

Gemelli.
1698.

Narvaez
routed.

Spaniards
besieg'd in
Mexico.

Montezuma soon had notice of it ; because the *Indians* who were upon Guard at that Port, brought the whole Fleet painted upon a Cloth of *Nequen* or *Maghey*. He sent *Narvaez* a good Present of Gold, Quilts, and Provisions, and had in answer from him, that *Cortes* was a Run-away, and Rebel to his King, and that he was come to secure him, and deliver *Montezuma* from his Imprisonment. *Cortes* being inform'd hereof by *Montezuma*, who thought he had known it all before, having advis'd with his Captains, writ to *Narvaez*, desiring him for the Honour of their Nation, and the sake of the King's Service, not to raise the City against him, caused *Montezuma* to be set at Liberty, offering him all that was Conquer'd, and promising to retire to another Province. *Narvaez* instead of giving ear to these fair Proposals, put the *Oydore* into Irons, because he advis'd him to Peace, and march out with his Forces towards *Mexico*. *Cortes* hearing of it, left *Peter de Alvarado*, with some Men to secure *Montezuma* and their Fort, and set out himself, with the rest of his Forces, to meet *Narvaez*, demanding assistance of his Friends at *Tlascala*. His Men, and above 6000 *Indians* arm'd with Pikes, to keep off the Horse, prepar'd to defend themselves. *Cortes* being come with his little Army, within a League of *Cempoalla*, in the dark of the Night, pass'd over a Brook that was before him, and surprizing *Narvaez* and his Forces, routed, and took him Prisoner, with others of his Officers, and all his Cannon ; obtaining a compleat Victory over an Army six times more numerous than his. The next day all the Soldiers of the adverse Party, took an Oath to be obedient to him ; so that he having now secur'd 19 Ships, sent to several Parts, to make new Conquests. Advice was brought him from *Peter de Alvarado* that he was besieg'd, the City having revolted, and stood in need of speedy Succour. *Cortes* therefore leaving *Narvaez* in Custody at *Vera Cruz*, march'd away in all speed with 1300 Foot, and 96 Horse, besides 2000 *Tlascallans*. He entred *Mexico* on the 24th of June 1520, and *Montezuma* coming to meet him in the Court, he would not speak to him, being angry that he had held a Correspondence with *Narvaez*. This so incens'd the Emperor, that not regarding the Fealty he had Sworn, he caus'd *James de Ordaz* as he was marching out of the

Garrison with 400 Men, to be set upon by an infinite multitude of *Indians* with Slings, Arrows, Staves, and Stones, so that they wounded him, and kill'd several of his Men, and then went to fire their Quarters, which was put out at Night. In the Morning the *Spaniards* renew'd the fight, but being overpower'd by the multitude of Enemies, many were kill'd, tho' they fell not unreveng'd ; and the rest retir'd to their Quarters, to fortify themselves. Here they were so vigorously assaulted in the Night, that many dropt on both sides.

The War continuing, the *Spaniards* made some wooden Towers to remove, and went out to burn the Temple, but were beaten back to their Quarters with the loss of 46 Men. This made them resolve to sue for Peace the next Day, and to depart *Mexico* ; but as soon as ever it was Day they were attack'd by the *Indians* on all sides, with such Fury, that *Cortes* was forced to send a Religious Man to *Montezuma*, to desire he would make his Subjects desist, and he would be gone immediately. *Montezuma*, being still Angry, refus'd at first, but then comply'd, and from a Gallery commanded the *Mexicans* to lay down their Arms. This was accordingly done, but immediately four *Caciques* came up to the Emperor, and told him, That the People being highly offended, and resolv'd that the *Spaniards* should Perish, whatever came of it, had chosen another Emperor, for which they nevertheless beg'd his Pardon. No sooner were these Words spoken, but the *Indians* let fly many Stones and Arrows towards *Montezuma*, so that he was wounded in the Head, Arms, and Legs, whereof he soon after dy'd, having reign'd 17 Years.

Cortes acquainted the new King with *Montezuma's* Death, and sent him his Body, that it might be honourably Bury'd ; and then demanded of the *Mexicans*, to put one of *Montezuma's* Sons in Possession of the Empire, because he whom they had Chosen was no lawful Emperor ; renewing his Demands of Peace in order to depart *Mexico*. Instead of Peace they fell so furiously upon his Quarters, that they kill'd many Soldiers, whereupon the next Day *Cortes* march'd out with all his Forces, to be reveng'd, burnt many Houses, and kill'd abundance of *Indians*, but with great loss on his side. Perceiving it was impossible to withstand such Numbers of Enemies, Provisions and Powder growing scarce, he resolv'd to depart *Mexico*. First he kill'd *Montezuma's*

Montezuma
kill'd.



Chap. IV. Of NEW SPAIN.

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Gemelli.
1698.

Cortes
leaves
Mexico.

Comes to
Tlascala.

Cortes re-
inforced.

Montezuma's Kindred, and the petty Kings he had Prisoners, and then on *Thursday* the 10th of *July* 1520, when the *Indians* least expected it, having divided the aforementioned Gold among his Soldiers, began to March silently out of the City, carrying along with him a wooden Bridge to pass over those Places where the Banks were broken down. As he was passing over the Banks at Mid-night, tho' it was very Dark, the Enemy perceiv'd him, and attacking him both by Land, and from the Canals in a great number of Boats, kill'd at least twenty *Spaniards*, part with the Sword, and part drown'd in the Water; besides several Prisoners, the Canals being choak'd with dead Men and Horfes. *Alvarado* here taking a wonderful Leap to escape falling into the Enemies Hands, that Place is to this Day call'd *Alvarado's Leap*. Having pass'd the Bridge, *Cortes* came in all hast to *Tacuba*, with the *Indians* always at his Back; but being assur'd that many were left behind Wounded, expos'd to the Cruelty of the barbarous Enemy, he turn'd back to fetch them off. But seeing the People of *Tacuba* and *Escapuzalco* all in Arms against him, he was forced, following *Tlascallan* Guides, to take the by Roads, still pursu'd by the *Indians* in the dark Night. Being come to a Temple, he halted, fortifying himself to have the Conveniency of Dressing his wounded Men; for which Reason afterwards the Church of our Lady de las *Remedias*, was erected there. This was call'd the dismal Night, because of the great Slaughter, especially of those, who forwarded their own Death by not forsaking their Gold. They continu'd their Retreat still facing the *Mexicans*; but the Battle on the 14th of *July* near *Otumba* was very remarkable, and the Slaughter was great on both sides, after which upon a Muster, there were found but 440 *Spaniards*. This small Body coming to *Tlascala* was well receiv'd, tho' it had lost 1200 *Tlascallans*.

Quauhtimoc, *Montezuma's* near Kinsman began his Reign at *Mexico*, being elected, as was said before; and at the same time 120 Men, and 17 Horfe accidentally reinforced *Cortes*; for *Francis de Garay* having sent three Ships to take Possession of the River of *Panuco*, the Soldiers meeting with more Opposition than they expected, went all away to *Cortes*.

He now thought good to send away some Officers and Soldiers, part into *Spain*, and part to *Hispaniola* and *Cuba*,
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to make known what he had done till that time; and some to *Jamaica* to buy Horfes. Another parcel of Souldiers came out of *Spain*, and arriving at *Vera-Cruz* joyn'd him, so that on the 26th of *December* he march'd towards *Tescuco*, with his *Spaniards* and 10000 *Tlascallans*. There he was honourably receiv'd by seven of the principal Lords of the Country, and the petty King, who gave him a Gold Banner. Some Days after, finding himself Strong, having receiv'd another Recruit brought by the King's Treasurer in one Ship, and 13 Brigantines he had caus'd to be Built being ready; he first subdu'd the Country about, which had revolted; and then resolv'd to go about the Lake, through the Canals to find out the properest way to Besiege *Mexico*.

Accordingly he set out on the 5th of *April* 1521, with 365 *Spaniards*, and above 20000 arm'd *Indians*, besides those who follow'd the Army like Crows only to glut themselves with Man's Flesh. After subduing *Tespultlan*, passing forward thro' *Cornavaca*, he overthrew the *Mexicans* in a bloody Fight, but they bringing fresh Forces, attack'd the *Spaniards* several times at *Suchimilco*. *Cortes* return'd to *Tescuco*, and understanding that a Friend of *Narvaez* was conspiring with others to Murder him, he caus'd the Conspirators to be Hang'd.

Upon a Muster at *Whisfontide* 1521, he found he had 84 Horse, 650 Foot arm'd with Sword, and Lance, and 194 with Fire-Arms. He took 150 of these, and distributed them among the Brigantines, each of which carry'd twelve Oars; the rest of his Men he divided into nine Companies, giving one Man the chief Command over three of them. He order'd 8000 *Tlascallans* to go Besiege *Iztapalapa*, *Cuicacan*, and *Tacuba*, and broke down the Aqueduct of *Chapultepec*, that carry'd the Water to *Mexico*. He went in his Brigantines about the Lake, and sinking several Canoes of *Indians* made his way over to *Iztapalapa* to relieve *Gonzalo de Sandoval*, who was beset by several Bodies of *Mexicans*. Having brought him off, he sent him to Attack the Bank of *Tepeaquilla*, now call'd the Causeway of our Lady of *Guadalupe*, whilst he dividing his Forces into three Parts, and Back'd by the Brigantines went to Assault the *Mexicans*. The *Spaniards* could do little good, because at Night they lost all the Ground they had gain'd upon the Causeways; for all the Houses being encompass'd with Water,
B b b b with

with Trenches cut about them, the *Indians* open'd them at Night, that the *Men* and *Horses* might drop in.

On the 24th of *June* the *Spaniards* were attack'd on all sides, and tho' they kept their Ground with a very small loss; yet *Cortes* being sensible that all delays, were Prejudicial, his Army decreasing, he resolv'd to break on a sudden into *Tlatelulco*, then the greatest Square in *Mexico*, now the Monastery of *Santiago*, or *St. James*, of the *Franciscans*, and thence advance to gain the Streets of *Mexico*. The three little Squadrons advanced three several ways, but all to no purpose; for *Cortes* pushing too forward upon one of the Causeways, whither the *Indians* had drawn him by giving way; and being bore down by the Water and Mud, was wounded in the Leg, and 60 of his Men taken Prisoners; nor did the other Squadrons suffer less, being attack'd in Canoes by Water; and by Land with Sticks and Stones from the tops of the Houses, nor could the Brigantines relieve them, being kept off by the Timbers laid across the Channels. The *Indians* Sacrific'd all the *Spaniards* they had taken, to the Idol *Hueyehilobos*; casting their Bodies out to be devour'd by Wild Beasts, and keeping only the Legs and Arms, to eat them with *Chilmole*, a hot Sauce. They flaid their Faces, to put on that Skin they took off like a Vizor at the Solemnity.

Indians forsake Cortes.

After so many losses, the Souldiers of *Tlascala*, *Tescuco*, and other places, went away home despairing of Success; so that the few *Spaniards* were left to keep the Posts they had secur'd, part of them filling the Ditches with Earth and Fascine, whilst others stood upon their Guard, the Brigantines at the same time with all their force, striving to break through the obstructions lay'd against them in the Canals. Thus they advanced so far without falling into the Water, notwithstanding the opposition of the *Mexicans*, that the Souldiers of *Tlascala*, and *Tescuco*, came again to their assistance.

They return.

In the mean while *Cortes* made application to the King for Peace, but he daily grew more obstinate in carrying on the War; which made *Cortes* demand supplies of his Confederates. They being come, perceiving the King would not hearken to any accommodation, he caus'd the City to be assauld at all three Attacks, and gain'd Ground as far as the great Temple of *Tlatelulco*, on which

he set up his Colours. Three days after, all the three Attacks were carry'd on so successfully, that they met in one Body. Then the King and his Men retir'd to that Port of the City, where the Houses were encompass'd with Water; but there many were kill'd by the *Spaniards* shot, who had drawn up all their Force in the place of *Tlatelulco*.

Peace was demanded a third time, but the *Indians*, after a Cessation of three days, fell again upon the *Spaniards*, who had been supply'd with Powder, and other necessaries, by a Ship come from *Spain*. *Cortes* seeing the King would not hearken to Peace, relying on the Water that secur'd him, order'd *Christopher de Sandoval* to besiege him with the Brigantines. This done, the King fearing the People would kill him, got into a Boat with his Wives and best moveables, and fled over the Lake; which *Sandoval* understanding, he sent *Garcia Holguin* after him; who took him and all his Company, and brought him to *Cortes*, without touching any thing that belong'd to him, particularly the Women, for whom the King was concern'd. *Cortes* had been on the top of a Temple, to view the Action; but as soon as he heard of the King's being taken, he came down to prepare a place to receive him Friendly. The wretched Prince, with Tears standing in his Eyes, said to him, *Lord Melinche, I have done my Duty in defending my City and People: Since Fortune has thrown me into your Hands, I desire you to kill me with that Sword by your side, that I may not be reduc'd to a more miserable Condition*. Because you have bravely defended your City (answer'd *Cortes*) you deserve the greater Honour and Esteem. That same day he sent him to *Cuyoacan* with *Sandoval*. This hapning in the Evening, on the 13th of *August* 1521, being the day of *St. Hippolitus*, after a Siege of 93 Days; therefore the Anniversary of the Conquest is kept on that day, as has been said before. *Quauhtimoc* was about 24 Years of Age, well made, of a dark Complexion, and a long Face. For this Conquest, *Cortes* had given him for his Coat of Arms three Crowns, with a Bordure of seven Kings heads. He dismiss'd all the *Indians* that had assisted him, with Thanks, sending them away loaded with Spoils of the Conquer'd; and the *Mexicans* thought themselves very Rich, in carrying away many Loads of dry'd Flesh, of the slain *Mexicans*.

He takes part of the City.

King of Mexico, and the City taken.

After



Gemelli.
1698. After cleansing the Streets, and removing the dead Bodies, the next thing was the Torturing the Lord of *Tescuco*, to oblige him to discover where the Gold was hid, all they had found being worth but 386000 Crowns. Then the City was Rebuilt, that it might be again Inhabited, and several Commanders were sent to subdue other Provinces; and *Cortes* went in Person, and Conquer'd that of *Panuco*. After his return to *Mexico*, he sent two Ships to *Spain*, and in them, *Alonzo de Avila*, and *Antony de Quinones*, with a Present of 220 Thousand Crowns in Gold Plates, and all that was left of *Montezuma's* Treasure, to ask of the King the Government of *New Spain* for him; and intreat him not to send Lawyers into the *Indies*, to breed Dissention among the Inhabitants.

These two sail'd on the 20th of December 1522; but being come to the *Tercera* Islands, *Florin* a French Pirate took both the Ships, Gold and Jewels, and carry'd *Avila* Prisoner into *France*, *Quinones* being Dead before. The King of *France*, when that rich Treasure was brought to him, said, *The Emperor Charles V. and the King of Portugal have divided the new World between them, without allowing me any Share; I would desire them to show me Adam's Will, which Entitles them to it.*

Avila going into *Spain* did not only obtain the Government of *New Spain* for *Cortes*, but a Confirmation of the Division he had made of the Country among the Conquerors; and Power to do the like for the future. Some time after *Cortes* sent the Emperor 80000 Crowns, and a small Culverin curiously wrought, all of Gold and Silver, call'd the Phenix, with this Inscription,

*Ave nacio sin par,
Yo en serviros sin segundo,
Y vos sin igual en el mundo.*

That is, As the Phenix has no Mate, so neither had any Man serv'd you like me, nor have you any Equal to you in the World.

Cortes going afterwards to punish the

Rebellion of *Christopher de Olid*, in the Provinces of *Higueras* and *Honduras*, took along with him *Quaughtimoc*, and the Lord of *Tacuba*, and caus'd them to be Hang'd in the Village of *Gheyacola*; which Action his own Men did not approve of. The King before his Death said, *I have been long convinced of the Falshood of your Words, Captain Melinche, and that you would put me to Death; unhappy I that did not kill my self that same Day you were Victorious over me. I hope God will Punish you, for killing me so wrongfully. The Lord of Tacuba, said he, was pleas'd to Die with the King his Uncle.* Finding *Olid* already put to Death, *Cortes* with incredible Celerity subdu'd those and other Provinces, and return'd to *Mexico* in June 1525.

Being afterwards put upon his Trial by the Emperor's Order, he was depriv'd of the Government of *New Spain*; and therefore went away to Court. He was there honourably received in the Year 1527, and created Marquess *del Valle*, worth at this Day 60000 pieces of Eight a Year, and had the Title of Captain General of *New Spain*, and of the South Sea; and to compleat his Honour, falling Sick the Emperor went to see him. Then returning into the *Indies*; he retir'd to his own Estate, and apply'd himself to building of Ships, as he had promis'd to do, to discover other Islands, and Countries on the South Sea. After discovering *California* with a thousand Disasters, and the Expence of 300000 pieces of Eight, he came over to *Spain* to have his Expences allow'd him; but was so far from getting his Mony, that he was forbid going over to the *Indies*, till he had stood Trial. At length returning with the Emperor from the Siege of *Argier*, he dy'd at *Castilleja* on the Sea Coast, near *Sevil*, on the second of December 1545, at the Age of 62. His Bones were convey'd to the Monastery of *St. Francis* in *Mexico*, as he had desir'd. He was of a proportionable Stature, a swarthy Complexion, a black Beard, and had the Scar of a Cut on his under Lip.

Other Conquests

Cortes made a Marquess

CHAP. V.

The Discovery and Conquests of Peru.

Pizarro's
discovery.

FFrancis *Pizarro* met not with so much Difficulty in *Peru*. He sail'd thither in the Year 1525, with two Ships

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fitted out by *James de Almagro* and *Ferdinand Luque*, a Priest of *Panama*, having the Governours leave. Landing

B b b b 2

when



when he had Sail'd 100 Leagues, he
Gemelli. Fought the Inhabitants with much Bra-
1698. very, and was wounded by them; but
Almagro, who had been with him in the
Fray, lost an Eye; and then return'd to
Panama for more Men. *Pizarro* conti-
nuing his discovery came to a Country
all overflow'd, where the Inhabitants
liv'd like Birds upon Trees. Being
therefore in no Condition to do them
any harm, he retir'd to the Island *del*
Gallo; and *Almagro* went again for Re-
cruits to *Panama*. *Pizarro* suffer'd much
want in the Island; and sailing thence
after *Almagro's* Vessel return'd, he stood
towards *Tangarara*, and at *Tumbez* set
ashore *Peter de Candia*, who afterwards
return'd astonish'd at the Wealth of
King *Atabaliba*. Upon this Information
Pizarro return'd to *Panama*, and advising
with *Almagro*, and *Luque*, resolv'd to
go over to *Spain* to ask the Government
of those Places he should Conquer. The
Emperor besides the Government gave
him the Title of Captain General and
Adelantado, or Lord Lieutenant of *Peru*
and *New Castile*; whereupon he over-
joy'd at the Honour done him, return'd
to the *Indies* with his Brothers *Gonzalo*
and *Ferdinand*, and *Francis Martin* his
Brother by the Mother's side; but in-
stead of a kind Reception he found *Al-*
magro much offended, because he had not
obtain'd any Honour of the Emperor for
him. At length being reconcil'd, he
had two Ships with a sufficient Number
of Men. Not being able by reason of a
Storm to arrive at *Tumbez*, he Landed
in that Part which is properly call'd *Pe-*
ru. First he conquer'd the Island *Puna*,
not far from the Shore, and then go-
vern'd in the Name of *Guascar Inga*,
Brother, but Enemy to King *Atabaliba*;
and thinking it convenient to gain his
Friendship, he sent him 600 Prisoners
he had taken in *Puna*; yet this did not
avail him, because *Guascar* was acquaint-
ed with his Design. This done he sail'd
to *Tumbez*, and landed his Men; and
because the Governor would not receive
him Peaceably, he cross'd the River by
Night in a Boat, and routed him. *Pi-*
zarro allur'd by *Atabaliba's* Wealth, af-
ter plundering the Place, which he call'd
St. Michael, set forward for *Caxamalca*;
and being threatned on the way by the
King, civilly answer'd, That he only
desir'd to visit him from the Emperor,
and so went on. Being come to *Caxa-*
malca, he fortify'd himself against the
Will of *Atabaliba*, and then sent two
Messengers to acquaint him with his Ar-

Began his
Conquest.

rival at that Place. They brought back
a very ill Answer, whereupon he pre-
par'd to give Battle, tho' much inferior
in Power. The King being inform'd of
the Rashness of the *Spaniards*, mov'd
with all his Army towards *Caxamalca*.
He was carry'd upon a Seat of Gold,
adorn'd with Parrots Feathers. On his
Head, which was Shaw'd, he had a Wool-
len Crimson Cap, which show'd him to
be King of *Cuzco*, and his Ears were al-
most rent with the weight of the Gold
hanging at them. Being come to *Caxa-*
malca, and having heard of one sent from
Pizarro, who advis'd him to pay Tri-
bute to the Emperor; he was so much
offended, that he presently began to shew
himself an Enemy. Then the *Spaniards*
fell upon the *Peruvians* on all sides, but
more particularly upon the King; who
after much Opposition, being at last
pull'd by his Garment off his Seat, was
made Prisoner. Thus the *Spaniards* were
soon Victors, and took all the Baggage,
which was worth a Treasure; but *Pi-*
zarro was wounded in both Hands. *A-*
tabaliba for his Ransom offer'd to fill a
great Room with Silver and Gold, as
high as *Pizarro* could reach with his
Hand; and his Offer being accepted
of, when his Victorious Commanders
brought his Brother *Guascar* Prisoner,
he commanded him to be kill'd. This
Guascar had been appointed Heir of all
the Kingdoms of *Peru* by their Father
Guaynacapa; and to *Atabaliba*, who was
the younger Brother, he left only the
Kingdom of *Quito*; and this was the
occasion of the War between the two
Brothers. This was also the cause of
Guascar's Death; for the other being
then Lord of all, hoped to be able to
pay *Pizarro* the promis'd Sum. But he
was Punish'd after the same manner for
his Barbarity; for having deliver'd the
Ransom, instead of being set at Liberty,
he was Strangled; in vain suing for Mer-
cy, upbraiding *Pizarro* with breach of
Faith, and desiring to be sent Prisoner
to the Emperor. Thus a vast Country
was subdu'd without any Bloodshed, both
Brothers being Dead, and none opposing
the *Spaniards*.

Atabaliba
taken.

The War with the *Indians* being at an
end, it began among the *Spaniards*,
through Ambition of Command and Hun-
ger of Gold; for *Pizarro* fell at variance
with *Almagro*, and at last strangled him,
and beheaded his own Brother *Ferdinand*
Pizarro. *D. James de Almagro* reveng'd
his Father's Death, stabbing *Francis Pi-*
zarro, bastard Son to *Gonzalo Pizarro* of
Navarre,
Civil War.

Gemelli. 1698. *Navarre*, at *Lima* in the Year 1541. This done he rais'd considerable Forces, and at length being in Rebellion came to a violent Death. The Emperor being inform'd of all these Disorders, sent four *Oydores*, or Judges, and *Blasco Nunez* to be Viceroy, with new Laws and Ordinances; but the new Conquerors refusing to obey them, Rebell'd and made *Gonzalo Pizarro* their Commander. The *Oydores* seeing the Country up in Arms, Imprison'd the Viceroy, and took upon them the care of the Government. Some were for putting him to Death, and others for sending him into *Spain* to the Emperor.

In the mean while *Gonzalo Pizarro* made himself Governour of *Peru*, with absolute Power; but the *Oydore Alvarez*, who had been intrusted to carry the Viceroy into *Spain*, when they came to *Guaura*, set him at Liberty. The Viceroy now thought he had overcome all Difficulties; but *Pizarro* routed his Forces at *Quito*, and caus'd his Head to be cut off by a Black; the same he afterwards did to *Vela Nunez* the Viceroy's Brother upon some slight Jealously. The Emperor was much concern'd at the Imprisonment of the Viceroy, and Insolence of *Pizarro*; and therefore to redress these Disorders, sent *D. Peter Gasca* a Priest, with full Power, and Blanks subscrib'd, to make use of as he saw occasion.

Gasca went over in the Year 1546 with two *Oydores* or Judges his Friends, and very few others; and being come to *Panama*, writ to *Pizarro*, advising him to lay down his Arms and submit to the Emperor, who would pardon all that was pass'd, as might appear by his Majesties Letter. These Letters had no good effect on *Pizarro* or his principal Associates; who joyning, to the number of sixty, answer'd *Gasca*, That they thought it not convenient for him to come into *Peru*, after so much Slaughter committed there, the Minds of the People being still very much exasperated; and that they would write themselves, and send their Deputies to the Emperor to justify their Proceedings.

Gasca perceiving there was nothing to be done by fair means, began to raise Men; and manag'd *Peter de Hinojosa* so dexterously, that he put *Pizarro's* Fleet into his Hands. This discouraging *Pizarro's* Party, many of them went over to *Gasca*, who by that means being grown formidable, went away into *Peru*. There after several Defeats given *Pizarro*, he at length took him Prisoner in the last Battle of *Xaquixaguana*. *Gasca* refer'd the Tryal of him and twelve others to the Licentiate *Cianca*, and the Marshal *Alvarado*, who pass'd Sentence of Death against them for high Treason. *Pizarro* was carry'd to the Place of Execution on a Mule, with his Hands ty'd, and a Cloak over him. His Head was carry'd to *Lima*, and set upon a Pole in the Market-Place, with this Inscription;

Pizarro taken and Executed.

This is the Head of the Traitor Gonzalo Pizarro, who join'd Battle in the Valley of Xaquixaguana, against the Emperor's Standard. Monday the 9th of April 1548.

After the unfortunate end of the first Conquerors of that Country, and the Imprisonment of the *Oydore* or Judge, *Zepeda*, for the other three who had seiz'd the Viceroy were Dead, *Gasca* apply'd himself to settle the Government; and thus a Churchman brought the War to that happy end his Predecessors could not attain to. He return'd to *Spain* in July 1550, and presented the Emperor with a Million and a half, for all which good Services he was made Bishop of *Placencia*.

The Civil Wars being ended with the Death of at least an hundred and fifty Captains, and other Commanders; the Souldiers carry'd on the Conquest, always following the rich Country, and leaving the Poor; so that at present the Crown of *Spain* is possess'd in *America* of a Country 9300 Leagues in extent, viz. 3375 Southward, and the rest Northward. It is to be observ'd before we leave this Country, that in *Peru*, for 500 Leagues in length, from *Tumbez* to *Chile*, and 15 Leagues in breadth, it never Thunders, Lightens nor Rains.

CHAP. VI.

The further Account of what hapned to the Author at Vera-Cruz before he Imbark'd.

Sunday the 10th, I return'd in the Evening to *Vera-Cruz*, and carrying the dainty Pheasants I had kill'd with me, din'd with the Governour on Monday

11th. Tuesday 12th, I went again a shooting to the Farm call'd *S. John*, where besides the Garden abounding in all sorts of Fruit and especially of the Tart, I found

found a little Wood full of Birds and wild Beasts; and was courteously Entertain'd by the Owner. *Wednesday* 13th, I went out a shooting with a *Mulato* for my Guide, in a Wood by the Bank of a good River, where I kill'd some Royal Pheasants; and having shot down a wild Boar, the ignorant *Mulato* ran and catch'd him by one of his Feet, and the Boar turning, struck him through the Arm with his sharp Tusks. It is to be observ'd, that tho' the Boars of *America*, do not emit any Excrement at that Navel I said they have on their Back, a Span from the Tail; yet they send forth such a filthy Scent, that if it be not cut off as soon as the Beast is kill'd, it so infects all the Flesh, that there is no eating of it. I return'd home full of *Garrapatas*, a sort of Vermin bred in the Woods like Crablice, which from the Plants get upon People's Cloaths as they go by, and pierce into the very Flesh, so that it requires much Trouble and Dexterity to get them out.

Churches
and Mo-
nasteries.

Sunday 17th, I heard Mass in the Church of the *Mercenarians*, where there are thirteen Altars, but ill set off. The Monastery is very mean, but they have a fine Belfry. The Monastery of the *Franciscans*, which I saw *Tuesday* 19th, has large Dormitories, and the Church eleven Altars. The *Dominican* Convent is Poor, the Church small and has nine Altars. The Parish Church is call'd *Nuestra Senora la Antigua*, or our Lady the Anti-

ent. The *Augustinians* are so Poor that they have no Church, but only a little Chapple. The Hospital of *S. Hippolitus* is divided into two Parts, one for Men, and the other for Women; but both small.

Friday 29th, I went out to divert me, and hapning to shoot a Parrot, as he fell he cry'd out like a Man, as it were to call the rest to his Assistance, and they flew about in Swarms crying out, so that they seem'd to cloud the Sky. Then I shot two Royal Pheasants, a Cock and a Hen, for they always go together. The Cocks Feathers are all Black, except those upon his Belly, and a curious curl'd Tuft on his Head; the Hen is of a Cinnamon Colour. Those they call *Gritones* are no bigger than a Pheasant in *Europe*, and all black. Their Bones are venomous to Dogs. The wild Turkeys here are mortal Enemies to the tame Ones, and kill them whenever they can.

Being near the time of my Departure, *D. Francis Lovanz y Roda*, Knight of the Order of *Santiago* or *S. James*, recommended me to the Captain of a Vessel that was to carry me to *Havana*, and gave me Letters of Recommendation to Captains of Galeons there, as also a Present in Money. *D. Alonso de Penaloza*, Captain of Horse, sent me another Present of Sweetmeats for my Voyage. I felt a fit of a Fever, and had a Mule stolen from me out of the King's Stables.

CHAP. VII.

The Author's Voyage to the Port of Havana in the Island of Cuba.

HAVING taken leave of the Governor and Friends, on *Saturday* the 14th of *December*, I went aboard the Vessel call'd the *Sevillian*, that came with Licence from *Maracao*, to joyn the Galeons at *Havana*, and Sail with them to *Cadiz*. The Governor added one Favour to all the rest, which was not to suffer my Trunks to be open'd at the Custom-House. About Noon we fell down along the Western Channel, close to the Castle, which is little and inconvenient as well for the Governor as Soldiers; keeping a very watchful Eye, because of the many Flats on all sides; and that it was but now newly settling after the North Winds, which hinder Ships getting out of the Bay of *Mexico*, whose Form is like a half Moon, and much more out of the Channel. There is ano-

ther way in on the East side for small Boats. We got out about Evening and steer'd N. E. and by N.

Sunday 15th, we held on the same Course with the Wind at N. W. the lat. 20 deg. 12 min. *Monday* 16th, held the same Course, the Wind S. E. lat. 21 deg. 1 min. *Tuesday* 17th, we had a great Storm, which made the Captain Sick, much more the Passengers, and the same Wind continuing, we run to Northward to avoid certain Rocks, and then sail'd upon a Line for *Havana*, the lat. 22 deg. 5 min. *Wednesday* 18th, the Wind blew stormy at N. which made us run away to E. the lat. 24 deg. The same Wind continu'd *Thursday* 19th, and we kept upon the same Line; but *Friday* 20th, the Wind coming to S. we stood N. E. and by E. being in 24 deg. 3 min. of



Gemelli. of lat. At Night we stood E. N. E. and so continu'd *Saturday* 21st, making much way. Finding 25 deg. 30. min lat. which was enough to avoid the Flats, we stood for the Island of *Cuba* due E. Four hours after Night the Wind blew hard at N. W. with Rain, which made us steer E. and by S.

Sunday 22^d. Tuny-Fish being seen, it was suppos'd we were near Land, lat. 25 deg. 26 min. *Monday* 23th, the Wind at N. we ran E. S. E. and then E. and by S. finding the lat. 25 deg. 20 min. At Night we were quite becalm'd; but *Tuesday* 24th, being Christmas Eve, the Wind came up at S. W. and drove us E. S. E. At Night we were again becalm'd; and *Wednesday* 25th being Christmas Day, the Wind blowing at N. E. we sail'd S. E. lat. 24 deg. 55 min. That Night nobody slept, the Waves beat so furiously.

Thursday 26th, we steer'd E. S. E. the Wind at N. E. which drove us from the Land we were in sight of, and gave us

a more restless Night than the last, lat. 23 deg. 17 min. The Wind coming about to S. we steer'd E. *Friday* 27th, we saw Land, and coasted along it all Day and Night, our Course E. At length we came to an Anchor near the Castle call'd *del Morro*, which is at the Mouth of the Harbour, for tho' we fir'd two Guns, the Castellan took no care to put out a Light to show the way into the Port.

Saturday 28th, a South Wind blowing out of the Port, would not permit us to get in till Noon, and that always upon a Tack; so that at last we arriv'd safe at *Havana*, after a Voyage of 300 Leagues. I lay aboard the Vessel, because there were no Inns a Shore. *Sunday* 29th, the Wind blew so furiously at North, that the Waves beat over the Castle *de Morro*, and had not we got in as we did, we had been in great Danger. *Monday* 30th, I landed and carry'd my Goods to a House I hir'd near the Hospital of *S. John de Dios*.

CHAP. VIII.

The Description of Havana, and Particulars of that Country.

Havana.

THE *Havana* is a little City, half a League in Compass, seated in a Plain, and in the lat. of 23 deg. 20 min. It is almost round, enclos'd with poor low Walls on the Land side, and defend-ed on the other Part by the Water. The Inhabitants are about 4000 Souls, *Spaniards*, *Mulatos* and Blacks, who live most of them in low Houses. The Women are Beautiful, and the Men Ingenious. The Governor has also the Title of Captain General of the Island, and administers Justice with the Assistance of an Assessor, call'd a Lieutenant, who is appointed by the Council of the *Indies*.

It is very dear living there, for three Ounces of Bread cost fifteen Grains of *Naples* Money, that is, about three Pence *English*; and half a Pound of Meat the same Price. A Hen is worth a Noble, and Fruit and other things proportionably, so that a Man can scarce live under two Pieces of Eight a Day, especially when the Galeons are there. Tho' the Climate is temperate, Wheat has not throve there for some Years, and the reason is not known; so that what comes from abroad to the Bakers is dearly paid for. But this want is in some measure supply'd by a Root call'd *Jucca*, whereof they make Bread, grating, and then

pressing it to get out a venomous Juice there is in it. They bake it upon little earthen Stoves, and this Bread serves not only the Poor, but the better sort who have large Families. This Root produces neither Leaves nor Seed; but they set bits of it in the Ground to grow again.

The Island is 300 Leagues in length from East to West, and about 30 in breadth. The Inhabitants are Poor having no Trade but Tobacco and Sugar. Blacks. All the Labour falls upon the Blacks, of whom their Masters exact four Royals a Day, and six when the Fleet is there, and at least three of the Women; now what can a miserable Black do who has two Masters, as often happens? In *Peru* the Masters Avarice is greater, for they send the Black Women to be got with Child like Cows, and if they prove barren they sell them.

The City *Havana* is encompass'd on two sides by its safe Harbour, which is so deep, that the Ships Anchor within a few steps of the Shore. It is defended by three Castles, the chief of them call'd *del Morro*, on the left Hand of the Mouth of it; the 2^d, *de la Punta*, or of the Point, on the right; and the 3^d, call'd only the Fort, on the right of the last; we

shall

Gemelli. *Friday* 3d, I saw the little but neat Church call'd *Santo Christo del buen viage*, ferv'd by secular Priests. Next Day that of the Recolets seated on the best Ground in the City, and in it 12 beautiful Chapels, and in the Monastery Cells for 50 Fathers. The Weather which had continu'd Serene and Warm as Summer, on *Thursday* 9th chang'd so Cold with Rain, that I believe the like has scarce ever been felt in a Place lying in 23 deg. and 2 min. of Latitude. *Saturday* 11th, a Boat arriv'd in 24 Hours from the opposite Coast of *Florida*, and set a Shore some *Indians* of *Cuyo*, Subjects to a *Cacique* whose Name was *Charles*. These, as well Men as Women, had no part of their Bodies cover'd, but only a Cloak before their Privities; and wore long Hair bound behind their Heads. They were Idolaters, of those that are given not only to Idleness, but to all abominable Vices. They were allow'd to Trade in hopes to convert them, because their Prince, or *Cacique*, had consented to receive 14 *Franciscan* Missioners into his Country. Their chief Commodity is Fish; some little Amber they find along the shore; Tortoise-shells, and a sort of Scarlet Birds to keep in Cages, for their Colour call'd Cardinals.

Monday 13th, a small Vessel from *Jamaica*, brought the News of the Peace concluded betwixt *France* and the Confederates. *Wednesday* 15th, I heard Mass in the Church of *S. Clare*, which has seven Altars well adorn'd. The Monastery will contain an hundred Religious Women and Servants, who are there Clad in Blew.

Thursday 16th, the Chests of Pieces of Eight began to be put aboard the Galeons, the Kings held 3000 each, and the rest 2000, in all amounting to thirty Millions, as well belonging to the King as Merchants, for Goods sold at the Fair of *Porto Belo*, carry'd on between the Traders of *Sevil* and those of *Lima*. The great Faith these Traders repose in one another, is very remarkable; for when once agreed about the Price, they interchangeably deliver one another the Bales of Goods, and Chests of Pieces of Eight, without seeing any thing of the Contents, but giving entire Credit to the written Particulars they deliver to one another; for afterwards the Bales and Chests are open'd in the presence of publick Notaries, and if they find any thing amiss, the Companies of *Sevil* and *Lima* are to make all good. This Year

the Company of *Lima* Traders paid 5000 Pieces of Eight, for Goods found over and above in the Bales at the foregoing Fair. The same is practic'd at *Acapulco*, when the *Galeon* comes from *Manila*.

There was also deliver'd to the Master of Plate, (which is an Officer aboard the *Galeons*, who had charge of all the Plate and Jewels) aboard the Admiral, a Pearl weighing 60 Grains, shap'd like a Pear, by *F. Francis de la Fuente* a Jesuit, to be deliver'd to the King. This Pearl was taken at *Panama*, in the King's Island, by a Black belonging to a Priest; who being rich, would not sell it to the President of *Panama* for 50000 Pieces of Eight, nor to the Viceroy of *Peru* for 70000, both of them being to send it to the King; but said, *He would carry it to his Majesty himself*. Being come to *Porto Belo* with the Pearl, which he call'd *la Perseguida*, or the Persecuted, he there dy'd before he went aboard, and therefore committed it to the care of the afore-said *F. Puente*, who told me it was larger than that call'd *la Peregrina*, but somewhat duller. The Black had his Liberty for his Reward.

A rich Pearl.

There went aboard the *Galeons* 20 Doctors of *Peru*, being the Sons of *Spaniards* and *Indian* Women, going to Court for Preferment, and the least that every one of them carry'd was 30000 Pieces of Eight.

Monday 20th, going abroad a shooting, I kill'd a great many of those Birds they call *Cotorreras*. Some of them have black and green Feathers, and others blew; others black and green Wings; their Breasts red, and half the Head white. They are not amiss to eat. Returning home I kill'd two *Guacamaijas*, which tho' they do not talk, are so finely Colour'd, that the best Pencil can scarce equal them. The Country is very delightful, being full of little Houses with Gardens and Farms, where there is no want of *Indian* Fruit. I found a sort of Snails very large, like the Sea Snails. *Friday* 24th, I saw the Church and Monastery of the *Augustinians*; the first has thirteen little Altars, the latter very poor Dormitories. *Sunday* 26th, I was at the Mother Church of the City, where the Bishop officiates with the Clergy belonging to it, his Residence being at *Havana*, tho' the Cathedral is at *Cuba* where the Canons reside. I spent some Hours on *Monday* 27th, with the Governor of the Island and several other Gentlemen, that delighted to hear me discourse of my Travels, and see the Curiosities

Cotorreras and *Guacamaijas* Birds.



riofities I had, among whom was D. Gemelli. Charles Sotomayor, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, and Oydore or Judge of Santa Fe, to whom an incredible Accident had hapned.

A very remarkable Passage.

This Gentleman went by order of his Court, to receive Informations against the Governor of Carthagena, for having deliver'd up that Place to the French, and carry'd along with him the Governor of Santa Marta to put into his Place. He going alone into Carthagena, because the Governor of Santa Marta who was more Crafty, remain'd without to see what the Event would be, began to proceed with more Rigour than was convenient, without showing his Commission; whereat the Governor of the Place being highly offended, as thinking he had defended it as became a good Souldier, and Man of Honour, that is, as long as it was practicable; he in the Night secur'd the Oydore, notwithstanding he 'ay'd Hand on his Sword, and call'd for Aid and Assistance; thus the Judge instead of Imprisoning was Imprison'd, and his Commission taken from him, instead of removing the other from his Post. That same Night, after he had been 24 Hours executing his Commission, he was put aboard a little Boat without any other Provision, but Bisket and some Fruit, not being allow'd to take his own Equipage. Thus the Governor of Carthagena sent him to the Governor of Havana, to be kept as a Disturber of the Peace, till the King were inform'd of the Matter. The Governor of Santa Marta, who was two Leagues off, hearing what had hapned, fled to prevent being seiz'd. The poor Gentleman was much concern'd at this Accident; notwithstanding the Governor, instead of sending him to the Castle, kept him in his own House with very civil Entertainment. This gave me an opportunity to acquaint him with my Misfortunes, tho' I had never been Imprison'd, but undeservedly Persecuted.

Tuesday 28th, I heard Mass in the Church of S. John de Dios, which is small and has nine Altars; the Monastery is also small, and the Hospital is for Souldiers, its Revenue is 12000 Pieces of Eight.

On Saturday the first of February, arriv'd the long wish'd for Vessel, with Provisions for the Fleet, being 1700 Quintals, or a hundred Weight of Bisket; six hundred Load of Meal, Fish and other necessaries for the Galeons.

Tuesday 4th, I went to the Hermitage

of S. James, a Church built by the Bishop within the Walls of the City, for his own particular Devotion, well adorn'd, and with an Apartment for him to retire to sometimes. Wednesday 5th, I saw the Castle of the Point, which is very small, and has four Bastions. Monday 10th, going to visit the Castellan D. Antony de Roxas, I had the opportunity of seeing the Castle they call the Fort. Its Compass is small, but it has four good Bastions, and a Platform towards the Mouth of the Port, well furnish'd with Brass Cannon.

The Fort.

Sunday 16th, the Admiral made Proclamation by Sound of Trumper, That the Fleet should Sail on the 11th of the next Month, and that all Persons must be aboard on the 8th. Tuesday 18th, by his Order it was Prohibited upon Pain of Death for any Boat to go out of the Harbour, for fear the Enemy should have notice that the Galeons were ready to Sail; notwithstanding the Deputies of the Company of Sevil, not liking the Admiral, us'd all means to obstruct his Sailing. News had been brought before from Jamaica of the Conclusion of the Peace with France, and a Vessel from the Canary-Islands brought the Confirmation of it.

There are two particular Sorts of Fruit at Havana, which do not grow elsewhere. One is like a Hart, call'd Guanavana, Green without, and has some thorny Prickles; within made up of white Morfels of an unpleasant Taft, between Sweet and Sour, with some Stones. The Tree is as big as that which bears the Anonas. The other Sort call'd Camiro, is exactly like an Orange on the outside, and within has a white and red Pulp of a sweet Taft. The Tree is as tall as a Pear-Tree, the Leaf on the one side is Green, and on the other of a Cinnamon-Colour. Of European Fruit there grow Quiuces, Oranges, Lemmons, Pomgranates and other sorts.

Fruit of Havana

The Mountains are full of Wild-Boars, Cows, Horses and Mules. Of Birds there are abundance, especially Parrots and Partridges, bigger than Quails, with blew Heads; and as for those that are fit for the Cage there is great plenty of those they call Chamber-gos.

Birds and Beasts.

Friday 21st, there arriv'd a Bark from Matacumbe, a small Island on the Coast of Florida, with five Franciscans, who in November before had been sent for by the Cacique Charles, as Missioners; and were

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since expell'd Naked, for offering out of an ill tim'd Zeal, to make a Proceſſion in the Night before the Temple of the Indian Idolaters; who fled at firſt, but then came again Arm'd, and abus'd the Fryars, driving them out of their Country; ſo that they were forced to go away half Naked to *Matacumbe*, a Territory of Chriſtian Indians.

Saturday 22d, the Captain of the *Maſtranzas*, that is, of the ſeveral Trades belonging to the Building of Ships, repreſented to the Admiral, That the Ships being higher Built than Men of War, it would be ſending of them to be loſt if they went out under-loaded, as the Deputies intended to do. Hereupon on *Sunday* 23d, there was a Council held of all the Sea-Officers, where they concluded that the Hold muſt be well ſtow'd, that the Veſſels might lie lower in the Water; a Determination of Judges who ſpoke for their own Intereſt; but that could not be approv'd of by the Council of the Indies, which had order'd that the *Galeons* ſhould not be loaded with Merchandize. The Admiral therefore, having on *Munday* 24th acquainted the Captains of the *Galeons*, and the Deputies of the Merchants, That it was convenient for the King's Service (or rather for their own) that the *Galeons* ſhould be more loaded, it began to be very diligently put in Execution on *Tueſ-*

day 25th, the time appointed for ſailing drawing near.

Monday 3d of *March*, I ſaw the Caſtle *del Morro*, built upon a Rock, on the left of the Mouth of the Harbour, which it defends with a Platform of 11 Pieces of Cannon, call'd the Apoſtles, which lie level with the Water; there are in all about 55 Guns in the Caſtle. The Ditch about it is cut out of the Rock and fill'd by the Sea. Abundance of the Birds they call *Cardinals*, being brought over from *Florida*, I ſaw the People belonging to the *Galeon* give ten pieces of Eight a piece for ſome of them, and ſix for the worſt. Upon Computation they ſaid there had been 18000 Pieces of Eight laid out upon thoſe fooliſh Birds, notwithstanding the deplorable loſs of *Cartagena*, and the expensive delay of keeping the Fleet three Years in *America*. *Saturday* 8th, Proclamation was made forbidding any that belong'd to the Fleet to ſtay in *Havana* upon pain of Death; and in the Evening a Cannon was fir'd to warn all Aboard.

D. Ferdinand Chacon having generously given me my Paſſage gratis aboard his *Galeon*, he ſent on *Sunday* 9th for my Equipage. *Monday* 10th, ſeveral Grumets, who had receiv'd their Pay, ran away. *Tueſday* 11th, I took Leave of my Friends, and provided Sweetmeats for my Voyage.

CHAP. IX.

The Author's Voyage from Havana to Cadiz.

THE Fleet being under Sail I went aboard on *Wednesday* 12th in the Afternoon. *Thursday* 13th, the warning Piece being fir'd, all the *Galeons* weigh'd Anchor again, and the Admiral by Sun-riſing made way out of the Harbour. She touch'd upon ſome Flat, and it coſt time to get her off. Being out of the Harbour ſhe ſaluted the Caſtle *del Morro* with ſeven Guns. The Merchant Ships follow'd, and then our *Galeon*, which ſaluted that they call the *Fort* with ſeven Guns, and was answer'd with ſix, and then the Caſtle *del Morro* with ſix and was answer'd with the ſame number. We coaſted along all Day to give the Vice-Admiral and the Ship call'd *Garai* time to come up with us. At Night it blew a Storm, which oblig'd us to lie upon a Tack.

Friday 14th, we were 20 Leagues from *Havana*, but the two aforemention'd

Galeons not appearing, we ſtood back again, and meeting the *Garai*, underſtood ſhe came out with the Vice-Admiral, but had parted in the Storm, which made us ſtand our Courſe again. A Woman being found Aboard in Mans Cloaths, and there being no poſſibility of ſetting her aſhore; ſhe was left among the other Women.

Saturday 15th, the Wind Eaſt, we ſteer'd N. N. E. the Lat. 23 deg. 40 min. *Sunday* 16, the Wind N. W. we ſteer'd N. E. and then N. N. E. Lat. 25 deg. which is the Latitude of the Point call'd *Cabeza de los Martyres* and Entrance of the Channel of *Bahama*, form'd by the aforeſaid Point and *los Cayas*, or little Iſlands. In this Place the *Galeons* the Year before were in ſuch a terrible Storm, tho' it was in *September*, that they had all like to have been loſt, ſome of them return'd to *Havana* Unmaſted, and others had much



much adoe to clear the Water with several Pumps. About Evening, we discover'd the small Islands *de los Caimanes*.

The Wind came to East, which made us steer N. N. E. and then North. *Monday* 17th, the Wind S. E. we steer'd the same Course. The lat. 26 deg. 30 min.

At Night it blew hard, and fiercer on *Tuesday* 18th, at N. N. E. Lat. 27 deg. 40 min. The Night was as uneasy as the last. The Wind being N. E. on *Wednesday* 19, we steer'd N. N. W. and coming about at Noon to E. N. E. we alter'd our Course to N. The Lat. was found to be 28 deg. wherefore the Admiral gave notice by firing a Gun, that we were out of the Channel. This Channel being 80 Leagues in length, and between 18 and 20 in breadth, is very Dangerous by reason of the violence of the Current, and the great number of Islands about it, which is the cause that many Ships have been lost, believing they were out of it. When the Wind is fair, they run through it in little above 24 Hours; but it is absolutely impossible for Ships bound for the *Indies*, by reason of the Force of the Current.

Being come into the *Golf delas Yeguas*, or of Mares, we steer'd N. and be E. Before Sun-set, a Ship made a Sign that they saw Land, which made all sound, and they found first 25, and 30 Fadome. *Thursday* 20th, the Wind S. E. we steer'd N. E. the Weather being bad because of the Equinox. *Friday* 21st, we steer'd E. and by N. the Wind blowing hard at South, which parted our Ships, so that on *Saturday* 22d, of twelve, that we were at first, only 7 were to be seen. The lat. 28 deg. 30 min. because we had made but little way. *Sunday* 23d, the Wind blew hard at N. which made us run E. and by S. We were inform'd by one of the seven Vessels, that the Admiral with the rest of the Ships after the Storm, had steer'd N. E. whereupon our Galeon commanded as Admiral, lat. 29 deg. 45 min. The Wind being contrary, made us lye by all Night, and before Noon on *Monday* 24th, to run E. N. E. the Wind at S. E. *Tuesday* 25th, held on the same Course.

Wednesday 26th, the Wind came to S. W. yet we held the same Course, to get more to Northward; the lat. 31 deg. 20 min. At Night we made good way; but *Thursday* 27th, before Noon we were quite becalm'd.

Having lost sight of two Merchants Ships, our Captain D. *Ferdinand Chacon*, Vol. IV.

call'd the other Captains aboard him, and order'd them to follow his Flag, set up on the Mizzen, the Admiral, and Vice-Admiral, being gone from us, because some danger was fear'd on the Coast of *Portugal*, and appointed the best of the Merchants to Command as Vice-Admiral, since ours acted as Admiral, and this notwithstanding all Ships at *Havana*, have their instructions how to Sail, in case they should be parted. The lat. 31. deg. 50. min. *Saturday* 29th, we sail'd E. N. E. the Wind S. S. E. *Sunday* 30th, steer'd E. and by N. and then E. N. E. the Wind at S. the lat. 33 deg.

Being near the *Bermudas*, which lye in 32 deg. 30 min. and 460 Leagues from *Havana*, the Souldiers and Gunners began to be exercis'd, for fear of meeting any Enemy. The Island *Bermuda* belongs to the *English*, is said to be very low, ten Leagues in length, and Fruitful, we left it to the Southward. *Monday* 31st, steer'd E. and by N. the Wind S. W. the lat. 33 deg. 40 min.

Tuesday the first of *April*, we held the same Course; the lat. 34 deg. 15 min. *Wednesday* 2d, the Wind at N. and the Vice-Admiral's Mast failing, we lay by for him to repair it. The Cold was very sharp, which made some Gentlemen, who were clad in Silk, and had no Cloaks, fare but hardly. The lat. being found to be 34 deg. 32 min. we steer'd E. and at Night the Wind failing us S.

Thursday 3d, the Wind being E. S. E. we steer'd N. E. and by E. and then E. N. E. *Friday* 4th, we made good way with the same Wind, and found the lat. 34 deg. 40 min. At Night the Wind blew hard, and the Sea beating in at the Portholes, abundance of Goods were wet. *Sunday* 6th, the Wind at N. W. and then at N. we steer'd E. N. E.; the lat. 35 deg. 40 min. At Night our Galeon gave notice to the rest, that he alter'd his Course, by reason of the contrary Wind; but it blowing fresh on *Monday* 7th, at S. we steer'd the same Course as before, as we did *Tuesday* 8th. *Wednesday* 9th, the Wind continuing, we sail'd E. and by N. the lat. 37 deg. 10 min.

Thursday 10th, we having notice by a Gun fir'd, that a Sail was seen, our Galeon made towards her, and found her *Dutch*, bound home from *Curazan*. The lat. 37 deg. 30 min. we steer'd the same Course with the Wind at S. W. At Night we made much way, and the same

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on Friday 11th, the Wind being fair. *Gemelli*. Saturday 12th, before Day the Wind 1698. blew hard at S. then came to N. W. and was a great Storm at Night.

Sunday 13th, the Merchants endeavour'd to persuade Captain *Chacon*, that he might safely deviate from the King's Orders, which were to run up to 42 deg. of lat. since there was a Peace with France, and therefore the reason why that Course was appointed, had ceas'd; and the rather because the Merchant Ships being disabled, could not follow the Galeon in that Latitude, where the Storms are more violent. All the Pilots and Captains being consulted upon the Matter, it was agreed in favour of the Merchants, not to exceed 40 degrees of lat. about the Islands *Cuervo*, and *Flores*. Our lat. then was 39 deg. 10 min. Monday 14th, the lat. 39 deg. 11 min. we were all day becalm'd, as also on Tuesday 15th, till Afternoon; when the Wind came up at S. S. E. and we steer'd E. Wednesday 16th, in the Morning we ran E. with the Wind at S. but in the Afternoon lay by, by reason of the contrary Wind; as we did on Thursday 17th. Friday 18th, steer'd E. the Wind S. the lat. 39 deg. 30 min. Saturday 19th, held the same Course, with the Wind at S. S. E. Sunday 20th, kept upon the same Line with little Wind, the lat. 39 deg. 40 min. Monday 21st, ran E. and by N. the Wind S. the lat. 40 deg. 5 min. Tuesday 22d, the same Wind and Course. We first hear'd a Gun, and then saw the Aunient set up at the Stern of a Ship, that had made a-head to discover Land, which caus'd great Joy. Yet we could not make near to Land by reason of the Calm; nor on Tuesday 23d, because the Wind was contrary, wherefore we lay by, in sight of the Islands of *Cuervo*, and *Flores*, 480 Leagues distant from the *Bermudas*. That of *Cuervo* is not inhabited, but serves to graze the Cattle of the *Portugueses*, who live in the Island of *Flores*, which is no bigger, but more Fruitful. We being to pass thro' a Channel three Leagues in breadth, made by the two Islands, could not advance a Step all Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th. This last day before Noon, we discover'd a Sail, which prov'd to be an *English* Pink, bound for *Jamaica*, and confirm'd the News of the Peace. All the rest of the day, and Sunday 27th, we lay still in the lat. of 41 deg. At Night we steer'd S. and so on Monday

28th, till we came to 40 deg. 5 min. lat. Then we lay still without stirring, Tuesday 29th, and Wednesday 30th.

Thursday the first of May, the Wind blowing very hard, we lower'd our Main-top-mast. Friday the 2d, upon Observation, we found we were driving back against our Wills, towards the *Indies*, by reason of the contrary Wind, caus'd as the Pilots would have it by the last Quarter of the Moon. The same Wind blowing harder on Saturday the 3d, and not being able to lye by, we let it drive us to the S. W. What was a violent Wind before, grew up into a dreadful Storm; so that the Waves broke over the Galeon, and we being in danger of Perishing, there were nothing but Prayers, Sighs, and Weeping; but it soon pass'd over. Sunday 4th, tho' the Wind was abated, still it blew hard against us, which made us steer S. having upon Observation found the lat. 40 deg. 5 min. All the Ships were scatter'd in the Storm; and therefore we lay by for them, and to keep our Latitude. The Rain at Night laid the E. S. E. Wind, which had plagu'd us for 15 days; yet tho' the Wind blew fair at S. W. we did not Sail till Monday 5th, because of the Ships that were stray'd. Having discover'd 5 of them, we hoisted the Top-sail, and steer'd E. Being come near one another, we understood that the Vessel call'd the *Nazarene*, was cast away. They told us that being near to sink, because four Pumps could not keep her above Water, she call'd for help, and two other Ships making up to her, sav'd the Men and Mony, and then fir'd her. God be Prais'd, I went not aboard her, as I had design'd.

We steer'd E. with the Wind at S. W. on Tuesday 6th, but that failing us at Night, and coming to South on Wednesday 7th, we ran E. and by N. A great shower of Rain in the Night, quite laid the Wind. Thursday 8th, we again discover'd the Islands of *Cuervo* and *Flores*, from which we had been drove a hundred Leagues, and holding on our Course S. E. and then E. found our selves in the self same place, where we had been 15 days before. Being now so near *Europe*, I began to find my self better, of the Flux that had troubled me five Years, caus'd by the mighty heat I had endur'd. The lat. upon Observation, was found to be 40 deg. 9 min. We were becalm'd till Midnight; but Friday 9th, we made way with the Wind at N. and

and again at E. S. E. At Night for fear of Land, we steer'd N. and by E. being in the lat. 39 deg. 50 min. *Saturday* 10th, steer'd S. S. E. the Wind being E. About Noon we discover'd the Island of *Fayal*, which they say is very Fruitful; the lat. 39 deg. 15 min. We coasted along the South side of the Island, because we could not on the North side, the Wind being contrary. After Mid-night we lay by, for fear of being a-ground. *Sunday* 11th, making much way towards E. S. E. with the Wind at N. E. we pass'd by the Island *Pico*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*, well inhabited, and Fruitful in Wheat, and several sorts of *European* Fruit. We were becalm'd at Night. *Monday* 12th, the Wind coming up at North, we steer'd E. and by S. and afterwards E. S. E. *Tuesday* 13th, sail'd E. and then E. S. E. the Wind coming to N. E. the lat. 37 deg. 20. min. *Wednesday* 14th, steer'd E. S. E. and E. finding the lat. to be 36 deg. 56 min. *Thursday* 15th, we made little way upon the same Point, the Wind being Northerly, and lay by at Night, because the Wind was contrary. *Friday* 16th, at break of day, we saw two *English* Men of War among us, bound against the *Salle* Pyrates. We lay by the lat. 35 deg. 30 min. *Saturday* 17th, we steer'd N. E. the Wind being E. S. E. and found the lat. 35 deg. 36 min. We made but little way, and *Sunday* 18th, the Wind quite fell, which gave opportunity for a Procession to be made aboard, and presently after it the Wind blew fair at S. which carry'd us E. N. E. *Monday* 19th, the Wind S. W. we steer'd E. N. E. to recover the lost Latitude, and because we made good way, the Captain recall'd the Order he had given of shortning the Mens allowance of Bisket, to six Ounces a day; the lat. 36 deg. About Midnight, the Man at the Helm cry'd out, that the Rudder touch'd ground, which put all into a great fright. Some said we were upon the Flats, but the Pilots deny'd it, saying the Flats were 52 Leagues, beyond the Island of *St. Mary*. Others said it had been an Earthquake, others that we had pass'd over a Whale, as she lay asleep; but hearing that the same had hapned to the other Ships, it confirm'd the Opinion of the Earthquake.

Tuesday 20th, it rain'd, and then the Wind came to N. W. and we steer'd E. N. E. At Night it blew a Storm, which made us lye under a Fore-sail, and it lasted till *Wednesday* 21st. After that

we were becalm'd, and then drove forward by a strong S. W. gale. At Night it blew S. S. E. and we steer'd E. and by N. *Thursday* 22d, we steer'd E. N. E. the lat. 37 deg. 2 min. *Friday* 23d, we lay athwart the Wind without any Cloath abroad, because the Wind was contrary. The Pilots disputed about the distance from Land, and the most favourable Opinion was, that we were 50 Leagues from Cape *St. Vincent*. We continu'd in the same Posture, till *Saturday* 24th, at Noon; the lat. 37 deg. 40 min. afterwards we steer'd S. and by E. rather than lye always in the same place. *Sunday* 25th, the Order began to be put in Execution, to give every Man 6 Ounces of Bisket a Day, with a small measure of Water, which rather increas'd, than quench'd Thirst. At Night it pleas'd God to show his Mercy on us, sending a N. E. Wind which allow'd us to steer E. S. E. and *Monday* 26th, in the Morning we could lye E. and by S. the lat. 37 deg. 15 min. The same Course was held at Night, and *Tuesday* 27th till Noon; when finding the lat. 36 deg. 50 min. we steer'd E. the Pilot reckoning we were forty Leagues from Cape *St. Vincent*, and his Mate but thirty.

That Night, and all *Wednesday* 28th, we sail'd E. and by N. the Wind at N. N. W. a small Vessel keeping a-head and Sounding all the way, the lat. 36 deg. 40 min. Two hours before Sunset, we discover'd a small Ship, which told us she was *French* bound from *Brest* to the Island *Madera*. Soon after we saw four Vessels more, standing the same Course we did, whereupon our Captain caus'd the Guns (being about 50 Brass pieces) to be made ready, and the Deck to be clear'd of all Cabbins and other Encumbrance. There was much Confusion in stowing so many Chests, and Bundels, as lay about; then he furnish'd all Persons with Arms and Ammunition, and assign'd every Man his Post. At Night he kept Lights between Decks, and all his Crew in a readiness, having hear'd 5 Guns fir'd one after another, which gave Notice that the four Ships were close a Stern of us. All things being in Order, we expected the five Ships under our Convoy, and then held on our Course.

Thursday 29th, we sail'd E. and by N. and then E. N. E. the Wind at N. W. We understood those Ships were Friends, bound from the North for *Cadiz*. No Observation was taken. Before Night

we



we saw three Ships, which again put our *Gemelli*. *Galeon* into an Alarm; but *Friday* 30th, 1698. being come nearer we found one of them was our Admiral, and the other two the *Galeons* of *Ovilla*, and *Garay* parted from us in the Storm above two Months before. The Merchant Ships saluted them with 5 Guns, were answer'd with 3, and return'd the like Number, then the Admiral gave one, and the Merchants did the same. We were inform'd that the Admiral coming out of the Channel of *Bahama* sprung her Foremost, and Main-top-mast, and had her Sprit-sail carry'd into the Sea by the violence of the Wind, and therefore had lain by eight Days to refit, being almost ready to return unto the *Indies*. We steer'd E. the Wind at W. the lat. 36 deg. 35 min. *Saturday* 30th, sail'd E. and then E. and by N. the Wind N. Finding the lat. upon Observation 36 deg. 11 min. and perceiving the Current had cast us off from 36 deg. 30 min. the lat. of *Cadiz*, we steer'd at Night E. N. E.

Sunday the 1st of *June*, when, according to the Pilot's Account, we thought our selves near Land, we saw nothing of it. We found the lat. 36 deg. 14 min. and soon after a Ship fir'd a Gun to give Notice they saw Land, which was very joyful News to us. We perceiv'd the Current set S. E. since we had got but three Minutes to Northward. *Monday* 2d, we could not approach the Land by reason of the contrary Wind, which was E. and therefore we steer'd N. We made little way that Night, and *Tuesday* 3d, were becalm'd, but before Noon the Wind came up at S. and set us forward for the Shore. The best was, that in three Days, nine Pilots, could not decide what Land it was, or how far from *Cadiz*, tho' it was their native Soil. Then we discover'd a Sail, which being call'd in by a Slat from the

Admiral put up *French* Colours, and answer'd with a Gun. Then the *French*-Man saluted with seven, and the Admiral answer'd with five. The *French* Captain presented the Admiral with some Refreshment, saying, he came out of *Cadiz* the Day before on purpose to meet him; because he was hourly expected in the City. He added he had that Morning spoke with the Captain of a *Turkish* Ship of fifty Guns, of whom he understood there were two more at Cape St. *Vincent*. The *French* Ship bore us Company (having 36 Guns) we steering E. and by N. and then E. N. E. Two Messengers were sent before in the Tender, with two Packets, one for the King, the other for the *India* House. We held on our Course towards Land E. N. E. and after Mid-night began to Sound, as is usual, to find out on what part of the Coast of *Cadiz* we were. *Wednesday* 4th, steer'd first E. N. E. and then S. E. to get into the Bay of *Cadiz*. We left the Land of *Rota* belonging to the Duke of *Arcos* on the left, and abundance of Ships that lay at Anchor in the Bay. At last, God be prais'd, we came to an Anchor near the *Putales*, having sail'd 460 Leagues from *Bermudas*, and 1300 from *Havana* in 84 Days. All *Cadiz* rejoyc'd, forgetting the loss of several Millions by the Sacking of *Carthage*; not only the Houses, but the Steeples being adorn'd with Colours set up; and all the Shore cover'd with a Multitude of People come down to see us, the Bells throughout all the City Ringing to Echo the People's Joy. Before the Anchors were dropt I went ashore in a Boat, leaving all my Equipage behind; knowing it could not be carry'd off till the *Indulto* was settled, which is a Composition for the King's Duties. I took a Room in an Inn to recover my self after my past Sufferings.

C H A P. X.

The Description of the Island and City of Cadiz, and an Account of what the Author saw during his Abode there.

Cadiz described.

THE Island of *Cadiz* was first call'd *Juno's* Island, on Account of a Temple there dedicated to her; after that it had the Name of *Gadir*, and *Gades*, and lastly corruptly came to be call'd *Cadiz*. The City is seated to the Northward of the Streight of *Gibraltar*, in 36 deg. 30 min. Latitude. The Port

may be said to be one of the most frequented in *Europe*; it being a Place where Ships touch going to, or returning from the *Levant*, from the Coast of *Africk*, the East and West *Indies*, and those of the Streights bound into the Ocean. The City is in an Island; for on the East side, that is, towards the Continent,



continent, it has a Channel that joyns the Waters of the Bay with those of the main Ocean, over which is a most beautiful Bridge. Its shape is Irregular, the length East and West, and the breadth North and South; yet not above half a League in compass, and that not all enclos'd with a Wall. Tho' small, it is vastly Rich, and the Buildings, as well Publick as Private not inferior to many in Europe, but the Streets are ill shap'd and crooked. The Island, tho' but three Miles in length, is very plentiful, and supply'd with all sorts of Flesh, Fish, and Fruit, and most delicious Bread; all brought from the neighbouring Villages, but at a dear Rate; so that a Man cannot live under a-piece of Eight a Day.

Forts.

On the East side of it is a small Castle call'd St. Catherine; and two Forts call'd *los Puntales* upon the Bay; one of them on the Island *Mata Gorda*; the other near *Puerto Real*, or *Port Royal*, both of them encompass'd with Water. The Bay is about eight Leagues in compass, and deep enough every where; but the Dwellings all about, and the great number of Ships, that look like a Wood, make it very Delightful to behold.

The Bay.

D. Francis Gutierrez de los Rios y Cordova, Count of *Fernan Nunnez*, entertain'd me nobly on Monday 9th, to hear me give an Account of my Travels, and engag'd me to make use of his Table during my Stay. Being there at Dinner on Tuesday 10th, News was brought us of the Arrival of the Tender belonging to the *Galeons*, with the News, That the Vice-Admiral was cast away five Leagues from *Havana*, through the Fault of the Pilot, who was fled, who lay by on the Coast for the Boat that was behind, and unadvisedly fell into four or five Fathom Water. This Account turn'd all the Joy of the People of *Cadiz* into Mourn-

ing, they having 12 Millions Aboard; there was hopes of recovering the Plate, being in such shoal Water, but the Goods were all spoil'd. I had us'd all Endeavours to come Aboard that Ship, but it pleas'd God for my Good, I did not prevail. Wednesday 18th, the Count carry'd me with him in his Boat to *Port St. Mary*, 2 Leagues from *Cadiz*. This Place and the Country about it belongs to the Duke of *Medina-celi*. It is much larger than *Cadiz*, the Streets handsomer, as are also the great Houses. Lying West of the Bay of *Cadiz*, upon an inlet of the Sea that runs two Leagues up the Country, to the Monastery of *Carthusians*, call'd *Cartuja de Xeres*, it is inhabited by very rich Merchants. Friday 20th, the Count carry'd me Aboard Monsieur *Coetlogon*, who commanded ten French-Men of War, and receiv'd us very Honourably, treating the Company with Coffee and Tea, which the Spaniards did not like. Thence we went out as far as the *Puntales* to see a Vessel come from the *West-Indies*, which to my great Satisfaction, as having some Concern Aboard, we found to be that call'd *Espanoleta*, commanded by *John de la Vaca*, which was thought to be lost, and worth half a Million. There we were inform'd that another small Vessel call'd the *Sevillano* was put into *St. Lucar*, they having been both 31 Days at *Fayal*, by reason of the contrary Winds.

D. Thomas Eminente having seen the Rarities I brought, presented me with a Mineral Stone, in which was a large Emerald, that I might add it to the rest of my Curiosities, a Generosity unusual in these Days, for which I own my self extremely oblig'd. The following Days I spent in taking Leave of my Friends, being to depart soon, as will appear in the next Book.

A Voyage round the World by Dr. John Francis Gemelli Careri. Part IV.

Containing the most Remarkable Things he saw in
NEW SPAIN.

B O O K IV.

C H A P. I.

An Account of what is most Remarkable in the City of Sevil, and the Author's Journey to Madrid.

Gemelli.
1699.

ON Wednesday the 2d of July, I set out for Port St. Mary, and took up my Lodging at the Flemmings Inn, who gave good Entertainment for nine Royals a Day; but I could have fasted all Day to hear him talk of his Quality. He drew out a greasy Parchment which he said was a Grant from King Philip the Fourth, and had cost him four Pistoles. But a Dutch Captain of a Ship made him Mad, ridiculing him, and saying, the Arms on the Parchment were none of his; and that, as he had Bought it of some Sharper, so he cry'd it up to Sell it him for a piece of Eight.

St. Lucar.

Having hir'd a Calash upon Thursday 3d, for 12 Royals, I went in it through a well cultivated Country three Leagues to St. Lucar de Barrameda, a Town bigger than Cadiz, seated on the left-hand Bank of the River Guadalquivir, which makes it abound in all Things, and belonging to the Duke of Medina Sidonia. Here I took Boat, before Sun-set, and having run up about six Leagues with Wind and Tide, till about Mid-night, the Watermen cast Anchor, and we lay there the remaining part of the Night. Friday 4th, the Tide serving three Hours after Sun-rising, we went on again. This River, tho' winding, is smooth, and about 100 Paces over. At Night we came to a Village call'd la Puebla; and thence to Corea belonging to the King, not far from the other, both of them on the right side of the River, and 12 Leagues from St. Lucar. Two Leagues farther we came to Gelves, a Village belonging to the Duke of Veraguas, where we anchor'd, because the Tide was Ebb, and against us. About two in the Morn-

ing we advanced again with the Flood; so that an Hour before Day we anchor'd at the Golden Tower, where I was forced to give the Officers something that they might not Search my Trunks.

Saturday 5th, we got into Sevil, thro' the Gate of the Arsenal, where I gave the Officers half a piece of Eight to pass my Goods. Andrew Castagnola, a Genoesse, courteously receiv'd me in his House, and after Dinner we went in a Coach and four Horses to take the Air in the Alameda. Here are long rows of Trees, and in the midst of them a Fountain, which serves to Water the Place every Night, and to fill the Trenches about it. At the Entrance into this Place there are two high, and antient Pillars, with two Statues on them much impair'd with Age, one of which they say represents Hercules, and the other Julius Caesar; it is not known whether they were erected by the Romans, and I doubt of it very much, because of the Words *Plus Ultra* carv'd on them; unless perhaps they were not cut when the Pillars were erected.

The Alameda.

Sevil is seated in a Plain, in the Latitude of 37 Degrees, and 20 Minutes. It is almost round, and not much less than two Leagues in compass; so Populous that it contains about 42 Monasteries of Religious Men, and 36 Nunneries, and 12 Hospitals, besides the Parish Churches; and all those good Structures, as are the Palaces, and the Houses of the Citizens. But the Streets are not pav'd, narrow, crooked, and much like those of the Moorish Towns, which makes them very Inconvenient in Summer for Dust, and in Winter for Dirt,

Gemelli. Dirt, besides their being so Intricate that a Stranger easily loses himself. There are 14 Gates in its low Walls; the most Remarkable of which is that of *Xerres*, at which King *Ferdinand* made his Entry, when he took it from the *Moors*. The Suburbs are those of *St. Bernard*, *St. Benedict*, *St. Roch*, *Tablada*, *la Fuente del Arcobispo*, and others. On the right side of the River is another little City, call'd *Triana*, join'd to *Sevil* by a wooden Bridge. There is nothing in it Remarkable, but a Monastery of *Carthusians*, and the Palace and Prisons of the Inquisition. *Sevil* is nothing inferior to *Madrid* for bigness, or number of Inhabitants. The Men are handsomer than the Women, but very Proud.

Alcazar, or Palace. Sunday 6th, about Evening we went to see the *Alcazar*, or Palace of the *Moorish* Kings. About the first Court, which is large, are the Dwellings that serv'd for the Family; whence passing through a Portico supported by 32 small Marble Pillars, where they say was the King's Table, they go to the Baths. Then we came into the second Court, about which there are noble Apartments, in the lower Floor, which now serve for an Archive; and those above for the Governor of the City's Habitation; they all look Majestick, notwithstanding the carv'd Work, and Gilding appears to be made by a barbarous Hand. In the void Place about the Baths there are four squares of Orange-Trees, made as they say for the Diversion of Queen *Mary de Padilla*, Wife to King *Peter*, surnam'd the *Cruel*, who often us'd to Resort thither. Opposite to them is the great Gate that led to the Apartments. First there is a long Room or Gallery, which leads into such another, and that to a good handsome Chamber, out of which they go down to the lower Apartments. Here is a fine Court, in the nature of a Cloister, with 52 Marble Pillars, and about it seven State Rooms after the *Moorish* Fashion, curiously adorn'd with carv'd Work; what deserves to be particularly observ'd is a *Capula*, and a State-Room, where perhaps the Royal Throne stood. The Work shews it was begun by the *Moors*, and finish'd and improv'd by the *Spaniards*. In the second Gallery there is an Iron Gate which leads first into a Square, in which is a Fish-Pond, or great Basen, with a Statue pouring out Water at several Parts; then there is a Way on the Right down two pair of Stairs into two Squares encompass'd with high and thick Mirtle-Trees. Here there are se-

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veral Statues, clad in that same Green, and representing Musicians, with several sorts of Instruments in their Hands; on the Ground there are abundance of little Holes for Water to gush out to wash People as they go by. Further on still upon the same Level, on the right Hand there are two other Squares of Mirtle-Trees, artificially cut. Hence we pass'd into another wall'd Place, in which there are eight Squares with several Plants, about them good Hedge-Rows of Mirtle, and in the middle fine Allies to Walk. There are two Fountains, one close to the Wall curiously wrought, the other under an Arch, with several Figures of Beasts and Men, one of them sounding a Trumpet. At the end of the Alley opposite to this Arch, I have spoke of, is a Door leading to a Fountain in Rock-Work, which was going to Run, for want of looking after; about it there are thick Squares of Mirtle. Going through another Door opposite to it is a little Summer-House cover'd with Purcellane, but ill order'd, and by it another Basen, with a Statue pouring out Water. Here are several Plats of Roses, and other Flowers. Adjoyning to this is another Orange and Lemmon Garden; and another of Greens parted by a high Wall. In this Place there are two rows of Arches, one upon another, with Iron gilt Balconies. All hitherto describ'd is enclos'd with high Walls, with square Towers at convenient distances.

Monday 7th, going about to view the City, I saw the Monastery of *St. Paul* of the *Dominicans*, not yet finish'd; the Plan is large, has great Pillars, which are to support the Arches of Dormitories for 150 Fathers. The Church is large, and has three Isles. Thence we went to the *Franciscans*, a Monastery remarkable, not for Beauty, but for Bigness, having several Cloisters, with a great number of Cells for 200 Friars. The Noviceship stands a-part in an Angle of the Orchard. The Church is not very big, but has many Chappels about it, which are like so many little Churches, especially those of the *Biscainers*, and *Portugueses*. On the side of the Church is a round Room, hung with Crimson Velvet, where the 24 *Regidores*, who govern'd the City meet with the *Alcades* and *Jurados*, who oppose them in such Things as are not convenient. The first of these sit upon Benches made fast on high about the Room; the others on Benches cover'd with Leather standing on the Floor; there is such another Room

Dominicans.

Franciscans.

D d d

above

Gemelli, 1699.
Mercenarians.
above Stairs for Winter. The Church of the *Mercenarians*, whither we went next, tho' small, is very beautiful; and the Monastery spacious with pleasant Cloisters adorn'd with Marble Pillars. This was the first built in *Sevil*, after Expelling the *Moors* in the Year 1249.

The Change.
Thence I went to the *Lorja*, otherwise call'd *Casa de Comercio de la India*, which is the Exchange; which is a large Structure arch'd and supported by Pillars of hard Stone. Here a Prior and two Consuls Administer Justice to Merchants under a Canopy in a stately Hall; and to Assess, and receive the *Indulto* the King demands upon the arrival of Plate Fleets; as also the Duties for other Expences. That Year, notwithstanding the Loss sustain'd at *Carthage*, the Merchants were oblig'd to pay three Millions and a half at *Portabelo*, and the Consuls endeavour'd to make them pay a greater Sum.

Archbishop's Palace.
Then we saw the Archbishop's Palace of an ordinary Structure. It has two Courts, and large Apartments, both above and below, fit for so great an Archbishop, whose Revenue amounts to 120000 pieces of Eight. The finest thing above Stairs is the Oratory; and in the Sacristy the rich Vestments, adorn'd with Gold, and artificially laid up in small Drawers.

Cathedral
The Cathedral, which is near the House, and the Model of all the Cathedrals in the *Indies*, may be call'd another *St. Peter's at Rome*, as well for its largeness, as because the Work about it is not yet finish'd after so many Years, being such as requires some Ages. A Square of Orange-trees, encompass'd with half Pillars with Iron Chains, leads to one of the five Gates on the sides of the Church, besides the three in the Front, which is not yet finish'd. This Church is about fifty Paces in length within, and proportionably broad, having five Isles, and handsome Pillars. It has 75 Altars, but the great one is of an incomparable Structure, being a Semicircle, with a way to it from the Choir, enclos'd with gilt Iron Banisters. They told me the Paschal Candle set up there on *Holy Saturday*, weighs 625 Pounds. The Choir is adorn'd with excellent Carving, and two good Organs. In the Chappel where the Body of the Holy King *Ferdinand* lies, on the one side is the Tomb of King *Alphonso*, who was chosen Emperor, and on the other that of Queen *Beatrix*. On the Tomb of *D. Ferdinand Columbus*, the Son of *Christopher Columbus*, the first Discoverer of *America*, are these Words.

*A Castilla, y a Leon,
Nuevo Mundo dio Colon.*

That is, *Columbus* gave a new World to the Crowns of *Castile* and *Leon*. The divine Service is here perform'd by 95 Chapter Men, besides inferior Priests, Servants and Musicians, to the Number in all of 250, maintain'd according to their Quality with a Revenue of 80000 pieces of Eight. In the Sacristy, besides the Ornament of curious Carving and Painting, and precious Relicks, is a Silver Tabernacle, weighing 2650 Pounds; and a Brass *Tenebra* Candlestick of 2000 Pound, which they told me cost 30000 pieces of Eight, because of its excellent Workmanship. The Musick Books for the Service of the Choir cost 80000 pieces of Eight. They still shew the Key the *Moorish* King deliver'd to King *Ferdinand* upon the Surrender of the City. Adjoining to the Sacristy is the Room before the Chapter, adorn'd with half Reliefs of Marble made by an excellent Hand. The Place where the Chapter meets is round, and arch'd, all hung with Crimson Velvet. On the side of the Church is the Oratory, for keeping the Blessed Sacrament to carry to the Sick. There are in it eleven Altars, and a good Sacristy, all adorn'd with fine Marble Statues of half Relief. This Oratory is serv'd by four Curates. The Tower of the Church is Majestick enough, Square, made of solid Stone curiously Wrought, and grows narrower still as it rises, being above 200 Geometrical Feet in height. Within it the Stairs are such that a Man may ride a Horse up to the Belfry, where there are 25 Bells, Great, and Small, and there are several Rooms for Servants. On the top of it stands a Statue of gilt Brass call'd *la Giraldia*, which turns with the Wind like a Weathercock.

Next I went to see the House of the *Venerables*, or for Priests to retire to, which was then Building at a vast Expence. The Church is well enough adorn'd with gilt Images, and sundry Pictures; and the Monastery has a stately Cloister, with Marble Pillars. Without the City I saw the Hospital of the *Charity*. The House is well Built and Large, and there are good Beds in the Galleries. The Church tho' small, and but with 5 Altars, is remarkable for good Painting. Here I saw a fine Silver Tabernacle.

The House of *St. Elmo* is the Place where Boys are taken in to be instructed in the Art of Navigation, there being a Ship in the middle of the Court, and then they are sent to the *Indies*. When they



they return, the Governors of the House *Gemelli*. receive them, and recover their Wages 1699. of the King, or Traders, as long as they will continue to live in that House, which is very large.

Aqueduct. Next, we walk'd about the Walls, as far as the *Aqueduct*, which, tho' Built, as they told me by the *Romans*, still conveys the Water to the City. Thence we went to the *Prado*, or Plain of St. *Justa*, and St. *Rufina*, the Protectresses of *Sevil*, because they suffer'd Martyrdom there, and then entred the City again at the Gate of *Carmona*. By the way I saw the Palace Built by the Duke of *Alcala*, when he return'd from his Travels, after the Model of *Pilat's* Palace shown at *Jerusalem*.

Courts. Tuesday 8th, I saw the Tribunals, and passing through a handsome Court, beset with beautiful Columns, with a good Fountain in the middle, found three Halls, two for Civil Causes, in each of which four *Oydores* or Judges meet; and the other for the Criminal, where three *Alcades*, and a *Fiscal* or King's Solicitor meet. A *Regent*, or chief Magistrate of *Sevil*, who is a Gown-Man, sits as President, sometimes in one, and sometimes in another, as he pleases, and therefore has his Apartment there.

India-House. Thence we went to see the *Casa de la Contratacion*, or *India-House*, in which there are three Halls, one call'd of Government, or the Chamber of Direction, in which sit a President, and some other Officers, all Sword-men; another in the Chamber of Justice, where are three *Oydores*, or Judges, and a *Fiscal*, or King's Solicitor; and the Third the Treasury, where others of the King's Officers meet. The President lives in this House.

S. Jerome. Wednesday 9th, my Friend and I went to the Monastery of S. *Jerome*. The most wonderful Thing there, is an Image of that Saint, made of Clay, about 180 Years since, with the Crucifix and Lion, by a *Neapolitan*; all so natural and artificial, that it looks as if it were really alive. *Philip* the 4th, of happy Memory saw, and would have had it for the *Escorial*; but the Fathers excus'd themselves, alledging the Difficulty of carrying such a brittle Thing so far. The Monastery is large; and the Church, tho' small, has seven Altars well adorn'd. Returning to the City we pass'd by the Monastery of S. *Lazarus*, and that call'd *De la sangre*, or of the Blood; the First for Curing of *Lazars*, the Second for other Distempers. This is a large

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Structure, erected by the Duke of *Alcala*, and there are in it stately Rooms, and a Court beset with Pillars.

Going over the Bridge we came to *Triana*, and thence to *las Cuevas*, or the *Carthusians*. Tho' the Monastery is large, and has stately Pillars, the Church is small, but well adorn'd. There are five Tombs in it, with curious marble Statues, of the Counts of *Tarifa*. In the Sacristy there are most precious Relicks; and Church Stuff of great Value. They show a Brass Piece, which they say is one of those given to *Judas*. In the Chapter there are two Statues of the afore said Counts, and on a beautiful Altar, one of our Blessed Lady well enough Carv'd. In another Room is the Tomb of the Archbishop *Mena*, Founder of the Place.

As we return'd Home late, I was show'd in the Street call'd *El Can delejo*, a half Figure of King *Peter*, whom they call the *Cruel*. Asking the meaning of it I was told, that he going about at Night Incognito, as he was wont to do, to spy what was doing about the City, quarrell'd with a *Spanish* Bravo, who would not give him the way, and had the Fortune to Kill him. The Body being found in the Morning, the King order'd the Murderer should be enquir'd after, and severely proceeded against. The *Alcade* was so diligent that he discover'd the Truth; and the King asking about it, he answered, he could proceed no further, because the Murderer was too Powerful. Being again commanded to proceed to the utmost rigour of the Law, whosoever the Person was, the *Alcade* caus'd the King to be Beheaded in Effigie, and in Memory therefore the half Statue was set up in the Street where the Murder hapned.

Thursday 10th, in the Morning, I went to the great Market, and there found a vast Concourse of Buyers and Sellers; and after Dinner to a Castle they say was Built by the *Moors*, now call'd S. *John de Alfarache*, half a League from the City. There is nothing to be seen, but the Place where it stood, on a Mountain, the Walls being ruin'd, but within them is a Monastery of S. *Francis*.

Sunday 13th, having taken leave of all Friends, I set out for *Madrid*, in a Coach hir'd for 54 Pieces of Eight, with *D. Andrew Herrera*, Vicar General of *Quito* in *Peru*; *F. Master Emanuel Mosquera*, a *Mercenarian* of *Papagan*, and *D. Paul de Offaetta* of *Lima*. Going out

D d d d 2

First Days
Journey to
Madrid 5
Leagues.

of *Sevil* near Sun-setting, we came to *Gemelli. Castel Blanco*, by one in the Morning, having travell'd 5 Leagues, part Mountain, and part Plain. To be the more at our ease, we went to an Inn; but were uneasy enough, because of a Hellish Landlady, who would not find us Beds upon any Account, because we had sent the Coach Mules to another Place.

2d, day 7 Leagues. *Monday 14th*, we travell'd over a steep craggy Mountain. About Noon we rested on the Bank of a Rivulet, and moving thence came two Hours after Night-fall to *Santa Ovidia*, the days Journy being 7 Leagues. Before we got in, the Coach overturn'd, and had like to have kill'd some of us. Our Supper was indifferent, but the Bed very bad.

Tuesday 15, we stay'd in the same Place to rest the Mules, and walk'd to divert us in the shade of a Poplar Grove, where were Walks for that purpose. The Host made us Pay dear for ill Accommodation, taking nine pieces of Eight, for entertaining four of us.

3d, day 5 Leagues. *Wednesday 16th*, we set out betimes, and had two Leagues of good Road to *Monasterio*. This is the first Place of *Estremadura*, and belongs to *D. Dominick Centorion*. After Dinner, we went three Leagues down Hill, to *Fuente de Cantos*, a good Village, where there are two Monasteries of Nuns, and one of Fryars.

4th, day 6 Leagues. *Thursday 17th*, we travell'd 4 Leagues, all upon a Plain to *Santos*, a Town of the King's, well inhabited, where resting all the rest of the Day, we set out late to go 2 Leagues further to *Villafranca*. In these Inns, when Travellers have Paid for their Meat and Beds, they make them Pay for the Noise, tho' they were never so still.

5th, day 6 Leagues. *Friday 18th*, we did not set out till after Noon for *Merida*, six Leagues distant, whither we came about one in the Morning. We had a Scurvy Inn, because all the good ones were taken up, for the Ambassador that was returning from *Lisbon*. *Merida* is a Royal City inhabited by about 800 Families, among which, there are many of noted Nobility, by the Spaniards call'd *Solariegas*. The most notable thing here is a Noble Stone Bridge, half an Italian Mile in length, and broad enough for two Coaches to go abreast; over the River *Guadiana*. There is an Antient Castle, which did belong to the Conventual Priors of *Leon*, who on their Habit wear the Cross of *St. James*. There are also four Monasteries of Fryars, and four

Merida.

of Nuns. The common walking Place is not contemptible.

Saturday 19th, we set out late, and rested after two Leagues, at the little Village of *St. Peter*, whence going three Leagues further on a Plain Country, we came to *Medellin*, and two Leagues thence to *Miajadas*, both Places belonging to the Earl of *Medellin*. All the Inns were taken up for the Ambassador, so that we far'd ill.

Sunday 20th, We went after Dinner three Leagues to *S. Cruz*, where we lay till Midnight. 7th Day 3 Leagues.

Monday 21st, proceeded to *Tordesillas*, leaving *Truxillo* aside. We set out again after Dinner with violent hot Weather, and going up and down high craggy Mountains, the Harbour of Thieves, the Coach broke, and we were left in the open Air. As we were afterward, passing by *Casas de Mirabete* in the Dark, I broke my Gun, and had some other loss. Three Leagues further we cross'd the River *Tagus* over a great Stone Bridge, and went to lye at *Almaraz*. 8th Day 6 Leagues.

Tuesday 22d, the Coach being mended we set out in the Evening, and having travell'd two Leagues over a Plain well cultivated, in which there was a very good Village, went to take up our Quarters at *Calçada de Oropeza*. 9th Day 2 Leagues.

Here we continu'd all *Wednesday 23d* in the Morning, and then set out along a good Country full of Villages, and at the end of two Leagues pass'd through *Oropeza*, belonging to the Earl of that Name. It is seated on a Hill, the Walls about it are mean, but there are good Buildings in the Suburbs about it. Riding four Leagues further through a Wood, we came to *Peter Venedo's* Inn, where we found neither Beds nor Meat, that Place being always in danger of Highway-Men. In *April* the Year before, nine of those Stroulers had Rob'd and Bound about 40 Travellers. Having rested a little we went four Leagues further to *Talavera*, a Town well known for the excellent Earthen Ware made there, and containing about 8000 Families. The best Structures are 14 Monasteries of Religious Men and Women; for the Houses are Disorderly and not Uniform. There is a good walking Place with long Rows of Trees, call'd *Nuestra Senora del Prado*. 10th Day 10 Leagues.

Thursday 24th, we set out late, and having rode six Leagues over good Plains, lay at *Santa Olalla*, a Village belonging to the Count de *Orgas*. 11th Day 6 Leagues.

Friday 25th, continuing our Journey through Olive Gardens and good Villages 12th Day 6 Leagues.



ges, especially that call'd *Noves*, for six Leagues we, came to *Casa Rubia*.

1699. Saturday 26th, went four Leagues further and lay at *Mostobes*.
13th Day
4 Leagues.

Sunday 27th, travell'd three Leagues and arriv'd at *Madrid*, over the Bridge of *Segovia*. I took into an Inn in the Street call'd *Calle de Silva*, but then remov'd to that of *Oliivo alto*.
14th Day
3 Leagues.

CHAP. II.

The Description of the Royal Town of Madrid, and what is most Remarkable in it.

Madrid
describ'd.

THE Royal Town of *Madrid* is seated in a Champain, water'd by the River *Mancanares*. The Country about is uneven, some plain, some high and some low; but the Air is very good and wholsom, and tho' it be not in above 40 deg. and 40 min. Latitude, yet the Cold in Winter and the Heat in Summer are intolerable. The shape of it is almost Oval, little above a Mile in Length, and near five in Compass. It is grown up to this greatness from a little Town, since the Kings of *Spain* chose it for the Place of their Residence. However the Walls about it are low, and of Mud, with fourteen or fifteen Gates. The Streets are always very dirty, by reason of the custom of throwing all Filth out at the Windows. It is worse in Winter, because they carry many Hogsheads of Water in Carts which they let out about the Streets to carry off the Filth, and sometimes it runs in Streams that stop the way, and poison with the Stink.

The Houses for the most part cannot compare with those of *Italy*, being generally ill Built with Timber Ribs. But as to Particulars, The King's Palaces are most magnificent, as well from the greatness of the Structure, as for the rich Furniture, curious Pictures, abundance of Fountains, Fishponds and Parks. Besides that where his Majesty generally Resides, there are those of *Buen Retiro*, the *Escorial Pardo*, *Aranjuez* and others, whereof having said enough in my first Travels in *Europe*, I omit to repeat the same in this Place. Among the chief Palaces of the Nobility that of the Duke of *Uzeda* is none of the worst, as well for Structure, as for the Embellishments of Marble; for which reason the late Queens Mother had pitch'd upon it for her Residence. All the Churches are well Serv'd and Adorn'd.

Place Mayor.

Among the publick Buildings the *Place Mayor*, or great Square is very graceful. It is a perfect Square and has several Avenues. All the Houses about it

are built after the same Model; Stories high, with as many rows of Iron Balconies, all curiously made and uniform. In the Shops below under the Porticos, are all sorts of rich Commodities; and in the middle of the Square all that can be desir'd for eating. But it is then most beautiful to behold, when they have the Sport of Riding at Bulls, call'd by them *Fuego de Toros*, or *Fiesta de Toros*; because then it is all richly hung, and there are to be seen the King, the Ministers of State, Magistrates, Nobility, and choice Ladies richly Clad.

Provisions are so dear, that a piece of Eight a day, will scarce serve a Man. The Wine is bad, because they put Lime and other ill Things into it; but the Bread is excellent, and so is the Flesh of gelt Goats. Without the Town there is good Wine and cheap, because there it pays not the Excise, which amounts to more than the Price of the Wine.

I found two Fashions newly brought up, this last time I was at *Madrid*. The one is the keeping a great number of Footmen to run before the Coach; the other the wearing of Periwigs, by all sorts of People, so full of Powder, that it is no wonder Bread is dear.

Having visited D. John Francis Pacheco, Duke of *Uzeda*, and show'd him all my Curiosities gather'd in my Travels, upon Wednesday 30th, he to requite me, show'd me his Library, which for largeness, choice of Books curiously Bound, and for the rare Workmanship in Ebony of the Cases, all shut up with Crystal Glasses, is inferiour to none in *Spain*. In his Closet, besides choice Medals, he had abundance of Pictures of Kings, and Princes, some of them scarce known in *Europe*, and all adorn'd with Silver, Gold and Jewels. He told me the King had enquir'd after me, and would be glad to see my Curiosities. Having spent many Days in waiting upon Persons of Quality, who desir'd to hear some Account of my Travels, I went on
Thursday

Gemelli. *1699.* *Mercenari-
vians* *Thursday* the 14th of *August*, to see the Monastery of the *Mercenarians*, which is very Stately, and has three Dormitories one above another, for 150 Religious Men, and the Church is well adorn'd. *Friday* 15th, in the Afternoon there was a great resort to our Lady of *Atocha*, which Image is cover'd with Jewels, the Altar with Silver, and the Chappel painted by our famous *Lucas Giordano*. *Saturday* 16th, I heard Mass in the Parish of *St. Martin* of the *Benedictine* Fathers of *Monte Cassino*. The Church is not extraordinary; but the Monastery is large, and Magnificently built. *Sunday* 17th, I saw the profess'd House of the Fathers of the Society. The Church was not yet finish'd; but there were excellent Pictures in the Chappels that were compleat. *Monday* 18th, hear'd Mass at *St. Phelipe el Real*. The Monastery is of *Augustinians*, were small; but the Church is well set off. *Tuesday* 19th, I saw the Church of *St. Andrew*, which has a most beautiful *Cupula*, and Chappels and Altars well adorn'd; especially that where the Body of *St. Isidorus* lyes. *Thursday* 21st, I heard Mass in the Parish Church of *St. Gines*, which is very large, has good Altars, and is serv'd by many Priests. *Monday* 25th, I saw the King and Queen go out to take the Air by the River. The Ladies were clad almost after the *German* Fashion, and their Heads dress'd much after that manner. That day abundance of rich Household-stuff, was carry'd out of the King's Wardrobe, to furnish a House at *Leganitos*, where the *French* Ambassador was to be receiv'd, and entertain'd nine Days at the King's Cost. The Workmanship of the Plate was curious, but Old Fashion'd, and the Stones that adorn'd it all false, except some *Turkey* Stones. These things are always kept in the King's Wardrobe, and never made use of, but upon such occasions.

Hospital. *Tuesday* 26th, I went to see the Hospital, where there are generally about a thousand Sick, attended very charitably. The Structure shows it is a Royal Work. *Friday* 29th, I went to *St. Mary de Almudena*, where is an Image of our Lady, all cover'd with rich Diamonds, Emrauds, and other precious Stones.

Escorial. *Wednesday* the third of *September*, I went with *D. Peter Chaves*, who was to go with me into *Italy*, to see the *Escorial*, and din'd at *Roxas*, three Leagues from *Madrid*, whence we travell'd the

other four Leagues, passing through *Colmenarejo*, and lay that Night at the upper *Escorial*. On *Thursday* the 4th, in the Morning the Father Rector appointed another Father to show us the Rarities of that Monastery. We came into the great Court through a noble Front of Massy Stone, over which is the Statue of *St. Laurence*; and proceeding thence into the 2d, found there beautiful Apartments about it, and a most curious Frontispiece over the Church-door, with six Statues of Prophets. The Church has three Isles, supported as is the *Cupula* by large Pillars of hard Stone. The high Altar is exceeding Majestick, and adorn'd with double rows of Pillars, of choice Marble, being 18 in number, which serve also to set off the curious Pictures. Going up 17 Steps of the same Stone, there appears a Tabernacle all garnish'd with Gold, and precious Pillars of Jasper, and within it another less Tabernacle adorn'd with precious Stones of inestimable value. On the side Walls are the Statues of *Charles* the 5th, and *Philip* the 2ds in fine Marble. On the left is the Oratory, where the King and Queen use to withdraw. All the Arches of the Church are painted by *Giordano*. The Father then show'd us a great silver Statue representing *St. Laurence*, kept in a Cupboard, with many Relicks of the most Glorious Saints of the Church.

Hence we went down to the place where are the Tombs of the Kings, and Queens that are Fruitful, apart from that of the Barren ones, and Kings Children, and found it all cover'd with curious black Marble, like the Tombs of the Kings of *Spain*, here bury'd till this day. Then we went to see the Sacrify, and here were show'd Church-stuff, adorn'd with precious Stones, Gold Fringes, and Rich Embroidery. There is also a great Silver Tabernacle of extraordinary Workmanship, sent as a Present by the Emperor to the King of *Spain*. We saw an Antependium of Silver curiously wrought; a Mineral Stone with several large Emrauds in it, which serves as a *Pax*; and a Cross of Diamonds, Rubies, Emrauds, and other Stones of great value.

Then we were carry'd into a little Room, where there were many Relicks, some Manuscripts of *St. Teresa* and other Saints, and a Pitcher or Stone Vessel, that will hold 20 *Caraffas* of *Naples*, in which they say our Saviour convert'd Water into Wine, at the Wedding of *Cana*



Caná in Galilee. The Chapter whether we went next is all set out with antient and choice Pictures. The Choir was of excellent Workmanship, and the Books of plain song belonging to it, the Fathers said cost 30000 pieces of Eight. There are also two great Organs, besides the small ones distributed about the Isles. Near the great Stairs we saw *Giordano's* best Picture, which is the Battle of St. *Quintin*.

After Dinner, we went to see the rest, and a Religious Man led us about the Church, within the Wall left open on purpose. All the Arches of it made large Chappels, like those of St. *Sophia* at *Constantinople*, and all of Carv'd Stone, as is the rest of the Church. Then we went into the Library, and saw a great number of Books of several Sciences in excellent Order; but they told me that several *Arabick* Manuscripts were gone, they knew not which way.

The Pictures in this Place are wonderful, being Painted by great Masters, but the most Stupendious thing is a Loadstone, that bears 24 Pounds of Iron, and is so active, that it Operates thro' a solid Body interpose. Yet what most amazes is, that it does not draw the Iron unless it be set length-ways with the North Point to it. We went up one of the Corner Towers to see the Chimes sent out of *Flanders* by the Count de *Monterey*, but they do not play exactly true. The King's Apartment is adorn'd with the best Pictures of the last Age, and from his Bedchamber, he can see the Tabernacle of the High Altar. There is a Way out of the same Apartment into the Oratory before mention'd.

In the Monastery are 14 Cloisters, with five rows of Dormitories one above another; but it is to be observ'd that in this Place there live three several Families of Religious Men, with their several Superiors, all Independent of one another. They are in all 200, maintain'd by the King, and well serv'd, for all the Inhabitants of the next Village are at their Service, being maintain'd by the Monastery. There are several Orchards of Fruit, and Flower Gardens, with Mirtles curiously cut, representing the King's Arms and other Figures; nor are the Crystalline Fountains less delightful. Besides the fine Mirtles in the great Cloister, there is a stately *Cupula* of choice Marble in the middle; and Fishponds full of several sorts of Fish. There are also many Artificers adjoining to the Monastery, for its Service, and Apartments close by for the Courtiers, when the King is there. This was built by King *Philip* the 2d, in pursuance of a Vow made on the 10th of *August*, at the Battle of St. *Quintin*, where for the convenience of his Army, he was forced to destroy a Church dedicated to the same Saint. The Work was finish'd in 32 Years, a short time for so great a Structure, that King laying out twenty Millions and half upon it; besides the yearly Revenue of 46000 pieces of Eight a Year, for maintenance of the Monastery.

Friday 5th, we return'd by the way of *Roxas* to *Madrid*, where being disappointed of going by the way of *Alicant*, as I had intended, I took two Places for 24 pieces of Eight, in the Coach for *Pamplona*, and having taken leave of my Friends, prepar'd for my Journey.

CHAP. III.

The Author's Journey from Madrid, to Toulouze.

1st, days
Journey 3
Leagues.

2d, day 9
Leagues.

Monday the 8th of September, having perform'd my Devotions in the Church of our Lady of *Bethlem*, I took Coach after Dinner, and went three Leagues to lye at *Rojas*, where the Hostess made me pay dear for a poor Supper, and worse Bed. Setting out again at break of Day, I cross'd the River *Guadarrama* upon a good Stone Bridge, then pass'd through the Village of *Torrejon*, and came at the end of three Leagues to the City of *Alcala*, by the *Latines* call'd *Complutum*, in the Diocess of the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and a fa-

mous University. It is seated on a Plain near the River *Henares*, enclos'd by a low Wall, and has noble Streets, and good Houses and Shops. I went three Leagues further to dine at the little Village of *Alcobera*, and then three Leagues more to lye at *Junquera*, leaving behind *Marciamalo* in sight of *Guadalajara*. *Junquera*, belongs to the Duke of *Pastrama*, and the Country about it is so full of Rabbits, that they would scarce get out of the Road, as we pass'd by. On

Wednesday 10th, when, having travel'd six Leagues, we din'd at *Xadraque*, and

3d, day 9
Leagues.



and went three Leagues further to lye
Gemelli. at the Village of *Regulara*, being tir'd
1699. with the ill Way, and Rain, which con-

tinuing we set out late, on,
4th, day 5
Leagues.

Thursday 11th, and therefore were for-
ced to stay and Dine at the Inn of *Rio*
Frio, but two Leagues from where we
lay, and then proceeded three Leagues
still with Rain, to lodge at *Barabona*,
but had ill accommodation, this being a
wretched Village, reported to be Inha-
bited by Witches.

5th, day 5
Leagues.

Having travell'd two Leagues on *Fri-*
day 12th, and pass'd through two Vill-
ages, we bated at *Almasan*, a Town be-
longing to the Earl of *Altamira*, en-
clos'd with a Wall, standing on a Hill,
and Water'd on one side by the River
Duero, whence going three Leagues fur-
ther we lay at *Almaril*.

6th, day 7
Leagues.

Saturday 13th, after 5 Leagues rid-
ing, we din'd at *Hinojosa*; and then
passing over high Mountains came to *A-*
greda, the last City of *Castile*, seated
not far from the Mountain *Montayo*,
which is ever cover'd with Snow, where
we had a good Supper and Bed. Here
we stay'd on

7th, day 6
Leagues.

Sunday 14th, till Noon, to show what
Gold and Silver we carry'd for our ex-
pences, because it is not allow'd to ex-
port above a piece of 8 and half. I show'd
what Gold I had, and Paid one in the
hundred for it. Before we set out, I
saw in a Monastery of Nuns, the Body
of the B. *Mary* of *Agreda* held there in
great Veneration. As soon as out of
the City Gates, the Officers came upon
us again, and I was forced to give them
something, to avoid being stopp'd, but
I would not give any thing to others,
we met four Leagues further on the
Frontiers. In this Place the three King-
doms of *Castile*, *Aragon*, and *Navarre*
meet, so that three Kings might here
dine at one Table, and every one sit
in his own Kingdom. When pass'd the
Village of *Centronico*, we came into a
warmer Country, and an hour after Night
came to *Civella*, a Place of great Trade,
Rich, and inhabited by a thousand Fa-
milies; for tho' seated on a Mountain,
it has good Vineyards and Gardens, and
excellent Fruit.

8th, day 6
Leagues.

Monday 15th, we lay in the same
place.

Tuesday 16th, after two Leagues tra-
velling, we cross'd the River *Ebro* in a
Boat, and a League further came to *Val-*
tierra. Three Leagues beyond that, we
ferry'd over the River *Aragon*, which
falls into the *Ebro*, and lay at *Marfella*
a City near to it.

Wednesday 17th, we set out 2 Hours
before day, and din'd at *Tafalla* four Leagues.

Leagues distant, a large City, enclos'd
with a Wall and belonging to the King.
Then we pass'd through *Barasein* and o-
ther Places, in the space of two Leagues,
and went two Leagues further of very
bad Way, to lye at the Inn, call'd *de*
las Campanas, or of the Bells, in the Vil-
lage of *Tieves*.

Thursday 18th, having travell'd two
Leagues, we came before Noon to *Pam-*
plona, and I lodg'd at a good Inn, in St.
Nicholas's Street.

10th, day 8
2 Leagues.

This City seated in the latitude of 43
degrees, is the Metropolis of the King-
dom of *Navarre*, and therefore the u-
sual residence of the Viceroy, and of all
the Courts. For Spiritual Affairs it has a
Bishop, who at this time acted as Vice-
roy, till another were sent. This Bishop's
Revenue is 22000 pieces of Eight, and
he has a Palace better than the Viceroy's.
The City stands upon an uneven Ground,
at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains,
and has some insensible rising Ground,
and Plain. The compass of its Walls,
which are almost an Octogon, is about
half a League. The Houses are gene-
rally well built, and Provisions at a rea-
sonable Rate. The Monasteries and
Churches are not very Stately; the Ca-
thedral is large, and has five Isles, but
of smooth Stone, and is very Dark, the
Cloister joining to it, is a handsome
Structure. The Citadel is very large,
and the Walls so thick, that two Coach-
es may go abreast on them. The Ditch
is very deep, and the Place very strong,
provided it be well furnish'd, with Men,
and Cannon.

Pamplona,
describ'd.

The Inhabitants of *Pamplona*, and ge-
nerally all the *Navarrois* are affable, and
lovers of Strangers, showing them much
Respect as they pass through their Coun-
try, and preferring them before their
own People, either in selling, or any o-
ther thing; and therefore any Man may
Travel through the Kingdom, without
apprehending to be affronted, or wrong'd.
I found not so much difficulty in get-
ting a Pass of the Bishop, acting as Vice-
roy, as in finding Horses, because it
was Harvest time, and all the Beasts
were employ'd in the Country. D.
John Cruzat, Marquis of *Gongora*, and
Governor of the City, remov'd this dif-
ficulty, ordering his Lieutenant to fur-
nish me with Mules to pass the Moun-
tains. I had brought this Nobleman
News from his Brother, D. *Fausto* Go-
vernor of the *Philippine* Islands, for
which

which he shew'd me extraordinary Civility.

1699. Having got Mules by means of the Lieutenant, for eight pieces of Eight each, to carry me to *St. Jean de pied de Port*; We set out on *Friday* 19th, at one in the Afternoon, and Rode three Leagues over the Valley, a Country well cultivated, and full of good Villages, to the Bridge of *Suveri*, where the Major of *Pampelona*, who is Governor, has a Guard, that examines all Passengers; here we took much Pains to climb a steep Mountain, and lay at the Village of *Erro*. On this Road there are but few that understand *Spanish*, all the Country People speaking the *Gascoigne* Language, so that the Muletier was our Interpreter.

Saturday 20th, we set out two Hours before Day, along a very bad and Mountainous Road, and leaving behind us at the end of a League, the Village of *Espinal*, and a League further *Burgheto*, where a Governor with a Guard keeps the Pass; about an hundred Paces beyond it, we came to the Village of *Roncesvalles*, an excessive cold Place, and therefore the Houses there are covered with Planks that cannot be broke by the Frost. The Church belongs to the King, and there belong to it 12 Canons, who have each 300 Ducats a Year, beside the Demicanons. The Canons themselves fill up the vacancies among them, but the King has the nomination of the Prior. In this Church they shew two Clubs cover'd with Iron, us'd formerly in War, and one of the Stirrups of *Orlando*, the great Champion of *France*; the Slippers *Turpin* the Historian, and Bishop of *Paris*, who came into *Spain* with *Charlemagne*, wore when he laid Mass; the same *Turpin's* Tomb, in a place apart from the Church, where the famous Battle is painted, in which several of the bravest Men of *France* dy'd, as they were returning home with *Charlemagne*; and lastly their Tombs. Riding hence along a craggy dangerous Path, on the Mountain, and going down on the other side, such another way cover'd with Trees, in all two Leagues and a half, we cross'd a small River, which divides the two Powerful Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*. A League from thence we came to *St. Jean de Pied de Port*, the Metropolis of the lower *Navarre*. It is well Wall'd, and has a small Suburb. Thro' the midst of it runs a Rapid River, which afforded us good Trouts for Supper. On the Hill that Commands

St. Jean de Pied de Port.

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the City, is a Castle regularly Fortify'd without, and good Houses within for the Garrison. We lay in a good Inn.

Sunday 21st, we hear'd Mass there, and saw the Women by reason of the Cold cover their Heads with Mantles, like those the *Moors* wear, and the Men with a sort of black Caps. I hir'd three Horses to go as far as *Pau*, for nine *French* Crowns.

Monday 22d, we set out and travell'd through a Country well cultivated, and Green, with Country Houses at convenient distances. We cross'd several Rivers on Bridges, and among the rest a great one, a League short of *Navarrens*, where the Bridge is shut up with Gates to make People pay for passing. Having rode seven Leagues, we took up in the Fortrefs of *Navarrens*, at the Customers House (as we had done at *Pied de Port*) who did not practise that strictness us'd, in other Parts of *France*, but pass'd my Trunks without opening them, taking my Word for what was in them. This Fort seated in the Province of *Bearn*, is Garrison'd by a Battalion of Foot, and by it runs a good River that abounds in Trouts. The King of *France* has not only made the way safe, but for the Travellers greater conveniency, has at certain distances, caus'd Poles, and Stones to be set up to shew the way, and the distance of Leagues; an Action worthy so great a Monarch.

Having paid the Duties of the Custom-House, I set out betimes on *Wednesday* 23d, and having pass'd over the River on a Stone Bridge to the Place of Arms, the Guard carry'd me before their Officer, who enquiring very Civilly, whence I came, dismiss'd me. The Road I travell'd, though Mountainous look'd like one continu'd Garden. After riding two Leagues and a half, I bated at *Montim*, where an old Hostess made me pay dear for a bad Dinner. A League from thence we ferry'd over the River *Gave*, which falls into the *Adour*, and went to the Town of *Lascar*, where the States of the Province meet, to avoid contest about Precedence, in the Parliament of *Pau*. Besides the City in the Plain, which is open, there is another among the Mountains, but small and enclos'd with low Walls. Departing thence, we rode six Leagues further, and lay at

Pau, the Metropolis of the Province of *Bearn*. It is divided into the lower, which is Water'd by the River *Gave*,

E e e e over

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over which there is a Stone Bridge of a vast length; and the upper, where the Parliament resides, where there is a good Castle. Neither City is Wall'd; but the upper, has very good Houses and rich Shops. Its shape is long, and it may be said to have but one Street upon the level, for there is a descent to those on the sides. The Castle is well Built after the Antient manner, without any Modern Fortification. In the Court of it, there is noble Carving, and half Statues of exquisite Workmanship; especially a Shepherd, and Shepherdes set in a Wall. They shew'd me Henry the IVth's Royal Chappel, and the Room where he was Born, being on the West side over the Garden. The Allyes in this Garden are all Arch'd over by the Trees, and thick Plants running up interwoven, and knotted together like Arbours. Thence I went into the 2d Garden adorn'd with Mirtle, curiously cut; thence into a Wood enclos'd with high Walls, in which there are two strait Walks of a vast length, shaded by tall Oaks; and thence to a Hill, to see another Garden, which was that great King's delight; but at present they are all ill look'd after.

Returning home, I saw the Palace, where the Parliament meets, near the Castle. Here 52 Counsellors meet in four Courts, which are, one for Criminal Causes; one for the Revenue, or Exchequer; and the other two for civil Causes. Every Counsellor is allow'd by the King 100 Pistoles a Year, besides their Profits, but the Presidents have more. All these Places are bought for ever, and may be sold again with the King's leave.

A League from Pau is the City *Morlans*, the Antientest in the Province, and five Leagues from it the wholesome Waters of *Bagneres*; and at four Leagues distance, the miraculous Image of our Lady of *Beteran*. There are in Pau four Monasteries of Men, and two of Nuns.

Wednesday 24th, the Weather being bad, I did not Travel, but hir'd three Horses to *Toulouze*, for 15 French Crowns, and set out on

Tarbe.

Thursday 25th, Rode two Leagues through a Plain well cultivated Country, water'd by small Rivulets, to bate at the Inn of *Bordes point*, and thence three Leagues to lye at *Tarbe*, by reason of the bad way. *Tarbe* is a City seated in a Plain, and compos'd of several Parts, for there is a good Suburb at first coming

in; then a Wall'd City; then another bigger than that, and Wall'd too; and lastly other Houses, continu'd for an Italian Mile in length. It is the Head of the Province of *Bigorre*, but Subject to the Parliament of *Toulouze*.

Friday 26th, I travel'd four Leagues through a well cultivated Country, always in sight of the high, and hoary *Pyrenean* Mountains, which divide the two greatest Monarchies in Europe, and din'd at *Puidarias*, thence four more to the Village of *Lamette*, and one more to lye at *Battaille*.

We mounted at break of day on Saturday 27th, and Riding 3 Leagues, bat'd at *Lombes*, a wall'd Place, but small; and thence continu'd our Journey five Leagues further to *Plaisance*, where we took up that Night. There came with me from *Madrid*, a half *Milanese* of Spanish extraction, who lov'd Water as a Dog loves a Cudgel, so that he would be continually Drunk, and therefore could not sit his Horse going down Hill, nor Ride in the Night, so that he was often lost, yet I always found him in some Tavern, with a Pot in his Hand; so that I had excellent Company of him.

Sunday 28th, we set out by break of Day, and travell'd two Leagues along a plain cultivated Country, and so arriv'd at the Suburb of *Toulouze*, which is wall'd in. Here the Officers were satisfy'd with a Piece of Mony, and forbore opening my Trunks, and therefore without making any stay, having cross'd the Suburb, we went afoot from the Bridge, to the Cuckolds Inn.

Toulouze a City, Famous for its Parliament, and University, is seated in the lat. of 43 degrees, and 20 minutes, in an excellent Air, and may be call'd the greatest City in France, next to *Paris*, being half a League long, from East to West, and the third part of a League in breadth. In the Year 638, after the Building of *Rome*, *Q. Cæpio* destroy'd it, and carry'd thence a vast quantity of Gold and Silver. The Walls at present are of Brick, with Towers after the antient manner, at proper distances, with a narrow, but deep Ditch about them. The Houses are indifferently Built of Brick, and the Streets well Pav'd. In short, to me it look'd like another *Tauris* in *Persia*.

Abundance of Gentry live in it, and generally the Inhabitants are well affected to Strangers, behaving themselves Honestly, Civilly, and Respectfully towards

wards them, as is usual throughout France. *Gemelli*. Provisions are cheap. The Bridge of 1699. *Toulouze* over the *Garonne*, is not inferior to any in *Paris*. It is two Musket shot in length, and broad enough for six Coaches to go abreast, all of good square Stone. There was another antienter Brick Bridge, which is gone to Ruin. The *Garonne* Springs in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and is Navigable down to *Bordeaux*, where it falls into the Sea. A Mile from *Toulouze*, it meets with the Canal cut by the present King *Luis* the 14th. I could not well read the Inscription on the Gate upon the Bridge, because a Shrub was grown out from a Cleft, between the Marble Stones, which hindred my seeing the Letters; but what I could discern, was to this Effect.

Anno Restaur. Sal. 1668.

Qui dedit Oceano, docuit te dulce Garumna

Ferre Jugum, primus qui tuas compescuit undas,

Hactenus inuiso jungens tua littora ponte.

Hoc opus inceptum, desperatumq; pendit,

Donec Ludovicum felicia secula tulerunt,

Qui tot ——— posset mirante Tholosa,

Tantam potenti cervici imponere molem.

The Sense in short is thus. Anno 1668. He that subdu'd the Ocean, first made the *Garonne* bear a Yoke; curbing thy Waves, and joyning thy Shores with such a Bridge as has not before been seen. This Work was begun, and given over in despair till happy times brought *Luis*. Who [here is a Casma] to the admiration of *Toulouze*, might lay so great a Weight on the Powerful Stream.

I went to hear Mass at the *Dominicans*, whose Church is Arch'd, and supported by Eight Pillars, which divide it into three Isles. In the middle of it is a curious high Altar and Choir. In the Sacristy they show'd me the Head of *St. Thomas of Aquin*, upon a half Body of Silver. The Skull is seen by opening a Plate on the top of the Statue.

Thence I went to see the so Renowned Parliament, instituted by *Philip* the Fair, but found it shut up, that being Vacation time. After Dinner I went to the Town-House, where there are eight Magistrates who Govern the City, and wear a long Crimson Garment with wide Sleeves laced with Gold. The House is stately enough, the Walls all adorn'd with half Statues of Marble,

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and the Rooms with rich Pictures of former Magistrates. In the first Room they show'd me Seats and Benches, on which they sit when they administer Justice. Here was the Picture of *Luis* the 14th King of France, swearing to the Parliament on his Knees, to keep their Privileges before he came into the City. In the next Room there were such Benches cover'd for them to meet in private, and good Pictures about the Walls. Going up to the Rooms above, I found in the first Room the Pictures of all the Famous Men that have been of *Toulouze*. In the next Antichamber, where the Assembly of the Deputies of the Province is held, there were Chairs and Benches orderly placed, for every one to take the Place that was due to him. Here is the Picture of *Luis* the 14th very Young, when he went to meet the Infanta of Spain his Queen,

Then I went to see the great Canal, made by as great a King, to open a Communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean, cutting a Way through Mountains, levelling the Valleys, and forcing Nature to submit to Art. Several gatherings of Water, made on the Plain and Hills, supply the Canal. Banks thrown up, keep in the Water at certain distances, where the Ground is low; and thus the Boats go easily to *Toulouze*, and they go down to the Port of *Ser*, four Leagues from *Montpelier*, where the Water of the Canal, falls into the Mediterranean; as the *Garonne* falls into the Ocean, after passing by *Bordeaux*. This River and Canal as has been said, make the Communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean, to save Sailing quite round Spain, and part of France. Its depth is ten or twelve Spans, and the breadth about the length of two Pikes, so that it will not carry verry large Boats, and it often requires cleansing. At this time it was dry, to be cleans'd and made deeper.

Monday 29th, being Michaelmas day, I hear'd Mass in the Church of the *Carmelites*, where the Feast was celebrated. It has but one Isle, but there are two outlets near the Door. The Choir and high Altar, are in the middle, well adorn'd, as are all the Chappels. After Dinner I went to the Cathedral, which tho' it has three Isles, is not very good, both because it is dark, and because there are in the middle of it many little parting Walls, for all the

E e e e a

seve-

Gemelli. 1699. several forts of Officers and Magistrates upon Festivals. The Archbi-

shop's Palace is Convenient, but not Beautiful.

CHAP. IV.

The Author's Journey from Toulouze to Marfeilles.

HAVING hir'd a Calesh for 19 Crowns to Montpellier, I set out on Tuesday the last day of September betimes, passing through the very large Suburb of S. Michael. After crossing the Canal several times upon Bridges for the space of three Leagues and a half of a good Country, I din'd at Baziege, and then travelling through many Villages came very late to Castelnau d' Ari, four Leagues and a half from Baziege. We Supp'd well for half a Crown a Head, being twelve at Table, and among them a Religious Man that Eat and Drank like an honest French Man. At this Place there is a gathering of Water for the use of the Canal, and two Leagues off another, call'd of Norouze.

Setting out early on Wednesday the first of October, I came at the end of three Leagues riding through a well Peopled Country to the Village of Alzone, whence after Dinner I went 3 Leagues further to Carcasonne. This Place is Wall'd, the Houses for the most part of Stone, and handsomer than those of Toulouze; the City is large, and has a considerable Trade, by reason there is good Cloth made call'd by its Name. All the Streets are good, but the Market-Place beyond them all. The Suburbs are large, and there is a long Bridge leads to one of them over the River Oodi, where is a spacious Citadel on the top of a Hill. The Bishop of this Place has 40000 Livres a Year.

Thursday 2d, before I left the City, I went to see the Cloth made, and found seven Looms, with two Men at each of them, because the Cloth was seven Quarters wide; in another Room they were Sheering of it. Then going into my Calesh, after a Leagues Riding, I again cross'd the same River, upon a Bridge near the Village of Traves, and then the Canal several times, along which I saw many Men and Horses that drew along the Boats. We Din'd in the little Village of Piscia, three Leagues from Carcasonne, and then went three Leagues further along a stony Way, to lye at Poussol.

Friday 3d, at the end of three Leagues, we pass'd through Capestan, a large Place

and wall'd (many Villages in France having either Walls about them, or some Castle to retire to) and over the River Oodi upon a Bridge. Then crossing the Canal again (which a League from thence runs along a Cavity cut for 100 Paces in the hard Rock) came to the City Beziers, seated on a Hill, and water'd on one side by the River Oodi. The City is longer than 'tis Broad, Fortify'd by Art and Nature, Populous, Plentiful and Rich, by reason it is within three Leagues of the Sea. There is a Garison in it of 800 Men. Four Leagues from it towards Perpignan, is a City not inferior to it call'd Narbonne, through which those that come from Catalonia generally pass. Moving four Leagues further after Dinner, we lay at the City of Perrenes, which is large, but of little Trade.

Saturday 4th, when we had rid half a League, we came to a Bank of Earth, two Italian Miles in length, raised at a vast expence, to make the way more commodious in Winter. In France they take great care of the High-Ways, and I observ'd them to be generally pav'd, from the time I came into it. Then we pass'd through the Town of Monsagne, a League from whence we set out, and then travelling at a small distance from the Sea, at the end of four Leagues Din'd at the Town of Gigian, whence advancing three Leagues more we came before Night to Montpellier. This City is the Capital of the lower Langudoc, as Toulouze is of the upper, and being seated on the top of a Hill yeilds a fine Prospect at a distance.

Sunday 5th, I went to see the Town-House, which is not so good as that of Toulouze. The six Consuls there are clad in Scarlet, but without Gold Fringes. Here was the King's Picture, sitting on a Throne, done by a Masterly Hand; he is holding out an Olive Branch to one of the six Consuls, who Kneels before him, to signify the Peace concluded that Year between him and the Confederates, as appears by an Ingenious but Haughty Inscription under it.

The Church of our Lady close by it, has no great matter of Ornament, no more than the Cathedral, and neither of

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of them has but one Isle. The Bishop's Palace has been a great Structure, but being very antient, as is the Church, is gone to Ruin. Not far from thence I went out at the Gate of *Payrou*, lately rebuilt by the Consuls, and adorn'd on the outside with Trophies, masterly Carv'd, and with Arms of the Nations Conquer'd by *France*, with ingenious Latin Mottoes. The walking Place without this Gate is one of the finest Nature and Art could produce, had they vy'd to outdo one another; for the Eye is delighted with the Prospect of the Sea, and pleasant Fields of a long delicious Plain. The Walls of the City are high and strong, tho' antient, and encompass'd with a deep Ditch. The Houses are generally very good, three or four Stories high, like those in *Naples*, but cover'd with Tiles. The Streets are narrow and crooked, by reason of the unevenness of the Ground, and number of Inhabitants. The courteous Ladies are extraordinary Beautiful, and fair of Complexion. In other respects the City is Rich, because of its Trade, and in it are six Sovereign Chambers that govern all the Province.

After Dinner I took another Galech for seven Crowns to *Marseilles*, and having gone four Leagues, lay at the Inn of *Pontlunel*, so call'd of *Lunel*, a neighbouring City, lying on the left Hand of the way, where the Hostesses treated me well. They wore a great Hood, as the Country-women do, to defend them against the Sun.

Monday 6th, having rid four Leagues, I Din'd in the City *S. Gil*. I would willingly have gone as far as *Nismes*, by the Latins call'd *Nemausum*, a City where they make good Serge, to have seen some Roman Antiquities there; as the Temple of *Diana*; *la Maison Quarre*, or the square House, built of vast Stones; and *les Arenes*, or the Amphitheatre for publick Shows; but being to go three Leagues, I chose rather to get soon to *Naples*. After Dinner, having rid a Mile, we Ferry'd over an Arm of the *Rhofne*, which divides *Languedoc* from *Provence*. One that waited there to receive the Customs, ask'd me whether I had any thing new in my Trunks, which ought to pay the King's Duty, and telling him there were seven Dozen of Fans, he very civilly dismiss'd me, without receiving that little which was due to him. He also advis'd me, when I came to *Arles*, to tell the Custom-House-Officers there, that the Officers

on the Road had taken no Custom, because the Things were inconsiderable, and to make Presents; and bid me not show the Note I carry'd, for then they would oblige me to Pay. This Civility to Strangers is peculiar to the *French*; and I had such tryal of it, that in a Month's Travelling through *France*, my Trunks had never been open'd. Having paid 15 Sols for the Galech passing the Bridge, we came to *Arles*, after three Leagues Riding. When I came to the Bridge of Boats 100 Paces in length, over the other Arm of the River *Rhofne*, which is twice as broad as that before-mention'd, the Officers ask'd four Sols Toll. The *Rhofne* is counted the greatest River in *France*, which after passing by *Lions* and *Avignon*, divides it self into two Branches, a League above *Arles*, and runs down into the Sea seven Leagues below it, at the Port of *Bu*, whence great Boats and *Tartans* go up to load with Wine and Corn.

Arles, a City seated in 43 deg. of lat. is an Archbishoprick, and has a good Trade, but is not very Rich. It stands upon a rising Ground, which makes it show slightly without, and it is reckned to be antienter than *Rome*. There is a Theatre in it, built by the *Romans*, but not so entire as that of *Verona*. The Walls about it, and the Houses are very good, but the Streets narrow, and the Town-House but indifferent.

Tuesday 7th, Travelling along the famous *Aqueducts*, at the end of four Leagues we came to the Inn of *S. Martin de Crau*, where we din'd well for 20 Sols a Head; then proceeding four Leagues further along a dry stony way, we came to *Salon*, a City in the Diocese of *Arles*, and therefore the Archbishop has there an antient large Castle on an Eminency. The Walls of the City are half ruin'd with Antiquity, and the Houses of a very indifferent Structure, without any Simmetry. They say the way call'd *Via Aureliana*, made by the Emperor *M. Aurelius*, from the Frontiers of *Spain*, as far as *Rome*, pass'd by this Place. There is nothing in it remarkable but the Sepulcher, or Tomb of *Nostradamus*, the famous Astrologer of the last Age, who is said to have foretold the Murder of *Henry IV.* King of *France*. It is in the Church of the *Franciscans*, on the left hand Wall entering the Gate, with this following Inscription.

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D. M. Clarissimi Ossa.

Michaelis Nostradami, *unius omnium mortalium dicto digni, cujus pene divino calamo totius Orbis, ex Astrorum influxu, futur eventus conscriberenturi. Vixit annis 62, Mensibus 6, Diebus 17. Obiit solo 1566. Quietem posterine inuideant.* Anna Pontia Gemella Solonia Conjugi opt. V. F.

In the same Church is to be seen an Image of the Blessed Virgin, and the manner of taking our Saviour down from the Cross, with seven Marble Statues, all the Work of some great Master.

Having travel'd five Leagues on a very bad Mountain Road, we Din'd on Wednesday 8th at *S. Pon*, a small Place in the midst of a Plain that reaches for several Leagues, all adorn'd with Country Houses belonging to the Inhabitants of *Aix*. After Dinner we went 4 Leagues further, and came to *Marseilles* two Hours after Night-fall. We lodg'd at the *Deux pommes*, or two Apples in the Street call'd *le Cours*. A League and a half short of the City, the Custom-house-Officers ask'd me whether I had any new Commodities; and telling them I had some Dozens of Fans to make Presents; one of them advis'd me when I came to the next Officers, which were half a League off to enter all I had, that it might not be seisd. I did so without paying any thing, nor did they ask any thing of me when I entred *Marseilles*, but only four Sols for opening the Gate, which was shut.

Marseilles. *Marseilles* was built by the Phenicians on the Shore of the *Mediterranean*, in the Lat. of 42 deg. 40 min. and was very Famous in former Times for its Schools, which vy'd with those of *Rhodes* and *Athens*. At present it is one of the most celebrated Ports in the *Mediterranean*, tho' so shallow, that it must often be cleans'd to be capable of indifferent Vessels. The Compass of its Walls is not above two Italian Miles up and down. The Houses are very good, and 4 or 5 Stories high; the Streets bad, that is, Narrow, Crooked and Dirty, except that call'd *le Cours*. Here 'tis true the Houses are built Uniform and Proportionable, and there are orderly Rows of Trees for half a Mile; the empty space in the middle, enclos'd with Iron Chains and Benches made fast to keep out Cattle, and make it fit for the Men without any Molestation to take the cool Air under

the Trees, and converse with the modest Women. The Port is defended by the Castles of *S. John* and *S. Nicholas*; as also by four small Redoubts upon as many little Islands or Rocks, half a League distant, the biggest of which is call'd *Costadin*, where the Ships stay to keep their *Quarentine*, when they come from Places suspected for Infection.

Thursday 9th, I went to see the *Darsene*, where the Galleys are built. It is big enough to build as many as they please, there being long cover'd Walks for making of Cables, and two cover'd Docks to build two Galleys at once. That which they call the King's *Arsenal*, is very stately, and has a noble Pavillion in the middle for the Officers of the Galleys, and two Docks to build two Galleys, besides a vast number of Magazines for Timber, and an Armory as they told me for 100000 Men.

The Cathedral stands near the Sea in the West Part of the City. It has three Isles, and the Chappels are well Contriv'd; but the Bishop's Palace, who is a Suffragan of *Arles*, has nothing remarkable.

Thence I went to see the aforementioned Castle of *S. John*, on the right hand without the Gate. It has a Platform with good Guns level with the Water, but the rest of it was ill provided, some having been restor'd from thence to the Duke of *Savoy* upon the last Peace. Being seated on a Rock two Parts whereof are encompass'd by the Sea, it has no Ditch but only on the Land side. About Noon 20 Galleys came in returning from the East, and from *Naples*, and these added to 21 more that were in the Port, were a pleasant sight. After Dinner I went over in a Boat to see the opposite Castle of *S. Nicholas*, on a Hill to the left of the Harbour. It has several good modern Works, and at the foot of them a great Platform rebuilt, with many Pieces of Cannon both above and below. Upon another higher Hill is a great Fort, call'd *Nostre dame de Garde*, which serves for a Land Mark to Ships at Sea.

In my return home I pass'd by the Town-House, which towards the Sea has a good Marble Front, and good Rooms within curiously Painted.

Being desirous to see *Aix* the Metropolis of *Provence*, I hir'd two Horses on Monday 10th, and rode thither after Dinner, along a dirty stony Way, yet pleasant by reason of the Mountains about it, and the Hills which are well cultivated

Gemelli. cultivated and strew'd with abundance of Houses of Pleasure, belonging to the Inhabitants of *Marseilles* and *Aix*. I came thither late having travell'd five Leagues, and lay at *la Selle d' Or*, or the Golden Saddle. This City is seated on a Valley encompass'd with Hills, and tho' it be the Residence of a Parliament, a Chamber of Accounts, and a Generality; yet its Compas is not above two Italian Miles, enclos'd with indifferent Walls without a Ditch. The Houses however are beautiful, and four or five Stories high, like those of *Marseilles*; the Streets wide, strait and well Pav'd, some of them in the form of a Cross, like the *Cassero* at *Palermo*.

Saturday 11th, I saw the Cathedral, which is of the Invocation of *S. Saviour*, has three Isles, and is dark, and little adorn'd, as is usual in that Country. The Archbishop's Palace is large, but plain. I went to the new Church of the *Jesuits*, which is small, which was that Day bless'd by the Archbishop, and there were present the four chief Magistrates of the City, whom in *Provence* they call *Procureurs du Pays*, they wore a Belt of black Velvet, which the *French* call *Chaperon*, across from the right Shoulder hanging down under the left Arm. These sat on Benches, with Cushions and Carpets before them. The Town-house is a very good one.

Thence I went to *la Place de Pre-*

cheurs, to see the Parliament. After Mass all the Members of it came into the Hall where I saw the President sitting in a long and wide Crimson Garment, turn'd up with Ermines, like a Royal Robe. On the same Bench sat six Counsellors clad in long black Gowns, gather'd on the Back, with a long Train and wide Sleeves. Their Caps were like those Priests wear, with a great Tassel in the middle. This Robe is common to the *Procureurs* and *Advocates*; but the Counsellors, tho' they may wear no other in Parliament, yet in Processions and other publick Solemnities they wear a red One of the same make. A Clerk clad after the same manner, read the Petitions, but he wore a Cap of Crimson Velvet laced with Gold. This Officer in *French* is call'd *Premier Huissier*. The *Procureurs* and *Advocates*, or Plead-ers, sat on Benches below the others, and were allow'd to be cover'd. Thence I went to see the other 5 Courts, one upon the same Floor, and four above Stairs. The *Grand Chambre* was best Gilt and Painted, and there was a Chair in it for the King, when he should please to be present. In these Courts are ten Presidents, and about fifty seven Counsellors are Sovereign Judges of all the Affairs of the Province.

After Dinner I return'd the same pleasant Way, and got into *Marseilles* betimes.

CHAP. V.

The Author's Voyage from Marseilles to Genoa, and the Description of that City.

I Would willingly have gone to see the *Sainte Baume*, or the Cave where *S. Mary Magdalen* is said to have liv'd thirty Years; but thinking every Hour an Age till I return'd into my native Country, I made the necessary Provision in haste, and on Sunday 12th set out for *Genoa* aboard a *Tartan*. We sail'd out of the Harbour an Hour before Sun-set, and coasting along the pleasant Shore between the little Islands, could advance but two Miles because the Wind was contrary, and Anchor'd that Night in a little Bay. After Midnight the Wind proving fair we sail'd again. And on

Monday 13th, by break of Day pass'd by a Village they call *La Cioce*, and being five Leagues from *Marseilles*, sail'd in sight of the Hill of *Sainte Baume*,

where Pilgrims are not allow'd to eat Flesh. About Sun-set we were off of *Toulon*, and could see the Castle and several Country Houses. We held on our way all Night. And in the Morning on Wednesday 14th, were opposite to the Town of *Hyeres*, and then run between the three Islands of that Name and the Continent. The Wind falling then we made but little way; but it came up again at Sun-set, and we made good way till two in the Morning, when because it blew hard we cast Anchor near Fort *S. Magarac*, to expect Day. This Fort stands in a small Island on the Coast of *France*, very fruitful in Wine.

Wednesday 15th, when Day appear'd we set Sail, coasting along in sight of *Antibes*, where there is a Castle and Garrison, and *S. Laurence*, where a Ri-



ver divides *Provence* from the Domini-
ons of *Savoy*. We pass'd so close to
1699. *Nizza*, that we could plainly see it on
the flat Shore, enclos'd by a good Wall;
as also its Fortrefs on the high and crag-
gy Rock, rendred Impregnable by Art
and Nature. We Anchor'd after run-
ning 180 Miles at *Villafranca*, where e-
very Vessel going to or coming from the
West is to pay two in the hundred. *Vil-
lafranca* is a small Wall'd Town at the
foot of high Mountains, without any
Harbour, but only an open Road. It
is defended by a Castle on the Shore,
and a Fort built on the high Mountain
Albano, Garrison'd by the Duke of *Sa-
voy*.

After Dining and paying the Duties,
we went aboard again, and hoisting
Sail pass'd along before the little Castle
of *S. Spicio*, and the Fort of *Oviezza*,
seated on the top of a Hill, and belong-
ing to the same Duke. We came two
hours before Sun-set to *Monaco*, where
landing, I went up a steep way, about
the middle whereof there is a Guard to
the Town. Being come to the upper
Gate I found another Guard, a Draw-
bridge and Ditch cut out of the Rock.
Here I entred through a great Gate to
see the Prince of *Monaco's* Palace. The
way to it is up two spacious Marble
Stair-Cases made Semicircular, which
afterwards meet in a stately long Galler-
y that leads to the Lodgings and Ap-
partments, which for their Number,
Magnificence and Furniture may serve
several Princes together.

Monaco is a very strong Place on a
Rock, the Walls inaccessible on all sides,
and with only one Gate, up to which
there is a very uneasy Way, as was said
before; it is small, and has only one
Monastery of Nuns of *S. Teresa*, be-
cause it is poor and cannot maintain Fry-
ars. There are abundance of heavy
Cannon besides the small, all well moun-
ted. The Garrison consists of about
900 Men, pay'd by the King of *France*.
At *Monaco* they recover the Duty of
two in the hundred only of the Ships
that return from the West, whereas all
pay at *Villafranca*,

Thursday 16th, we advanced betimes
leaving on our left hand on a Hill the
Village of *Rocca oscura*, and others be-
longing to the same Prince, for ten
Miles along a dry Country; and then
began to coast along the *Genoese* Shore,
which begins at the City *Ventimiglia*;
yet all that Night could not get beyond
S. Remo, a Country abounding in Oran-
ges, Lemmons and Olives.

The Calm held all the Night, so that
on *Friday* 17th at break of Day we were
opposite to the Village *del Cervo*. The
Wind coming up against us, we were
forced to lye tacking upon the delight-
ful Coast of *Genoa*, where the indus-
trious *Genoeses* make the barren Soil pro-
duce Fruit Trees. After Noon the
Wind prov'd favourable, and carry'd
us on a great way in sight of curious
Gardens. Passing by the City of *Al-
benga*, we soon left *Final* behind with its
two Castles, one on the Hill and the o-
ther on the Sea-Shore, where there was
a *Spanish* Garrison; and then the City
Noli, which is large, and has high
Towers upon the Houses of private Ci-
tizens, and at last came early to *Savona*,
where we pass'd the Night. This City
tho' small is Wall'd, and has a Suburb
as big again as it, with as good Houses;
besides the delightful Country Houses a-
bout it, with fruitful Gardens, tho' al-
most contrary to Nature. The Churches
of *Savona* are beautiful enough, as well
for their Embellishments in Marble as
for the Structure it self and Painting;
especially the *Duomo*. The Castle stands
upon the Shore, and has a treble Enclo-
sure, besides several Outworks, and a
deep Ditch cut of the solid Rock. The
Harbour tho' small is safe, but of diffi-
cult Entrance. Five Miles from the
City is an Image of our Blessed Lady,
famous for many Miracles. The Church
belonging to it, besides its Priests and
Religious Men, maintains about 700
Orphans of both Sexes. *Savona* is also
famous for its curious Earthen Ware,
exceeding all that is made in the State
of *Genoa*. The Bishops of this City,
of *Ventimiglia* and *Albenga*, have scarce
a thousand Crowns a Year each, because
their Diocesses are very small.

Having hir'd a *Filucca*, I set out from
Savona on *Saturday* the 18th betimes,
and passing by the neighbouring Town
of *Arbisola*, the delicious Plain of *Aren-
zano*, *Cogolotto* seventeen Miles distant
from *Genoa*, *Uleri*, and other hand-
some Towns on the Shore, with excel-
lent Houses of Pleasure, as far as the
Vale and River of *Possevera*, whose
Mountains are nothing inferior to the
delightfullest Parts of its Banks, came
at length to *Genoa* before Noon.

Genoa lies upon the *Mediterranean* fa-
cing the South, in the Lat. of 43 deg.
40 min. and being seated on the side of
a Hill looks from the Sea a noble Thea-
tre. All the Buildings throughout its
whole Compass of four Miles, are a-
dorn'd