parrot, where a Man must climb a League up a solid Rock, and then go as far down, no less troublesome a Road to come to the River of the same Name, which I forded over; but in Winter when swell'd with the Rains they cross it upon Floats. These are made of Planks ty'd across, and bore up by 20, or sometimes 60 Calabashes, according to the bigness fastned under it. When the Float is loaded, an *Indian* leaps into the Water, drawing it with one hand and swimming with the other, till he brings it to the other Bank, and the Current always carrying it down, therefore the *Indian* afterwards takes it on his back, and carries it to the right place. Having pass'd the River, we went to lye at the Inn of *Caccavotal* (so called because formerly there were abundance of *Cacao* Trees in that place) having travell'd six Leagues this Day, over very uncouth Mountains. At Night I kill'd two *Chiachilaccas*, which serv'd at Supper, for want of other Meat.

*Papagayo*  
Hill.

Floats.

*Friday* 22d, after riding four Leagues of Mountainous way, we rested at *Los dos caminos*, or the two Ways, the first Village in the way from *Acapulco*. We lodg'd in the Town House, whither *Indians* came to do us any Service we had to Command. Among these Mountains

*Dos caminos*  
a Village.



the Air was cooler than that we came from. Four Mules quite spent were left in this Village, and others taken in their room. Setting out we went up first and then down the dreadful steep Mountain *de los Caxones*, which is a League high, and having rode four Leagues came to the Guard of the Customs of *Accaguisforta*, in which Cottage we Supp'd and Lay. The Officers search'd my Goods, and made good my Pass I brought from *Acapulco*.

Caxones Mountain.

Saturday 23d, we set out late and travelling four Leagues, part Mountain and part Valley we came to the *Trapichi* of *Massatlan*, so call'd because there is a good Sugar Work. Our Muletiers who reckned at Pleasure counted these but two Leagues, because they were never weary with Riding. Here we found good Bread, which is no little Rarity among the Mountains, whose Inhabitants eat none but little Cakes of *Indian* Wheat. Not far from this Place is a Silver Mine, and abundance of Deer. After Dinner we travell'd two Leagues further to the Village of *las Paraquillas*, consisting of a few Mountains at the foot of the Hill, and lay in the Town-House. At Night we felt much Cold, the Climate differing from that of *Acapulco*.

Paraquillas Village.

Chilpancingo.

Sunday 24th, having rode two Leagues we heard Mass at the Village of *Chilpancingo*, a convenient Place, in the midst of the Valley, so plentiful of *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, that they lay up their Harvest in little Country Houses, or Barns made of Wood and Clay. The Maidens in this Place to beautify their Faces and secure them against the Cold, daub them with a yellow Flower pounded. We went hence two Leagues further to lye at *Zumpango*, another Village in the Valleys; which the Spaniards call *Canada*, because there is a Road eight Leagues in length without shelter of any Trees. In all these publick Houses there is an Innkeeper, and other *Indians*, who serve Travellers in dressing their Meat, and find them Salt and Fewel for nothing, being paid for it by the Publick. They keep the Lodgings clean, and have always an Altar in them, with an Image of our Saviour or some Saint.

Zumpango.

Balsas-River.

Monday 25th, I set out betimes, and travell'd through a Plain like that of *Tirol*, riding nine Leagues without drawing Bit, to the River *de las Balsas*, so call'd because they cross it on *Balsas* or Floats. Both this River and that of *Papagayo* run down to the South Sea. The *Indians* of the neighbouring Village pass'd over all

our Goods and us on Floats, as was said above; the Current carrying them down a Musket shot before they came to the further Bank. Other *Indians* carry'd the Mules over the Ford, which was not above a Musket shot over. We lay in the Field, two Leagues from the Place they call *Nopalillo Canada del Carrizal*. About ten at Night hapned a terrible Earthquake, which lasted whilst a Man might say the Creed twice. It could do no harm to us who were in the open Field; but at *Acapulco* as was afterwards known, it laid several Houses level with the Ground.

Tuesday 26th before Sun-rising, whilst the Mules were Sadling the Earthquake return'd; being preceded by a noise like a Cannon shot. Mounting we travell'd four Leagues on an indifferent good Road; by the way I shot several *Chiaccalaccas* and other Birds, whereof there is great plenty. Passing by *Rancho de Palula*, we came to dine near a little Lake; and riding three Leagues further lay at *Pueblo Nuevo*, that is, new Town, where there is a great Lake full of Ducks.

Pueblo nuevo.

Wednesday 27th, after travelling six Leagues over rugged Mountains, we rested by the Water; and then riding as many Leagues more, foorded a great River at Night, and lay at the Village of *Amacufac*, of the Liberty of *Cornavacca*. Such good Order is taken, that whenever Travellers come in, the *Topile* and *Mesonero*, or Innkeeper come immediately to furnish them with all things necessary. The *Topile*, which in the *Mexican* Language signifies, Sergeant or Servant, is oblig'd to buy all the Passengers stand in need of, and the Innkeeper to dress it, make the Beds, and see there be no want of Utensils, Water and Fewel.

Amacufac.

Thursday 28th, after three Leagues riding, we came to *Aguaguezingo*, where having rested a little, we went two Leagues further to *Alpugleca* a Village of *Cornavacca*, and there din'd. In the publick House we found a *Teponaske*, or Drum, such as the *Indians* us'd formerly to beat. It was made of a piece of Timber hollow'd, four spans long, and both ends cover'd with Skins, and made a noise that might be hear'd half a League off. After Dinner travelling a League, I pass'd by *Cuchitepec*, where I saw an indifferent Church of religious Men, and three Leagues further, we lay in the open Field. This Day we cross'd two large Rivers.

Aguaguezingo. Alpugleca.

Friday





*Gemelli.* Friday the first of *March*, after a  
1698. Leagues riding, we halted at *Cornavaca*,  
*Cornavaca.* the chief Place of the *Alcadia*, or Go-  
vernment of that Name, belonging to  
the *Marquess del Valle*, or of the Valley,  
which reaches to the Valley of *Amacu-  
fac*. The Place is Rich, because inha-  
bited by many Merchants attracted by  
the goodness of the Soil. Having taken  
some Refreshment I set out again, and  
at the end of half a League, having pass'd  
*Taltenango.* the small Village of *Taltenango*, about  
a League further, the way very trouble-  
some, came to the Top of the Mountain  
of *Cornavaca*, where stands a Village  
*Guichilac.* call'd *Guichilac*. The Inhabitants of it  
make good *Pulcre*, a Liqueur, which be-  
ing drawn from the Plant call'd *Maghey*,  
and work'd up with some Herbs, will  
make Men Drunk like Wine. The Ex-  
cise upon this Liqueur formerly yielded  
the King 100000 Pieces of Eight, but  
he Prohibited it, because of the Bruta-  
lities the *Indians* committed when they  
were Drunk. I drank some of it, as it  
came from the Plant, and thought it  
tasted like the Mead in *Spain*, the Co-  
lour of it was like Whey, or Milk and  
Honey. Going three Leagues further,  
we lay all Night on a horrid Mountain  
full of Pine-Trees; because the Owner  
of the Mules, to save the Expence of  
Towns, made thirty he had with him  
Graze upon the Common; which made  
them so Weak, that only five of them  
Wrought in their Turns. The worst of  
it was that in Mountainous Places, there  
was none but wither'd Grass, such as  
the Country People burnt to Manure the  
Ground. That Night so much Snow fell,  
that in the Morning my Quilt was quite  
cover'd, by which you may guess how  
Hot I lay.

*St. Augu-  
stin de las  
Cuevas.*

*Saturday* 2d, we went down the Moun-  
tain along a craggy Road, and travell'd  
four Leagues and a half to *St. Augustin  
de las Cuevas*; having first paid a Royal  
for every Mule to the Guards of the  
Road, whom we found at the foot of the  
Mountain. The *F. Procurator* of the  
Mission of *China*, who was in this Place  
treated me very Civilly; for which rea-  
son I left him some Goods, that might  
have caus'd me Trouble at the Custom-  
House of *Mexico*. We went on with a  
great Storm of Wind and Rain; and  
passing by another House of Toll, three  
Leagues further entred the City of *Mex-  
ico*, over a Causeway or Terrace made  
upon the Lake. The Officer that is ge-  
nerally at the entrance of the City, went  
with me to the Custom-House, to have

my Trunks search'd; but the Officers  
there were extraordinary Civil to me,  
only just opening them, and seeing what  
was at the Top. Being dismiss'd at the  
Custom-House, I went away to an Inn  
very ill serv'd, to stay there till I had  
provided a Lodging.

*Monday* 4th, I went to pay my Re-  
spects to Count *Montezuma* the Vice-  
roy; who receiv'd me Courteously. Go-  
ing out I met the *Sindics*, or chief Ma-  
gistrates of two *Indian* Villages, at-  
tended by many People, they being come  
in the Name of all their People. It is  
their Custom, when they are to present  
a Petition, to carry a great Tree, co-  
ver'd with Flowers, which they leave  
with the Viceroy. An Express from *A-  
capulco* brought the News of the Mischief  
done there by the Earthquake on the  
25th and 26th of the last Month. In  
*Mexico* some Monasteries were over-  
thrown, and some Houses dammag'd.

*Tuesday* 5th, I heard Divine Service  
in the Cathedral, and *Wednesday* 6th,  
went to the Mint, where I was told they  
coin'd 16000 Pieces of Eight a Day.  
*Thursday* 7th, I saw the Monastery of  
*St. Bernard*, of Nuns of that Order. It  
is very large, and the Church adorn'd  
with rich Altars. That of our Lady of  
*Valaneda* is not Inferior to it, where  
on *Friday* 8th, I saw the Church serv'd  
by venerable Priests, and noble Nuns in  
the upper and lower Quire.

*Saturday* 9th, the Obsequies of the  
Queen-Mother were celebrated in the  
Church of *Jesus Maria*, a *Mausoleum* be-  
ing erected in the middle of it, and  
the Viceroy, Magistrates, and Nobility  
being present. In this Monastery they  
receive without any Portions the Daugh-  
ters of the Successors of the first Con-  
querors, and of other well deserving  
Persons; but they must have the King's  
Order for it, who allows for their Main-  
tenance; other Maids are admitted  
paying their Portions.

*Sunday* 10th, four *Oydores*, or Judges,  
and a *Fiscal*, or-Sollicitor General set  
out for *Acapulco*, in their way to *Manila*,  
to succeed those there who were to come  
to *Mexico*, to be employ'd in the Courts  
there. *D. Michael de Isurietta*, at  
whose House I was entertain'd desir'd  
me to go with him to *St. Augustin de las  
Cuevas*, to bear his Nephew *D. Francis  
de Castro y Gusman*, who was going  
Captain of Foot to *Manila*, Company;  
which I did, as well to oblige *D. Mi-  
chael*, and to bring away the Goods I  
left there with the Father Procurator.



Gemelli. We went in a Coach, and came late to that *Hospitium* of the *Franciscans*. Monday 11th, after the Captain was gone with the *Oydores* we return'd to *Mexico*.

Mexico City described.

*Mexico*, so call'd by the *Spaniards*, and by the *Indians* *Tenochtitlan*, is in the Latitude of 19 deg. and 40 min. and in the midst of a Valley, almost flat, fourteen *Spanish* Leagues in length from North to South, seven in breadth, and about forty in compass; but if it were measur'd from the tops of the Mountains next to *Mexico*, it would be 70, or perhaps 90 Leagues.

On the East side of this Valley is a Lake, into which several Rivers, and other Waters fall; which stretches Southward, as far as the City of *Tescuco*. The Ridge of Mountains that enclose it on all sides in the lowest Place is 42500 *Spanish Varas*, or Yards above the Lake.

The City is seated in a perfect Plain, near, or rather exactly in the middle of the Lake; and therefore by reason of the instability of the Soil, the Buildings are half bury'd, in spite of the Inhabitants, who use all means to lay the Foundations secure. The Plat of it is square; and it looks like a curious Chess-board, by reason of its long, wide and well pav'd Streets, lying North, and South, East and West; so that the whole Extent of it may be seen, not only from the middle, as *Palermo* from the great Market, but from any part of it whatsoever. The Compass is two Leagues, and the Diameter half a League, the whole being almost a perfect Square. There are five ways into the City, over as many Causeways, or Banks on the Lake, without Walls, or Gates: The ways are call'd *la Piedad*, or the Piety; *St. Antony*, *Guadalupe*, *St. Cosme*, and *Chapultepec*; the *Calzada*, or Causeway *del Penon*, which *Cortes* march'd over, when he came to Conquer, being now quite taken away. For excellent Structures and Ornaments of Churches it may be said to vie with the best of *Italy*; but for beautiful Women it surpasses it; for they are most beautiful, and excellently shap'd. They are great admirers of *Europeans*, whom they call *Cachopines*; and they had rather Marry them, tho' never so Poor, than their own Country People, call'd *Criollos*, tho' Rich; seeing them fond of the *Mulatto* Women, whose ill Customs they have imbib'd, as they suck'd their Milk. For this reason the *Criollos* have such an Aversion for the *Europeans*, that they

Jeer them, as they go along the Streets; giving one another Notice from Shop to Shop, by crying *Elis*, which signifies 'Tis he; and therefore the *Spaniards* newly come to the City, have sometimes in a Passion fir'd Pistols at them. Nay, they carry this Prejudice so far, that they hate their own Parents because they are *Europeans*.

*Mexico* contains about 100000 Inhabitants; but the greatest part of them Blacks and *Mulattoes*, by reason of the vast number of Slaves that has been carry'd thither. Another reason is, That all the Lands being in the Hands of Church-men, as well as the Houses; the *Spaniards*, and other *Europeans*, finding no way to get Estates real, as all discreet Persons ought to do, will not easily be perswaded to Marry, and generally they themselves become Religious Men. Thus, tho' within the City there be 22 Nunneries, and 29 Monasteries of Monasteries. Monks and Friars of several Orders, they are all richer than they ought to be. That the Reader may have some Insight into this, the Cathedral alone maintains nine Canons (besides one for the King, whose Revenue the Inquisition enjoys, as it does one in every Cathedral throughout *New Spain*) five Dignify'd Priests, viz. the Dean, Archdeacon, Schoolmaster, Chanter, and Treasurer; six Demi-Canons, and six half Demi-Canons; one head Sacristan; four Curates chosen by the Viceroy; twelve royal Chaplains, elected by the Chapter; and eight others call'd of *Laurenziana*, these also appointed by the Chapter; all the rest being appointed by the King. The Archbishop takes to himself out of the publick Stock 60000 Pieces of Eight a Year; the Deaa 11000; the four other Dignify'd Priests 8000 each; the Canons 6000; the Demi-Canons 5000; the half Demi-Canons 3000; each Curate 4000; every Chaplain 300; and the other Priest and Attendants less, being in all to the number of 300. So that upon Computation it will appear that the Cathedral of *Mexico* has above 300000 Pieces of Eight of yearly Income; reckning together with the Livings the allowance for Repairs, Wax, Vestments, and other Necessaries for the Divine Service. In short, *Mexico* is a little City six Miles in compass, a small space for so great a number of Churches, which cause a want of Houses for Inhabitants.

The Weather in *Mexico* is very unequal all the Year about; it being for the most part both Cold and Hot at the same Climate.



same time; that is, cold in the Shade, and hot in the Sun. In other Respects the Air is not bad, being neither Hot nor Cold to any great Excess at no time of the Year; tho' the tender Inhabitants complain of the Cold being somewhat sharp in the Morning; and of the Heat from *March* till *July*. From that time forward the Rains quell it, as happens at *Goa*; otherwise both those Countries being under the torrid Zone would be Inhabitable, as the antient Philosophers imagin'd. From *September* the Rains are less frequent, and very small till *March*. The *Indians* reckon those pleasant Nights Cold, which begin in *November*, and hold till *February*; but the *Europeans*, who are not so Tender, like the Climate, because there is no great Heat, or Cold all the Year, and the Water they drink is as cool as the ambient Air. The Soil by reason of the great Rains that fall, gives three Crops in a Year; but in several Places. The first is call'd *de Riego*, that is, of watering, and falls out in *June*, being of the Corn sow'd in *October*. The second, nam'd *del Temporal*, that is, of the Season, is in *Octo-*

*ber*, of what was sow'd in *June*. The third, because very uncertain is term'd *Aventurera*, that is, Accidental, the Land being till'd in *November*, along the sides of the cool Mountains, to Sow it as the Weather proves. The *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, which is the chief Sustenance of the Natives is sow'd, the earliest in *March*, and the latest in *May*, and yields a wonderful Increase. For this reason it is cheap Living at *Mexico* in comparison of other Cities; half a Piece of Eight a Day being enough for a Man's Expence. But it is to be observ'd, That there being no Brass Money, and the least Piece in Silver being half a Royal, that is, three Pence, it is very chargeable buying Fruit. However it is only in the Market of *Mexico*, that *Cacao-Nuts* are Current, in buying of Herbs, and they give 60, or 80 for a Royal, according as the Price of *Cacao* runs higher or lower. In short, *Mexico* must be allow'd to be an excellent City, for all the Year round there are Flowers and Fruits of all sorts in its Markets.

### CHAP. III.

Of the Original of the City of Mexico, its Conquests, and the Chronology of its Kings.

A Mexican Fable of the Original of Mexico.

THE antient Histories of *Mexico* make mention of a Flood, in which all Men and Beasts Perish'd; and only one Man and Woman were sav'd in a Boat, which in their Language they call *Acalte*. The Man according to the Character by which his Name is express'd, was call'd *Coxcox*, and the Woman *Chichequerzal*. This Couple coming to the foot of a Mountain, which according to the Picture was nam'd *Culhuacan*, went ashore, and there had many Children, all born Dumb. When they were multiply'd to a great Number, one Day a Pigeon came, and from the top of a Tree gave them their Speech; but not one of them understood the others Language, and therefore they divided, and dispers'd, every one going to take Possession of some Country. Among these they reckon fifteen Heads of Families, who hapning to speak the same Language, join'd together, and went about to find some Land to Inhabit. When they had wandered an Hundred and four Years (which is denoted by the Figure at Number I.)

they came to the Place they call *Atlant*, and continuing their Journey thence, came first to the Place call'd *Chapultepee*, then to *Culhuacan*, and lastly to the Place where *Mexico* now stands; tho' the *Mexican* Histories do not always give these Places the same Name. Thus *Mexico* was founded in the Year the *Indians* call *Omc cagli*, which answers to the Year 1325. from the Creation. The pointed Line is the way the Founders travell'd; the Figures by it are the Places where they made any stay; the Circles the number of Years every one continu'd there. The meaning of it all is express'd in every thing by a Character or Figure.

The design the Author had, in Copying this Picture from an antient Original drawn by the *Indians* in the time they were Pagans, was to shew they were as Antient as the Flood; tho' the Chronology is not so Exact as it should be, there being too few Years allow'd between the Flood and Founding of *Mexico*. The Reader will the better conceive it by the following Cut, and by



Gemelli.  
1698.  
Wild People.

by what shall be said more distinctly hereafter. See Acolta's *nat. and mor. Hist. of the Ind.* lib. 7. cap. 2. pag. 453.

Thus it appears, That the first Inhabitants of *New Spain* were a sort of wild People, since they kept on the uncouth Mountains, without Tilling the Land, without Religion, without any Form of Government, and without Cloaths; living after a disorderly Manner like Beasts; feeding upon what they kill'd, (whence they had the name of *Otomies*, and *Chichimecas*) tho' they were foul Creatures; and for want of them, on Roots; and lying in Dens, and under thick Bushes. The Women follow'd the same Employments leaving the Children hanging on the Trees. Now at this time in *New Mexico* and *Parral* there is such a sort of Men, descended from *Chichequetzal* and *Coxcox*, who remain'd in barren and mountainous Lands, without troubling themselves to seek for a better Soil; and who still live upon what they kill, and never join together unless it be to Rob and Murder Travellers. The *Spaniards* have not been able to Subdue them, because it is in vain to look for them, who hide themselves in thick Woods, where they have no settled Place of Abode; and to endeavour to Fight them would be no other than hunting of wild Beasts.

Those more polite and sociable Men descended from seven of those fifteen we said, set out to find a good Country, are call'd *Navatlacas*, to distinguish them from the *Chichimecas*; and these, as their Historians believe, came from a remote Country, towards the North, thought to be that now call'd the Province of *Aztlan*, or *Tenuch*, in *New Mexico*. Some *Spanish* Authors will have it, that these *Navatlacas*, coming out of that Country in 820, spent 80 Years before they came to *Mexico*, where they settled in the Year 900. But this does not agree with the Picture before-mention'd, or the Histories of the *Indians*, who will have it to be in 1325, as has been said. The occasion of their Stay, was their stopping now and then in Obedience to an Idol of theirs, to People some Places; whence they afterwards departed by Order of the same Idol. I speak according to their Histories and Traditions. They came not all together to the Lake of *Mexico*, but one after another. The first were the *Su-chimilci*, which signifies Gardeners of Flowers, who settling on the South Bank founded a City of their own Name. The next a

Founders of Cities.

great while after, were the *Chialci*, that is, People of the Mouths, and built a City of their own Name, not far from the former. Then came the *Tapanecas*, or People of the Bridge; who fixing on the West side of the Lake, increas'd to such Numbers, that their Metropolis was call'd *Azcapuzalco*, that is, Ants Nest. They were a long time very Powerful.

Then came the Founders of *Tescuco*, call'd *Culhua*, or the crooked People, because in their Country they had a crooked Mountain, and planted towards the East. The Lake being thus beset by these four Nations, when the fifth Family of the *Tlatelnicas*, that is, Ignorant Mountain People came, finding all the Plains as far as the Mountains taken up, they went away to a Fruitful hot Plain, beyond the Mountains, and there built the City *Quahuac*, which signifies an Eagle, and is at present corruptly call'd *Quernavaca*, and is the chief Place of the Estate of the *Marquess de Valle*, and Duke of *Monteleon*. The sixth Generation was that of the *Tlascaltecas*, which signifies People of Bread (in *English* generally call'd *Tlascalans*) who passing beyond that burning Mountain always cover'd with Snow, which is between *Mexico* and *Puebla de los Angeles*, or the City of Angels, founded many Cities and Villages to the Eastward, calling the Metropolis *Tlascala*. This Nation afterwards assisted the *Spaniards* to Subdue *Mexico*, and in Requital was made Tax-free.

Of all the *Chichimecas*, or wild People, none oppos'd the *Tlascalans* but the Inhabitants of the opposite side of the aforesaid burning Mountain; but they not regarding the Gigantick Stature of their Enemies, knew how to overcome them by Policy. The Barbarous *Chichimecas*, seeing these six Nations keep a friendly Correspondence with one another contracting Marriages together, marking out their Borders, and vying to out-do one another in good Government; they also began to take up a better Form of Living, covering their Privities, building Huts, obeying their Superiors, and forsaking many of their brutal Customs. However, they resolv'd still to keep in the Mountains remote from any Commerce with the others; and from these it is believ'd the Inhabitants of the other Provinces of the *Indies* derive their Original.

After the aforesaid six Nations had been settled there 302 Years (according to



to the Computation of *F. Acosta* above cited) came the sixth call'd *Mexicans* from their Prince *Mexi*. This Nation departed from its antient Country, upon the fatal Promise made them by their Idol *Vitzilipuztli*, that he would Conduct them to a Place, where they should have the Command over all the Provinces Peopled by the other Nations; whereupon there is an Author, who is not ashamed to make a Comparison between this People's Travels, and those of the Children of *Israel* in the Desert. Four Priests declar'd the Idol's Will, on the way; making all the Multitude at their Beck settle in several Places, build Houses, and Sow for some time; and perswading them to offer human Sacrifices to their false Deity. Then departing from those Places by Order of the Idol, they left the Old and Sick behind to People them, if possible. Once the *Mexicans* settled at *Mechoacan*, that is, Land of Fish, because of the great Plenty there is in its Lakes, and having made many Villages there, went on to Inhabit *Molinalco*, the Inhabitants of which Place are reputed to be descended of a great Sorcerer left there in the Temple. Being at length come to *Chapultepec*, they there fortify'd themselves; and in a short time overthrew, and reduced the other six Nations to a low Condition; especially the *Chalcos*, who oppos'd, and made War upon them.

The time appointed by the Father of Lies ador'd in that Idol, being come; *Vitzilipuztli* appear'd to one of those Priests in a Dream, and told him, the *Mexicans* must go and settle their Abode in that part of the Lake, where they found an Eagle, perching upon a Fig-Tree, whose Root was upon a Rock. Having told his Vision in the Morning, they all went together in search of this Sign given, and after some time spent found a Fig-Tree growing out of a Rock, and on it a most beautiful Eagle, looking upon the Sun with her Wings display'd, and holding a pretty little Bird in her Talons; and about her many others, some White, some Green, some Red, Yellow, and Blew. Upon this Sight they all fell down to pay their Adoration, and presently began to Build their City, which they call'd *Tenochtitlan*, that is, Fig-Tree on a Rock. For this reason, to this Day the Arms of the City of *Mexico* are an Eagle with her Wings display'd, looking on the Sun, holding a Snake in her Talons, and standing with one Foot on a Branch of an *Indian* Fig-Tree; and

besides, by Grant of the Emperor *Charles V.* a Castle, Or, on a Field Azure, to denote the Lake, with a Bridge to it, and two others on the sides that do not touch it, on which are two Lions Rampant. In Base two green Fig-Leaves in a Field Or.

The next Day the *Mexicans* thought fit to build a Tabernacle to place their Idol in, till they could have Leisure to Erect a stately Temple; when the City was finish'd. This done, the Idol order'd by the Mouth of his Priests, that all the *Mexicans* should divide themselves into four Parts, leaving the Tabernacle in the middle; and these are the four great Quarters of *Mexico*, now call'd of *St. John*, of *St. Mary Redonda*, or the Round, of *St. Paul*, and of *St. Sebastian*. After this Division he directed, every Quarter should make it self an Idol, and sub-divide into other small Wards; and thus from a small beginning, the City of *Mexico* grew up to its height, as more plainly appears by the foremention'd Cut.

See Cut, Page 511.

Next the *Mexicans* perceiv'd it was necessary for them to have a Head, who should Govern them, and study the means of preserving what they had got, and extending their Empire over their Neighbours. Accordingly they chose a Youth call'd *Acamapichtli*, the Son of a Mexican Prince by the Daughter of the King of *Culhuacan*, which Name signifies a Dog in the Fist; and this they did to appease that King, who had been highly provok'd by them, by killing and fleeing the Daughter of his Predecessor. From that time forward they began to have a Form of Government, and to be look'd upon by Strangers; so that the neighbouring People enjoying their Honour endeavour'd to Destroy them; particularly the *Tapanecas* of *Azcapuzalco*, to whose King the *Mexicans* paid Tribute, as being the last that came to Inhabit there. The King of *Azcapuzalco* seeking a Pretence to break the Peace, sent word to *Acamapichtli*, that the Tribute was too small; and therefore, for the future he should send him all Materials for building his City, and every Year a certain quantity of Grain, but it must be such as grew within the Water of the Lake; otherwise he would Destroy his Kingdom. The *Mexicans* looking upon this as impossible were very much concern'd; but their God appearing, encourag'd them to admit the condition

First Government settled.

*Acamapichtli* first King.



*Gemelli.*  
1698. dition of the Tribute; for he would be aiding to them. To conclude the next Year, they carry'd that King a floating Garden with several Greens growing on it, besides Timber for Building; and such a floating piece of Land on the Lake is carefully cultivated to this Day. They lay Rushes and long Grass interwoven together on the Water, with Earth upon them, which bears out the Water; and when the Seed there sown is grown up, and Ripe, they cut the Roots of the Rushes and Grass grown in the Water, and then carry the floating Garden where they please upon the Lake. The King of *Azcapuzalco* much surpriz'd at this Wonder, order'd that the next Year they should bring him such another Garden, with a Duck sitting on her Eggs, which were to be Hatch'd before his Face. Seeing this afterwards perform'd, and thinking it Supernatural, he told his Subjects that the *Mexicans* would one Day Subdue all about them; yet he would not Ease them of their Tribute.

*Huiztlaub-tli* 2d King The King of *Mexico*, having Reign'd forty Years, dy'd without appointing his Sons to Succeed him; and therefore in return for this his Moderation, the chief Men Assembling, chose one of his Sons, whose Name was *Huiztlaubtli*, which signifies rich Quil, and then Crown'd and anointed him with the Oyl wherewith they us'd to anoint their Idols. Then they gave him to Wife, the Daughter of the King of *Azcapuzalco*, who prevail'd with her Father to change the first Tribute into a couple of Ducks, and a little Fish. The Wedding was kept with great Solemnity, according to Custom; which was perform'd by tying one end or point of the Bridegroom's Cloak, to the point of the Brides, to denote the Matrimonial knot. The Queen dying, the King did not outlive her a Year, but dy'd in the thirtieth year of his Age, and thirteenth of his Reign.

*Chimalpopoca* 3d King. His Son *Chimalpopoca* was chosen the 3d King, at ten Years of Age; adding to the antient Ceremonies of Coronation, that of putting into his Left hand a Bow, and Arrow, and into his Right a naked Sword. There being a great scarcity of Water in his Kingdom, he got leave of the King of *Azcapuzalco*, his Grandfather by the Mothers side, to bring Water from the Mountain of *Chapultepec*, a League distant from *Mexico*; but the *Mexicans* having made the Pipes of Cane, and little or no Water coming through them to the Lake, they were so bold as to demand of that King their Friend,

Stone, Lime, Timber, and Workmen to make a solid Aqueduct. The *Tepanecas* offended at it, made a bloody War upon the *Mexicans*, so that the old King dy'd, for Grief to see his Grandson going to Ruin; who was treacherously Murder'd in his own Palace.

For their next King the *Mexicans* chose *Itzcoatl*, which signifies Serpent of the Knife, being the Son of their 1st King by a Slave. He to revenge the Outrage committed against his Predecessor; fought with the *Tepanecas*, and destroy'd them; Plundering and Ruining *Azcapuzalco*, and pursuing the People to the Mountains till he made them Subject to him. Then according to Custom, he divided the Booty and Lands of those Conquer'd among his People. Nor did the course of his Victories stop here, but having first subdu'd the Inhabitants of *Tacuba* and *Chyoacan*, who liv'd under Lords of their own, he also overthrew and destroy'd the *Suchimilcas*, first Inhabitants of the Lake, as was said before; obliging them to make a Causeway on the Lake, to join Communication with their City, which was four Leagues from *Mexico*. Next he bent his force against the City *Cuiclavaca*, the King whereof voluntarily submitting, own'd him for his Sovereign; and thus *Mexico* gain'd the Sovereignty over all the Towns and People about it.

*Itzcoatl*, having Reign'd thus Prosperously twelve Years, dy'd; and the General under whose Conduct these Conquests had been made, whose Name was *Tlacaellel*, and who was his Nephew, took care to assemble the Electors, which were the Kings of *Tescuco*, and *Tacuba*, and 4 others, to appoint a new King. *Mohtezuma* the General's Nephew was elected. He first instituted the barbarous Custom, that no King should be Crown'd, till he had Sacrific'd some Captives taken by himself in War; and therefore a Quarrel being pick'd with the Province of *Chalco* for this very purpose, he in Person took several Prisoners, and then Sacrific'd them at *Mexico* upon his Coronation day. This Sacrifice was perform'd by ripping open the Breast of the Captive with a Knife made of Flint, and taking out the Heart immediately, which was thrown into the Face of the Idol, whilst it was yet leaping. To this he added the drawing of some Blood out of his Ears, and other parts, before the Firepan, they call'd Divine, which serv'd in their abominable Sacrifices. Then he bestow'd great





great Largeſs among the People, and received the Tribute of the Provinces: 1698. Having ſubdu'd *Chalco*, he undertook to extend his Empire, by the advice of his Uncle; who was always of Opinion, not to conquer the neighbouring Province of *Tlaſcala*; that it might ſerve to ſharpenthe Courage of their Youth in War, and to furniſh Priſoners to Sacrifice to the Idol. This King erected a ſtately Palace for himſelf, and a ſumptuous Temple for his God, and erected ſeveral Courts. He dy'd when he had Reign'd 28 Years.

*Ticoſchen*,  
6th King.

The four Electors meeting with the Kings of *Teſcuco*, and *Tacuba*, choſe *Ticlacllel*, who would not accept of the Crown, ſaying it was better for the Publick, that another ſhould Reign, and he aſſiſt him with his Service, and advice. This Generoſity, which ſhow'd the Barbarian was much Superior to *Ceſar*, who thro' Ambition, depriv'd his Country of its Liberty, mov'd the Electors to leave it to him to make whom he pleas'd King, and he nam'd *Tico-chu*, Son to the King deceas'd. *Tico-chu* appearing to be no Souldier, the *Mexicans* Poyſon'd him, raiſing his Brother *Axayacac* to the Throne, by the Advice of *Ticlacllel*, who dying with Age, recommended his Son to the new King, who in gratitude, made him his General.

*Axayacac*,  
7th King.

Before his Coronation, *Axayacac* march'd againſt the Province of *Taguapetec*; and in a ſhort time Plunder'd and ſubdu'd it. In his return coming to a Battle with the Lord of *Tlaſtelulco* (where at preſent is the Church of St. James) he ſlew him, and levell'd his City with the Ground. This King dy'd when he had reign'd eleven Years.

*Ahuizotl*,  
8th King.

After him *Ahuizotl* the 8th King aſcended the Throne, but before his Coronation, he went according to Cuſtom, to puniſh the *Quaxutatlans*, who had taken the Tribute, as it was coming to *Mexico* on the Road. He extended the Borders of his Kingdom, as far as *Guatimala*, and encompass'd *Mexico* with Water, by bringing to it an Arm of the River that ran by *Cuyoacan*. This Man at the Dedication of the Temple, to the Idol *Huitzilipochſli* (which was in the year 1486) Sacrificed in the ſpace of 4 days following 64080 Men; ſix Millions of People reſorting to the Feſtival, as the *Mexican* Hiſtories tell us. This *Indian Nero* dy'd in the eleventh Year of his Reign.

After him was choſen *Montezuma*, whom the *Spaniards* found there, when

they came to *Mexico*; his Name in their Language ſignifying a Wiſe Lord; becauſe he before his exaltation to the Throne, was Grave, and Majeltick, a Man of few Words, and diſcreet, which made him much honour'd, and fear'd. Beſides he had refus'd the Crown, retiring into the Temple of the Idol, where he had a Solitary apartment; ſo that the Electors were fain to go thither to perſuade, and bring him to the Empire, with extraordinary Modeſty. When once a King, he chang'd his Humility and Meekneſs into ſuch Pride; that he order'd all Places and Employments about the Court, ſhould be taken from Commoners, and Nobles to come in their ſtead. Before his Coronation, with the aſſiſtance of the Nobility, he march'd to reduce a Northern Province, that had revolted, and brought home a rich Booty, and many Priſoners for Sacrifice. At his return he was receiv'd with great Joy by his Subjects, and Crowned in great State, with abundance of Tributes from the conquer'd Countries.

*Montezuma*  
the laſt  
King.

If the Royal Standard hapned to be loſt, thoſe People us'd to retire, without Proſecuting the Battle; as it hapned at *Otumba*, where *Cortes* and his *Spaniards* purſu'd the flying *Mexicans*; the ſame they did, if the King were kill'd, to Celebrate his Funeral, ceaſing from all Labour. *Montezuma* made his Subjects adore, rather than reſpect him; he was always carry'd on the Shoulders of great Men; never wore one Garment twice, or eat or drank out of the ſame Veſſel. He kept in his Palace all ſorts of Birds, and Beaſts, and Sea-Fiſh in his Salt Fiſh-ponds, and River-Fiſh in freſh Water. If any kind could not be had, he kept them in Gold, and for Grandeur. He was very precise in exacting punctual Duty from his Subjects, and therefore ſometimes went abroad in diſguize, to ſee whether his Orders were obey'd. Laſtly he ſeldom appear'd in Publick, to avoid creating Familiarity.

The downfall of the Empire now drawing near; ſeveral ſigns appearing, as Blazing Stars and Pyramidal Fire in the Sky, Monſters on the Earth, and Prodigies in the Lake; *Montezuma*, tho' at firſt he had treated the Aſtrologers hardly, (who foretold ſome great Calamity; and the Magicians, who related dreadful Viſions) being at laſt brought to Repentance, retir'd to a ſolitary Houſe, expecting his Ruin, to be wrought by the Children of the Sun, coming

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from the East, according to antient predictions. In the 14th year of his Reign, the Spaniards came from the Northern Sea in several Ships, subdu'd *Mexico*, took *Montezuma* Prisoner, and afterwards the *Inga* of *Peru* and *Cusco*, which last was Lord of a Country a thousand Leagues in length from the Kingdom of *Chile*, beyond that of *Quito*; and the first from the North, to the South Sea; and look'd upon, more like Gods than Men. Among other enormities the *Inga* was Guilty of, he would Marry his own Sisters, whose Son afterwards inherited the Crown, as Born of the *Coya*, or first Heiress; but if the King deceas'd left ever a Brother, he was preferr'd before his Nephew. Whilst *Montezuma* was still alive, the *Mexicans* chose *Quauh-timoc* for their King, who dy'd a Prisoner to *Cortes*.

It is to be observ'd that the Succession of the Crown of *Mexico*, went to the collateral line, not the immediate Issue, Age taking the preference; the 2d, 3d, 4th, and so to the last Brother, being chose after the first; and for want of them, they began with the Eldest Son of the eldest Brother, and so to the 2d, 3d, and so forth. At first the choice belong'd to all the People; but afterwards by the advice of *Tlacahell*, in the Reign of *Itzcoatl* the 4th King, it was committed to only four Electors of the Blood Royal, and the two Kings of *Tescuco* and *Tacuba*; the first of which perform'd the Ceremony of the Coronation. As long as the Kings of *Mexico* were Poor, they were moderate in their expence, and attendance, but as they grew Powerful, they became Haughty, Tyrannical, and Stately.

#### CHAP. IV.

Of the comparison some Writers make between the Mexican Monarchy, and the Vision in the 13th, chap. of St. John.

I have dilated a little upon the Origin of the seven Generations, and the Genealogy of the ten Kings of *Mexico*; that the Ingenious and Discreet Reader, may in this Chapter conceive how some Persons came to take this Monarchy, for the Beast describ'd by St. John, in the 13th Chapter of his Revelation; with no less reason than others did the Roman Monarchy; for they considering the Lake of *Mexico*, say the Lake of *Chalco*, 1. Makes the Head, and Neck, 2. a Rock, the Eye; 3. another Rock, the Ear, 4. the Causeway, the Collar, 5. the Lake on which *Mexico* is built, the Stomach, 6. the Feet they say are the four Rivers, 7. the Body, the great Lake of *Mexico*, 8. the Wings, the two Rivers of *Tescuco* and *Papalotla*, 9. the Tail, the Lake of St. Christopher, and *Xaltocan*, 10. the Horns, the two Rivers of *Tlamanalco*, *Tepeapulco*. And then the other Lakes lying confusely, they say they were made by the Slaver of the Beast.

See Cut, Page 514

Now follows the Resemblance between the Mexican Monarchy and its Religion, and the same Beast.

The seven Generations, or Nations inhabiting it, are, the seven Heads.

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Suchimilcas.</i> | 5. <i>Tlatelulcans.</i> |
| 2. <i>Chalcas.</i>     | 6. <i>Tlascallans.</i>  |
| 3. <i>Tecpanecas.</i>  | 7. <i>Mexicans.</i>     |
| 4. <i>Tescucans.</i>   |                         |

Ten Kings.

Ten Horns.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Acamapichtle</i> , 56  | 6. <i>Tizochic</i> , 37     |
| 2. <i>Huizlanhtli</i> , 96   | 7. <i>Axayacac</i> , 27     |
| 3. <i>Chiamalpopoca</i> , 66 | 8. <i>Abuitzotl</i> , 77    |
| 4. <i>Itzcoatl</i> , 62      | 9. <i>Montezuma</i> , 84    |
| 5. <i>Montezuma</i> , 84     | 10. <i>Quauh-timoz</i> , 77 |

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Which together make 666, the number of the Beast.

For the better understanding hereof, it is to be observ'd, that the Mexican Language uses but 15 Letters (not being able to Pronounce the rest) to which applying the Numbers, from one to fifteen, and these to the Names of the Kings, casting up every one apart, and then adding all the Sums together, they make the Just number of 666. To make this the plainer, I first set down the





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*Gemelli.* the fifteen Letters, and the Numbers answering to them under; then the Names of the Kings, with each Figure to each Letter; then cast up the particulars, and the Total of all those Sums, is 666. This will appear by the Calculation of every King's Name, according to the *Indian Histories*, quoted by *Arrigo Martinez*, at the end of his Register of Times, Printed at *Mexico* in the beginning of the last Age.

A.	C.	E.	H.	I.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	T.	U.	X.	Z.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

The Analysis, or Solution of the Names of the ten Kings in Numbers.

1.	2.	3.
A—1	H—4	C—2
C—2	V—13	H—4
A—1	I—5	I—5
M—7	Z—15	M—7
A—1	T—12	A—1
P—10	L—6	L—6
I—5	A—1	P—10
C—2	V—13	O—9
H—4	H—4	P—10
T—12	T—12	O—9
L—6	L—6	C—2
I—5	I—5	A—1
56	96	66
4.	5.	6.
I—5	M—7	T—12
T—12	O—9	I—5
Z—15	V—13	C—2
C—2	H—4	O—9
O—9	T—12	C—2

A—1	E—3	I—5
T—12	Z—15	C—2
L—6	V—13	
	M—7	
	A—1	
62	84	37

7.	8.	9.	10.
A—1	A—1	M—7	Q—11
X—14	H—4	O—9	V—13
A—1	V—13	V—13	A—1
I—5	I—5	H—4	V—13
A—1	T—12	T—12	H—4
C—2	Z—15	E—3	T—12
A—1	O—9	Z—15	I—5
C—2	T—12	V—13	M—7
	L—6	M—7	O—9
		A—1	C—2
27	77	84	77

I am oblig'd further to let the Reader understand, that the Plan, or Map before inferted, is not mine, but we are indebted for it, to the experienced *Adrian Boot*, a *French Ingenier*, sent into *New Spain* in the Year 1629 by *Philip* the 4th of Happy Memory, to find a Passage out for the Waters of the Lake of *Mexico*. He made that draught upon an exact survey; but being in some Measure defaced by time, it was with great Labour restor'd to its being, by *Dr. Christopher de Guadalupe*, of the City of the Angels, an able Mathematician, who made me a Present, of an exact Copy of it, when I pass'd thro' that City, that I might cause it to be Printed, for the Satisfaction of curious Persons.

CHAP. V.

Of the Mexican Months, Tears, and Age, and of their Hieroglyphicks.

Mexican Age.

FOR want of Letters, the Ingenious *Mexicans* us'd Symbols, or Hieroglyphicks, to express Corporeal things, which have a shape; and for other things, other proper Characters, and so, for the Benefit of Posterity, they noted down all that hapned. As for instance to denote the coming of the *Spaniards*, they painted a Man with his Hair and Cloaths red, in the sign of a Cane, which betoken'd that Year. Their way

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of Writing was from the bottom of the Board, or Paper upwards, directly contrary to the *Chineses*. They had certain rounds, or Circles painted, which contain'd the space of an Age, divided into Years with the proper Symbols; to set down there, the time, when remarkable things hapned, with the proper Figures and Characters. This Age consisted of 52 solar Years, of 365 dayseach. The Wheel, Circle or round, was divided

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vided into four Parts, each containing 13 Years, and answer'd to one of the 4 parts of the World, after the following manner.

A Snake turn'd it self round into a Circle, and in the Body of the Serpent, there were four Divisions. The first denoted the South, in that Language, call'd *Uutzlampa*, whose Hieroglyphick, was a Rabbet in a blew Field, which they call'd *Tochtli*. Lower was the part that signify'd the East, call'd *Tlacopa*, or *Tlahuicopa*, denoted by a Cane in a red Field, call'd *Acatl*. The Hieroglyphick of the North, or *Micolampa*, was a Sword pointed with Flint, call'd *Tecpail*, in a yellow Field. That of the West, or *Sihuatlampa*, was a House in a green Field, and call'd *Cagli*.

These four Divisions were the beginning of the four Terms that made up the Age. Between every two, on the inside of the Snake, there were 12 small divisions, among which the four first Names or Figures, were successively distributed, giving every one its number to thirteen, which was the number of Years that compos'd an Indiction; the like was done in the 2d Indiction, with the same Names from one to 13, and so in the 3d, and 4th, till they finish'd the Circle of 52 Years, as follows.

○  
○ ○  
○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

This way of reckning by 13, was not only observ'd in their Years, but in their Months; for 'tho' their Month was of 20 days, yet when they came to the number 13, they began again. To endeavour to find out the reason why they did so, is aiming at an impossibility, but perhaps they might in this particular follow their Calculation of the Moon. They divided the Lunar motion into two times, the first of watching, from the *Heliacal*, or solar rising, till the opposition, which was of thirteen days; and the other of Sleep, of the

same number of days, till the Morning setting.

This extravagant computation of the Moon, was groundd upon a Fable, A strange Fable. which is, That the Gods having resolv'd to destroy the darkness that cover'd the World; two of them undertook this Work, which were *Tecucistecatli*, and *Nanabuatzin*. These after making great preparations at *Teotihuacan*, a place now call'd *Tzacagli*, having cast themselves into the Fire of a burning Rock, call'd *Tutexcagli*, and being converted into Ashes; within a short while after appear'd in the East, *Nanabuatzin* become the Sun, and *Tecucistecatli* the Moon. At first they had no motion, but afterwards the Wind by Order of the Gods, began to move them; but after a different manner, for at the end of 13 days, the Sun being come to the West, the Moon began to appear in the East. This being so unlikely, they might perhaps say so, to give every one of their greater Gods, which were thirteen, the Government and Dominion of their Years, and Days; but the *Mexicans* themselves are ignorant of both.

From what has been said above there arise several doubts; the first is, why they begin to reckon their Years from the South; the second, why they made use of the four Figures, of a Rabbet, a Cane, a Flint, and a House. To the first they answer that when the Gods had resolv'd at *Teotihuacan*, to take away the great Darkness, and *Nanabuatzin* and *Teotihuacan*, by means of the Fire, were converted into Sun and Moon, the rest of the Gods set themselves to observe, from what quarter of Heaven, the Light would first appear, wherein they were of sundry Opinions, some affirming, it would come from the North, others from the South, others from the East, and others from the West (as if the Names of East, and West, &c. had been invented before the Sun had enlightn'd the Earth) but that at length it was seen to come out of the South. Moreover the antient *Mexicans* believing the World would end with their Age, among other Ceremonies, on the last day of it, they knelt on the tops of their Houses, with their Faces to the East, doubtfully expecting to see whether the Sun would continue his Course, and whether the end of the World was come; and since in this Posture, they must of necessity have the South on their right Hand, they thence argu'd that the Light began from the South. To this may





may be added that the *Mexicans* firmly believ'd Hell to be in the North, and therefore it was not proper that the Sun should have commenced his Course from thence, but from the opposite part, where the Gods *Vivitznaoa* dwelt, in respect to whom they call'd the South *Vivitzlampa*.

They also said it was a Benefit of those same Gods, that the Age was renew'd, because Time naturally would end with the old Sun; and that the Sun of the new Age, was a new Sun, that was to follow the course of Nature, which every Year made the Trees green, after January (as is observ'd in that Climate) when the Sun was come away from the South, which is the Habitation of the Gods. Having found this Analogy between the Age, and the Year they would carry the Similitude, or Proportion on further, and as in the Year, there are four Seasons, so they would adapt the like to the Age; and accordingly they appointed *Tochtli* for its beginning in the South, as it were the Spring and Youth of the Sun's Age; *Acatl* for Summer, *Tecpatl* for Autumn, and *Cagli* for his Old Age, or Winter.

These Figures so dispos'd, were also the Hieroglyphicks of the four Elements, which is the second doubt; for *Tochtli* was dedicated to *Tevacayohua* God of the Earth, *Acatl* to *Tlalocatehutli* God of the Water, *Tecpatl* to *Chetzahcoatl* God of the Air, and *Cagli* to *Ximhtecuhtli* God of the Fire. Perhaps they meant to express the Nature of the four Cardinal Winds, which were the only ones they knew, and this in Honour of *Chetzahcoatl* God of the Winds, who, as was said before, gave the first motion to the Sun and Moon. Whatsoever the reason of it was, 'tis certain that *Neptune*, whom they call'd *Teucipactli* was the Inventor of these Hieroglyphicks and Method of disposing them, to the end that every Man, without any other Study, might know the number of Years that made an Age; the distinction of the Indictions, in what Year any thing remarkable had hapned; the Succession of their Kings, and other things of Note.

Mexican  
Years.

Their Solar year consisted of 365 days, according to the form of the *Egyptian* Priests, which had its Original from *Noah*, after the Flood, as *Berosus* tells us (if it be true, that the Books which now go under his Name, were writ by that ancient *Caldean*) who writes thus. He also taught them (that is, the Priests) the course of the Stars, and ordain'd the Year

according to the course of the Sun, (for which reason he was thought to partake of the Divine Nature.) For which things (says the same Author) they thought him to partake of the Divine Nature, and therefore call'd him *Olibama*, and *Arfa*, that is, Heaven and the Sun. However others differ in Opinion, concerning the great diversity of Years among the *Egyptians*, 'tis certain other Nations had the same Year of 365 days, but they learnt it of the *Egyptians* who preserv'd the Knowledge deliver'd by *Noah*, by means of his Son *Cham*, or *Ham*. Now the *Mexicans* must of necessity follow the same Doctrine, being Originally descended from *Neptune*, who cannot be thought to have given them any other Instructions, but what he learnt of his Father *Mesraim*, who had them from *Cham*, or *Ham*, and from his Grandfather *Noah*, among the first Inhabitants of *Egypt*.

As for the Months, tho' some of the Offspring of *Noah* reckon'd them after several manners, some allowing 28 days, some 29, others 30, and 31, and not always after the same manner; yet the *Mexicans* still following the same *Egyptians*, made their Month regular, not of 30, but of 20 days; but this turn'd to the same account, putting 18 *Mexican* Months of 20 days each, to 12 *Egyptian* Months of 30 Days. The names of the Months are as follows. 1. *Tlacaxipehua liztli*, 2. *Tozoztli*, 3. *Hueyrozoztli*, 4. *Toxcatl*, 5. *Etzalcualiztli*, 6. *Ticuyil huitl*, 7. *Hueytecuil huitl*, 8. *Micayl huitl*, 9. *Hueymicayl huitl*, 10. *Ochpaniztli*, 11. *Pachtli*, 12. *Hueypachtli*, 13. *Checicogli*, 14. *Panchetzalitzli*, 15. *Atemoztli*, 16. *Tititl*, 17. *Izoagli*, 18. *Atla-coatl*, as may be seen by their Characters upon the inner circle of the Figure.

Every one of the 20 days had its proper Name, which were, *Cipactli*, *Cecatl*, *Caglicuetzpaglin*, *Coatl*, *Michiztli*, *Mazatl*, *Tochtli*, *Ati*, *Itzcuintli*, *Ozomatli*, *Malinagli*, *Acatl*, *Ocelotl*, *Quauhtli*, *Cozcaquauhli*, *Oglin*, *Tecpatl*, *Quiahuitl*, and *Xocitl*.

These Months were not divided into Weeks, because these began among the *Hebrews* in the time of *Moses*, in Memory of the Days of the Creation, long after the institution of the *Mexican* Circle, or as others will have it, was invented soon after by the *Babylonians*, to distinguish the days by the 7 Planets, and the Dominion they assign'd them over the unequal hours, whereof they were the first observers. I said the Days were also counted by the *Mexicans* by thirteens, tho' there were 20 in a Month.

Their  
Month.

Their days

No weeks.

This



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This was done to avoid confusion ; for giving the Name of any Day, according to this Method, with the number answerable to it in this Order of thirteen and thirteen, they knew what Month it belong'd to, without ever mistaking. Besides this division by thirteen, there was another of, five and five days, on which they made *Tianguez*, as is still practis'd in several places, and this was on the 3, 8, 13, and 18th of every Month, being days Dedicated to the four Figures *Tochtli*, *Acatl*, *Tecpatl*, and *Cagli*, and this Rule was always the same, tho' the Years did not begin with *Tochtli*.

See Cui Pag. 518.

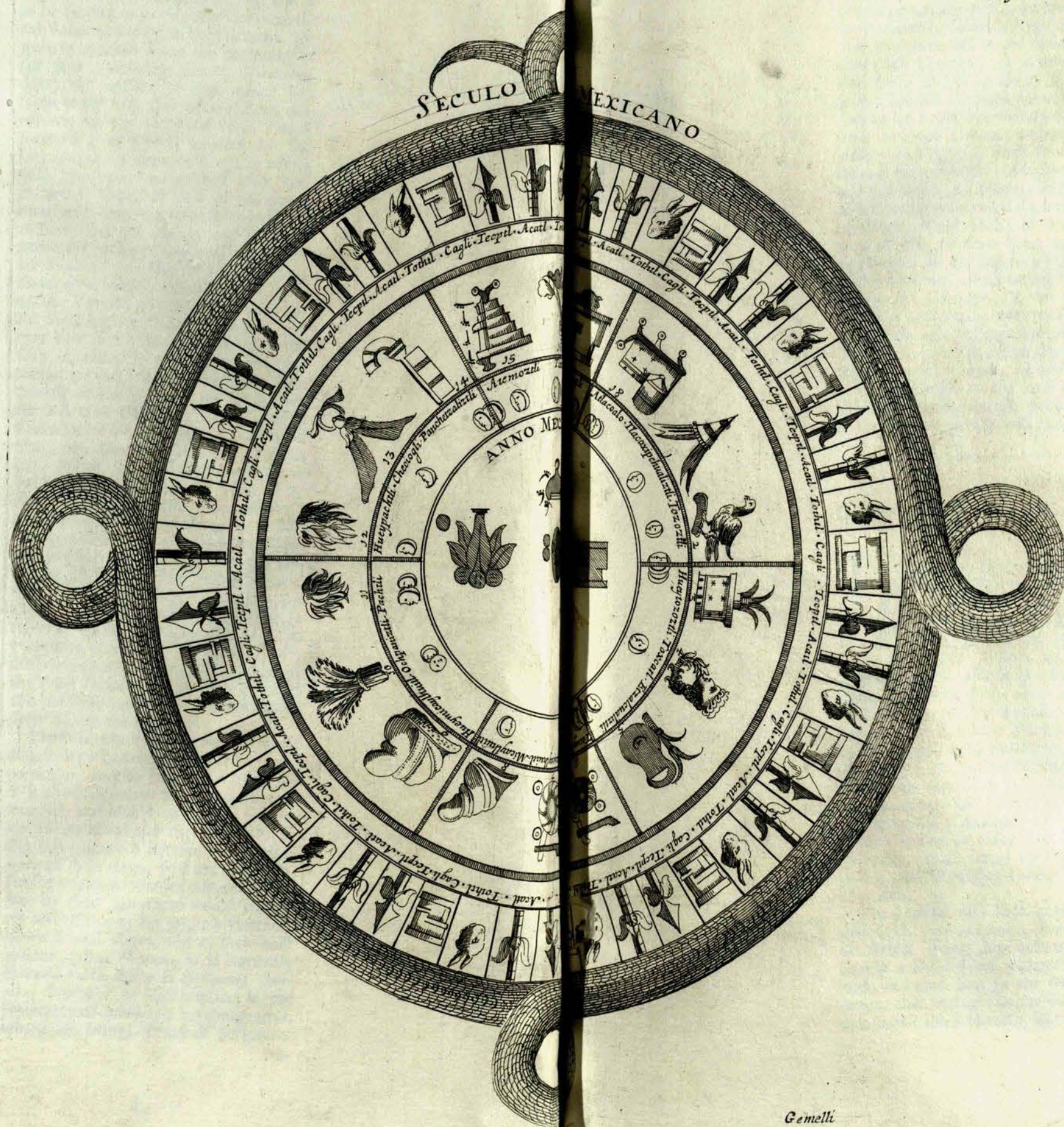
This further makes out the great resemblance with the Egyptian computation, for as these, to twelve Months (which they call'd *Thotli*, *Phaophi*, *Athyr*, *Ceac*, *Tybi*, *Mecir*, *Phameneth*, *Pharmuthi*, *Phacon*, *Paymi*, *Epephi*, and *Mesori*) which made 360 days, added 5 days more, which they call'd *Epagomeni*, to compleat the Circle of the Sun ; so the *Mexicans*, their 18 Months in like manner, making 360 days, added five days at the end of every Year, and call'd them *Nonontemi*, that is, wandring, to make up the same number of 365. Some think that these 5 Days being out of the number of the Months, had no particular Name, and that therefore the first of every Month was *Cipaçtli*. But they are much deceiv'd, for they had not only Names, but were brought into their thirteens. For the better understanding hereof, let us imagine an Age, the first Year whereof is *Tochtli*, to which *Cipaçtli* answers, as first day of the first Month ; if the 360 days, which make the 18 Months of this Year, be counted round successively by thirteen, and thirteen, it will appear that the last day of the 18th Month, will be 9 *Xoxitl*. But if the 5 days call'd *Nonontemi* had no Name, the following Year must have begun from 2 *Mazatl*, with 10 *Cipaçtli*. Thus the reckoning of the thirteens would have been interrupted, with *Cipaçtli*, had not they been reckned in. The *Mexicans* to this Day sufficiently solve this difficulty ; saying, that the days *Cipaçtli*, *Michiztli*, *Ozomatli*, and *Cozcaquauhli*, are companions to, that is, in all respects follow the Order of the four Figures that denote the Years of an Age, viz. *Tochtli*, *Acatl*, *Tecpatl*, and *Cagli* ; to signify that every Year whose Symbol is *Tochtli*, will have *Cipaçtli* for

the first day of the Month ; that whose Symbol or distinctive Mark, is *Acatl*, will have *Michiztli* for the first of the Month ; *Tecpatl*, will have *Ozomatli*, and *Cagli* will have *Cozcaquauhli*. Yet this is to be farther observ'd, that the numerical Value according to the thirteens, regularly counted from the beginning of the Age (including the 5 *Nonontemi* days) will answer to that, which belongs to the first Day of the Year, according to the succession from *Tochtli* forwards, as plainly appears by the Draught above mention'd. The whole will be better understood after this manner. This first Year of the aforementioned Age, the Months ended with 9 *Xoxitl*, and the Names and Numbers answering to the 5 *Nonontemi* days, were 10 *Cipaçtli*, 11 *Cecatli*, 12 *Cagli*, 13 *Cuetzpaxlin*, and 1 *Coatl*, which made up the Year of 365 days. Thus without breaking the Order of Names, the next Year began *Michiztli*, which is the Day immediately following *Coatl*, and continuing on with the thirteens, since the last of the 5 *Nonontemi* Days, was the first call'd *Coatl* ; this also will be the Character of the first day of the second Year, viz. that will be *Ome*, and this *Ome Michiztli*. This is not accidental, but very regular in all the Years of an Age (as may be easily demonstrated) and so this 2d Year beginning at 2 *Michiztli*, will end its Months at 10 *Coatl*, and 365 days at 2 *Itzcumtli*, so the following 3d Year *Tecpatl*, will begin at 3 *Ozomatli*, and the next being the 4th *Cagli*, at 4 *Cozcaquauhli*, and so on in the rest, till the thirteen is out. By this it appears, that the 4 days *Cipaçtli*, &c. did not only answer to the 4 Symbols of the Years *Tochtli*, &c. but that they had also the same numerical Denomination, deriv'd from the thirteens.

They therefore who know how much almost all the Eastern Nations err'd in this particular, may be Judges how much the Wit of the *Mexicans* deserv'd to be commended, and look'd upon, for inventing so Artificial and regular a Circle. But this Honour is not due to the *Mexicans* of these times, who are neither Astrologers, nor Arithmeticians, and therefore by their Ignorance would convict me of Falsehood ; but to those Heathens as we shew'd above, and to their most antient Master *Neptune*, as is learnedly observ'd by D. Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, Professor of Mathematicks in the University of Mexico, in his *Cyclographia*, where he brings Texts of Scripture, tra-



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Gemelli





*Gemelli.* Traditions of the *Indians*, Paintings, and most notable *Hieroglyphicks*, which had been preserv'd by Dr. *John de Alva*, Lord of *Catzicazgo*, and of S. *John Teotihuacan*, who inherited them from his Forefathers, Kings of *Tescuco*, from whom he was lineally descended by the Males; and they were left in the Hands of D. *Carlos* his Executor. It is most certain the like is not to be found in all *New Spain*; because the *Spaniards* at their first coming burnt all they found; for seeing them without Letters, and with such variety of Figures, they look'd upon them as Superstitious. *Monseñor Sumarica* first Bishop of *Mexico*, made an end of destroying what remain'd, and broke abundance of old Idols; so that the Figure of the *Mexican* Year, and other Antiquities of the *Indians* which follow in this Volume, are all owing to the Industry and Courtesy, of the aforesaid D. *Carlos de Sigüenza*, who presented me with these extraordinary Rarities.

Leapyear. They order'd the Bissextile, or Leap Year, after this manner. The first Year of the Age began on the 10th of *April*, and so did the 2d, and 3d, but the fourth or Leap Year, on the 9th, the 8th on

the 8th, the 12th, on the 7th, the 16th, on the 6th, till the end of the Age, which was on the 28th of *March*, when the 13 days of the Leap Years, till the 10th of *April*, were spent in rejoycing.

Before the new Age began, they broke their Vessels, and put out the Fire; supposing that since the World was to end with an Age, perhaps that might be it. When the first day appear'd, they solemniz'd it with Drums and other Instruments they us'd; giving thanks to God, for having granted them another Age; they bought new Vessels, and receiv'd the new Fire, from the high Priest in solemn Procession.

The People of *Peru* reckned by Moons, Year in *Peru* and 12 Months with as many days as we do, and besides began their Year at *January*, but afterwards one of their Kings would have it to begin at *December*. They placed about the City *Cuzco*, which was the Court of the *Inga* Kings, 12 Pillars, at such distances, and in such Order, that each of them every Month, should point out the Suns rising, and setting; and thus they regulated their Festivals, and the Seasons for Sowing and Reaping, every Pillar having its proper Name.

## CHAP. VI.

Of the horrid Sacrifices, the Indians offer'd to their Idols, and of their Festivals, and Habit.

Sacrifice to *Tezcatlipuca*.

THE *Mexicans* kept as it were a Jubilee every fourth Year, on the 19th of *May*, on which was the Festival of the Idol *Tezcatlipuca*. They fasted 5 days before it, and the Priests abstain'd from their Wives, and went about beating themselves in a Penitential Habit. All other People were clad after the same manner, and went in Procession begging one another's Pardon. Upon the day appointed a Slave that was like the Statue of the Idol was Sacrific'd, and others with him, ripping open their Breasts, as was said before, and casting the Hearts still alive, upon the Idol's Face. These Captives to make them the more miserable, were fatted up some Days before, and Worshipp'd about the City like Gods.

To *Quetzalcoatl*.

The Festival they kept in Honour of their God, *Quetzalcoatl*, was yet more detestable. Forty days before it, they bought a sound Slave without any Blemish, and clad him in the Idols Garments, that he might be honour'd. Nine days before the Solemnity, two old Men

came from the Temple, to tell him he was to dye, and seeing him concern'd, they went and wash'd the Knives of the Sacrifice, and the Blood they took off them, they gave the Wretch to drink, mixt with *Cacao*; believing that would cause him not to fear Death. The Festival day being come, they ripped open his Breast, at Midnight, and taking out his Heart, offer'd it to the Moon, and then to the Idol. The Body they threw down the steps of the Temple; where the buyers took it up, and carrying it to the House of the chiefest among them, the next day made a plentiful Feast.

There was another sort of Sacrifice call'd *Racaxipe Valxali*, which signifies Fleaing of People; because they flead a Slave, and cloathing another in his Skin, led him about the City, begging for the Temple, and striking those who gave nothing, over the Face with some of the Skin, as long as it was found. Other times they clad several Slaves with the Idol's Garments, a whole Year before the Festival, leading them in the day

Other in-human Sacrifices.





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day time about the City, that they might be ador'd like the Idols, and keeping them shut up at Night, feeding them plentifully. At the Years end they Sacrific'd them, and substituted others in their Places. Some Years they butcher'd to the number of 20000; for the Barbarous Priests would go tell the King, that the Idols had nothing to eat, and were starving with Hunger; and for this reason they made War to get Prisoners to Sacrifice. Four Priests held the Victim by the Hands and Feet, an other ripp'd open the Breast, and took out the Heart, and another held up the Neck, having first lay'd him with his back on a sharp Stone.

In Peru.

In Peru they also Sacrificed Children from 4, to 10 Years of Age, for the *Ingas* Health; and so did Sons for their Parents when desperately Sick, offering them to the Sun, or *Viracova*; stifling, or cutting their Throats.

Noted Idols.

The most famous Idols in Mexico, next to *Vitzilipuztli*, were *Tescatepoca*, and *Huicilobos*, to whom they sacrificed every Year, 2500 Men, fatted in Pens. The offering was only of the Forehead, Ears, Tongues, Lips, Arms, Legs, and other extreme Parts. The Temples were built after the manner of the Pyramids of *Egypt*, ascending by Stairs, and for the most part of Clay; the Idol being pla-

ced at the top in a Tabernacle, near which was a place apart, to lay the Heads of the Victims. Close by the Temple, there were apartments for the Priests.

They had an Idol of Rain, call'd *Tlaloc*, that is, fertilizer of the Earth. His Figure was of the common Stature of a Man, with a Frightful face; and they often anointed him with a Liquor, call'd *Oboli*, which distils from certain Trees. All his Ornaments were Hieroglyphicks of Rain, and Plenty; for in his right Hand, he held a Plate of beaten Gold, signifying the Lightning; in his left a round Border of blew Feathers, garnish'd with I know not what sort of thing like a Net. His Garment was also of blew Feathers, with such a Trimming at the Edges, and another made of Hares, and Rabbits Wool, like white half Moons. On his Head was a great tuft of white and green Feathers, signifying the green Fruit, and Leaves; about his Neck a Collar of Buck's Skin, his Legs colour'd yellow, with Gold Horse Bells about them. This was the Indian Hieroglyphick to denote Rain. The whole may be seen more exactly in the adjoining Cut.

See Cut, Page 521.

*Ingas* ador'd in Peru.

In Peru, besides adoring the Statue of the *Inga*, when he dy'd, thousands of his favourite Concubines and Servants were kill'd, to serve him in the other World; and vast Treasures were bury'd with him, that he might make use of them upon occasion. The other *Indians* besides all this, placed Meat near the Tombs, believing the dead would eat. Besides, having perform'd the Obsequies with abundance of Ceremonies, they cloath'd the dead Body in its Robes or Garment, that denoted its Dignity, and then bury'd it in the Court, or having burnt it, kept the Ashes in an honourable place.

Mexican Souldiers.

As for the manner of cloathing it, was no less barbarous. The Souldiers that they might appear the more dreadful to their Enemies, stain'd their naked Body; or else cover'd it with a whole Lions, or Tigers Skin, placing the head of the Beast upon their own. They hung across them like a Shoulder Belt, a string of Men's Hearts, Noses and Ears, with a head at the end; and in their hands, carry'd such things as may be seen in the Cut.

See Cut Page 521.

The Habit of the King and Princes of the Blood was not amiss, if compar'd with that of the common sort; but it was the less commendable for the Practice in use among them, of boring their under Lip, for to stick a Gold nail or some other Jewel in it as appears by the Cuts, copy'd from Originals of great Antiquity, which are in the Custody of D. Carlos Siguenza, before spoken of.

King and Princes Habit.

The Habit of the *Indians* at present, *Indian* is a short Doublet, and wide Breeches. Habit On their Shoulders they wear a Cloak now. of several Colours, which they call *Tilma*, and which crossing under the right Arm, is ty'd upon the left Shoulder, the two ends making a great knot. Instead of Shooes, they wear Sandals, like those of the *Franciscan* Fathers, the rest being bare footed, and bare legg'd, as they are. But they will never part with their Hair, tho' they were quite naked, or in Rags. The Women all wear the *Guaipil* (which is like a Sack) under the





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the *Cobixa*, which is a fine white Cotton Cloth; to which they add another upon their Back, when they are Abroad, which when in the Church they place upon their Head. Their Coats are narrow with Figures of Lions, Birds, and other Creatures, adorning them with curious Ducks Feathers, which they call *Xilotepec*.

Blacks,  
Mulattos,  
&c.

All, as well Men as Women are of a dark Colour, notwithstanding their Endeavours to defend their Faces against the Cold, and make them Fair with Herbs pounded. They use also to daub their Heads with thin Clay, such as they use in their Buildings, thinking it refreshes the Head, and makes the Hair black and soft; so that several Country Women are seen about the City in that dirty Condition. The *Mestizo*, *Mulatto*, and Black Women, which are the greatest Number in *Mexico*, not being allow'd to wear Vails, or be cloath'd after the *Spanish* Fashion, and scorning on the other side the *Indian* Habit, go in an extravagant Garb, wearing a thing like a Petticoat, a-cross their Shoulders, or on their Head like a Cloak, which makes them look like so many Devils.

All the Blacks and *Mulattos* are Insolent to the highest Degree, and take upon them as much as *Spaniards*, whose Habit they wear; so among themselves they take the Title of Captain, tho' they be not so; nor can there be many in *Mexico*, where there is but one only Company of *Spaniards*, and a few of Militia, in case of Need. This Rabble of Blacks, and Tawnies is so encreas'd, that it is fear'd they may one Day Rebel, and make themselves Masters of the Country; unless the carrying of so many Blacks be obstructed by Farming it.

The *Indians* at present are nothing near so Ingenious as they were formerly, when they successfully apply'd themselves to the liberal Arts and Mecanicks; but now they are altogether devoted to Idleness, and apply themselves to nothing but Cheating. Yet those that apply themselves to any Trade shew they are very capable: Some make several Figures of nothing but Feathers of several Colours, of a Bird the *Spaniards* call *Chupastor*, that is, Such-flower; of which sort I have one: Others work curiously in Wood; and others contrive to deceive Ducks, as Shy as they are; for when they have us'd them to be frequently among Calabashes left floating on the Lake, for that purpose, they make Holes in those Calabashes, so that putting their Heads in them they can see out of them, and then going up to the Neck in the Water, they go among the Ducks, and draw them down by the Feet.

The *Indians* are naturally very Fearful; but excessive Cruel, if well Back'd. The Vices the *Spaniards* generally Charge them with, are, first the want of Sense of Honour (for they make nothing of robbing one another of it; besides the Incests they commit with their Mothers and Sisters) being Beastly in Eating, lying on the bare Ground, and Dying without any Concern. They are very great Thieves, Cheats, and Impostors; but above all the *Mulattos*, among an Hundred of whom it is hard to find an Honest fair dealing Man. On the other side the poor *Indians* are worse than Slaves, for only they work in the Mines; and what is worse, all they get is taken from them by the Governors, and other Officers; notwithstanding all the daily Threats that come from Court.

#### CHAP. VII.

The Author gives an Account of the most remarkable Things he saw in Mexico.

There being a great Dearth in *New Spain*, by reason the Harvest had not answer'd the foregoing Years, and the Scarcity being great upon *Tuesday* the 12th of *March*, there hapned on that Day a sort of Mutiny, abundance of the Rabble going that Day under the Viceroy's Windows, to demand Bread. This Accident rais'd such a Jealousy in him, that he caus'd several *Pedrerros* to be planted about at the Loopholes, to be able to make the better Resistance; and

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not suffer the Crowd to approach perhaps to Burn the Palace, as they did in the Year 1692, when the Count of *Galve* was Viceroy, firing the Market-Place at the same time, where many vast rich Shops were burnt. To remedy this Evil, the Viceroy on the 13th sent out his Orders and circular Letters to the Farmers, and other wealthy Persons, for them to bring into the City all the Corn that possibly they could; for at that time they eat small Loaves which cost about

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three



three Pence, and were not worth a Penny.

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Malefactors punished.

Some *Indians* having lain with a Mother and a Daughter, and then Robb'd and Murder'd them, two Leagues from the City, two of them were Executed upon *Thursday* the 14th. With them was brought another, who had been taken two Hours before, opening a Shop with a false Key, to Rob it. This Man after receiving 200 Lashes on his Back, was mark'd with a red hot Iron under the Gallows; besides the Punishment he was to receive after his Trial, the Viceroy being very Severe in punishing Thieves.

A Procession.

*Friday* the 15th of *March*, a devout Procession in Honour of our Saviour's Passion, set out from the Royal Hospital, erected by the King, with a Revenue of 8000 pieces of Eight, for the Sick *Indians*. Above an hundred Brothers went first in a penitential Habit; then the Nobility, and then other Penitents. Then follow'd a Company of Soldiers clad in Black, with Head-pieces on, and trailing their Pikes; and in the midst of them was one a Horseback, carrying a Tunick hanging to a Spear, representing that of our Saviour. But there were very few Musicians. This Procession must infallibly be made, because the King has given a particular Order for it.

*Saturday* 16th, I went out to shoot Thrushes, there being abundance of them of several sorts, Black, White, and speckled with Red. At my return I went to the Royal Court to hear the Trial of my Friend *D. Antony Gomez*. Being there in the Gallery of the Court I saw the Viceroy go into the Criminal Court, and take his Seat upon the same Bench with the *Oydores*, or Judges. *Sunday* 17th, I went to the Royal Hospital to see an indifferent large Theatre, where Plays are Acted, and the profit of them goes to the Maintenance of the Hospital.

Cathedral.

*Monday* 18th, I heard Mass in the Cathedral, which is large, and has three vaulted Isles supported on high Pillars of Stone. The Structure is not yet finish'd, but is carry'd on at the King's Charge, who, besides an Allowance out of his own Revenue, has assign'd it, a Tax of half a Royal a Head throughout the Diocess: And therefore the Archbishop lives in a House the King pays for over against the Mint. In the midst of it is the Choir, curiously carv'd in Sweetwood, with beautiful Figures and Feuillage; and four fine Altars in the Arms of the Cross. About the Church

there are several Chappels Gilt, and vastly Rich, nothing Inferior to the famous high Altar. The Front is extraordinary Noble with three Gates; besides five others on the sides. Historians tell us, That this Church was founded by the Marquess *D. Ferdinand Cortes*, on the very same Ground where the Heathen great Temple stood; but others, from antient Paintings and Draughts prove that Temple stood, where now the College of *St. Ildefonsus* is. However it is, this was made a Bishoprick on the 13th of *October* 1625, and an Archbishoprick on the 13th of *January* 1645. It has eleven Suffragan Bishops, which are those of *Puebla de los Angeles*, or the City of Angels, *Mexico*, *Huacacana*, *Guadalajara*, *Guatemala*, *Yucatan*, *Nicaragua*, *Chiapa*, *Honduras*, and *Nueva Biscaya*, or *New Biscay*; of which eleven Bishopricks the Tenth only amount to 516000 Pieces of Eight; and all the Profits 5160000 Pieces of Eight. There has been spent in building the Church of *Mexico* from the Day it was founded till the 22d of *December* 1667, 1052000 Pieces of Eight, and the Work is not done to this Day.

*Tuesday* 19th, being *St. Joseph's* Day, I went to the Church of the *Mertenaries*. The Altars are vastly Rich, and the Roof Gilt; and the Monastery is large, and capable of abundance of Religious Men. Going thence I met the Blessed Sacrament going from the Cathedral to some Sick Body. It was carry'd by a Priest in a Coach drawn by four Mules, maintain'd at the Charge of the Brotherhood.

*Wednesday* 20th, I heard Mass at the Nunnery of *St. Clare*, famous for the excellent sweet Pastiles the Nuns make. The Church is well adorn'd, and the Monastery a good Structure.

*Thursday* 21st, I rode three Leagues out of Town to see the celebrated Garden of *St. Angel*, of the barefoot *Carmelites*. The Fathers shew'd me the upper Church, which tho' small, was all a meer Mass of Gold. The lower Church was also Beautiful, and had five Altars. Then we walk'd about all the Monastery which is so large, that it has not only conveniency for 52 Religious Men that Live in it, but the Provincial Chapter has been kept there these 108 Years. The Library is one of the best in the *Indies*, containing about 12000 Volumes. I was then led to the so much renowned Garden, which tho' it be not above three quarters of a *Spanish* League in compass about



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about the Wall; yet a great River running through the midst of it, makes it so Fruitful, that only the *European* Trees there planted yield a Revenue of 13000 Pieces of Eight a Year. There are forty several sorts of Pears, which are sold for six Pieces of Eight a Load; variety of Apples, Peaches, and Quinces; for there are but few Walnuts, Chestnuts, or the like. The Archbishop claiming the Title of this Fruit, and the Fathers refusing to give it, as being Trees planted for the use of the Monastery; by the King's Order an *Oydore*, or Judge went to count the Trees, and found 13000, as I was inform'd by credible Persons. The Garden is seated in a delightful Place, at the Foot of vast high Mountains. The Fathers of the same College have a good Flower Garden, in which there are Clove Trees; but these, tho' they produce Blossoms as sweet and fragrant as those of the *Molucco* Islands, yet the Fruit comes not to Perfection. There is also a Park, Fish-Ponds, and curious Fountains for the Diversion of the Religious.

Nuns.

Friday 22d, I went to see a famous Nunnery call'd the *Conception*. The Nuns are 85, and have about an hundred Women Servants: because most of the Monasteries in *New Spain*, not living in Community, but every Nun receiving Money out of the publick Stock to Maintain her, that is, two Pieces of Eight and a quarter a Head every Week, some keep five or six Maids. The Monastery accordingly is large, and cost some hundred Thousands of Pieces of Eight Building; and the Church is large, and well adorn'd.

Saturday 23d, I went into the neighbouring Church of the Nuns of *St. Lazarus*, which is also well adorn'd, has seven Altars, and the Roof gilt.

Dominicans.

Sunday 24th, I saw the Hospital of *St. Hiacinthus*, belonging to the *Dominican* Missioners of *Manila*. The Church is small, but beautiful; and the *Hospitium*, or House new built, fit to receive and entertain fifty Religious Men, who are maintain'd upon the Revenue of their Garden, like the College of *St. Angel*; and they have Money over to send to *China*; *F. Martin Ibanez* having told me it yields 8, or 9000 Pieces of Eight a Year in only Herbs, and Sallads. It is to be observ'd, That the compass of the Garden Wall is not above the third part of a League. Its being near the City makes the Revenue the greater.

The *Hospitium*, or House call'd *St. Nicholas de Villanueva*, of the *Augustinians* of the Mission of *China*, is adjoyning to the other towards *Mexico*. Here is a Church, and Room to entertain forty Missioners, as I was told by *F. Peter Flores* the Procurator. This also is maintain'd upon the Revenue of the Garden.

Augustinians.

Monday 25th, I went to the Nunnery of the *Incarnation*, where the Nuns sung well enough. They are about 100, and keep above 300 Servants; the Church has seven little Altars, but the Monastery is very great. Passing by *St. Francis* the Great in the Afternoon, I saw half the People of the Town got together, to see the Obsequies of three Persons that had been put to Death, and quarter'd a Month before for horrid Crimes. The Fathers of *St. John de Dios* begg'd them of the Court; which is usually granted. Having placed them in the Chappel de *los Desamparados*, or of Persons forsaken, in their Monastery, they begg'd Alms to bury and say Masses for them. Then they carry'd them to *St. Francis*, where those Fathers perform'd their Obsequies according to Custom, and then carrying them through the great Streets of the City, bury'd them in the aforesaid Chappel de *los Desamparados*.

Incarnation Nuns.

Tuesday 26th, I went to the Exchequer, which is the Royal Palace. Three Officers have the Care of it, and are the *Contador*, or Controller, *Tesorero*, or Factor, and Treasurer, who receive all Tributes, and the King's fifth part of all Plate for Marking it. This does not amount to less than 600000 Marks a Year, every Mark being eight Ounces; besides what the King is cheated of, which is a greater Sum. *D. Philip de Rivas*, the King's Refiner, or Assayer in that Court, told me, That in the Year 1691, he mark'd 800000 Marks. All this Plate is afterwards Coin'd, first separating the Gold from it, provided there be above forty Grains in a Mark, otherwise 'tis not worth while to separate it.

Exchequer.

Wednesday 27th, I met the Governor of *New Mexico*, whom I had known in *Naples*, and who was to reside five Years in that Post. This Country is newly Conquer'd, tho' there still remains much more to Conquer. Upon this occasion I was told that those *Chichimecas* are such skilful Archers, that they will hit a Royal tofs'd up into the Air, and shake off all the Grain out of an Ear of Corn without breaking it off. They are great lovers of Mules Flesh; for which reason they have often robb'd Travellers, and

Of New Mexico.





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and carry'd away only the Beasts, leaving behind the Chests of Pieces of Eight, which they do not value. They also Paint their Bodies, after the manner of People that have been at *Jerusalem*. The King maintains 600 Horse in several Garrisons in *New Mexico*, with an allowance of 450 Pieces of Eight a Man; but the Soldiers have the least part of it, the Governor putting the rest into his own Pocket, for he sells them all they stand in need of, exacting twenty Pieces of Eight for that which is worth two; and by this unlawful Practice the Government comes to be worth 300000 Pieces of Eight. These Soldiers are arm'd with a Buckler, Musket and half Pike; not to Fight with the *Chichimecas*, but to go a Hunting after them as if they were wild Beasts, in *November*. They are order'd by the King to endeavour not to kill them, but to bring them in to be instructed in the Holy Faith. Thus 150 Leagues have been conquer'd Westward, tho' the People endeavour to defend themselves with their Arrows. The worst is, that being 500 Leagues from *Mexico*, those Barbarians quickly Revolt; knowing there cannot be supplies of Soldiers sent in a short time. The Country is Plain, and convenient for Carriages, for some Months in the Year; but they are to pass such wide Deserts, that they generally intrench every Night, and keep Guard, for fear of being set upon by the Savages. The *Franciscans* have the Charge of the Conversion of these *Chichimecas*, who are rather Atheists, than Idolaters; and have brought a considerable Number of them to live like Men, but their wild Nature always inclines them to Solitude. The Country is so ill Peopled, that they Travel several Days Journey through it without meeting any Village; for which reason the Viceroy of *Mexico* sent several Families thither of late Years, to People it; the Soil producing all Things that are sow'd in it plentifully, even of Fruits of *Europe*; besides that there are rich Mines of Gold and Silver. The length of the way not allowing Travelers to carry their Quilts to lie on; the *Jesuits* that go to their Mission of *Parícut*, have learnt of the *Indians* to carry before them on their Saddles their Matresses and Pillows made of Leather, which at Night they blow full of Wind, and in the Morning let it out, and put them up as they were.

*Saturday* 30th, being the Day for visiting the Prisons before *Easter*, the Vice-

roy heard Mass in the Royal Chappel, where on a row of Chairs he sat down in the middle, and the *Oydores*, or Judges, and *Alcades* on his sides. Over against him were the two *Fiscales*, or Solicitors General, one for the King, and one for Criminal Causes. After Mass they went to the Court of Criminal Causes, and by the way there were presented to the Viceroy two tall Boughs full of Flowers, with Rabbits hanging about it, by some *Indians* representing their Corporations, and Nofegays to the other Ministers of State, in token of Submission. The Viceroy took his Seat on the middle of the Bench, under the Canopy, with the *Oydores*, *Alcades* and *Fiscales* on his sides being Ten in Number; and then the Eldest *Oydore*, or Judge, read the Petitions of the Prisoners; whose Crimes being heard, the Viceroy, with the Advice of the *Oydores* decreed what was to be done; but no Mercy was shewn to Thieves, for he order'd them all to be Prosecuted. The same Day I saw the Formality of Examining a Refiner or Assayer of Gold and Silver, which was perform'd, the King's chief Refiner, and other Officers sitting under a Canopy, and the Person to be Examined making a Trial of giving the Assay of Gold and Silver in their Presence, there being a Furnace there for that purpose. After which, sweet Waters, Chocolate, and Sweetmeats were given about in such Plenty that there was enough to Eat and carry Home; especially abundance of Pastiles, which are very much Perfum'd, and have Figures stamp'd on them. The *Indians* use to give them with Chocolate and Biskets, not to be eaten then, but to carry away, taking it ill if any Man for want of being acquainted with the Custom, leaves them behind. They give more or less according to the Quality of the Person, and they are worth at least a Royal a Piece.

*Sunday* 31st, in the Evening, I saw a fine Ceremony perform'd at the Cathedral; which they call *de la Segna*. Thirteen Canons in long black Cloaks with Hoods, went from the Choir to the Chapter, along Iron Galleries: There kneeling, the Dean took up a black Banner with a red Cross in the middle of it, which after Singing some Prayers and Verses of the Passion, he began to wave first towards the right, to touch with the Point of it the last of the Canons, then towards the Altar, after that towards the left, to touch the last Canon on that side, he standing in the midst of them.