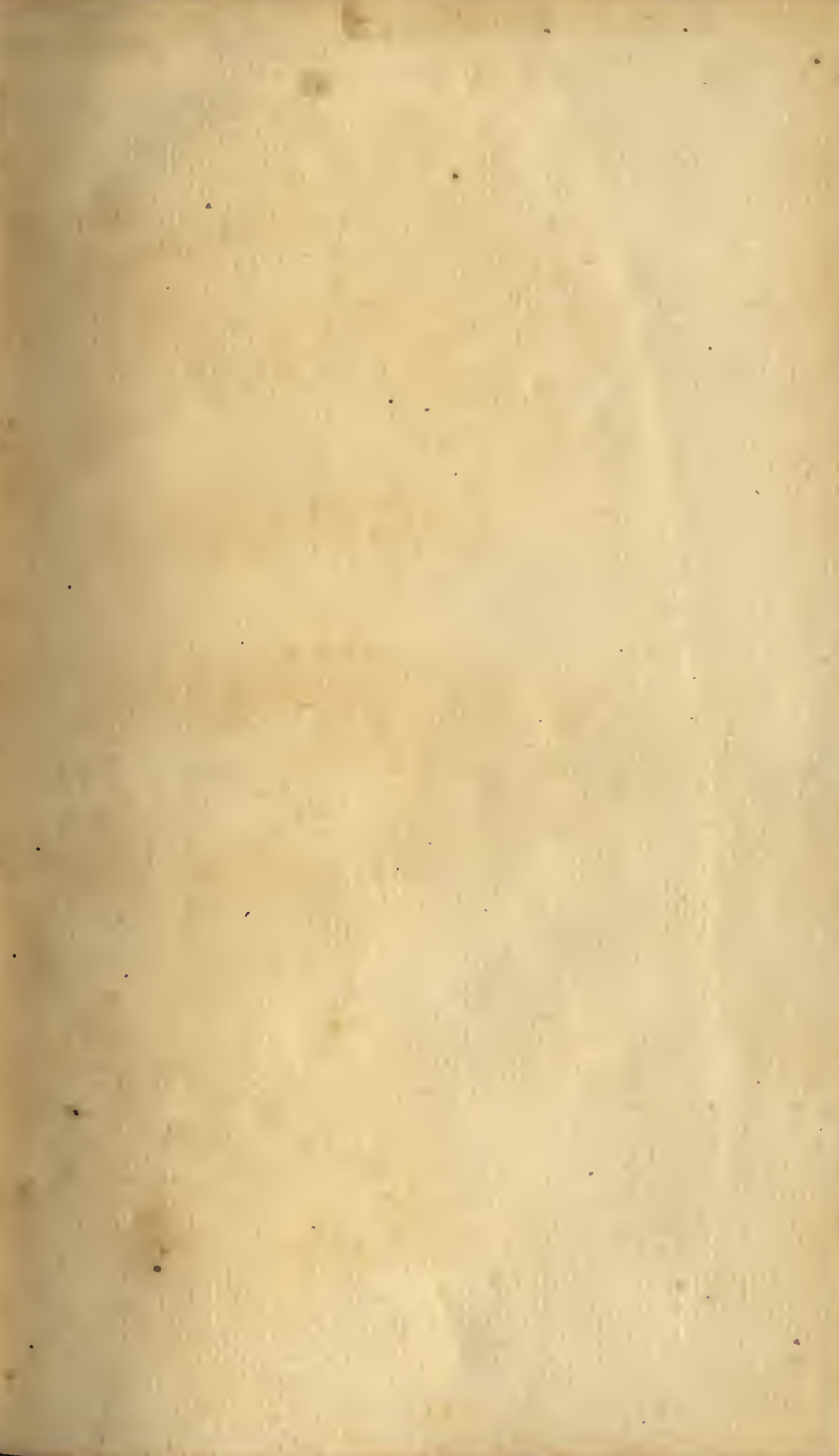








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AN  
ACCOUNT  
Of the MOST REMARKABLE  
PLACES  
AND  
CURIOSITIES  
IN  
SPAIN  
AND  
PORTUGAL.

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By UDAL ap RHYS.

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## P R E F A C E.



*S* the Kingdom of Spain is little known; many are too apt to conclude, that there is little in it worth knowing: Whereas nothing is more certain, than that there is no Country in Europe (except Greece and Italy) that abounds so much in Curiosities, both of Art and Nature.

Spain is not only the greatest Repository of fine Paintings; but the Face of the Country itself is rich, beautiful, and pittoresque beyond Imagination.

*It is respectable, in the great Number of its Antient and Capital Cities: And it is venerable, in the many noble Remains of Roman, Gothic, and Moorish Grandeur.*

*If such Beauties as these have any Charms; so particular a Description of them, as I here present you with, must necessarily give you a Degree of Satisfaction proportionable to your Taste.*





A N  
A C C O U N T  
Of the MOST REMARKABLE  
PLACES and CURIOSITIES  
I N  
*SPAIN* and *PORTUGAL*.

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*Of the Kingdom of SPAIN in general.*



HIS Kingdom is diversified by many long Chains of Mountains, which produce numberless Fountains and Rivers, and the finest Vales in the World. The Sky is so serene, and the Air so dry and wholesome, that, in the Southern Provinces, they enjoy it by Night with no less Safety than by Day. In a word, it is a Country that produces every thing, in the greatest Perfection, that is necessary for Use, or requisite for Delight. And as to the Natives; the Men have been always remarkable for their Valour, their Honour, their Genius, and their Judgment. They are grave, temperate, and sober; firm and warm in their Friendships, tho' cau-  
B tious

tious and slow in contracting them. They have such a Regard to the Purity of their Blood, and the Honour of their Family, that no Injury is so highly resented as the least Attempt to corrupt or stain it. No People ever surpassed them in Fortitude and Patience in Distress, or in Courage to surmount the greatest Difficulties.

Nor are their Women less distinguishable for their Vivacity and Politeness, their Beauty and their Wit; which renders them so charming and amiable, that the Passion of the *Spaniard* is little less than Adoration. And as there is no Danger which he will not encounter, to procure an Interview with his Mistress; so there is none to which the Lady is not as ready to be exposed, in order to receive her Lover. And when they have mutually pledged their Faith, there is nothing which they will not suffer, rather than violate it. Such is their Sense of Honour, that there is something heroic even in their Gallantry.

As the Character of the *Spaniard* differs much from that of other Nations; many of their Customs, and Entertainments also, are peculiar to themselves; some of which may very properly be described in this Place.

Upon the Marriage or Birth of a Prince of the Blood, a signal Victory, or some such great Occasion, the King usually gives his Order for a Bull-feast; which is exhibited in the *Plaza Mayor*, which is the largest and noblest Square in *Madrid*. The Feast which was given by *Charles* the Second, upon his Marriage with Mademoiselle of *France*, was solemnized after the following Manner.

As soon as the Feast was published, the great Road that leads to the Mountains of *Andaluzia* was palisadoed where it was necessary, in order to convey those wild Creatures, with more Ease and Safety, to the Capital. The Passage being thus secured, they send a kind of Decoy-Cows into the Forests and Mountains;

Mountains; and these allure the Bulls, and draw them into the palisadoed Road, which is Thirty or Forty Leagues in Length. And if they should discover the Delusion, and be for turning back, there are Numbers of Horsemen, armed with Spears, to drive them forwards; and they are very rarely conducted far, without a sharp Encounter; in which many are often wounded. The Streets of *Madrid* also, through which they are to pass, are lined with Planks, and secured in the same manner. They follow the Cows into a Building made on purpose to receive them; where, by the dropping of a Door, in the nature of a Portcullis, they are separated from their Seducers, and are effectually secured. And in this Place they shut up Forty or Fifty together.

All the Houses in the Square have Balconies to every Story. The King's was larger than the rest, and stood in the Centre of one of the Sides of the Square. And the Persons of the greatest Dignity, and in the highest Offices, were in other Balconies, upon the Right and Left of him. All the Balconies in general were adorned with Canopies; and the finest Carpets to hang over them, that could be procured: So that there was quite a Profusion of Silks, Velvets, and Embroideries. And such is the Love they have for this kind of Entertainment, that the Value of a Balcony, that was to be hired, came to Twenty or Thirty Pounds. Which few *Spaniards* think too much for the Entertainment of a Mistress.

Besides these, and the Conveniency of their Windows, there were Seats raised above each other, from the Ground, as they are in Theatres. These were continued till they reached the first Story, and were extended on every Side of the Square, except that particular Spot, before the House, where the King stood: And there his Guards were posted. They had no Barrier, to secure them from the Bulls; and

#### 4 *Of the Kingdom of Spain*

were obliged to defend themselves with their Partisans.

The King's Canopy, by way of Distinction, was hung round with cmbroidered Curtains. The Ladies were adorned with so many Jewels, and were so richly dressed, that there was the greatest Eclat of Beauty and Finery imaginable.

By the King's Direction, there was a Collation of Sweetmeats and Liquors, which were presented to Persons of Distinction. And the King's Part alone of the Expence of this Feast amounted to an hundred thousand Crowns.

Before the Action began, the Square was filled with Men of Figure and Gallantry, richly dressed, and mounted upon the finest managed Horses, making a Parade of their own Agremens, saluting their Mistresses and Acquaintance, and paying their Devoirs to the Ladies in general: And these Galants are always distinguished by some Ornament, of the Colour that is most agreeable to the Lady of their Affections.

When the Place was cleared of these fine Gentlemen, Six Alguazils entered, finely mounted upon Horses caparisoned after the *Morisco* Manner, with little Bells fastened to some Part of their Trappings. These Staff-Officers were dressed in White, and had Plumes of Feathers in their Hats. These Alguazils are appointed to introduce the Cavalleros that are to fight; and have the Command of those that are to take care of the Door through which the Bulls enter the Grand Place.

Six Cavalleros presented themselves for the Combat; among whom was Count *Koningsmark*, a *Swede*. Their Horses and Furniture were as fine as possible. They had each of them also a Dozen led Horses, conducted by as many Grooms.



All the Cavalleros were dressed in Black, embroidered with Gold and Silver. Each had his Plume of Feathers, and a Knot of Diamonds fastened to his Hatband. And each of them also had a Scarf, of the Colour which was supposed to be most agreeable to the Lady whom they served; who probably presented it, and ordered how it should be worn; for if one of them were tied round the Arm, you would see another fastened round the Waist, &c. The rest of their Dress was, a short black Cloak (contrived in such a manner as to be no Impediment in Action) white Buskins, and gilt Spurs: And like the *Moors*, they rode short.

Each of the Cavalleros was attended by Forty Footmen: And each Corps was richly dressed, like some particular Nation, that differed from the rest in their Habits. One, for Instance, was *Moorish*; another, *Hungarian*; and a Third and Fourth, *Turkish* and *Indian*. Thus attended, the Alguazils led them (the Trumpets and Kettle-drums sounding all the while they marched) till they came to the King's Balcony; where they all made a profound Obeisance to him, and asked him Leave to fight the Bulls: Which he granted them, and wished them Victory.

Then the Trumpets began every-where to sound again: They retired from the King's Presence, separated, and rode round the Place, saluting the Ladies of their Acquaintance, for the sake of some of whom each Cavallero had engaged to expose his Life to the utmost Hazard.

All the Footmen retired out of the Square, except Two for each Cavallero, to carry their Darts and Spears, and to take care of their Masters, if they should be wounded.

There are certain Rules and Maxims to be observed upon this Occasion; One or Two of which are as follow: None have the Privilege of fighting on Horseback, but those who are nobly born. There are

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certain Circumstances, in which the Bull is said to have affronted the Cavallero; *viz.* if the Bull encounters him with such Violence, that his Hat or his Cloak fall off; or if he unhorses him; or wounds him or his Horse; his Honour is then engaged; which he must redeem, tho' it were to cost a thousand Lives. To accomplish which, he is obliged to attack the Bull Sword in Hand, and give him a Cut in the Head or Neck. Which being a most desperate Attempt, when the Animal is quite mad with Rage, if the Cavallero behaves with suitable Address and Bravery, and succeeds, it is impossible to express the Joy of the People, testified by repeated Acclamations of *Viva viva el bravo Cavallero*; the Ladies all the while waving their Handkerchiefs, in token of their Approbation and Applause.

If the Cavallero's Horse declines the Encounter, he is obliged to dismount, and attack on Foot. Upon which Occasion, all the rest quit their Horses; but without offering him the least Assistance, unless there should be Occasion to bring off the Person engaged, when desperately wounded. When the Cavallero has wounded the Bull, they all remount. Some of them are so dextrous and bold, and their Horses so courageous, and have such Agility and Address, that they will work round the Bull for a considerable time, in order to get an Opportunity of wounding him; and yet clear themselves in such a manner as to come off unhurt.

No Cavallero assaults the Bull which another has engaged; unless it be in his own Defence; or if the Bull flies from him; and then a short Pursuit sufficiently satisfies the Laws of Honour.

The Cavallero is to fight the Bull with Darts, or his Lance: But is not to draw his Sword till he has received an Affront. When any Cavallero is carried off wounded, he is accompanied by the rest as far as the Gate; and then they return to the Combat.

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The Key of the Place where the Bulls are kept was in the King's Possession; and when he thought proper for the Combat to begin, he delivered it to Don Juan, who threw it to the Alguazils.

When the Door opens, the Animal, wild as he is, seldom or ever darts out in a furious manner; for having been confined many Hours in the dark, the sudden Glare of Light surprises him; and he has scarce got his Head through the Door, when he seems astonished at the grand Scene that is presented to his View; and then he will cast his Head quite round the Spectators, as if to consider them: And after having advanced Four or Five Steps, and gazed sufficiently at so amazing an Object, he then begins to consider the Nature of the Place, and perceives it to be confined; and then takes notice of the Cavalleros; who at that Instant are all in a steady and composed Posture to receive him. After which, he sets out upon a Gallop round the Place; and the Cavalleros, from their several Stations, move in such a manner as to put themselves in his Way, upon his Return; always endeavouring, when they attack him with a Lance, to be rather more upon his Left-side, than directly in Front. When the Bull approaches, they stand quite still, and wait for him, with their Lance couched in the same manner as was formerly practised in Tilts and Tournaments; tho' the Form of the Lance is only like that of an Officer's Pike, but much more substantial. And it is observable, that tho' the Bull be in his full Career, when he perceives the Cavallero on Horseback, with his Lance extended, and standing directly before him, with an Air of Solemnity, Steadiness, and Resolution; he always stops, contemplates, and examines the mixed Being that opposes his Passage. You might even see him collect his Spirits, and perceive his Courage rise, till it settles in a surly Obstinacy, and Resolution to attack it, whatever it be; and that being fixed, he gives a

Bound or two, and the Cavallero receives him upon the Point of his Lance, on the Inside of the right Shoulder; which, tho' it stops him for a little time, only seems to add to his Resolution; for he will press upon the Lance to such a degree (the Cavallero and Horse doing their utmost to keep their Ground) that they will sometimes be so counterpoised, that each Animal will be a considerable time upon its Haunches; but the Bull being heaviest, the Horse is always forced to give way; and as soon as ever the Cavallero perceives that it begins to yield to superior Power, he recovers his Lance, turns to the Left, and flies as swift as possible: All which is but One Motion, and must be done in the same Instant; for the Bull comes so quick upon him, that the least Accident or Delay would be the Loss of his Horse at least, and probably of his own Life. Wild Bulls, provoked, are far from being slow or sluggish; for they will pursue one of their best-mounted Horsemen Three or Four times round the Place, and scarce lose a Yard of Ground, till the Moment before they quit the Pursuit.

As the Horse is the chief Object of the Bull's Resentment, he is artful, vigilant, and dextrous in wounding him.

After the Cavalleros had engaged the Bull, with a long, tough, and massy Lance, and opposed Firmness to Obstinacy, and Force to Force, each of them took a short and exceeding light Spear, of a quality so apt to break, that a moderate Blow would shiver it in pieces; and if the Cavallero broke it against the Bull, it was looked upon as a gallant Act. And if we consider the Circumstances, the Enterprize is no contemptible one; for this is no missive Weapon, but held fast in his Hand when he gives the Blow: And this is done when the wild Bull is flying about in the utmost Rage. And tho' the breaking of the Spear be a kind of Indication of the Force of the Blow;

Blow ; in reality it is intended and required only as a Proof that a Blow was given, and that the Cavallero had done his Duty.

When the Bull has received a mortal Wound, he sinks thro' Loss of Blood, falls upon his Knees, drops down, and dies, almost without a Groan.

Some will roar, upon their being wounded ; and others bear every thing with a fullen Silence. It is very rare that any of them decline fighting ; but whenever that happens, they demolish them without Ceremony, by the Help of Dogs, who stopping them in their Flight, the Men can come up and attack them.

When the Cavallero has wounded his Bull, and given sufficient Proofs of his Courage and Address, the Beast then is left to the Entertainment and Attacks of those who fight on Foot ; many of whom come from the farthest Parts of the Kingdom, to shew their Dexterity and Courage. These assault him with what Weapon they think proper to choose ; as Spears, Daggers, Darts, Swords, &c. Those that are trained to this sort of Combat are exceedingly nimble, dextrous, and intrepid : They will wait the Bull, till his Horns almost touch them ; and then slip by him as quick as Thought, and fix a bearded Dart into his Neck or Sides : And this Dart is often so contrived with Fireworks, that the Flame, Sparks, Bounces, and Reports, drive him so mad, that he will fling himself more than the Height of a Man into the Air.

When the Bull is in its utmost Rage, his Eyes dart Fire, and he makes such an impetuous Discharge of Vapour from his Nostrils, that it is like the Smoke of a Furnace.

The Men that are permitted to engage him on Foot are dressed in parti-coloured Jackets. One of them jumped upon the Bull's Back, and sat him a Quarter of an Hour, in his utmost Fury. And another was so dextrous and bold, as to strike a Poniard

ard into the Creature's Brain, thro' the Sutura of his Forehead.

As soon as a Bull is killed, some of these parti-coloured Combatants bring in Three or Four Mules, dressed in the same sort of Livery, and adorned with Plumes of Feathers, and little Bells: These being harnessed, and their Tackle immediately fastened to the dead Creature's Neck, they gallop off with it in a Moment. Upon which, the Trumpets sound, and another Bull is let into the Place.

Count *Koningsmark* was wounded dangerously in the Leg; and his Horse so desperately, that it flew about as if it were mad, and killed a Man with a Stroke of his Heels; and, to avoid further Mischief and Disturbance in the Square, they opened the Gate, and let him out.

As soon as the Count was wounded, a very fine *Spanish* Lady, who probably was well assured that he fought for her sake, stood forward in her Balcony, and with her Handkerchief made several Signs. If they were meant to encourage him, he did not seem to want them; for tho' he had lost abundance of Blood, and was forced to lean upon one of his Footmen, who held him up, yet he went on, Sword in Hand, and gave the Bull a great Wound in the Head, and then turned himself towards the Balcony where the aforementioned young Lady was, kissed his Sword, and suffered himself to be carried off.

The Feast lasted Three or Four Days, in which there were killed Thirty or Forty Bulls; and several Men and Horses were killed and wounded.

Another warlike Exercise, which they derive from the *Moor*s also, is what they call *Juego de Cañas*; and is performed after the following manner:

There are Two Parties of Gentlemen, upon their managed Horses, that meet in one of their Squares; and each Cavallero is provided with a certain Number  
of

of Canes, about a Yard and a quarter in Length. First, they are drawn up in Two Corps, facing each other, advance in Troops, and make a general Discharge of these missive Weapons, wheel and retire in a sort of Cadence, and the exactest Order. Then each Cavallero separates from his own Corps, and traverses the Field with all the Address he is capable of, in order to take some one of the Enemy at a Disadvantage, and hit him with one of his Canes; which they dart, with great Dexterity and Force, while their Horses are in the swiftest Motion. And in the various and unexpected Turns, and surprizing Address, which is shewn in pressing or eluding the Adversary, consists the Pleasure and Beauty of this Entertainment; which, being of the martial Kind, frequently accompanies that of the Bull-feast.

The *Spaniards* have a particular Devotion for the Blessed Virgin; and make a great Number of Processions: but the most remarkable are, that of *Good Friday*, and that of the *Holy Sacrament*.

As *Good Friday* is kept holy in Commemoration of the most affecting Scene possible, the Feast is celebrated with suitable Solemnity: The King with all his Court, and all the Communities both Ecclesiastic and Civil, make a Part of the Ceremony. All the Banners of the Religious Orders, and of the several Parishes, are covered with black Crape. The Arms of the King's Guards are covered with Mourning; and the Trumpets, Kettle-drums, and other Instruments, sound a dead March: All the Gentlemen walk with their Swords by their Sides, and a lighted Wax Taper in their Hands. However, the Ladies upon that Occasion appear in their Balconies, and at their Windows, dressed as gay and sumptuously as possible: And their Gallants lay hold on this Occasion to discipline themselves before them, to shew them how ready they would be to suffer any Torment for their sakes; a Sacrifice which generally makes some Impression, even upon the hardest Hearts. The

The Persons of these Disciplinants are concealed by a Linen Cap, which covers their Faces; and a Linen Robe, which hangs down to their Feet. These are also distinguished by Ribbands of the Colour that is most agreeable to their Ladies. And this is practised in other Cities, as well as in *Madrid*: For, in *Seville*, you may see Seven or Eight hundred in a Day.

The Procession also of the Holy Sacrament is as solemn, and as pompously attended; and the Ladies, the Tapestries, the Canopies, and Carpets at their Balconies, as rich and fine as they were in the former Procession.

The Ladies have Baskets of Flowers, and a Provision of sweet Waters, which they throw upon those whom they have a mind to distinguish, as they pass.

The Solemnity of the Procession is broke in upon by a great Number of Buffoons, who dance with Tambourins and Castanets: Their Caps and Jackets are laced with various Colours: They generally come from *Biscay*, and are remarkable for their Agility and Humour.

They have Sail-cloth extended across the Streets, from the Tops of the Houses on one Side to those on the other, through all those Parts where they are to go in Procession. This is a necessary Precaution against the extreme Heat of the Sun.

The Procession being over, in the Afternoon they go to the Play; the Subject of which is always religious; and they are acted in the Streets, Squares, or the Courts belonging to the House of some President of a Council: And these Plays are called *Autos sacramentales*, and are exhibited by Day-light every Afternoon, at the Expence of the City, for the Space of a Month.

The People work, and keep open Shop, every Day in the Year, except it be upon *Easter Sunday*, *Good Friday*, and at the time of a Bull-feast.



Coach-boxes in *Spain* are quite in Disuse; the Coachman always riding upon one of the Wheel-horses, and the Postilion as usual. Which Custom, it is said, was occasioned by *Philip* the Fourth's Prime Minister the Duke *d'Olivarez*, whose Coachman, having overheard some Secret of Importance, blabbed or revealed it.

They always travel upon their Mules; their Coaches also are generally drawn by Mules; which are much stronger, hardier, and surer-footed Beasts than Horses, which are more proper for War, and to take the Air, and parade in the Streets with.

The Person of a Queen of *Spain* is held so sacred, that it must not be touched by any Man, but the King, tho' it were to save her Life. And when the King dies, she is never permitted to marry again.

When his Affection for his Mistress ceases, she must go into a Convent. And if the King has once honoured a Pad so much as to cross his Back, it is never to be used again, by any-body else. For which Reason, *Philip* IV. refused to accept of a fine Horse that was offered to him, it being a Pity, in his Opinion, that so fine a Creature should become useless.

The King's natural Children are not permitted to come to *Madrid*, during the Life of the Father.

No Woman is allowed to stay above a Day and a Night in an Inn, unless she can give very good Reasons for it.

All foreign Merchants, both in *Spain* and *Portugal*, are obliged to keep their Books in the Language of the Country.

Horses and Mules are not allowed to be exported.

Masters are not permitted to strike their Domestics with a Stick; but they may correct them with the Flat of their Swords; that being not dishonourable. Even Beggars are treated with Civility: Such is the Politesse and Punctilio of that Nation!

The last-born of Twins is reckoned the eldest; being supposed to have existed first.

If the Daughter of any Person (however great or rich he may be) is determined to marry, the Parents cannot hinder her; for upon her acquainting the Curate of the Parish with her Resolution, he puts her into some Convent: And, provided the Person to whom she proposes to be married be a Gentleman, the Parents are obliged to give her a Portion proportionable to their Circumstances.

When they wait upon their Visitors to their Doors, the Master of the House walks first; looking upon it as a Point of Civility to leave his Friend in Possession of it.

I shall conclude this Article with a most remarkable Privilege, that formerly belonged to the People of the Kingdom of *Arragon*: It relates to the Terms and Conditions upon which they chose their Kings. The Form was as follows: “*Nos, que valemus tanto como vos, os hazemos nuestro Rey y Señor, con tal que guardéis nuestros fueros y libertades. Si no, no.*” *Viz.* “We, who are as good as you, make you our Lord and King, provided you maintain our Rights and Liberties. If not, no.”

They enjoyed this Privilege till about the End of the Eleventh Century: When they were deprived of it by King *Pedro I.*

## *The Province of Biscaya.*

### FUENTARABIA.

**T**HE first Town in *Spain*, which you will meet with coming from *Bayonne*, is the City of *Fu-entarabia*, or *Fontarabia*. It is situated in a Peninsula, upon the River *Bidassoa*; is well fortified, and naturally

naturally strong; and is reckoned the Key of the Country on that Side.

The young Country Girls in these Parts go in their Hair; which is plaited and twisted with Ribbands, over which they have a kind of a little Muslin Veil, which plays about their Necks. They wear Gold Pendants set with Pearls, and Necklaces of Coral. And, as to their Cloaths, they are not unlike what the Gypsies wear in those Parts. It is said, that they live in a Community, under the Direction of certain old Matrons; nor do they suffer married Women, Widows, or Men, to be among them: But if any of them have a mind to change their Condition, their Custom is, to go to Mass at *Fuentarabia*; where the young Men never fail to attend, in hopes of meeting with an agreeable Partner for Life. These Lassies have the Privilege of conveying all Passengers cross the River before-mentioned, in small Boats adorned with gilded Streamers. They are strong, active, handsome, and well-shaped; have very good Teeth, and black Hair; and are extreme good Swimmers. They have the gayest Air imaginable; and have their little Habitations along the River-side. They come from all Parts into this Community; and are admitted into it when they are very young.

#### SAN SEBASTIAN.

*SAN Sebastian* lies about Nine Miles to the West of *Fuentarabia*; and is a Sea-port, where they have a tolerable Commerce. But it is remarkable for a particular Privilege; which is, that whenever the King of *Spain* treats with them upon any Affairs, as a Community, he is obliged to be uncovered. This Part of the Province abounding in Iron Mines, they have many and great Manufactories; and, among other things, their Sword-blades are very much valued.

## MONDRAGON.

*M*ondragon lies Eleven Leagues to the South-west of *San Sebastian*; and is famous for the great Number of its medicinal Springs.

## AZPEYTIA

*I*S taken notice of for its agreeable Vale, and handsome Women. In many Parts of this Province they have Plenty of Apples, of which they make Cyder. The Language of the Country is thought to have been the primitive Tongue of the whole Kingdom.

## SANT ADRIANO

*I*S an exceeding craggy, abrupt, and high Mountain, over which you must pass to *Madrid*. And a little before you come to the Summit, a great Rock rises so suddenly, that there was a Necessity to cut through it, to render it passable; so that you go thro' an arched Vault of about Two hundred Feet in Length. It receives no Light, but what comes in at each Extremity; and both these are shut with great Gates. There is a little Chapel hewn in the Rock, and dedicated to *St. Adriano*, in which there is an Image of our Saviour, and the Handkerchief of *Santa Veronica*. And close by there is another little hollow Place made in the Rock; where, for their Money, all the Summer, Strangers may be furnished with Refreshments; but it is too cold an Apartment in the Winter. It is surmised, that this Passage was made by the *Romans*.

You go but a very little way, before you reach the Top of the Mountain; which is looked upon to be the highest in all the *Pyrenees*: For from thence one may discern the Western Ocean. These Mountains are covered with Beech, and diversified with fine Valleys and Rivulets.

When the Snow is so deep as to be likely to stop Travellers, the Inhabitants of the Villages upon the Road

Road, are obliged to remove it: And that Strangers may be able to make some sort of Guess how far they are from the next Town, the Bells in all the Villages ring without ceasing.

The River *Urrole* runs all along the Road, at the Foot of the Mountain, and forms a great Variety of fine Cascades.

At a Village called *Quebare*, there is an old Castle, which has been very handsome, tho' no-body lives in it, because it is said to be haunted. But there is a charming Prospect of the Country from the Donjon, that stands upon the Top of the Tower.

The Clime is temperate; and the Fruits which it mostly abounds with are Apples, Oranges, and Lemons. The Men are active, hardy, warlike, and good Mariners; and have many peculiar Privileges, which they will not bear to have taken from them.

Their Manufacture of Iron is so considerable, that they work up no less than Thirty hundred thousand Pound Weight every Year. And *Bilboa* was once so famous for excellent Sword-blades, that Bilbo is an humourous Term for a Bully's Sword. They have also vast Quantities of Timber, for Shipping.

The Antiquity of their Language may be very reasonably presumed, from its not having the least Affinity with any other that is known. They do not write in their own Language; but make use of the *Spanish* or *French*, as Occasion requires.

They expect every Priest should keep his Concubine, for the Security of their Wives and Daughters. And, what is still more particular, they have such a superstitious kind of Abhorrence to having any Bishops amongst them, that they look upon the Ground to be polluted where-ever a Bishop treads.

*The Principality of Asturia.*

**I**N this Principality lies the little Province of *Liebana*; which abounds with fine Vales, all of them fertile in Wine, Cattle, Fruit, and Game. The Mountains here are the highest, roughest, and most abrupt, of any in *Spain*. They were so excessive difficult to climb up, that the *Moors* were never able to pass them: For it was to this Spot that the *Spaniards* made their last Retreat; and from whence they extended their Conquests, by degrees, till they recovered the whole Kingdom.

The little Province of *Liebana* lies between the Province of *Asturia de Santillana* and the Sea: The Port-town is called *Sant Andero*.

## O V I E D O.

**T**HIS City is the Capital of the *Asturias*, and abounds in Relics of the Saints; the Christians carrying all they possibly could along with them thither. Amongst the most curious may be reckoned, a Gold Cross, which was made by Angels, who took upon them the Figure and Habit of Goldsmiths, all the while they were at work. They have also preserved a Piece of *Elias's* Cloak; and a miraculous Ark, made by the Apostles, of incorruptible Wood, nothing inferior to the *Casa Santa* of *Loretto*, either in its Miracles, or Travels: For this went from *Jerusalem* to *Africa*; from thence to *Carthagena*, *Sevilla*, and *Toledo*; and from *Toledo* it came to *Oviedo*; where it now remains.

They have an University there, the Colleges of which are an Ornament to the Place.

This Country is remarkable for its excellent Horses.

*The Province of Galicia.*

## CORUNA.

*Coruna* is a good Sea-port, with a spacious Bay, well defended. The Town is fortified after the antient Manner. The *Romans* called it *Brigantium*, or *Portus Brigantinus*. There is still remaining a very high Tower of theirs, which is so solid and strong, that it is quite surprising. The Use that it is supposed the *Romans* made of it was, to discover Ships at Sea. And its Antiquity may be seen by the following Inscription :

MARTI  
AVG. SACR.  
G. SEVIVS.  
LVPVS.  
ARCHITECTVS.  
A. F. DANIENSIS  
LVSITANVS. EXVL.

The Name of the Place seems to come from the Corruption of the Word *Columna*, or Column.

Not far from hence there is a Mine of Jasper.

## PADRON.

THE Town of *Padron* lies Five Leagues South-west of *Sant Jago de Compostela*. Here they shew you a most venerable and miraculous Relic. It is a hollow Stone, in the Form of a Ship ; in which St. *James* sailed from *Jerusalem*, and landed at *Padron* ; where it remains to this Day.

## ORENSE.

*Orense* lies about 18 Leagues to the South-east of *Compostella* ; is a Bishop's See ; and was called by the *Romans* *Aquæ Calidæ*. It lies upon the River

*Minho*; over which there is a noble Bridge, consisting only of One Arch; which is so high, that a Ship may pass under it. The Country about it is extremely agreeable and fertile, producing excellent Wines, and most delicious Fruits. But the Effects of its Situation are still more remarkable; for, lying under a high Mountain, which is extremely cold, that Part of the Town which is nearest to it, is very sensibly affected by the cold, chilling Air; while the lower Part seems to enjoy a soft, delightful Spring. And this Advantage comes from the Vapours which rise from the great Number of hot Springs, that break out in that Part; in some of which you may boil an Egg; but there are others that are more temperate.

In the Cathedral, there is a miraculous Crucifix, made by *Nicodemus*.

The Name of the Place seems to have been derived from the *Latin* Word *Urentes*, which the *Suevi* pronounced *Urenses*; from whence the Variation is very natural to *Orense*.

About a League from hence there is a remarkable Convent of Monks, called *San Pedro de Rocas*; in which, Part of the Temple, the largest Chapel, and Two others, are cut intirely out of the Rock; each of which is at least Twenty Feet in Breadth.

At the City of *Lugo* (which lies also upon the River *Minho*, Sixteen Leagues to the North-east of *Orense*) there are hot Springs, of the same Nature as those at *Orense*.

#### SANT JAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

*Compostela* is the Capital City of the Province. It has handsome Squares, Churches, and Convents: But its Cathedral is the most sumptuous and venerable of all; having the Body of St. *James* intombed within its Walls; where it has lain Nine hundred and Thirteen Years. It was first discovered, by Divine Revelation, to *Theodomir*, Bishop of *Iria Flavia* (now called



led *Padron*). Tho' the Place where the Saint lay for 791 Years, was rough, horrid, and wild, the particular Spot was pointed out to the Bishop, by a bright Star that shone over it. The present Name, *Compostela* is a Corruption of *Campo Estela*, which signifies, the Field where the Star appeared.

The Munificence of religious Princes has rendered this Cathedral one of the richest and finest in all *Spain*. The Popes also have concurred to honour it; for in the Year 1123. *Calixtus II.* made it an Archbishoprick; under which there are Twelve Suffragan Bishopricks.

As this warlike St. *Jago* has often fought at the Head of the *Spanish* Armies, they have chosen him for the Patron of the Kingdom; and, upon their first Attack, they always invoke the Saint, and cry out, "*Sant Jago!*" This Saint has also done thousands of other Miracles; which have drawn numberless Pilgrims to *Compostela*, even from the most distant Christian Regions.

It is to be observed, that there are certain religious Ceremonies necessary, to render the Pilgrimage efficacious. For Example: The Pilgrims generally cut off a little Piece of their Garment, fix it to the Cross, and leave it there, as a Pledge of their Devotion. The Saint's Image is a small Busto of Wood, and stands upon the great Altar: This they kiss Three times, and put their Hats upon its Head. There is a Passage under the Cross, which is so low and narrow, that they are obliged to crawl upon their Bellies, with great Difficulty, to get through it; and this they must pass Three times, in order to obtain the proper Indulgences.

When the Kingdom of *Spain* is threatened with any signal Calamity, a Noise is often heard in the Saint's Tomb, like the Clashing of Arms.

There is a Church under the Cathedral, which is rather more beautiful than that above. In that below,

there are sumptuous Monuments, and ancient Epitaphs.

Not far from the Cathedral, there is a noble Hospital for the Reception of poor Pilgrims; where the fewest that are generally taken care of, at a time, are at least Two hundred. The Building consists of Two square Courts, with Fountains in the Middle.

The Archbishop's Palace is a magnificent ancient Building.

Here is an University also, consisting of Four Colleges.

#### MONFORTE DE LEMOS.

THE Town of *Monforte de Lemos* lies Eight Leagues to the North-east of *Orense*, which is upon the River *Minho*, and is the Capital of the Counts of *Lemos*; where they have a noble Palace, from whence there is a charming Prospect. The Town is built upon a vast high and steep Mountain, in the Middle of a very extensive Plain, which is diversified with Forests of Chestnut-trees, Vineyards, Meadows, Corn-fields, and Orchards. And there are also Quarries of the whitest Marble. The Inhabitants have a Notion, that their Town was built by the *Greeks*; and that they still retain something of the Courage, Vivacity, and Wit of their Founders. Besides the Fertility of the Country, they have Manufactories of Silk, which turn to great Account.

Near this County is the high Mountain of *Cebret*; upon which there is a very extraordinary Fountain, called *Lonzana*, at the Source of the River *Leris*, which ebbs and flows, tho' it is Twenty Leagues from the Sea. The Water of this Fountain is sometimes as cold as Ice, and sometimes extremely hot: And in proportion as the Heat of the Water increases, so does the Strength of the Spring.

The Country of *Galicia* produces great Plenty of Oranges, Lemons, and Pomegranates. They take abundance of Fish upon their Coast.

The

The *Galicians* make good Soldiers; and are pleased with the Profession. Once a Year, in the Month of *October*, every young Man above the Age of Fifteen is obliged to appear in Arms, at the general Rendezvous at *Tuy*, which is a Frontier-town, upon the Confines of *Portugal*, and stands upon the River *Minho*. And if, upon that Occasion, any Person is found to have concealed another, in order that he may avoid being mustered, he will be imprisoned during Life.

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### The Kingdom of Leon.

#### ASTORGA.

*Astorga* lies Eight Leagues to the South-west of the City of *Leon*. It is an antient City, called by the *Romans Asturica Augusta*.

Not far from thence there is a Lake, called *Sanabria*, which is about One League in Length, and half a League in Breadth; thro' the Middle of which the River *Ter* runs with such Violence, and raises its Waves so high, that it looks like a rolling Sea. It produces great Plenty of Fish; and the Count of *Benevento* has a fine Palace upon a Rock which rises in the Middle of it; but the Lake itself belongs to the Monks of *Santa Maria de Castañeda*.

#### ZAMORA.

THE City of *Zamora* is Fifteen Leagues to the South-east of *Astorga*, and stands upon the River *Duero*, over which it has a fine Bridge. It was called *Sentica* by the *Romans*; but the *Moors* changed its antient Name, and called it *Zamora*, or *Medinato Zamorati*; which, in their Language, signifies a Town of Turquoise Stones; the greatest Part of the Rocks thereabout having Mines of those precious Stones.

## 24 Toro. Tordefillas. Simanca, &c.

This City has also the Honour of being in Possession of the Body of St. *Ildefonso*, who was Bishop of *Toledo* in the Seventh Century: Of which sacred Treasure the Inhabitants are so jealous, that they will permit it to be seen but by very few. They refused the Sight of it to Cardinal *Ximenes*, lest he should have had Inclination and Authority enough to have removed it to some other Place.

### T O R O.

SIX Leagues to the East of *Zamora*, upon the River *Duero*, stands the Town of *Toro*, or the *Taurus* of the Antients. It is remarkable for the Beauty of its Women; who, they tell us, still retain the Air and Shape of the old *Romans*.

### T O R D E S I L L A S.

THREE Leagues to the East of *Toro*, upon the River *Duero*, lies the Town of *Tordefillas*, which was called by the Antients *Turris Syllæ*. Here stands a Royal Palace, in which Queen *Jane* died, who was the Mother of *Charles V.*

### S I M A N C A S.

NEAR the River *Duero*, between *Toro* and *Valadolid*, lies the Town of *Simancas*. It was called by the Antients *Septimanca*; and is celebrated, for its excellent white Wine, and its strong Castle, where *Philip II.* placed the Archives of the Kingdom.

### L E O N.

THIS Capital City was built by the *Romans*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Galba*; and was called *Legio Septima Germanica*, that Legion being quartered there; and by Corruption they have called the Place *Leon*. This is confirmed by antient Bricks, which they have found there with this Inscription:

LEG. VII. P. F.

The

The Cathedral of this City is remarkable for the Beauty and Delicacy of its Structure, and the great Number of Saints and illustrious Persons that lie intombed there.

The Cathedral of *Seville* is considerable for its Majesty and Grandeur ; that of *Toledo* for its rich Decorations ; that of *Compostela* for the Solidity of its Structure, and being possessed of the Body of St. *James* the Apostle, and many other Saints ; but that of *Leon* surpasses them all, in the Beauty and Delicacy of the Workmanship, and its Ornaments. Among many Saints inshrined in this Cathedral, they have the Bodies of St. *Isidore* and St. *Vincent*. Here are also the Tombs of Thirty-seven Kings of *Spain*, and of One Emperor.

Here is still to be seen the Royal Palace built about the Beginning of the Thirteenth Century by *Berengera*, the Wife of King *Alphonso IX*.

#### BENAVENTE.

THE Town of *Benavente* lies Ten Leagues to the South of *Leon*, and belongs to the House of *Pimentel*. Here the Counts of that Name have a Castle, well fortified ; and a fine Palace, with Gardens, Groves, and every Requisite to make a Place delightful.

#### VILLALPANDA.

*Villalpanda* lies Six Leagues South-east of *Benavente*. It is a small Town, where the Constables of *Castile* have a sumptuous Palace, and an Arsenal well furnished with Arms.

#### LEDESMA.

*Ledesma* stands upon the River *Tormes*, which runs by *Salamanca* ; from whence it is Eight Leagues to *Ledesma*. It is a Town of some Consideration ; and by the Antients was called *Bletisa*. They found  
a Marble

a Marble there with the following Infcription: TERMINVS. AVGVSTAL. INTER. BLES-TIAM. ET. MIROBR. ET. SALM. The Two laft are *Mirobriga* and *Salmantica*.

As you go to *Salamanca*, near the River *Tormes*, there is a hot Bath, which is very ferviceable in a great many Cafes; but more particularly in thofe of the fcrophulous kind. The Houfe, and large Bafon which contains the Water, were made by a *Moor*.

#### SALAMANCA.

*Salamanca* is a rich and populous City, containing about Eight thousand Houfes. It has a handsome Square, and is well adorned with good Buildings, both public and private. Among the Firft, its Cathedral has always been reckoned one of the fineft in *Spain*. It has a very handsome Tower, with Balconies round it, from whence beautiful Profpects are enjoyed on every Side.

But what renders this City truly remarkable is its University; which is the moft confiderable in all *Spain*. It was founded about the Middle of the Thirteenth Century; and all Sciences and Languages are taught in it. There are Fourfcore Profefſors; each of which has a Salary of a thousand Crowns. The Building which they call the Schools is of Free-ftone, and very beautiful and grand. It forms Two large Squares, each Side of which has its Cloifter, or arched Gallery; over which is the Library, adorned with a great Number of the Statues of illuſtrious Perſons. The Halls, where their Lectures are performed, are fo fpacious, that each of them will hold near Two thousand Scholars. There is one of the Profefſorſhips founded expreſſy to teach the Doctrine of *Du-randus*, and to explain that of the ſubtile *Scotus*, which is fo obſcure, that *Erasmus* was Nine Years before he underſtood the Preface to his Works. The grand Entrance into the Schools makes as auguſt an Appearance

ance as any-thing in *Spain*. It is adorned with the Statues of King *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, *Hercules*, and others. In the Centre of the Façade are the Emperor's Arms. They have a Rector or Chancellor, and Master of the Schools; who have great Privileges, choose all the Officers of the University, and each of them has a Salary of Eight thousand Ducats *per Annum*. All the Students without Exception wear long Gowns, and Caps.

Besides the Schools, there are Twenty-four Colleges; in each of which are Thirty Scholars, who live in Community. These also are fine Buildings; and have proportionable Revenues. Four of these are distinguished above the rest, and are called Grand Colleges; both from the superior Character of their Professors, and from their receiving none but Persons of Distinction and Quality.

Near the Schools there is a fine Hospital; where the Students that are sick are taken proper Care of.

When the Kingdom of *Spain* was in its most flourishing Condition, they have had Seven or Eight thousand Students here; but at present they seldom have above Four or Five.

Besides these Buildings, and their Churches, there are a great Number of very large and noble Convents.

In the Church of the *Dominicans*, they have the Images of a great Number of Saints, extremely well carved; many of which are placed in a fine Dome.

The Convent of *St. Francis* is remarkable for its noble Cloister; which is intirely adorned with the Pictures of the Martyrs of their Order: And it is taken notice of also for its Stair-case, which is of that sort which they call the geometrical kind. It consists of an hundred Steps, each of which is Five Paces in Length; and the Landing-places are adorned with gilt Statues.

The River *Tormes* runs under the Wall of the City; and you cross it over a Bridge Three hundred Paces long, built by the *Romans*.

This City has a tolerable good Commerce; and is honoured by a numerous Nobility.

Without the City are the Remains of a *Roman* Way, paved with large Stones, in the same manner as those in *Italy*. It was continued to *Merida*, and from thence it went to *Seville*. And still there are broken Columns, from Space to Space, which have been injured and thrown down by Accidents and Time. It was repaired by the Emperor *Adrian*, as appears by the following Inscription, which was found there:

IMP. CÆSAR.  
DIVI. TRAIANI. PAR-  
THICI. F. DIVI. NER-  
VAE. NEPOS. TRAIANVS.  
HADRIANVS.  
AVG. PONTIF. MAX.  
TRIB. POT. V. COS.  
III. RESTITVIT.

#### ALVA-DE-TORMES.

*Alva-de-Tormes* lies upon the River *Tormes*, Seven Leagues to the South-east of *Salamanca*. It is the Capital of a Duchy of the same Name; and belongs to the House of *Alvarez*, who have a noble Palace there.

#### MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO.

*Medina-del-Campo* lies Thirteen Leagues to the North-east of *Alva-de-Tormes*, and directly between this last Place and *Valladolid*. It is the *Methymna Campestris* of the Antients. It is rich in Commerce, and happy in its peculiar Privileges, the Fertility of the Country, and its excellent Bread and Wine.



Wine. The Town is large, and has an handsome Square, with a Fountain in the Middle of it, representing *Neptune*.

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## Old-Castile.

### MIRANDA-DE-EBRO.

*Miranda-de-Ebro* lies upon the River *Ebro*, Thirteen Leagues to the North-east of *Burgos*, in the Way to *Vitoria*. The Town has its distinguishing Name from the River *Ebro*; which passes thro' it, under a fine Stone Bridge. It has a handsome Square, adorned with Fountains; and is defended by a Castle, situated upon the Point of an high Mountain, and flanked with several Towers. The Mountain is covered with Vines, which produce some of the best Wines in *Spain*. Just above the Castle, there is a Rock, which throws out such an Abundance of Water, that it turns a great many Mills.

In your Passage to *Burgos*, you must go over some exceeding high and craggy Mountains, particularly those which are called *Peñas de Pancorvo* (13 Leagues to the North-east of *Burgos*); near which there is an old Castle of the same Name, in which King *Rodrigo* forced Count *Julian's* Daughter *Cava*; and these are Part of that Chain of Mountains which they call *Sieras de Occa*.

### SANTO DOMINGO DE LA CALÇADA.

*Santo Domingo de la Calçada* is a City in the little Province of the *Rioxa*, and stands Fifteen Leagues to the North-east of *Burgos*. Its Situation is in a good Air, and as good a Soil. It has for its Arms a green Tree, with a Sickle placed across it, between a Cock and a Hen; and they were granted to them upon occasion of the following Miracle, *viz.*

A young

## 30 Santo Domingo de la Calçada.

A young *Frenchman* was taken up in these Parts for a Thief, condemned, and hanged; and remained hanging there, according to the Custom of the Country. However, in Process of Time, his Father and Mother returning from their Devotions at *Sant Jago de Compostela*, came to the Place where he was hanging upon the Tree; and he called out to them, as they were going by, and told them how long he had been wrongfully hanged; and begged, that they would go to the Governor of *Santo Domingo*, and try to obtain an Order that he might be taken down. They went; and arrived while the Governor was at Dinner; and, among other things, there were Two roasted Fowls before him; *viz.* a Cock and a Hen. After much Importunity, the Parents were admitted to an Audience; and upon their describing the Circumstances, and insisting with great Earnestness upon the Truth of the Fact, Yes, saith the Governor, in a Passion, I will believe it, when these Two Fowls stand up and crow. And immediately they both jumped up in the Dish, with their Feathers on, and crowed. The Fowls were taken the utmost Care of; and the Hen proving to be a great Breeder, they have preserved the Breed, and have constantly some of them in the Church; where they have also a Charity-box, expressly for their Maintenance; into which pious and devout Persons, that are disposed to contribute to it, may put in their Alms. Pilgrims think themselves extremely fortunate, if they can at any Price or Rate procure a Feather of the true Breed, to stick in their Caps.

This City was formerly a Bishop's Sec; and the Cathedral is remarkably large.

The Town is walled, and flanked with Towers; and has a handsome Bridge over the *Laglera*, built in the Year 1170.

## BURGOS.

IS an Archbishop's See, and the Capital of *Old Castile*. The City lies upon the rapid River *Arlanson*, which you may pass over two handsome Bridges; it is walled round, and commanded by a Castle, situated upon an inaccessible Eminence.

You enter the City through a very noble Gate, adorned with the Statues of several Kings of *Spain*, and of *Ferdinando Gonsalvo*, the first Count and Sovereign of *Castile*.

The City is large, and has many fine Squares; the principal of which stands in the Middle of the City. The Buildings which compose it are very handsome, under which there is a large and lofty open Gallery, which goes quite round the Square. All these Squares are adorned with Fountains.

There are many handsome Buildings, and some Palaces; the Chief of which are, one that belongs to the Family of the *Velascos*, and the other is the Archbishop's; which last is looked upon to be a very masterly Piece, as well as the Cathedral.

Near one of the City Gates, there are very agreeable Walks, along the River Side, shaded by many Rows of tall Trees.

The Cathedral Church deserves your Attention: There are two great Towers in Front, a Cupola and Two more in the Middle, and Two at the farther End; all of them so well finished, and crowded with Statues, that it is quite surprising; and it is justly reckoned, among the most elegant Pieces of *Gothic* Architecture. The great Altar, and the Chapels, are embellished with neat historical Pieces of *Bassorelievo* in Wood. In it are also to be seen several Tombs of the Kings of *Castile*.

In the Convent of the *Augustines* there is a large Crucifix, for which People have a particular Devotion. It is placed in a very obscure Chapel, and

lighted by an hundred large and beautiful Lamps; the greatest Part of which are Silver, and the rest are massy Gold. All of them together take up so much Space, that they cover the whole Extent of the Cieling. On both Sides of the Altar there are Sixty Candlesticks, equally divided, and ranged upon the Ground. These are all of Silver, and are each Six Feet high, and so heavy, that it requires the united Strength of several Men to move them. And upon the Altar there are others of massy Gold; and between these last, there are Gold and Silver Crosses, enriched with precious Stones. There are Crowns also hanging over the Altar, which are set with Pearls and Diamonds of an extraordinary Beauty. The rest of the Chapel is filled with Pictures, and Pieces of Sculpture, representing the Miracles performed by the Crucifix. This Crucifix is as big as the Life, and is never particularly shewn, but to Persons of great Distinction, and with a great deal of Ceremony; for they are obliged to hear two Masses first, and, when they shew it, they ring various Bells, and the People fall immediately upon their Knees. It has always three Sattin Curtains before it, all embroidered with Pearls and precious Stones: These are drawn one after another, with great Solemnity, in order to shew you the sacred Image; which is a Statue painted in proper Colours, and covered with a Piece of fine Linen, from the Stomach to the Feet. Some are of Opinion, that it was made by *Nicodemus*; but others say, that it came from Heaven.

In the Suburbs they have a large Hospital, for the Reception of the Pilgrims that pass that Way to Saint *James of Compostela*. And they entertain each Pilgrim one Day.

Near this Place there is a Park walled in, where there are very pleasant Walks.

About a Mile or two from this City is the famous Abbey of *las Huelgas*, called *the Noble*, by way of Excel-

Excellence, because it has generally near an Hundred and Fifty Ladies in it, of the best Families in the Kingdom. The Abbess is Lady of Seventeen other Convents, of Fourteen Towns, of Fifty Villages, and Twelve Commanderships, of all which she chuses the Magistrates; a Power not to be found in any other, except the Abbey of *Field* in *Germany*. This of *las Huelgas* was founded by *Alfonfus* the Ninth King of *Castile*, about the Beginning of the Thirteenth Century.

The Inhabitants of *Burgos* have the Character of being affable and polite, and are said to speak the *Castilian* Tongue with the greatest Purity.

#### VAL-DE-BUENTAS

**I**S a small Village, not far from *Burgos*; remarkable for its medicinal Waters. It is situated at the Foot of a high Rock, in which there is a Spring, which forms a Rivulet, that runs first by the Village, and afterwards it enters into small Lakes, to which it communicates so extraordinary a Virtue, that it cures the Bloody Flux by bathing in it.

#### LERMA.

**T**HE Town of *Lerma* lies Ten Leagues to the South-East of *Burgos*, and is situated upon the River *Arlanzon*; but is remarkable for nothing but a Palace, which was built by the Cardinal of *Lerma*, Favourite of *Philip* the Third. It is a vast Pile, built with Porticoes on every Side of the Square; it has spacious Halls, and fine Apartments, richly gilt; and just by it there is a large Park, which is both well wooded and watered.

#### OSMA.

**T**HE City of *Osma* lies upon the River *Duero*, One-and-twenty Leagues to the South-East of *Bugos*: It is a Bishop's See, has an University, and

## 34 Soria. Roa. Peñafiel. Valladolid.

was the *Uxama* of the Antients. It was destroyed by *Pompey*; and the Ruins are still to be seen near a Village called *Borgo de Osma*.

### S O R I A

**I**S a Town consisting of Eleven hundred Houses, and stands a little above the Source of the River *Duero*; and near this Place stood the famous City of *Numantia*, out of whose Ruins this Town was built. *Numantia* held out Fourteen Years against the *Romans*, and was at last destroyed by *Scipio Africanus*. What remains of it is to be seen at a Place called *Puente Garay*, which is a Situation difficult of Access.

### R O A.

**R**O A is a Town Eighteen Leagues to the South of *Burgos*, and lies upon the River *Duero*. It is defended by a Castle, and adorned by a fine Palace that belongs to the Counts of *Siruela*.

### P E Ñ A F I E L

**I**S the Capital of a Marquisate, and lies a little below *Roa*, upon the South Side of the *Duero*. It belongs to the Dukes of *Ossuna*, who have a Castle and a fine Palace there. The Soil is extremely rich, and the best Cheeses are made there of any in *Spain*.

### V A L L A D O L I D.

**V**alladolid is one of the most considerable Cities in all *Spain*, for the Number and Beauty of its Squares, its Palaces, and other Buildings, both public and private. The Squares are adorned with Fountains, and are built with Porticoes, or open Galleries; and the Whole is enlivened with all the Balconies gilded with Gold. It contains Eleven thousand Families, among which many of them are noble. Nor are the Religious Orders fewer in Proportion;

tion; for there are Seventy Convents of both Sexes, of which that of the *Dominicans*, called *Saint Paul*, is the most celebrated: And its Church is the most distinguished of any Part of it, the whole Body of which is surrounded with Stone Pillars, which are joined together with Chains, and all the Space within that Circumference is an *Asylum*. The Portail of the Church is extremely beautiful, and is adorned with a great many Statues and Figures in Alto and Basso-relievo: The Inside is as rich as Gilding (mixed with Ornaments of Azure and Painting) can make it. You may see in the Cloister the Portraits of the Martyrs of their Order, among which is that of Fryar *Bourgoin*, who suffered Martyrdom at *Paris*, for having sacrificed King *Henry* the Third to the Resentment of the Church.

Near the Garden is a rich Piece of Architecture, supported by gilt Pillars, before each of which there is placed the Statue of a Saint of the Order. No Expence has been spared in the Sacristy, in which there is a Collection of the Portraits of the Popes. But the Treasury is the most precious Part of all, both as well in respect to the great Number of its sacred Relics, as to the rich Presents and Offerings that have been made to the Founder of the Order, which almost pass Imagination.

The Kings of *Spain* having formerly resided in this City, they have a fine Palace here: It is of a great Extent, has grand Apartments, and no less than sixteen Rooms full of original Pictures: And, amongst other valuable Ornaments, in one Hall there are six or seven Tables that are inlaid with precious Stones, such as Emeralds, Sapphires, &c. There is a suitable Garden, with several Fountains in it; behind which is the Place where they fight the Bulls; and near that, upon the River-side, is the House of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth.

## 36 Valladolid. Coca. Segovia.

Besides these, there are many other Palaces that are worth seeing; among which, is that of the Counts *de Salinas* and *Benavente*.

Near the *Dominicans* Convent they have a fine College, where Gilding, Azure, and curious Carving, shine in every Part. And near the great Altar there is a Stone Pulpit, which is suspended in the Air.

The Jesuits Convent is also extremely rich and grand, and adorned with fine Pictures. They have an University here, and several Colleges.

The Building where the Holy Inquisition resides is remarkable for its having no Windows, but receives its Light through very small Holes. This City stands in a beautiful Plain, which is diversified by Meadows, Gardens, and other Plantations.

### C O C A

**I**S a small Place upon the Road from *Valladolid* to *Segovia*, and five Leagues distant from the latter: It stands upon a very great Eminence, in the Midst of very high Mountains covered with Wood; and belongs to the Counts of *Alcala*, who have a very fine Palace there.

### S E G O V I A.

**S***egovia* is an antient City, and one of the most considerable in *Spain*: It is situated upon a Mountain, between two great Hills; it is well peopled, and contains about Seven thousand Houses, among which there are some that make a very good Appearance. It is walled and flanked with Towers and Ramparts. The Soil is good, and the Sheep that are bred upon it produce the finest Wool in all *Spain*. They have a great Manufactory there, both of Cloth and Paper.



One of the Royal Mints is also in that City, there being no other, but that which is at *Seville*, in the whole Kingdom.

The *Alcazar*, or Royal Palace, stands upon the highest Eminence in the whole Place. It is covered with Lead, and you go up to it by Steps that are cut out of the Rock. There are sixteen Rooms that are hung with fine Tapestry: The Chapel is richly gilt, and adorned with fine Pictures. And from thence you pass into a magnificent Hall, which is called *Sala de los Reyes*, or the Hall of the Kings. For there are the Portraits of all the Kings of *Spain* since the Conquest of the *Moors*, from *Pelagio* down to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth; and they are all represented sitting upon their Thrones under Canopies. Every one of the Salons is adorned in a different Manner, and, to complete the Beauty of its Situation, the River *Atayada* runs at the Foot-of the Rock, upon which the Palace is built.

But nothing in its Kind is to be compared to its Aqueduct in all *Europe*; it was built in the Reign of the Emperor *Trajan*, and extends from one Mountain to another, which is at three Miles Distance. It is 144 Feet high, supported by an Hundred and Seventy-seven vast Arches, raised above one another in two Rows, and conveys a sufficient Quantity of Water to supply the whole City. It is built with vast square Stones, which are joined together without any Cement. It is remarkable, that the Structure of this Aqueduct is of so solid a Nature, that it has wanted very little Reparation, even to this Day; and that whatever has been added by the Moderns, has lasted but a very short time.

#### SEPULVEDA

**I**S a little Town, that is well fortified by Nature; being situated upon an Eminence, which is rendered almost inaccessible by the Abruptness of the  
D 3
Rocks,

## 38 Pedraça de la Sierra. Avila.

Rocks, and by the River *Duraton*, which runs at the Foot of them. It stands Seven Leagues South-west of *Segovia*, and was called by the Antients *Segobriga*.

### PEDRAÇA DE LA SIERRA

**I**S remarkable upon Two Accounts: First, for having given Birth to the Emperor *Trajan*; and, Secondly, for its being defended by a Castle, in which *Francis* the Dauphin of *France*, and his Brother *Henry*, Sons of *Francis* I. were Prisoners Four Years. The Castle is looked upon to be very strong, and the Approach to it very difficult. It is not far from *Se-pulveda*.

### AVILA.

**T**HE City of *Avila* lies Twenty-one Leagues South of *Valladolid*. It is situated upon the Top of an Hill, upon the Banks of the River *Adaja*. It was rebuilt and fortified by *Alonso* the Sixth King of *Castile*. Its Walls are flanked with Eighty-six Towers; and the Whole is 9075 Feet in Circumference. It was reckoned strong, and important; for it contains no less than Three thousand Families in it, in Eight Parishes.

Among other commendable Structures, the Cathedral is looked upon to be the best. There is also an University, which is in tolerable good Repute.

But that which gives the greatest Honour and Life to *Avila*, is the Image of the Blessed Virgin, which is in the Convent of the *Augustines*, and was found miraculously stamped upon a Rock, just as if the Stone had been softened, and her Impression had been taken off by the Divine Seal. The Number of Pilgrims is great, and the Indulgences are many.

MENGRAVILA

**I**S a little Village, not far from *Avila*, which lies about Twenty Leagues to the South of *Valladolid*. It is noted for its extremely singular Mines of Salt: Into which you descend by above Two hundred Steps; which lead you to a vast Cavern, supported by a most extraordinary large and beautiful Pillar of crystalline Salt.

AREVALO

**I**S a Town, that lies about Five or Six Leagues to the North of *Avila*, upon the Conflux of the Rivers *Adaja* and *Arebalillo*. Its Situation is quite charming; those Rivers running intirely round its Walls, and inclosing it in an agreeable Island.

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New Castile.

BUITRAGO

**I**S a Village about Thirteen Leagues North of *Madrid*. It stands upon a Rock, which is well fortified by Art, and belongs to the Dukes *Del Infantado*, who have a noble Palace there, built and richly furnished after the antient Mannner; and, among other Rarities, there is a Chamber hung with a kind of Tapestry made of an infinite Variety of Feathers, so artfully disposed, as to represent Animals, grotesque Figures, and Flowers, in great Perfection. It is surrounded with large Forests, in which there are wild Bulls, Stags, and other Sorts of Game.

MADRID.

**M***Adrid* is a large Town, and very populous. It is situated in the Middle of a great Plain, which is surrounded by very high Mountains, whose Tops  
 D 4 are

are generally covered with Snow. These Mountains are its only Defence; for it has no Fortifications: Notwithstanding which, you enter it through great Gates; at each of which there is a Guard. The handsomest of these Gates is that of *Alcala de Henares*.

Most of the Streets in this City are long, strait, and of a reasonable Breadth. They have also many good Squares: The handsomest and largest of which is that called the *Plaza Mayor*.

This Square stands in the Middle of the Town: Its Length is 434 Feet; but its Breadth is only 334. It consists of 136 Houses; and is built upon Pillars, which form an open Gallery on every Side. The Houses are all uniform, Five Stories high, and have a Row of gilt Balconies to every Range of Windows.

In the great Streets and Squares there is a great Number of beautiful Fountains of Marble and Jasper, adorned with Statues; by which means the Town is supplied with great Plenty of excellent Water.

The Air here is extremely pure and subtile. The Emperor *Charles* the Fifth's being persuaded that he owed his Recovery from a Fit of Sicknes to the peculiar Excellence of the Air and the Water, gave such a Reputation to the Place, as to induce his Successors to choose it for their Residence.

The Town is built with Brick, they having no Stone nearer than the Mountains at the *Escorial*. Their Houses are spacious and convenient; many of them having from Fifteen to Twenty Rooms upon a Floor. And this is not to be wondered at; for the Viceroy, who generally return from their Governments immensely rich, seldom fail to build themselves Palaces in *Madrid*. The Number of them consequently is not small, or the Apartments likely to be meanly furnished; some of which are set apart for the Summer, others only made use of in the Winter: And in some of their Palaces, they have Apartments furnished suitable to every Season of the Year.

The River *Mançanares* runs juſt without the Town; and as its Body of Water depends much upon the melting of the Snow upon the neighbouring Mountains, it will ſometimes be ſo great, as to overflow the Vale it paſſes through, and pour along with ſuch Impetuofity, as to carry every-thing before it; and at other times it will be perfectly quiet, and extremely low. *Philip II.* built a very noble Stone Bridge over it, 1100 Paces long, and 22 broad; which is called *Puente de Segovia.*

### *The King's Palace.*

This Palace ſtands upon the South Side of the Town, in the extreme Part of it; and is ſituated upon an Eminence, which leſſens by inſenſible Degrees, till it is quite loſt, at the Banks of the River. Its Proſpect to the Country is very agreeable; the fine Walks upon the Sides of the *Maçanares* contributing not a little to its Beauty. The Avenue to the Palace, on the Townſide, is as handſome as the other is agreeable. You approach it through *la Calle Mayor*; which is a very broad and noble Street, conſiſting of ſumptuous Buildings on each Side.

Immediately before the Palace is a fine Square, adorned with a vaſt many Rows of gilt Balconies.

The Front of the Palace terminates in Two Pavilions. You enter it thro' Two great Gates, which lead you into Two Courts: At the lower End of the fartheſt, is the Entrance to the King's and Queen's Apartments.

There are alſo ſeveral other Courts; all which are built with Columns, which form and ſupport Galleries both above and below. This is a Faſhion they have taken from the *Moors*; by which means they keep the direct Rays of the Sun from their Apartments, and render them leſs dependent upon each other.

One of theſe Courts has a Terras, raiſed upon  
Arches,

Arches, which goes quite round it; and is adorned with Marble Balustrades, and Bustoes upon them.

The Staircase that leads to the King's and Queen's Apartments is extremely large; and the Cieling is embellished with Azure and Gilding.

The Halls, Chambers, and Galleries, are all adorned with curious Statues and Bustoes, and Pictures that even surpass the Statues. There is one, painted by *Michael-Angelo Buonaroti*, that represents our Saviour in the Garden, which cost *Philip IV.* Fifteen thousand Pistoles. And, besides this great Collection of fine Pictures, many of the Apartments are furnished with the richest Tapestry.

Among others, the Hall of Arms deserves your Notice: For there you see the Armour of *Charles* the Fifth, *Philip* the Second, Third, and Fourth: Which Pieces are extremely rich in Gilding, and Ornaments. The Sides of the Room are adorned with Small-arms, placed in various Figures; and these are diversified with antique Swords, Darts, Arrows, &c. Besides which, there are Six Men on Horseback, completely armed; and their Armour is enriched with Emeralds. These Pieces were Presents from the Duke of *Savoy*, and other Princes, to *Philip II.* Among other Curiosities, there are *Chinese* Arms, of Steel enameled; with the Boot of a Duke of *Saxony*, which is almost as big as a Man's Body: And, to conclude, there also is to be seen the good Sword *Durindana* of *Orlando*.

Under this Hall are the King's Stables; where he generally keeps an Hundred Horses of *Andalusia*.

The whole Palace is built with an excessive white sort of Stone, except the Two Pavilions; and they are of Brick. The Ornaments about the Windows are of Marble; and they are glazed with Crystal; which, joined to an infinite Number of gilt Balconies, produces a fine Effect.

The Chamber of Audience is almost one intire Piece of Gilding.

The Gardens extend to the *Mançanares*; so that, from the back Front, they not only enjoy the Prospect of the Gardens, but that of the River, and the Country beyond it. On the First of *May*, it must be delightful beyond measure; for, upon that Day, the Banks of the *Mançanares*, and every Shade, and agreeable Spot of Verdure, is enriched and enlivened by all the People of *Madrid*, and the neighbouring Villages, in their Holiday Cloaths. Even the King himself often takes a Turn in his Coach through this various Scene, and is pleased to be a Witness of so much Joy. For they are all divided into little Bands, or Parties of Pleasure; some singing, some dancing, some eating, some walking with their Mistresses, and others with their Friends; and if they have not every kind of Enjoyment there, they often settle the Preliminaries at least, before they part.

#### CASA DEL CAMPO.

**T**HIS Palace belongs to the King; and is on the other Side of the *Maçanares*, about 600 Paces beyond the Bridge called *Puente de Segovia*. It is a very agreeable Retirement; and the Parks and Gardens are of great Extent: The Walls of both are washed by the *Mançanares*.

One of the first things which one takes notice of, upon entering the Garden, is a Statue in Brass of *Philip III.* on Horseback, upon a Marble Pedestal; which the Judges look upon to be as complete a Piece as that of *Henry IV.* upon the *Pont-Neuf* at *Paris*.

A little farther on, there is a Fountain in Brass, representing a Castle, with its great Guns and Soldiers, which discharge abundance of Water.

There is a fine Menagerie in the Park, well stored with the noblest Kinds of wild Beasts. The Verdure  
is

is very agreeable, and the Trees are shady and tall; of which there are Three or Four Walks, that lead down to as many fine Pieces of Water.

#### B U E N R E T I R O

**I**S a Palace which was built for Pleasure and Retirement; and stands just without the Town, on the opposite Side to that where the Royal Palace is.

The *Buen Retiro* is a square Building, flanked at each Angle by a Pavilion. It forms a very handsome Parterre within; each Side of which is near as long as the Side of the Building. In the Middle of this Parterre there is a Fountain; and the Statue thro' which it plays is so contrived, as to water the Flowers that grow near it. The Apartments are magnificent and vast; embellished with a Profusion of Azure and Gilding: And some of them are adorned with very fine Pictures; the Salon particularly, where they act their Plays and Operas, is quite remarkable for its Richness in Sculpture, Gilding, and other Decorations: And the Parterres are as sweet and agreeable as Orange, Lemon-trees, and Jessamin, and the greatest Diversity of odoriferous Flowers, can make it. And what renders it still more complete is, an Equestrian Statue of *Philip II.* in Brass.

The Park is about Four Miles in Circumference; and is rendered very agreeable, by the great Number of Basins, Fountains, and Pavilions with their little Gardens, which frequently surprise you. One of these Basins is larger than the rest, and more enriched with Plantations of Oranges, Lemons, &c. But that which dignifies and crowns the Whole is, a vast square Piece of Water, upon the most elevated Part of the Park; which is rendered still more animated and gay, by the great Number of fine Barges and Gondolas, that are constantly there for the King to take his Pleasure in: And while his Majesty is upon  
the



the Water, Part of his Court are diverting themselves in some of the Six Pavilions that stand near it; and were erected chiefly for that Purpose.

These Beauties, which have been only mentioned; for they are not to be described, must render this Place perfectly agreeable in the Summer: And his Majesty generally makes choice of it for his Retreat during the excessive Heats.

This Place was made by the Duke *d'Olivarez*, First Minister to *Philip IV.* at the Expence of Millions of Ducats.

There are also Two other Places belonging to this Palace, which it is usual to go to see; *viz.* Two Hermitages; the one, of St. *Anthony*; and the other, of St. *Paul*.

That of St. *Anthony* is built in a plain Taste. It is surrounded by a Canal; which you pass upon a handsome Stone Bridge. There is an extensive Prospect from it; but neither Fountain or Garden belonging to it. Possibly it may have been so contrived, to shew the particular Taste of the Saint, and to contrast with the other: For

That of St. *Paul* is so completely adorned, that every-thing about it looks smiling and gay. It has a large and beautiful Garden; which is so rich in Variety, as to be continually producing something to please and surprise.

In the Front of the Building, there are all the choicest Decorations that Imagination and Judgment could properly put together: For its whole Façade is nothing but Basso-relievos, Foliage, and Festoons, in Profusion.

There are a great many Fountains; and some of them adorned with Statues bigger than the Life.

## EL FLORIDO.

THIS is another agreeable Place of Retirement, belonging to the King. Its Situation is just over-against that of *la Casa del Campo*. It has several Gardens; each of which has its Terraces, and such Improvements as Art could suggest, to render them agreeable: But they may be said to shine more particularly in the infinite Variety of the most beautiful and odoriferous Flowers, which they have there; and in the great Number of fine Statues, brought from *Italy*; which gives them an Air of the utmost Dignity and Elegance. Nor are there wanting fine Fountains, to cherish and enliven so rich a Collection of beautiful Flowers.

The House in general is richly furnished; but the best Apartments are adorned with the choicest Pictures. To which I may add, That the Situation itself is so advantageous, that it improves the Beauties already described.

From thence you go to the *Prado Nuevo*; and are refreshed by frequent Jets of Water, playing from the Fountains as you pass along: And the Walk is extremely well shaded by Rows of high Trees.

In *Madrid*, there is a great Number of considerable Buildings, both public and private; as Churches, Convents, Hospitals, and Palaces belonging to Grandees, and such Families as are descended from Viceroyes of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Milan*, *Mexico*, and *Peru*. But of these (the Number being great) I shall only mention one or two: The First of which is the Almirante of *Castilla*'s House; which stands near the *Buen Retiro*. It is not extremely large, indeed; but none is more completely adorned with fine Fountains, Pictures, and Statues.

The Marquis of *Liche*, Son of *Louis de Haro*, First Minister of *Philip IV.* has built his House near the  
Royal

Royal Palace ; and, in Grandeur and Riches, is reckoned to be the most considerable of any Subject's in *Madrid* : And it would have been yet more magnificent, but *Philip* the Fourth would not suffer a Subject to build a Palace so near his own, that should seem to stand in Competition with it ; and accordingly he ordered him to reduce his original Design. And the Duke of *Lerma* was restrained after the same manner by *Philip* III.

The Prison where Persons of Distinction are confined is one of the finest Buildings in the Town. It stands at the End of a handsome Street ; has a noble Portail, in which are Three Gates, the whole Front of which is supported by Two Rows of Pillars of different Orders ; and terminates in a Pediment, which rises to the upper Part of the Building. There are Statues upon the Tops of the Second Row of Pillars, representing some of the Virtues ; as there is also one upon each Angle of the Pediment ; the uppermost of which is *Justice*. And what adds to the Lustre is, that the very Bars of the Prison are neatly worked and gilt. And just before it there is a very handsome Fountain, adorned with a Statue, and Animals that discharge large Streams of Water : And, to do them Justice, they have not been sparing of Ornaments or Expence in their public Fountains ; the most beautiful of which are in the following Squares ; *viz.* That of *la Sebada del Sol*, and *Santo Domingo*.

The Churches and Convents are no small Ornament to the Place. Among which, the Church of *Nuestra Señora de Atocha* is one of the most considerable. It stands about a Mile out of Town, within the Precincts of a vast Convent of *Dominicans* ; to which you may go all the way through a shady Walk of high Trees. Vast Numbers of People come from all Parts to that Convent, through Devotion. And it is there also that the Kings of *Spain* go to hear *Te Deum*. On one Side of the Church there is an obscure kind of Chapel ;

Chapel, which however is lighted up Day and Night; by above an hundred Gold and Silver Lamps, in Honour of the miraculous Image of the Blessed Virgin. Her Complexion is black, and she holds a little *Jesus* in her Arms. Upon great Festivals she is dressed like a Queen, with all the Richness and Magnificence imaginable; for she is almost covered with Jewels, her Head is incircled with a Sun of precious Stones, the Lustre of whose Rays is inexpressible.

The Church of *Nuestra Señora de Almudena* is also very magnificent, and the Blessed Virgin has done there also very extraordinary Miracles, and this remarkable one among others. When the Town of *Madrid* was invested by the *Moors*, and the Length of the Siege had almost reduced the Inhabitants to a starving Condition, she delivered them out of their Distress, by discovering to them a vast Magazine of Corn which lay hid in a Tower. The sacred Image was found upon this Occasion in the Tower, being the same that was brought by Saint *James* from *Jerusalem*, and was deposited by him in that Place. They have built a Chapel there in Commemoration of the Miracle, and painted it upon the Walls in *Fresco*. The Altar, the Balustrades, and the Lamps, are all of solid Silver.

But the Chapel of Saint *Isidoro* is the handsomest of all; the Outside of the Dome is adorned with the Figures of the Twelve Apostles; and in the Centre, on the Inside, is the Saint's Tomb, over which there is a Crown of Flowers, neatly cut in Marble, and supported by Four porphyry Pillars. The Walls and Columns are incrustated with the finest various Marbles. Their Pictures are excellent, and the Dome is well lighted, and is very brilliant with Azure and Gold. This Chapel was built by *Philip* the Fourth, and is thought to have cost him near Four Millions of Ducats.

In the old Church adjoining to this, there is a Chapel of white Marble, adorned with many Basso-relievo's of the same. Not long ago, in one of these Courts here, there was a Laurel-tree of such prodigious Height, that it was scarce to be equalled by any Forest-tree whatever.

In the Church of *San Sebastian*, there is a most magnificent *Portitorium*, or Vehicle to carry the Holy Sacrament to the Sick when it is bad Weather. Not only the Covering is of Crimson Velvet embroidered with Gold, but the Nails that fasten it are Gold; and the Bells that hang round its Dome are also of solid Gold. It is carried by Four Priests, when a Person of Quality lies dangerously ill, and desires to receive. It is generally carried at Night with great Ceremony, and attended by a thousand Persons with lighted Tapers of white Wax, and accompanied with a Band of Music. They stop some time in the most public Places, while the People, who are upon their Knees there, receive the Benediction; and the Musicians add a kind of Dignity to the Procession, by the Solemnity of their Music.

This *Portitorium* was presented to the Church by *Anne of Austria*, second Wife of *Philip* the Fourth. The same Princess built an Hospital here for poor Girls of middling Virtue, where they might be brought to Bed, and they and their Off-spring be properly taken care of. And *Philip* the Fourth built a Foundling Hospital, and, by virtue of a Certificate from the Governors of the Reception of the Child, the Parents are intitled to take it away when they please. These Children are not only free of *Madrid*, but, what is more extraordinary, they are esteemed as Gentlemen, and capable of being admitted into any Order of Knighthood of the *Habito*, as it is called.

The Hospital of Saint *Jerom* is so extremely large, that they entertain no less than Fifteen hundred Peo-

ple every Day. There is also an Hospital for those that are afflicted with the *French Disease*.

All the Royal Palaces have fine Walks, and all People of Fashion are allowed the Enjoyment of them; among which, that Place which they call the *Prado*, is much esteemed, and the most frequented. There are a great Number of agreeable Walks, shaded by high Trees. The People entertain themselves on Foot in some of them, and in others the Ladies often take the Air in their Coaches. The many Fountains that are dispersed up and down produce a sufficient Quantity of Water, to render the Walks extremely fresh and agreeable; for that which is thrown up by the Fountains, runs trickling along the Sides of the Walks, from one End to the other.

*The P A R D O.*

**T**H E R E are three Royal Houses a few Leagues from *Madrid*, viz. the *Pardo*, the *Sarsuela*, and the *Escorial*. The *Pardo* is about Two Leagues out of Town, and in the Road to the *Escorial*. It is a large square Pile of Building, flanked with Four Towers; and there is a Communication with all the Apartments within the Court, by a Colonnade that goes quite round the Inside of the Building. There is a spacious Opening to the grand Front, and you enter into the Place over a sort of Bridge. The *Portail* is very handsome, and reaches quite up to the Roof; and, in proper Places, is adorned with Statues. The Pictures in this Palace are thought to be very good.

The Garden is kept in good Order, and the Park is of a reasonable Extent. From thence you may see a Convent of *Capuchins*, which is situated upon the Top of a Mountain, where there is a wonderful Crucifix, which is separated from the Cross, and does abundance of Miracles.

*The S A R S U E L A*

**I**S another Royal Retirement, in a Situation to which Nature has been extremely favourable; for the Prospect is most delightful, and intirely rural. The Gardens are adorned with Fountains; and those well supplied with excellent Water. The Largeness of the Salons, and the Apartments, renders them extremely agreeable in the hot Seasons: And as there is Abundance of Game about it, when the King returns from the Pursuit of it, he generally refreshes himself there before he goes back to *Madrid*; which is but Two Leagues from thence.

*The E S C U R I A L:*

**T**HE *Escurial* is not only the grandest and most magnificent Structure in *Spain*, but may stand in Competition at least; if it be not superior to any in *Europe*: For, that Art might do her utmost, three or four of her Monarchs have successively supplied her with immense Treasures, in order to enrich and complete a Structure suitable to the Grandeur of the *Spanish* Monarchy, which the *Spaniards* say is distinguished both by Art and Nature in the *Escurial* and *Aranjuez*; and tho' in Reality they are above Description, yet I shall endeavour to give you as just an Idea of them; as such Expression as I am Master of, is capable of conveying.

The *Escurial*, or *Escorial*, as the *Spaniards* write it, takes its Name from a little Village near it. This vast Pile was begun by *Philip* the Second in the Year 1563. was Twenty-two Years in finishing, and cost Twenty-five Millions of Ducats to complete it. It was built in Memory of a Victory which he obtained over the *French*, upon *St. Laurence's Day* 1557. near *St. Quintin*. It is said, that, upon that very Day; he made two solemn Vows; the one of which was, that he would never expose his Person in War; and

the other was, that if God would grant him a Victory; he would erect a most stupendous Monument in Memory of it; and, it must be acknowledged, that he kept them both exceeding strictly. And the Victory being obtained upon Saint *Laurence's* Day, this Monument of it was dedicated to him, and called *San Lorenzo de el Escorial*.

The Building is of a mixed Kind, and so contrived, that the Inhabitants are as well provided with Necessaries, as they could have been in the greatest City. It consists of a Royal Palace, a Church, Cloisters, a College, and a Library. There are also convenient Places for all Sorts of Mechanics to work in for the Service of the Place, and a sufficient Number of Lodging-rooms for their Domestics, and Strangers. There are fine Walks shaded by double Rows of Trees, a vast Park, and extensive Gardens, properly supplied with Fountains.

The Soil where this vast Fabric stands is dry and barren, and contiguous to very high and abrupt Mountains, so that nothing will grow there without Expence, Care, and Culture; but the Prospect from it is very beautiful, and extends quite to *Madrid*. This Situation was made Choice of for the Convenience of having their building Stone near at hand. It is of a greyish Cast, extremely hard, bears the Weather, and never changes its Colour; and they went no farther for it, than to the neighbouring Mountains.

The whole Country round about has been cantoned out and appropriated to the Service and Entertainment of this Palace. Some of it is thrown into a Park of Seven Leagues in Circumference; in other Parts they confine a great Variety of savage Beasts. Some Parts of it are enriched with Plantations of the most beautiful Trees that can be procured, even from the most distant Regions; while others are covered with such as produce the greatest Plenty of rare and deli-



delicious Fruits: And I shall close this short Epitome of its Singularities by saying, that they have been at infinite Trouble and Expence too, in searching every Corner of the World for the finest and most odoriferous Flowers, which both enamel and embalm one chosen Spot.

The Avenue that leads from the Village to the Palace is about half a League in Length, and is planted with Four Rows of Linden and Elm-trees: And this Walk opens into a vast Esplanade, which continues quite round the Edifice; and when you have crossed that, you enter into the grand Parade, the Breadth of which is Two hundred Feet, and it extends Eleven hundred Feet in Length. This Parade makes the whole Tour also parallel to the Esplanade, from which it is separated by a Breast Wall, and it is paved in Compartments composed of round and angular Stones. This grand Edifice wants but very little of being a Square; one of the Sides measures Seven hundred and Forty Feet. The Whole is built with a greyish Stone, which is so hard, and is so delicately cut, that it looks like a polished Marble. Each Side of the Square is flanked with very high Pavilions.

This vast Building consists of Twenty-two Courts; Seventeen Cloisters, and a prodigious Number of Halls, Salons, and other Apartments. And, to descend to more minute Particulars, it has Eleven thousand Windows, and Fourteen thousand Doors; and the Keys belonging to them weigh Seven hundred Pounds. The principal Front stands to the West, and looks upon the Mountains, which are very near. They were under an absolute Necessity of placing it in that Exposition, in order to make the Choir of the Church point to the East. The principal Front has Three Gates, of which that in the Centre is much the noblest, being adorned with a most magnificent Portal, the lower Part of which is supported by Eight  
E 3 Pillars

Pillars of the *Doric* Order, and in the upper Part there are Four of the *Ionic*. These are crowned with a Pediment, the uppermost Angle of which is as high as the Top of the Building.

In the Centre of the Portail are the Arms of *Spain*, adorned with a Crown; they are cut in a Stone which was brought from *Arabia*, and is called the Thunderbolt; the Cutting alone of which cost Sixty thousand Crowns. And directly over these Arms stands the Statue of Saint *Laurence*; it is of white Stone, in the Habit of a Deacon, and is Fifteen Feet in Height. The Saint holds a Book in one Hand, and a Gridiron in the other; alluding to the Kind of Martyrdom which he suffered at *Rome* in the Third Century. The Statue was made by *Juan Bautista Monnegro* of *Toledo*. The great Door is Twelve Feet broad, and Twenty-four high, in the Clear. The Lintels and the Door-Posts, or Jambs, are each of one intire Piece, and of such a vast Dimension as to require Forty Yoke of Oxen to draw each of them singly. The Height of each of the Pavilions, from the Pavement to the Cross, is Two hundred Feet.

The Parade is all vaulted, and stands upon an infinite Number of Arches. They laid the first Stone in the South Front upon Saint *George's* Day, *April* 23. 1563. And upon this Stone there are the following Inscriptions.

*Deus O. M. Operi Aspiciat.* On the other Side, *Philippus II. Hispan. Rex A Fundamentis Erexit. M. D. LXIII.* And on the other Side, *Joan. Baptistæ Architectus, IX Kalen. Maj.*

And this Stone stands directly under the Prior's Seat in the Refectory. The Monks are about Two hundred in Number, and are of the Order of the *Hieronymites*. They have a great Revenue, and consequently are provided with every Thing necessary, in great Plenty and Perfection. In one Part of the  
Convent

Convent there is a College, where they have a great Number of Students at the King's Expence. The whole Square of the Building amounts to 2904 Feet.

The CHURCH.

IN the Front of the Church there is a grand Approach of Six or Seven Steps that extend the whole Breadth of the Court, and leads you to a noble Landing-place, upon which the Portail is erected.

It is supported by Eight Pillars of the *Doric* Order, Six of which are in Front, and one on each Side. These Columns, with their Entablature, rise as high as the Roof of the rest of the Buildings in the Court. Upon the Columns before-mentioned there are Six Statues, each of which is Eighteen Feet high, four of which are in Front, and one on each Side. They are all of white Marble, and represent Six Kings of *Israel*, of which the Two that stand in the Middle, are *David* and *Solomon*, whose Characters are supposed to have the nearest Similitude to those of *Charles* the Fifth, and *Philip* the Second; the one for the Field, and the other for the Cabinet. The others are *Ezekias*, *Josias*, *Josaphat*, and *Manasse*, four Kings of *Judah*; the three first of which were remarkable for their Piety, and the last for his Repentance and Conversion. Each of these Kings has a Crown of Brass, double-gilt, upon his Head, of an Hundred Weight, and a gilt Sceptre in his Hand that weighs Fifty Pounds.

This beautiful Portail is crowned with a Pediment, under which there is a Window Twenty Feet high, which is ornamented with cross Bars, so as to represent a Gridiron, which Emblem of the Saint is very frequently repeated in that vast Pile.

The Inside of the Church is large and beautiful, and in the Taste of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*. The Dome is a fine Piece of the *Doric* Order: It is ex-

tremely well lighted, and the Cupola and the Ceilings in the Isles are richly gilt; and the Pavement is black and white Marble. The sacred Vestments of the Priests are embroidered with Pearls, and other Jewels, and the Vases and Chalices are of precious Stones. The Lamps and Candlesticks are most of them Silver, and the rest are of pure Gold.

There are Forty Chapels, and as many Altars, with Variety of the richest Vestments, to serve them all. The principal Chapel, where the great Altar is placed, takes up the whole Breadth of the great Nave, and is all of Jasper, from the Bottom to the Top. On each Side there are two small Oratories, near which, on the Gospel Side, there are five Statues in Brass gilt, and bigger than the Life. The first of which is the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, bare-headed, and upon his Knees, with his Sword by his Side, and dressed in his Imperial Robes, upon which is represented the Eagle with two Heads; the Material of which is Jasper, being that which approaches nearest to the Colour of the Bird. The Empress *Doña Isabel* his Consort is placed upon his Side, tho' not quite in the front Line; and the Empress *Doña Maria* his Daughter is behind him, with the Imperial Eagle embossed upon her Robes. And next in Order are the Queens of *France* and *Hungary*, the Emperor's Sisters,

On the Side of the Epistle also you see *Philip* the Second in Armour, and in his Robes, which are distinguished by a Shield, with the Royal Arms, artfully composed of various precious Stones. He also is upon his Knees, with his Head bare, and his Hands lifted up, as in the Act of Prayer. On his Side is *Doña Ana* his Fourth Queen, and behind him, is *Doña Isabel* his Third: And on her Right Hand is *Doña Maria*; and *Don Carlos* behind them all. These also are bigger than the Life, and in Brass gilt, and are by the Hand of *Pompeyo Leoni*, the greatest Artist

Artist of that Age. The holy Waterpots are of precious Stones, as big as a Bowl, and are set in Gold. At the Bottom of the Steps of the Altar there are Twenty-four Candlesticks of massy Silver, each of which is above Six Feet high; they are equally divided, Twelve being placed on each Side of the Altar. You ascend to it by Sixteen Steps of red Jasper, which extend from one Side of the Chapel to the other.

The Altar is composed of all the Orders except the *Tuscan*, and is executed with the utmost Delicacy; all the Pillars and Pilasters being fluted and polished as high as possible. They are all of the finest Jasper, and their Bases and Capitals are of Brass gilt. The grand Pedestal is of red Jasper, with Compartments of green, and is Ten Feet high. It supports Six Columns of the *Doric* Order, which produce Five intermediate void Spaces; that which is in the Middle contains Eleven Feet and an half, and it is here that they have placed the Tabernacle; and Two of the Spaces above it are filled with Pictures; and the next Spaces, between the Pillars on the Sides, contain Seven Feet, and each of the outermost, Four and an half. In this first Order, the Triglyphs are all of Brass gilt, and the Metopas are of different Sorts of Jasper. The Diameter of the Columns is Two Feet and an half, and the Height, Base and Capital included, is Seventeen and an half. In each of the afore-mentioned Spaces on the Sides there are Niches, in which are the Images of Four Doctors of the Church in Brass gilt, and in their Pontifical Habits, with the Mitre and Pastoral Staff. These Statues are as big as the Life, and the Gilding has a prodigious Effect from the green Jasper that is round it.

In the Second Order, which is the *Ionic*, the Intercolumniations on the Sides are filled with the Statues of the Four Evangelists of Brass, gilt also; but these  
being

being to be placed farther from the Eye, were made somewhat bigger than the Life. The Frize is of the Colour of Blood-stone; but of so singular a Lustre, that the Dentils, which are of Brass gilt, have a prodigious Effect from it. In the middle Space, directly over the Tabernacle, there is a Capital Picture of the Martyrdom of St. *Laurence*, by *Pellegrino de i Pellegrini*.

The Third Order, which is the *Corinthian*, is embellished with a Picture of the Assumption of the Virgin, in the middle Space; and the outward Spacès are filled with Two Statues of Brass gilt, each Seven Feet and an half high. They represent St. *James*, who is Patron of *Spain*, and St. *Andrew*.

And the last Order is the *Composite*; the middle void Space of which is adorned with a noble Crucifix of Brass gilt, with the Virgin *Mary* and St. *John*, in each of the nearest Niches; with St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, in those that are contiguous to them. So that this Order alone is adorned with Five Statues, each above Nine Feet high, and all of them were made by *Leon Leoni*, and his Son *Pompeyo*. This grand Altar is Ninety-three Feet high, and Forty-nine broad.

And in the *Trascoro*, there is an exceeding fine Crucifix, in Marble, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, which was a Present from the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* to the King. Behind the Altar there is a Piece of Porphyry, fixed in the Wall, which is so large, and so highly polished, that it reflects the whole Church like a Looking-glass.

The Tabernacle is placed upon the Pedestal of the Altar. It is of Porphyry, and in the Form of a Dome; with a little Tower upon it, which is supported by Eight Columns of Diasper, which were so excessive hard, that they were worked with the Point of a Diamond. And the Intercolumniations are filled with small Statues. This Tabernacle is Sixteen Feet high, and Seven and an half in Diameter; and on  
the

the Top of it there is a Topaz as big as one's Fist. Within this Tabernacle there is another, called the *Custodia*, which is only Four Feet high, and Three Feet in Diameter: The Top of this is adorned with a large Emerald; opposite to which, on the Inside, there is a Topaz of an uncommon Size.

The Vase, in which the Sacrament is kept, is of Agate, with a Cover of the same; the Top of which is enriched with an extreme fine Sapphire; and the Foot is of solid Gold enameled: And this is placed in the Centre of the *Custodia*. In short, here are all the Beauties of Art, accompanied with such a Profusion of the richest Productions of Nature, that the Effulgence from such a Diversity of precious Stones is quite astonishing.

The Jambs of the Doors, through which you pass to the back Part of the Altar, are inlaid with Jasper and Agate.

One may go quite round the Altar; but no Layman is permitted to touch it.

### The Choir.

HERE are Two hundred and Fourteen Books, for the Service of the Church, of a prodigious Size. Their Leaves, as well as the Binding, are of Vellom. And they are all curiously illuminated with Paintings, by Friar *Andres* of *Leon*, and other excellent Masters of the Sixteenth Century. The Value of each of these Volumes is computed at Four hundred Crowns.

Nor have these religious Monarchs been less assiduous in amassing of sacred Relics, and other Treasures of Devotion, to enrich and sanctify this Royal Monument of their Piety: An Abstract of which is as follows; *viz.* Seven Bodies intire; One hundred and Seven intire Heads; One hundred and Seventy Arms and Legs; Three hundred and Forty-six Veins; Fourteen hundred lesser Pieces, as Fingers, Teeth, and Toes, &c. and about Fifteen hundred less than these.

these. And these are all kept in fine Chests ; one of which alone may vie with the whole Treasure of *St. Mark*.

The Cieling of the Church is finely painted by *Luca Jordano*. There is a celebrated Picture also, called *The Paradise of Titian*, in which the Trinity is represented, with Legions of Angels and celestial Armies attending it : And on one of the Sides of the Picture the Painter has drawn himself, upon his Knees.

In this Choir there are Two hundred Stalls, inlaid with the rarest and most precious Wood, and other Materials, that could be found.

In short, there is nothing in that grand Fabric, which is not suitable to the Majesty of the Whole.

Among the Reading-desks that stand singly in the Body of the Choir, one represents an Angel holding a Machine in his Hands, to set a Book upon : The Figure is of Brass gilt, stands upon a Globe, and weighs Fourteen hundred Pounds.

### The PANTHEON

Is a Mausoleum, built directly under the great Altar ; and designed as a Repository for the Remains of all the Kings and Queens of *Spain*. And tho' it stands under-ground, it is extremely well lighted ; and is as magnificent, beautiful, and rich, as any Part above. You descend by Twenty-five Steps, Six Feet long ; which bring you to a Door that is curiously inlaid ; from whence you go down Thirty-three Steps more, of fine Jasper of *Tortosa*, so artfully mixed with a white and grey Marble of *Toledo*, as to appear to be the Work of Nature. The immediate Entrance into this Rotunda is adorned with Four Pillars ; Two of which are Jasper, and Two are Brass gilt. Its Diameter is Thirty-six Feet, and its Height is Thirty-eight.

The Place is enriched with a great Number of Figures, both in Brass and Marble, which were brought from



from *Italy*, and other Places. But the Arms of *Spain* alone are a sufficient Subject of Admiration: They are represented by a curious Assortment of all sorts of precious Stones, that were fit for that Purpose.

But not to tire you with a Repetition of the same Materials, be assured, that this Pantheon abounds in every-thing that is beautiful and rich; so that whatever is resplendent in Nature contributes to its Lustre.

The Cupola is supported by Sixteen Pilasters of Jasper of various Colours. They are Sixteen Feet high, and Twenty-two Inches in Diameter. They are of the *Corinthian* Order; and their Capitals are Brass gilt. And the whole Frize is adorned with Foliage of the same Materials. The whole Cupola is of polished Jasper, interspersed with Ornaments of Brass gilt.

At the farther End there is a Chapel, magnificently adorned; and, amongst other things, there is another Cross still, enriched with Rubies and Diamonds. Here Twenty-six Urns are placed in Niches, for the Remains of their Monarchs to repose in. Those that are appointed for the Kings are upon the Right-hand, and those for the Queens upon the Left. And in the First lies the Emperor *Charles V.* In the Middle of the Pantheon there is a noble Lustre, of Brass gilt, and finely ornamented with Foliage, Cornucopiæ's, Angels, and the Four Evangelists, who are the Fathers of Light; and terminates in a fine Crown. It was cast at *Genoa*; and is extremely rich in the Invention, and perfectly well finished. It cost Ten thousand Crowns.

### The ROYAL PALACE.

KING *Philip II.* did not think fit to make his own Palace equal to those sacred Parts of the Edifice which he dedicated to God: Consequently, it is not quite so considerable as some of the Parts which I have already described.

The Royal Portico looks towards the North Part of the Church; upon the Wall of which there is a Picture, in Fresco, of the Battle of *Higueruela*; where *John II.* King of *Castile* beat the *Moors* of *Granada* in 1431. The Picture is extremely curious, being an exact Copy of one that was painted immediately after the Battle. It is 130 Feet in Length, and remains at this Day in the *Alcaçar* at *Segovia*. It is not only curious upon account of the Order of Battle, but for the Diversity of Habits, Armour, and Arms, of those Times.

The King's Quarter consists of Four Courts: And the Galleries are adorned with Paintings; among which, there is the Battle of *Lepanto*. The Halls, the Refectory, and their Cielings, are richly embellished; and are furnished with Pictures of very great Value: The King and Queen's Apartments, particularly, are full of such.

And here I shall beg Leave to observe, that, to give you a tolerable good Idea of the fine Paintings alone in this Palace, would require a particular Volume for that Purpose. And indeed there is one upon that Subject, written by those Two great Virtuosi *Palomino Velasco* and *Francisco de los Santos*, and reprinted by *Henry Woodfall* in 1746. in the original *Spanish*; and which the curious *English* Reader should endeavour to get translated; for it would open to him a new, great, and agreeable Scene: For, without some such Information, he will not be able so much as to imagine what an inexpressible Number of fine things this one Place alone could entertain him with.

#### *The LIBRARY.*

THE Books here make a very handsome Shew; for they are all gilt, and bound after the same manner, and have a gilded Gridiron stamped upon them.

Between

Between the uppermost Part of the Book-cases and the Cornice, there are the Portraits of the Four first Kings of *Spain*, of the House of *Austria*; and of several learned Men in various Sciences, with their Names written underneath.

The Cieling is finely painted by *Peregrin de Peregrini*, a Disciple of *Michel-Agnolo Buonaroti*. He has represented the Liberal Arts and Sciences; and distinguished each of them by its proper Symbol; each of which also is placed over the Books that treat of the particular Sciences which they represent.

In the Middle of the Room, at proper Distances, there are Twelve Tables of Jasper; upon some of which there are Globes, Spheres, and all sorts of mathematical Instruments: And some are kept free and empty, for the Service of such as are desirous to consult any particular Author; for the Religious themselves are not permitted to carry a Book out of the Library.

You may be entertained there also with the Sight of several Rarities; such as, An extraordinary Loadstone, that weighs but Seven Pounds, and yet will draw up Twenty-five Pounds of Iron. They shew you Three or Four Books, printed upon *China* Paper; several Species of Paper; and a Specimen of the First that was made use of in *Europe*.

This Library contains none but printed Books: But they have another, for their Manuscripts; where there are at least Fifteen thousand Volumes: Among which, many are venerable, both for their Antiquity and their Rarity; and all of them are bound in Velvet. Among the most considerable, there is a *St. Chrysostom*, in *Greek*; a Treatise upon Baptism, by *St. Augustin*, written with his own Hand; and another, written by the Hand of *Santa Teresa*; there is another, that is written upon the Leaves of a Palm-tree. And, to conclude, they have the Four Gospels intire, with the Prefaces of *St. Jerom*, and the Ca-

nons of *Eusebius*; all which are in Letters of Gold, and are supposed to have been written in the Reign of the Emperor *Conrad I.* about the Year 900.

Besides which, they have another Library, which consists intirely of *Arabic* Manuscripts, to the Number of Seven thousand Eight hundred Volumes; which a *French* Sea-captain stole from the Emperor of *Morocco*.

Here also they shew you a Model of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, as it was in the Time of our Saviour.

This Room has a great many good Pictures in it: Among which there is the Pottrait of *Don John of Austria*; and, upon a fine Table of Jasper, there are the Two great Lanterns which he took from the *Turkish* Admiral, at the Battle of *Lepanto*. And in another Part of the Room, they have a fine Ebony Cabinet, full of rare and curious Pieces of Antiquity, such as Statues, Medals, &c.

The Place where they make and keep their Medicines deserves your Notice; as well as their Physic-garden; where, among other rare and curious Trees, they have Two, of so singular and precious a kind, that their Wood has the Virtue of curing the *French* Disease.

Tho' many able Hands have been employed in painting the Cielings and Galleries of the *Escorial*; yet no one Artist has contributed so much to adorn it, as *Luca Jordano*.

#### The MONASTERY.

THE Great Cloister forms a Square; each Side of which is 210 Feet in Length; and is paved with Black and White Marble. And the Sides are adorned with the Life of our Saviour, painted in Distemper.

The Square within these Cloisters presents you with a fine Flower-garden, whose Walks are also paved with Marble. Towards the lower End, there is a Fountain,

Fountain, Thirty Feet in Diameter, and Sixty in Height. It is built intirely of Jasper, and in the Form of a grand Dome. It is paved with Black and White Marble ; and is open on Four of its Sides. The Cupola is supported by Pillars of Porphyry, and is in a fine Taste. At the Four Corners, on the Outside, there are the Images of the Four Evangelists, with their Symbols, all bigger than the Life. One of these Symbols is an Angel ; but the other Three are Animals : And these pour out abundance of Water, into Four Basons. All these beautiful Decorations are of White Marble.

The Gallery also, where the Monks Apartments are, is of Black and White Marble.

The Hall, where the Chapter meets, is very grand, elegantly embellished, and adorned with very fine Pictures. In the same Room there are Two Basso-relievo's, of Agate ; each of which is Eighteen Inches Square. Over the Door, there is the Image of our Saviour on one Side, and that of the Virgin *Mary* on the other. And, over-against these, is the Image of *Jacob de Frezza*, the Sculptor and Architect that built the Cloister. And, on the other Side, there is a little *Jesus* sleeping in a Cradle, with this Inscription, *Cor meum vigilat.*

The Refectory is a large Room, being no less than 120 Feet in Length, and 35 broad. Among the fine Pictures that adorn it, I shall only take notice of Two : The First of which represents *Charles V.* and *Philip II.* carrying to Heaven by Angels. And the Second is the famous Last Supper, by *Titian*, so justly celebrated by all Connoisseurs ; for nothing certainly can equal it in the Spirit, Force, and Relievo, of the Figures ; which are bigger than the Life. The Countenance of the *Christ* is beautiful, majestic, and grave ; and the Apostles seem to breathe and speak.

When you leave the Refectory, you have not far to go, before you come to a most magnificent Stair-

case, of Two Flights of Steps ; each of which is Seven Paces long, and of one single Piece. These Cielings and Galleries, like all the rest, are painted historically, with Figures as big as the Life, and by the ablest Hands.

*The SACRISTY.*

IN order to give you the best Idea I can of the Beauty of the Apartments in general, I shall present you with as complete a Description as I am able of the Sacristy, and of one of the Cielings of the Church, by way of Specimen ; which, I presume, will be enough to satisfy those that are not extremely curious ; and sufficient to excite those that are, to endeavour to be more amply informed.

The Pictures that adorn this noble Room, as well as many others in the Palace, are certainly extremely fine ; for Part of them were bought in *Italy* ; and all of them were chosen by that great *Spanish* Painter *Diego Velazquez* ; by whose Direction also they were placed in the Order which they stand in at present : Which Order I shall observe, when I come to describe them.

The Two most capital in this Room belonged to *Charles I.* King of *England* ; which, with many others, were bought there by Don *Luis Mendez de Haro* Duke of *San Lucar*, when he was Embassador to *Cromwell* ; and he made a Present of them to the King his Master.

The Sacristy is the Treasury of Church-plate, and the Wardrobe for the sacred Vestments ; both which are as rich and sumptuous, as can be imagined : But what is most remarkable is a Cross of solid Gold, adorned with Pearls as big as Nutmegs, and enriched with Rubies, Emeralds, and Diamonds, of great Value. The Room itself is of a great Extent, being 110 Feet in Length, and 30 in Breadth. At the upper End, there is an exceeding rich Altar ; the Fron-

ton of which is of Brass gilt, and enriched with Histories in *Medio-relievo*. In the Middle of the Altar, there is a beautiful Crucifix, of Brass gilt, little less than the Life. And underneath this Crucifix there is a Picture by *Raphael*, representing the Virgin *Mary* with the Infant *Jesus*, *St. Elizabeth*, and *St. John*. The Landskip is extremely well adapted to the Figures: And, in the Second Ground, there is a *St. Joseph*; all which is perfectly well drawn and coloured. The Action, and the Beauty, and the Grace of the Virgin, are beyond Expression. And the little *Jesus*, and *St. John*, are charming in their kind. The little *Jesus* puts his Foot upon a Pillow, which lies in a wicker Cradle. The Drapery is curious; and the Whole is conducted and finished with so much Delicacy and Art, that it must be confessed, that *Spain* never saw so fine a Piece, of that Master. The Figures are something less than the Life. The Picture is Five Foot and a Quarter high; and a little more than Four in Breadth.

The next is the Representation of our Saviour washing his Disciples Feet; in which the great *Tintoret* has even outdone himself. It is a most amazing Piece, both in the Execution, and the Invention; for it is so exceeding lively, animated, and bold, that one would be more likely to take it to be the Thing itself, than its Representation. For the Tints are so just, the Disposition so judicious, and the Perspective so true, that the Effect is quite astonishing. You not only see the Air between the Figures; but are apt to think, that you could walk along the Pavement. Every Figure looks and acts a becoming Part, in this wondrous Scene. But the Character which seems to predominate is that of Amazement at the wonderful Humility of their Lord and Master; who, being at the Feet of *Peter*, looks upon him with a heavenly Air, and seems to say to him, *If I do not wash you, you can have no Part with me*. In a word, it is so

superior in its kind, that it will be ever esteemed a Miracle in Art. It is Seven Feet and an half in Height, and Nineteen Feet long. And the Figures are as big as the Life.

The next to this is a Picture of *Andrea del Sarto*; in which he has represented the Virgin *Mary* sitting upon some Steps, holding the Infant *Jesus* in one Hand, and lifting up her Veil with the other. The Infant is naked, and in a standing Posture, looking upon an Angel, that is dressed in Green; whose Drapery is wonderfully painted. The Angel has a Book in his Hand; and his Attention seems to be intirely taken up in admiring the Divine Infant before him, who throws his little Arms out, with a kind of Eagerness, to embrace him. On the other Side, in a principal Part of the Picture, there is a Person sitting down, and is supposed to be *St. John* the Evangelist, who sees the Gospel in the Hands of the Angel, in the same manner as it appeared to him by Vision, as he has described it in his *Revelations*. Upon the last Step, there is another small Figure of a Woman, with a Child in her Hand: And the back Ground is very well suited to the Figures.

This Picture, that of *Raphael*, the other of *Tintoret*, and the Marriage in *Cana* in *Galilee*, by *Paul Veronese*, all came from *England*. But this last stands in the Room called the *Atrio de los Capitulos*.

Next to the Picture of *Andrea del Sarto*, stands a *Christ*, tied to the Column to be scourged. This was painted by *Luca Cangiagio*.

The last on this Side is an *Ecce Homo*, by *Paulo Veronese*.

These Two also were presented to the King by *Don Luis Mendez de Haro*.

We come now to a fine Piece of *Titian's*, representing the Virgin, with the little *Jesus* in her Arms. She has such Beauty, Majesty, and Sweetness, in her Countenance, as creates Love and Respect in every one



one that beholds it: And the sacred Infant is so round, fleshy, tender, and beautifully coloured, that it is Nature itself; it is also accompanied by a fine Piece of Landskip, representing a distant View of the Country. From this Picture, you pass to another of *Raphael's*, of the Visitation of the Virgin *Mary* to Saint *Elizabeth*. The Scene which he has made Choice of for their Meeting, is in an agreeable and fruitful Valley, between two Mountains; to which Place Saint *Elizabeth* came to the Mother of God, where each gives the other her Hand, as a Pledge of her Affection. The Virgin Mother appears to be about Fourteen or Fifteen, that being precisely the Age she was of, when she conceived by the Holy Ghost. She is beautiful and modest in the highest Degree, and, tho' finely shaped, her Pregnancy is visible, as is likewise that of Saint *Elizabeth*. Their Drapery is rather succinct than flowing, as being better suited to Travelling; and the Ends of their Veils are contrived to cross their Breasts, and to be tied in so pretty a Manner, as to render their Figures extremely picturesque. In the distant Part of the Landskip you may perceive the River *Jordan*, and Saint *John* baptizing of *Christ* in its Current; and upon a very distant Mountain he has shewn you a Part of the City of *Jerusalem*; all which is finished with the greatest Harmony, and in the highest Taste.

The next that we shall present you with, is the Picture of *Christ* praying in the Garden, by *Titian*; it being a Night-Piece, the Scene is much obscured by Clouds. That Light which comes from the Angel, and strikes upon the Figure of the *Christ*, is supposed to be at a great Distance; however, it makes the Figure of the *Christ* sufficiently visible. The Apostles, who are asleep, are but just discernible. *Judas*, who is the Captain of the traiterous Band, appears strongly enough by the Light of a Lantern, which rever-

berates upon the Brook *Cedron*. It is reckoned to be a very good Picture, and is about Six Foot and an half high, and near Five in Breadth.

This is followed by the so much celebrated *Mary Magdalen* of *Titian*; near which is a *Saint Margaret* raising a young Man, who supports an old one in his Arms, accompanied by other Figures, which are as big as the Life, tho' they are only Half-Lengths; it is by *Michel Agnolo da Caravaggio*. It is Four Feet and Three Inches high, and Three Feet and an half broad. Then comes one of *Titian*, the Subject of which is, an Asssemblage of crafty *Jews* about our Saviour, asking him, whether it were lawful to give Tribute to *Cæsar*. All the Heads are particularly fine; but that of the *Christ* is thought to be equal, if not superior, to any that ever was painted. That which stands a little further on, is the Assumption of the Virgin, accompanied and assisted by Angels; and the Apostles (standing round her Sepulchre) rapt in a religious Astonishment. It is in great Esteem, and is by *Annibale Carracci*.

In the last Space there is a Picture of *Paulo Veronese*, the Subject of which is, the Sacrifice of *Abraham*.

On the other Side of the Room there is a Picture of *Christ* bearing his Cross, by *Sebastiano del Piombo*. It is a Picture of great Taste and Force: The Drapery of the *Christ* is a light Purple: The Head is extremely beautiful, and both that, and the whole Figure, are expressive of the Weight of the Cross. There is an Executioner by him, and an armed Soldier behind; the Tints of the rest are of a darkish Hue. The Figures are as big as the Life, and about as much of them is visible, as generally appears in what we call a Half-Length: Then you come to a Picture, with *Saint Joseph* and the Infant *Jesus* in his Arms, by *Guido Reni*. It is in a very great Taste, and is looked upon to be extremely valuable.

The

The next Picture which you will see, is a *Christ* in the Garden, after he is risen from the Dead. The *Magdalen* is as beautiful as possible: She kneels before our Saviour with the tenderest Affection imaginable. The Landskip represents the Grey of the Morning, but so agreeably, and with so much Nature, that it both charms and deceives you. This Picture, and Eight or Nine that were last mentioned, as they stand upon the same Line, are about the same Size, which is Five Feet in Height, and Three and Three Quarters in Breadth. There is also a Picture of the *Virgin Mary*, *Saint Catharine* and *Saint George*, by *Giorgione*; and the next Picture is of *Christ* shewn to the People, by *Pontius Pilate*. It is an excellent Piece of *Titian's*. Immediately after this you see another, by the same Hand, and held in the greatest Esteem. The Subject is our Blessed Lady sitting in a beautiful Country, with the Infant *Jesus* upon her Lap, and *Saint Catharine* devoutly kneeling and caressing him; and little *Saint John* the Baptist is employed in bringing Fruit to the Virgin, who reaches out her Hand to take it. The next Picture that you will see is the Blessed Virgin, with the Infant *Jesus* standing upon her Knees, and on her Right Hand she has *Saint Anthony* of *Padua*, and on her Left *Saint Roque*, very well executed, by *Pordenone*. These last Four Pictures are about Three Feet and a Quarter high, and something more than Five Feet broad. Over the principal Door there is a large Picture, by Sir *Anthony Van Dyck*, representing the Woman caught in Adultery, the Figures something bigger than the Life. That of our Saviour is agreeable and majestic; the Woman has her Hands tied, and looks upon the Ground, full of Sorrow and Confusion; and the *Pharisees* who accuse her, seem by their Countenances and Action to express an Abhorrence and Detestation of her Crime: The Drapery, the Colouring, the Expression, and every

every Requisite in a fine Picture, are there in great Perfection. There are Ten Pictures on the opposite Side, equal to those before-mentioned, both in Size and Merit. The first is a Saint *Margaret* with a Dragon, by *Titian*; a famous Picture. The next to it is the celebrated Saint *Sebastian*, also by *Titian*. The Figure is single, and as big as the Life: His Hands are tied, his Body is pierced by two Arrows, and his Head turns up to Heaven, with a Countenance full of affectionate Devotion. The Body is not only in a beautiful Attitude, but seems to be perfect Flesh and Blood. The Third Picture represents *Jesus Christ*, taking the holy Fathers out of Limbo, by *Sebastiano del Piombo*, and is of the same Size with the Saint *Sebastian*; which is Eight Feet in Height, and Four in Breadth. The Fourth Picture is a *Magdalen* stript of her Ornaments and Jewels, and fervent in Prayer, by *Tintoret*. The Fifth is a Saint *Jerom*, in a State of Mortification, or doing Penance, by *Van Dyck*: There is an Angel standing by him, with a Pen in his Hand, denoting the Excellence of his Writings, and the Elevation of his Sentiments. This Picture, and the *Magdalen* last-mentioned, are Five Feet and Three Quarters high, and somewhat more than Four and an half broad. The Sixth is a *Christ* crucified; and the Seventh is a Saint *John* the Baptist in the Wilderness, both by *Titian*, and the Figures as big as the Life. The Eighth is a *Magdalen*, in the Act of stripping herself of her Ornaments and Jewels, by *Tintoret*. It is Four Feet and an half high, and Four broad, which is the Size of the Saint *Margaret*. The next Picture is a Nativity, by *Andrea Schiavone*; and its Companion is that which represents the Virgin *Mary*, with the Infant *Jesus*, and Saint *John*, by *Raphael*; and is quite worthy of him. These are the last, and are Three Feet and a Quarter high, and Two and an half broad. Thus having given you a faithful Account of the Pictures contained

contained in one Room, I presume that it will be sufficient to enable you to make a tolerable Judgment of the rest, which I will take upon me to say are not in the least inferior to those which have been already described; for there is not one of the Apartments that is not adorned with Pictures that are astonishing, both as to their Beauty and Size. However, there are Five or Six favourite Pictures, which for the sake of the Curious I shall beg Leave to add in this Place.

The First of these extraordinary Productions is the Conversion of Saint *Paul*, in which the Lightning breaks out at the Top, with such an inconceivable Rapidity and Eclat, that you would expect to hear the Crack and Rattle of the Thunder. The Horse and the Saint fall astonished to the Ground; his Company and Guards are in the utmost Terror and Confusion; some flying about the Field, some trembling look aghast, and some seem motionless and dead, whilst others are throwing away their Arms to fit themselves for Flight; so that the Fore-ground is enriched with Shields, Swords, and Helmets, &c. The Whole is executed with so much Fire, that a Piece of Painting, sure, was never more animated and alive. This capital Picture is by *Palma Vecchio*, and is Ten Feet high, and Sixteen Feet broad.

The following Picture is by *Paulo Veronese*, and represents the Centurion when he came an humble Suppliant to *Christ*, and begged him that he would restore his Servant to his Health; and by his inexpressible Humility, and devout Address, as much as Painting can speak, he manifestly acknowledges his Unworthiness of our Saviour's gracious Condescension. He has placed *Christ* on one Side of the Picture, dressed in a red Tunic, with a blue Robe over it, accompanied by some of his Disciples. His Action is elegant, his Motion majestic and easy, and his Countenance divine. The Heads of the Apostles  
also

also are extremely fine. On the other Side you see the Centurion upon his Knees, preferring his Petition with extended Arms, and a religious Humiliation, visible in every Part of the Figure. The Centurion also is attended by some Soldiers, completely armed; their Postures are proper, and finely varied, and their martial Air seems tempered with Respect. Two of them are leaning forward, as offering their Service to help their Captain up: Others of them are looking between some Pillars, and are intirely taken up with the Singularity of the Scene before them. These Pillars are upon Pedestals, and are designed to express Part of a magnificent Building. There are Spectators also in the Galleries of another fine Piece of Architecture, that stands at a Distance. The Figures upon the Fore-ground are as big as the Life; and their Draperies are quite natural and elegant. There is a fine Youth standing near the Centurion, and holding his Helmet; he is dressed in white Satin, and the Figure has an exceeding good Effect. This Picture is Nine Feet Four Inches high, and Fourteen Feet broad.

The next Piece is the Triumph of *Saul* upon *David's* Victory over *Goliath*; the People came out of all the Cities of *Israel* to bear a Part in this Triumph, singing those piercing Words that struck *Saul* through the Heart, *viz.* *Saul* killed his Thousands, but *David* his Ten thousands. The King is mounted upon a fine Horse, and dressed in an exceeding rich Suit of Armour, with a kind of Crimson Scarf: His Helmet is enriched with the Ornaments of a Crown, and the Crest adorned with a fine Plumage; and he is attended by Soldiers in various kinds of Armour, *David* marching before in the Habit of a Shepherd, carrying *Goliath's* Head, in which the Wound is expressed by which he fell. On the other Side he has drawn part of the City Towers and Gate, out of which comes a Troop of beautiful Damfels, dancing  
and

and singing in sweetest Harmony with their musical Instruments: Here the Painter has displayed all the various Charms of Grace and Beauty, heightened by the most enchanting Power of Joy, and Elegance of Motion: For what Raptures, flowing from Objects of the Sight, can equal those that spring from such angelic Forms, thrown into a Thousand beauteous Attitudes, and lovely Airs, to animate and enrich the sprightly Dance? In some of these enchanting Fair you see Nature's Beauties through their thin and yielding Draperies; and, in others, the finest of her Works break forth and strike the Soul with sudden Transports; their pretty Feet, and tender Limbs, that tremulate and wanton in the Air, transmitting exquisite Delight by every Movement; and this is executed in such Perfection, that you almost hear their Harmony and Applauses; and, as a Token of Victory, one of these angelical Creatures waves a Branch of Palm. All is so well understood in this great Production, that the Grounds, the Hills, and the Distances, are so judiciously ordered, as to give the Picture its proper Freedom, Openness, and Breadth. This Picture also is by *Palma Vecchio*, and is Ten Feet high, and Sixteen broad.

Now we come to the Representation of Queen *Esther* fainting away in the Presence of *Ahasuerus*; and tho' she is lost to Sense, and in a Swoon, her Majesty and Beauty still remain. She is dressed in her Royal Robes, and, as she sinks, she leans to the Right Side, and is supported by one of the Ladies that attend her; they are Six in Number, elegantly dressed, and extremely handsome. There is also another Lady, and a Youth, who do their utmost to keep the Queen from falling. Her Neck is bare, and her Arms hang motionless; and her Body is weak and helpless, as if the Soul had left it: The retiring of the Blood, the falling of the Muscles, and the natural and graceful Manner in which she dies away, are

are expressed with the greatest Skill and Propriety. The King seems surpris'd, and rises from his Throne with his Sceptre in his Hand, as if he were going to assist her. The Persons that attend upon the King, both by their Action and Countenances, appear to be under the same Concern. *Haman*, who is the Cause of this Distress, stands in the Presence-Chamber, with his golden Collar on, behind the Throne; and appears to be affected, and to share in the Calamity. There stands an Officer in fine Armour, with one of the Ensigns of War in his Hands, whose Attention seems to be taken up with what passes; it is a Figure of much Spirit and Life. At a Distance there are other Soldiers that belong to the Guard: There is a Youth also near the Throne, dressed in Scarlet, with a white shock Dog in his Arms, which has a very good Effect.

Near the Entrance of the Salon are several venerable old Men, who have a great deal of Dignity in their Aspect. The Salon is noble and spacious, and contains the Persons that are introduced into it with all the Ease and Liberty imaginable. This Picture is by *Tintoret*, and is Ten Feet high, and Sixteen Feet broad.

The next Picture represents the Patriarch *Jacob*, when he sees the Garment of his Son *Joseph* torn, and stained with Blood: His Grief, tho' sensible and affecting, is tempered with so much Dignity, and Submission to the divine Will, that it makes him a most venerable Object. The Salon, which is the Scene of Action, is spacious, and the Architecture has a noble Simplicity. *Jacob* is discovered at the upper End of the Room by a large Purple Curtain being drawn back: He sits after the Eastern Manner, upon a Place a little more elevated and distinguished from the rest, and covered with a rich Carpet. The Patriarch's Countenance has great Dignity in it, and his Habit is plain and decent.

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His Arms are lifted up to Heaven, from whence his Soul expects its Comfort and Support. The bloody Garments are presented by Two Shepherds, the one of which brings the Tunic, and the other has the Vest that covered it. Besides whom, there are Three more Shepherds, at a little Distance; who all seem to belong to the same Company; and they all seem affected with as great a Degree of Grief as is proper for the Occasion. These Figures are finely contrasted, and quite in Character; well planted, and justly drawn; the Anatomy exact, and the Colouring such as is natural to Men that have been exposed from their Infancy to the Sun, in a hot Climate. Their Sorrow is expressed with a kind of rustic Violence; such as being ready to bite their Flesh, and tear their Hair; each of them giving some peculiar Token of his Grief. And, in order to heighten the Horrour, he has introduced a black and white Dog, enraged at the Sight of the bloody Cloaths. Some of these Shepherds are supposed to be *Jacob's* Sons; the Author having been heard to say, that one of them was *Reuben*, and the other *Simeon*; and this he has taken the Liberty of doing, in order to give more Energy to his Picture. The *Claro-obscuro* is well understood, and the Colouring so fine, that the Effect is surprising. The Author of this admirable Piece is the Prince of *Spanish* Painters, *Don Diego Velazquez*.

And the last of these inimitable Pieces is a Picture by *Giorgione* of *Castel-franco*; which the Connoisseurs look upon to be equal, if not superior, to any-thing of *Titian's*. The Subject is *Christ* delivering the Keys of Heaven to *St. Peter*. The Countenance of the *Christ* has such Majesty and Sweetness, as compel one both to love and adore him. His Tunic is Scarlet, and his outward Robe is Blue. *St. Peter* receives his Commission upon his Knees, with the utmost Humility and Submission: And the Painter has given him the Character of a Man in Years; which renders

renders him still more venerable. And near him stand the Three Theological Virtues, *Faith, Hope, and Charity*; whose Countenances are enlivened with celestial Chearfulness. And they are distinguished by their Draperies; for as the Object of *Faith* is supposed by this Painter to have something of Obscurity in it, the Tints are artfully contrived to correspond with it. *Hope* is signified by Verdure; being the Colour that precedes and promises Maturity and Fruit: But *Charity* wears something of a warmer Hue, and more expressive of the Ardour of her Love. These stand by, and animate the Apostle; and encourage him to undertake the important Charge. This Picture is Six Feet high, and Eight broad: And the Figures are very little less than the Life.

I have been thus particular, partly to oblige the Curious, partly to do Justice to the Collection; and with some View also of adding a little Weight to what I have so justly pronounced of it in the Preface. But to sum up the Whole in as few Words as possible; there are One-and-fifty Statues; many of which are vastly bigger than the Life; of which Thirty-eight are of Brass gilt. The Number of the curious Pictures in Oil is Sixteen hundred and Twenty-two; of which, Twenty are of *Titian*, and some of them extremely grand and capital. Add to this, an immense Number of Figures and Histories in Fresco and Distemper, in the Galleries; with a vast Number of large Ceilings, painted by the greatest Masters of the Age; Ten of which, with the Grand Stair-case, were painted by *Luca Jordano* alone: With a Description of one of which, I shall conclude this Article. And that which I shall present you with is, *The Triumph of the Church*.

The *Church militant* appears in a majestic triumphal Car, accompanied by the *Divine Spirit*, and attended upon by *Faith, Hope, and Charity*, and all their Train of *Virtues*. Her Countenance is beautiful, majestic, and serene; and her Habit is the pontifical,

tifical, with the triple Crown; which implies, that the apostolic Majesty and Power is superior to all upon Earth. She holds the Keys (with which she opens and shuts the Gates of Heaven) and the Holy Scriptures, in one Hand; and the Cross in the other.

The *Virtues* are represented by Groups of amiable Virgins, each of which has her peculiar Charms; among which you may perceive the Innocent, the Gay, the Delicate, the Sweet, the Sprightly and Serene, the Serious, and the Modestly-reserved.

Then come the *Sciences*, divine and philosophical, with Airs and Habits suitable to their Characters.

*Faith* leads the Van, with the Cross, and sacramental Cup.

*Hope*, leaning upon her Anchor of Security (yet animated to obtain the Crown) advances next, with *Prudence, Prayer, Religion, Repentance, Sorrow, Obedience, Humility, Fear, Gratitude, Constancy, Abstinence, the Gift of Tears*, and others, with their proper Devices and Emblems, most ingeniously adapted.

On the other Side, you see *Theology*, touching the Heavens with her Head, and holding a Sceptre in her Hand, to shew that she is the Queen of human *Sciences*, who all attend her as Ladies of her Court: There is the Mystic, the Scholastic, the Expositive, and the Moral: And as these are designed to signify the Speculative and the Practical, they are drawn with so much Judgment, that they are very distinguishable by their Postures, their Habits, and their Airs.

The *Church* being thus gloriously attended, by the *Virtues, Arts, and Sciences, Vice and Error* are frightened and astonished at the Blaze of her Divinity, and fly from it, like the Shadow from the Light; but *Heresy*, with her Heresiarchs *Arius, Luther, Calvin*, and the rest of that infernal Crew, are crushed to Atoms by the triumphal Car, which is drawn by the holy Fathers and Doctors of the Church; who, like the Apostles, are attended by the *Virtues and the Sciences*.

*ences.* On that Side of the Car which is visible, are St. *Gregory* the Great, St. *Jerom*, and St. *Athanasius*; and on the other Side are St. *Augustin*, and St. *Ambrose*; who all exert their utmost Strength, to carry on the grand Machine; and these are preceded by others (who, by the Help of silken Cords, assist the Movement) *viz.* St. *Chrysofom*, St. *Isidore*, St. *Ildefonso*, St. *Hilary*, St. *Cyprian*, St. *Leon*, St. *Anselm*, St. *Buenaventura*, and others. And these Lines of Saints unite in St. *Thomas*, who was the Angel of the Schools.

At the highest Part of the Heavens, in the Centre of all, you may perceive the Figure of *Grace*, drawn like a beautiful Virgin. She is dressed in a long white Robe, to signify her Purity. She extends her Hand to another, that meets it out of the Clouds, to express the Unity that there is between God, and those that are endued with Grace; and with her other Hand she showers down various Gifts, which are signified by Flowers, which the little Angels catch as they fall, and weave into Garlands, to crown the Triumph.

This Picture contains above Seventy Figures as big as the Life: So that, for Grandeur of Composition, and Richness of Invention; this, with the remaining Cielings (which are no less than Ten) may be allowed to stand in Competition, at least, with the grandest Work in *Europe*.

#### ALCALA DE HENARES.

*Alcala de Henares* stands Six Leagues to the North-east of *Madrid*. It is an antient Town, and was called *Complutum* by the *Romans*, and changed to *Alcala* by the *Moors*, *viz.* a Conflux of Waters. The Streets are large and strait, and the Houses are handsome. They have several Squares; and the largest is built with Porticoes.

But that which distinguishes this Place is the University; which was founded by Cardinal *Ximenez*, about

about the latter End of the Fifteenth Century; the First Stone of it being laid upon the 14th of *May* 1499. It was in this University that the famous *Polyglot Bible* was first printed, and under the Cardinal's Direction. It consists of *Latin, Greek, and Hebrew*, and the *Chaldee Paraphrase*. And, in order to render it as perfect as possible, the best Manuscripts were procured, that could be purchased; and those that could not be purchased were consulted. So that this great Work was carried on at a vast Expence, and completed by the joint Labours of Fifteen of the most learned Men in *Europe*; Three of whom were converted *Jews*. And, notwithstanding the great Numbers that were employed in it, they were Fifteen Years in finishing it.

Here are Nineteen Convents, and Nine Nunneries, Twenty Colleges, and Four Hospitals.

Besides the sumptuous Edifices already mentioned, there is a fine Library, in which there is a great Number of *Arabic Manuscripts*, which were taken from the *Moors*, in the Expedition to *Oran*. There are also the Figures of several Divinities, which belonged to the old Inhabitants of *New Spain*, and were brought from *America* by a Frier called *Francisco Ruiz*. They are made of Shells, or the Bones of some extraordinary Fish.

The great College is called *San Ildefonso*, and is very magnificent. At the Entrance, there are the Statues of *Philip II.* and the Duke of *Lerma*, and other Patrons of the University.

The Students here wear the same sort of Habit as those of *Salamanca*; which is famous for the Civil Law, as *Alcala* is for Theology and Philosophy.

There is a fine Nunnery, called *San Juan de la Penitencia*; adjoining to which there is a kind of College, for the Education of young Ladies of Quality whose Parents are in low Circumstances. They are taken care of there, till they are of a proper Age, either to marry, or to go into a Nunnery; and they

## 82 Cadahalso. Escalona. Maqueda. &c.

are enabled, by a reasonable Sum of Money which is given to them, to enter into either State.

The Town is walled round in the old Style, with Towers; and stands upon the River *Henares*: On the other Side of which are the Ruins of an antient Castle, called *Alcala la Vieja*.

### CADAHALSO.

**T**Hirteen Leagues to the South-west of *Madrid*, lies the little Town of *Cadahalso*, in the Centre as it were of a great Forest, and in the Midst of Gardens, that are watered by a great Number of fine Springs. It belongs to the Marquises of *Villena*, who have a fine Palace there.

### ESCALONA.

**A**Bout Two Leagues to the South-west of *Cadahalso*, lies the small Town of *Escalona*, situated upon the little River *Alberche*. It is a fruitful Country; and the Town is defended by a vast and noble Castle, built by King *Roderic*.

### MAQUEDA

**I**S a small Town, about Seven Leagues to the North-west of *Toledo*. The Country about it is fruitful; and the Situation is agreeable, being a kind of Peninsula. The House of *Nagera* has a fine Castle and a Palace there.

### TOROS DE GUI SANDO.

**B**etween *Toledo*, *Cadahalso*, and *Cebreros* (which last Place is Three Leagues to the North-west of *Cadahalso*) lies the Place called *Toros de Guisando*, from Five Bulls, which were found there, cut in Stone: Each of which has its Inscription, in *Latin*, to this Purpose; *viz.*

1. To the Honour of *Cæcilius Metellus*, Victor, and Twice Consul.

2. *Longinus* dedicated this Monument to the Memory of his antient Father *Cæsonius*.

3. The War of *Cæsar* and his Country almost put an End to, by his Victory over *Cneius* and *Sextus Pompeius*, the Sons of *Pompeius Magnus*, here in the Country of the *Bastitani*.

4. The conquering Army, and the Enemy routed.

5. The *Bastitani* determined to dedicate this Monument to the Memory of *Lucius Porcius*, for his having governed the Province exceedingly well.

Of these Five Stone Bulls, there are Three still remaining.

The River *Tortoles* passes through these Parts; in which there is a Convent of *Hieronimites*.

#### TOLEDO.

**T***Oledo* is considerable for its Antiquity, its being the richest Archbishoprick, the Capital of *New Castile*, and the Metropolis of all *Spain*. It is situated upon a great Eminence; the Extremities of which, towards the Water-side, are high and abrupt Rocks; particularly on the Side of the Palace, which stands upon the highest Part of all. The Land-side is fortified with a double old Wall, flanked with an hundred-and-fifty square and semicircular Towers, the outermost of which were built by *Bamba*, one of their *Gothic* Kings, in the Year 675.

There are Seventeen Squares, and a great Number of fine Houses: The Palace and the Cathedral are the most remarkable Edifices.

The Palace, standing upon the highest Part of the Rock, commands a View of the River, the City, and the Country; which is very much enriched by the *Tagus* passing through it. From the *Plaza Mayor*, or *Socodebet*, which is circular, and built with Porticoes, or open Galleries, quite round, and adorned

with handsome Balconies, you mount to the Palace; which consists of so large a Square, that it is capable of containing all the King's Household. The Inside of the square Court, which is 160 Feet long, and 130 broad, is built with Porticoes; and the outward Angles of the Building consist of Four large Pavilions. The Palace stands 450 Feet above the River: And formerly they raised the Water to it from the River, by a Machine made by one *Juanello*, a Native of *Cremona*.

They have vast Manufactories there; for they reckon no less than Ten thousand Weavers in Silk and Cloth. And their Sword-blades are the most esteemed of any in *Spain*; their Temper being so excellent, that they will cut Iron: And their Price is proportionable to their Goodness; for some of them have been valued at Twenty and Thirty Pistoles.

The Cathedral is one of the richest and most considerable in the Kingdom. It is adorned with several very lofty Doors of Brass, and a very high Tower. It has also a vast many fine Chapels, with curious Tombs in them; particularly that which is set apart for the Interrment of the Archbishops.

Upon the Altar in the Choir there is a fine Statue of the Virgin *Mary*, with the little *Jesus* in her Arms. Her Vestment, as well as the Ornaments of the Altar, are Gold embroidered with Pearls.

In this Choir, there is a vast deal of curious Carving in Wood; besides a fine Basso-relievo, of Marble, of the Transfiguration of our Saviour, by *Alonso Berrugete*, and other excellent Pieces by that great Master. And the Cieling in the great Sacristy is painted by *Luca Jordano*; as is likewise a Picture of *St. John*, baptizing in the River *Jordan*; both which Performances are very capital.

There are also a great many curious Pictures in the Convents.



Near the great Door of the Cathedral, there is a Marble Pillar, upon which the Blessed Virgin appeared to Saint *Ildefonso*, who died in the Year 669. This Pillar is held in the utmost Veneration; and is quite surrounded with an Iron Grate, except just in one particular Part, which devout Christians are permitted to kiss; over which there are these Words; *viz. Adorabimus ubi steterunt pedes ejus.*

There are abundance of Chapels, and all extremely rich in Ornaments and Painting: And if any one of them surpasses the rest, it is that which they call *Nuestra Señora*, whose Balustrade is all of Silver; and the Image of the Virgin as big as the Life, all of massy Silver, lighted up with Fourteen or Fifteen large Silver Lamps.

In that Chapel which is called *de los Reyes*, there are the Tombs of King *Alfonso*, and his Queen; and near the Altar there is another, upon which the King is upon his Knees on one Side, and his Queen on the other, much in the same Attitude. The great Altar is adorned with gilt Figures, as big as the Life. On one Side of it, there is the Tomb of King *John* and his Queen; and, on the other Side, there is the Tomb of a King of *Portugal*. On each Side also of the Altar, there is a Brass Chair gilt, and embellished with Figures in Basso-relievo.

Having already said, that this was one of the richest Churches in *Spain*, I shall now take notice of a few Particulars of its immense Treasures. That Chapel which is called *el Sagrario*, has Fifteen large Cabinets, filled with a prodigious Quantity of Gold and Silver wrought Plate, such as Crosses, Mitres, Croziers, &c. besides Twelve Silver Candlesticks that stand without, each above Six Feet high, large Collars of solid Gold, set with Pearls and precious Stones, besides Bracelets, and an Imperial Crown, for the Virgin, enriched with vast large Diamonds, and other precious Stones; the Gold of which alone

weighs Fifteen Pounds. The Tabernacle, in which they carry the holy Sacrament upon the greatest Festivals, is intirely of Silver gilt, and Six Feet high, the Top of which is adorned with little Angels and Cherubins. It consists of Seven thousand several Pieces, and is so heavy, that it requires Thirty Men to carry it. Within the large one there is a lesser, which is all intirely of massy Gold, and the first Specimen of that Metal that was brought from the *West-Indies*. This is enriched also with a vast Quantity of precious Stones, and in this they place the Sacrament: Nor are the sacred Vessels, which are made use of at the Altar, less rich and splendid; for Emeralds, Diamonds, and Rubies, blaze in every Part: There also is a rich and valuable Relic, which was presented to the Church by Saint *Louis* King of *France*. They shew you also another large Tabernacle of Silver, adorned with Figures, in which they carry the Sacrament upon *Holy Thursday*. There is also a Priest's Cope, which is embroidered with Pearls as large as *Spanish* Nuts, and Two Mitres set with Diamonds and Rubies. You see there too a Basso-relievo, intirely of Gold, representing the Virgin presenting her Infant Son to Saint *John* the Baptist, and to Saint *Joseph*; but the Blessed Virgin sits upon a Rock of precious Stones, where there is a Diamond as large as a Pigeon's Egg; and towards the Bottom of this Basso-relievo there is an Adoration, consisting of Five Figures, produced by an artful Assortment of precious Stones. There is also a curious Bible wrote upon Parchment, which was illuminated with fine Paintings heightened with Gold, by Saint *Luke*: This also was a Present from Saint *Louis*. King *Philip* the Second was so desirous of having it to enrich the *Escorial* with, that he offered an intire Town to the Chapter of *Toledo* for it, tho' without being able to obtain it. The Revenue of the Archbishop is computed at Three hundred and Sixty-six thousand

thousand Crowns; and that of his Clergy, at Four hundred thousand. This Prelate is Primate of *Spain*, Chancellor of *Castile*, and Counsellor of State: He has the Prerogative of speaking first after the King, whether it be in the King's Council, or in the Assembly of the States. He possesses Seventeen Towns besides Villages; but the Archbishop of *Braga* in *Portugal* disputes the Primacy with him, a Point which probably will never be settled. To answer the Charges incident to the Cathedral, they have an Income of One hundred thousand Crowns *per Annum*.

Near the Cathedral is the Archbishop's Palace, which is very antient, magnificent, and grand. They have Thirty-eight Religious Houses, in many of which there are fine Pictures, and other Curiosities: In the Convent called *San Juan de los Reyes*, there is a very spacious and handsome Church, full of Orange, Lemon, and Pomegranate Trees, intermixed with Jasmins and Myrtles, in square Cafes; and these form a sweet and agreeable Walk up to the Altar; and behind these Trees they have concealed Aviaries, with a thousand charming Singing-birds.

This City is honoured with an University, and a fine Library: It contains Twenty-seven Parish Churches, besides Twenty-eight Hospitals, among which there is one for Foundlings. The Town-house also has its Merit. You may pass the *Tagus* over Three Bridges, Two of which are very long and high, being placed where the Bed of the River is very deep; the Sides of which also are abrupt and rocky. The Air is dry and pure, it seldom raining in these Parts; and the Gentlemen and Ladies are reputed to have the most Wit of any in *Spain*.

## O C A Ñ A.

UPON the South-side of the *Tagus*, about Eight Leagues to the North-east of *Toledo*, lies the Town of *Ocaña*, which is famous for its excellent

cellent Wine and Oil, and curious white Earthen-ware.

ARANJUEZ.

**I**F the *Escorial* is rich and magnificent, or, in one Word, if it is a Miracle in Art, *Aranjuez* must be allowed to be a Miracle in Nature. This charming Place is Seven Leagues to the South-east of *Madrid*, and Six to the North-east of *Toledo*; and is situated in a Peninsula, which is formed by the Conflux of the Rivers *Tagus* and *Xarama*, which you pass over Two very handsome wooden Bridges. Those Rivers have been joined by a Canal, by which the Situation is rendered a complete Island. *Philip* the Third took notice of the many natural Beauties of the Situation, and was the first that improved them; and to which there has been added such a Number of Gardens, Fountains, Parterres, Grottoes, and Cascades, as renders it without Dispute the most agreeable Place in all *Spain*. It is in the Middle of a fine Plain, of Four or Five Leagues Extent, diversified with easy Risings, and enriched with charming Forests, full of Stags, wild Boars, and every Kind of noble Game; and not long ago there were Two or Three hundred Camels among them, which, upon Occasion, were made use of. When you approach the Place, you pass the *Tagus* by a Bridge, from whence you discover the grand Plantations of high Elms, which shelter and adorn the Palace. First, you enter into a large Park, which is embellished with fine Lawns and Ridings. The grand Avenue is a League in Length, and shaded all the Way by fine tall Trees; it is exactly strait, and wide enough to admit of Four Coaches a-breast: A great Number of Walks meet in this as their Centre, and form a Star.

Upon passing the Canal you enter the Garden, which is surrounded by the Rivers and Canal; on the Sides of which there are agreeable Terras-walks,  
upon

upon which, at proper Distances, there are pretty little Galleries that project over the River, contrived either for Fishing or Repose. The Water from these Rivers, being skilfully conducted to the Roots of the Trees, makes them flourish extremely, and improves the Verdure, and preserves it: Nor is it of less Advantage to the Fruit; for it is looked upon to be equal to any in the Kingdom. Every Ornament that is becoming of a Royal Garden, has a Place in this: And as for Fountains adorned with Figures in Brass and Marble, they are without Number, and their *Jets-d'eau* throw the Water very high.

In the Fountain of *Diana* she is represented upon an Eminence, and surrounded by Dogs, Stags, and other Animals, which may properly accompany a Divinity of her Taste and Disposition. They all pour out Streams of Water into the Bason, at the Extremities of which there are Eight Ships cut out in Myrtle, and manned with little *Cupids*, who, in Return, spout Water at the Animals.

#### *The FOUNTAIN of MOUNT HELICON.*

*Mount Helicon* rises in the Middle of a large Piece of Water; upon which you see *Apollo*, and the *Muses*, accompanied by *Pegasus*, who produces the Fountain *Hippocrene*, by striking the Rock with his Hoof. Vast Numbers of *Jets-d'eau* play from the Surface of the Water, in various Figures, and in various Directions.

A little farther on, you meet with the Fountain of *Ganymede*; which represents this beautiful Youth carried up to *Olympus* by *Jupiter* in the Form of an Eagle. Other Parts of the Fountain are adorned by *Mars*, *Hercules*, and other Deities. The Fountain of *Harpyes* is also reckoned among the good ones; they throw Torrents of Water upon the Figure of a Youth that sits in a great Shell in the Centre of them. Towards the Bottom of the Garden you will see

see the Fountain of *Don John*, so called, because it was made of a Block of Marble, which was found on board one of the Gallies that was taken at the Battle of *Lepanto*. The Figure upon the Top discharges the Water from its Hair; the lower Basin is adorned with *Cupids*, and other Emblems. The Fountain of *Neptune* consists of a Basin, a great Shell, and the God upon the Top, with his Trident, accompanied by a *Triton*, and a Sea-Horse, who throws the Water out at his Mouth: It is embellished also with a great many other Figures. Then comes the Fountain of *Bacchus*, so called from his Figure's being the chief Ornament of it. The Fountain of *Love* is one of the richest and most agreeable of them all: It is crowned with a *Venus*, who is greatly attended by *Cupids* and *Tritons*; the high Trees also, that stand round the Fountain, discharge Water into it. As it would be tedious and tiresome to be more particular, or to dwell longer, upon this Article, I shall drop it here, and shall only beg Leave to assure the Reader, that whatever a rich Imagination could suggest, in order to render a Place agreeable, is put in Execution here. The Palace itself may justly be called handsome, and well adorned; for there are a great many fine Pictures, and fine Rooms in it; particularly a large and beautiful Salon, that is intirely of Marble, and consequently must be extremely cool and refreshing in the Summer. In the great Court, which is square, and paved with Marble, you see a Brass Statue of *Charles* the Fifth, completely armed, with Three or Four Heresiarchs at his Feet. Among the great Variety of Pieces of Water, they have one which is salt, and of the same Colour with that of the Sea. Upon the grand Canal there is a little Ship finely gilt and painted, which the King (to vary his Amusements) now-and-then sails up and down in. I ought to have told you also, that all these fine Pieces of Water are extremely well stocked with

Swans.

Swans. Among the Pieces of Sculpture, there are a vast many of the Hand of that famous *Roman* Statuarist *Giovanni Batista Moreli*; and many of the Land-skips, with the little Histories, are by *Benito Manuel de Agüero*.

TALAVERA LA REYNA

**I**S a very agreeable Town, containing about a thousand Families, among which there are many of Distinction. It lies about Twelve Leagues below *Toledo*, upon the River *Tagus*, in a fruitful Valley. It is fortified after the antient Manner, with high Walls, flanked with square Towers; which Walls and Towers are evidently of *Gothic* or *Moorish* Construction, because there are a great many Stones in them with *Roman* Inscriptions, some of which are sideward, some upright, and some reversed. It is noted also for a very curious kind of Earthen-ware that is made there, in Imitation of China; it was called *Aebura* by the *Romans*.

CONSUEGRA.

**C**onsuegra lies Ten Leagues to the South-east of *Toledo*, and is in the District of *la Mancha*, containing about Fifteen hundred Families. Its Situation is upon an agreeable Spot, at the Foot of a Mountain, in a very pure Air. It is defended by Two old Castles, the one *Moorish*, and the other *Roman*; besides which, they have found several *Roman* Buildings, Statues, Medals, and other curious Pieces of Antiquity. From *Consuegra* you go Eight Leagues to the South-west, and pass through *Malagon*; and Two or Three Leagues beyond you come to a Stone Bridge, which carries you over the River *Guadiana*, near which Place it emerges, after having for some Miles been invisible; but its running Ten Leagues under-ground, is much doubted by modern Geographers.

## CALATRAVA.

THIS Town lies upon the River *Guadiana*, Eighteen Leagues full South of *Toledo*, and Four Leagues South-west of *Malagon*. It gives a Title to an Order of Knights, to whom *Sancho* the Third gave it 1163. upon Condition that they would defend it against the *Moors*. It is thought to have been built out of the Ruins of the antient *Oretum Germanorum*; for there is a Church not far from thence of *Roman* Architecture, called *Nuestra Señora de Oreto*, just by which there is a Bridge of the same Taste, where there was formerly the following Inscription, which has been since carried to *Almagro*.

P. BAEBIVS. VENVSTVS,

P. BAEBII. VENETI. F.

P. BAESIS CERIS. NEPOS.

ORETANVS.

PETENTE. ORDINE. ET. POP.

IN. HON. DOMVS. DIVINAE.

PONTEM. FECIT.

EX. HS. XXC. CIRCENS. EDITIS. DD.

## ALMAGRO.

*Almagro* lies Seven Leagues to the South-east of *Calatrava*, and tho' it be but a small Town, it has some handsome Streets in it, having been embellished by the Masters of the Order of *Calatrava*, with Palaces, and other Buildings, when they made it their Residence; but the chief Reason why I have given it a Place here is, upon account of a medicinal Fountain called *Nava*, which is good for the Stone, the Colic, the Pleurisy, and other Disorders; for I consider a Remedy for any Disorder, that human Nature is subject to, as such a Blessing, as does not only deserve to be mentioned, but to be recorded with the utmost Thankfulness; and it is this

Considera-



Consideration that has induced me to take notice of so many salutiferous mineral Waters.

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*The Province of Estremadura.*

**T**HIS was formerly a distinct Province; but it has been made a Part of *New Castile* above an hundred Years ago.

P U E N T E D E L A R Ç O B I S P O

**I**S a Town upon the North Side of the River *Tagus*; which you pass upon a fine Bridge, built with large square Stones, which are extremely hard. They have there also a considerable Manufactory of Glass. The Town lies 50 Miles below *Toledo*.

A L M A R A Z.

**T**Hirty-three Miles down the *Tagus* lies the Town of *Almaraz*. The River, in this Place, passes between Two Mountains; and its Bed is extremely deep; in which they have built a Bridge of Three Arches, which are so remarkably high, as to be thought worthy the Notice of all Travellers.

L A V E R A D E P L A S E N C I A.

**T**HIS Place so called is noted for being one of the most fertile, romantic, and agreeable Spots, in all *Spain*: And no doubt was thought so by the Emperor *Charles V.* and his Friends; for he preferred this to all other Places in his Dominions, when he retired from the World; and passed the Remainder of his Days in it, in the Monastery of *St. Just*.

What is properly called the *Vera* is a Valley, or rather a Country of Mountains and Valleys, watered by Ten thousand Rivulets and Springs; which enrich numberless enameled Meads, accompanied by Woods  
of

of Fruit-trees upon the rising Grounds ; whose Fruits are not only exquisite, but of every valuable Kind. Nor is it an inconsiderable Space that Nature has been so particularly kind to ; for it extends no less than Twelve Leagues in Length, and Three in Breadth : In which Compass, there are no less than Seventeen Towns and Villages, extremely full of Inhabitants. The Rivulets, the refreshing Breezes from the Mountains, and the cool Shade in the Woods and Groves, must render that a most delightful Summer Retreat, where every Sense is regaled with the most exquisite Gratifications they are capable of receiving.

And, to do Justice to these Parts, there is another of these Paradises not far from the above-mentioned, nor less agreeable and rich. It is Nine Leagues in Length ; and reaches from the City of *Plasencia* to a Place called *Puerto de Tornavacas* ; which lies to the North-west.

#### PLASENCIA.

*Plasencia* lies Twenty Miles to the North of *Almaraz*. It is a handsome City, and the Capital of the Province of *Estremadura* ; and was built by *Alfonso IX.* about the Year 1170. It is fortified after the antient Manner, with very high Walls, flanked by 72 Towers. It has Seven Gates, Seven Squares, and as many public Fountains ; and Three Bridges over the River *Xerte*. Its Environs are full of Gardens, and agreeable Plantations.

#### CORIA.

About Ten Leagues full West of *Plasencia*, is the City of *Coria* : Which has nothing worth taking notice of, except its Cathedral. But, at a very little Distance from it, there is something that is extremely singular ; *viz.* A River without a Bridge, and a large Bridge without a River. This was occasioned by an Earthquake ; which was so violent, as to throw the River into another Chanel.

## BEJAR

**I**S the Capital of a Duchy ; and lies about Five or Six Leagues to the North-east of *Coria*. It is very much celebrated, upon account of its Baths, and a wonderful Lake which is near it ; which not only abounds in excellent Fish, but has the Property, it seems, of foretelling Storms and Rain ; by such Bellowing and Roaring, as may be heard Fifteen Miles off. It is situated in a very agreeable Valley, between high Mountains, that are always covered with Snow ; which is of great Use to the Country, in cooling their Liquors.

There are also Two Fountains, so near each other, that they seem to come from the same Source ; one of which is hot, and the other is cold ; and different Disorders are cured, by drinking of the one, and by bathing in the other.

There are large Forests near *Bejar*, and Plenty of Game.

## ALCANTARA.

**T**HIS Town gives a Title to an Order of Knights ; and is remarkable for its extraordinary Bridge over the River *Tagus* ; which runs in so deep a Channel at this Place, that the Two middle Arches, which are higher than any of the other Four, are 207 Feet high. It is 670 in Length, and 28 in Breadth. It is built of a durable Sort of Stone ; each Piece of which is Four Feet in Length, and Two in Depth or Thickness. On each Side of one of the Arches, there is the following Inscription, which shews it to have been built in the Reign of *Trajan* :

IMP. CAESARI. D. NERVAE. F.  
NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG.  
GERM. DACICO.  
PONT. MAX. TRIB. POTEST. VIII.  
IMP. VI. COS. V. P. P.

Formerly

Formerly there were Four Pieces of Marble fixed in the Walls of the Bridge ; in each of which there was an Inscription, containing the Names of the several Towns and Districts that contributed towards the Expence of making the Bridge. Three of those Marble Tables are lost ; but the Fourth remains, and has the following Inscription ;

MVNICIPIA.  
 PROVINCIAE. LVSITAN.  
 STIPE. CONFLATA.  
 QVAE. OPVS.  
 PONTIS. PERFECERVNT.  
 IGAEDITANI  
 LANCIENSES. OPIDANI.  
 TALORI.  
 INTERAMNIENSES.  
 COLARNI.  
 LAOCIENSES. TRANSCVDANI.  
 ARAVI.  
 MEIDVBRIGENSES.  
 ARABRIGENSES.  
 BANIENSES.  
 PAESVRES.

At the Entrance of the Bridge; there is a small Temple, cut in the Rock by the same Person that built the Bridge. The Roof or Covering of this Temple consists of Two large Stones. There is an Inscription in the Temple, to the following Effect : “ It  
 “ is reasonable to imagine, that every one that passes  
 “ this Way would be glad to know the Name of the  
 “ Person that built this Bridge and Temple ; and  
 “ with what Intent they were made, by cutting into  
 “ this Rock of the *Tagus*, full of the Majesty of the  
 “ Gods and of *Cæsar*, and where Art shewed herself  
 “ superior to the tough and stubborn Matter that re-  
 “ sisted her. Know then, that it was that noble Ar-  
 “ chitect

## Alhange. Truxillo. Guadalupe. 97

“ architect *Lacer*, who built this Bridge; which will  
“ last as long as the World. *Lacer*, having finished  
“ this noble Bridge, made and dedicated this new  
“ Temple, with Sacrifices, to the Gods, in hopes of  
“ of rendering them propitious to him, for having  
“ honoured them after this manner. This Temple  
“ he dedicated to the Gods of *Rome*, and to *Cæsar*;  
“ looking upon himself to have been extremely for-  
“ tunate, in having been able to make so just and  
“ proper a Sacrifice.”

The Town was built by the *Moors*; who gave it the Name of *Alcantara*; which, in their Tongue, signifies a Bridge. It contains about Twelve hundred Families; among which there are some of Distinction.

### ALHANGE

**I**S a small Place, about Three or Four Leagues North of *Merida* (a City upon the River *Guadiana*); and tho' it stands upon an Eminence, there is a Castle still above it; which is built upon a Rock, and is so well fortified by Art, and so inaccessible by Nature, that it is looked upon to be impregnable. This appears to have been a Work of the *Romans*, by several Inscriptions, which were found there.

### TRUXILLO.

**T**HIS City is considerable for its Antiquity. It lies among the Mountains, Ten Leagues North-east of *Merida*. It is built upon the Side of an Hill, the Top of which is an hard Rock; upon which there is a Castle, which the Antiquaries take to be the *Turris Julii*, built by *Julius Cæsar*.

### GUADALUPE.

**A**Bout Eight or Nine Leagues to the North-east of *Truxillo*, you will find *Guadalupe*. The Town is but small; and stands in a rich Valley, which is  
H watered.

watered by several Rivers. The *Romans* called the Mountains, the Valley, and the Rivers, *Aqua Lupia*. The Situation is extremely agreeable; for several Parts of the Valley are covered with Forests of Orange, Lemon, and Fig-trees.

But nothing has rendered this Place so considerable, as the Devotion which is paid to the miraculous Virgin, which is in the Convent of the *Hieronymites*; and she is called *Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe*. The Account which is recorded of the Manner and Means by which this miraculous Image was found, is as follows:

About the Year of our Lord 581. St. *Gregory* the Great sent a most venerable Image of the Virgin, with the Infant *Jesus* in her Arms (which was made by St. *Luke*) as a Present to St. *Leandro* Archbishop of *Seville*, who received it at the Head of all his Clergy, with the utmost Joy, and the profoundest Respect: This being the very Image to which *Rome* owed its Protection and Safety, upon the Occasion which I am going to relate; *viz.* Many of the Pope's Court, and of his other Subjects, being taken off with a pestilential Sneezing; their Friends, and the Standers-by, being sensible of their Danger, naturally begged of God to help and assist them: A Custom which still continues. Upon this important Occasion, St. *Gregory* carried this Divine Princess in Procession; and she no sooner appeared, than the Pestilence visibly abated; and an Angel was seen to stand upon the Top of the Emperor *Adrian's* Tomb, with a Sword in his Hand; which he sheathed, when he had commanded the Air to be purified, and the Plague to cease. From which astonishing Circumstance, that Tomb has been called the Castle of *St. Angelo* ever since. And this Miracle being performed upon the same Day with the Resurrection of our Lord, the Angels chanted forth, with heavenly Melody, as follows: *Regina Cæli, lætare, Halleluja, &c.* To which the holy Father answered,

swered, *Ora pro nobis, Deus. Hallelujah.* And this kind of Response, or Antiphone, has continued in the Church ever since. This Sovereign Image remained in *Seville*, till that City was taken by the *Moors*; and the Christians being apprehensive that it might suffer some Violence, they carried it to the Place where it now most miraculously shines. They intombed their precious Treasure; and left an Account in the Tomb of its celestial Virtues, and the Occasion of its being placed where it was, and why it was concealed in that particular Manner. It remained there 600 Years, till the Reign of *Alonso XII.* and in the Year 1330. she appeared to one *Gil*, a Cow-keeper of *Caceres* (a small Town, Seven Leagues South-east of *Alcantara*, upon the River *Tagus*) commanding him, that he should acquaint the Clergy with what he had seen; and that it was her Will and Pleasure, that they should open the Place where she lay, and take her out. And the Truth of the Cow-keeper's Relation being supported by Miracles, Tradition, and other excellent Proofs; the Virgin's Orders were executed with general Applause: And they immediately erected an Altar; where she was worshiped: And King *Alonso*, being informed of the miraculous Discovery, built our Blessed Lady a Church, and endowed it.

Some of the Buildings of the Town of *Guadalupe* being begun much about the same time, upon the Banks of the River, they multiplied by degrees; and at present there are about Six hundred Families. They have Five-and-twenty Fountains in the Town: And the Vale is watered by Five Rivers; of which the *Guadalupe* is one.

Don *Juan I.* King of *Castile*, gave this Sanctuary to the Religious *Hieronymites*; who are so well provided for, that there is a *Spanish* Proverb, which says, *Qui es Conde, y dessea ser Duque; metase Frayle en Guadalupe: Viz.* He that is only a Count, and de-

fires to be a Duke ; let him get to be a Monk in *Guadalupe*.

The Convent stands within the Town ; and is built in a square Form, with strong Walls and Towers, in the Nature of a Fortrefs ; and makes a very handsome Appearance. It has fine Cloisters, Plantations, and Gardens, a curious Infirmary, and a grand Hospital for Strangers ; and one for Women, besides Two Colleges. The grand Chapel is adorned with an hundred Silver Lamps ; and the Altar, with a very rich and beautiful *Custodia*. Upon the same Altar stands the miraculous Virgin, with the Infant *Jesus* in her Arms. The Figures are of Wood, and of a dark brown Colour. The Virgin is dressed in a white Robe ; and on each Side there are Angels of Silver gilt, suspended in the Air. And under the miraculous Image, there are the Statues in Silver of Three Princes. The Walls of the Church are adorned with Pictures in Fresco, describing the Miracles which have been wrought by the sacred Image. The Religious are about 120 in Number ; and their Income is about 28,000 Ducats *per Annum* : But then the Offerings of the Pilgrims, and others, are infinite.

In the Road from *Guadalupe* to *Puente del Arçobispo* upon the *Tagus*, Nine Leagues Northwards, you will see a great many Cork-trees ; and a sort of white Roses, that embalm the Air with a most delicious Fragrancy.

But now I shall turn back, and go to *Orellana*, upon the River *Guadiana*, about Sixteen Leagues above *Merida*,

Upon the Banks of the River, near *Orellana*, there grows a very remarkable Species of Trees, called the Laurel-Rose ; the Flowers of which resemble those of the Rose ; but the Leaves will poison any Animal that eats them.



## M E R I D A .

**T**HIS City stands upon the North Side of the River *Guadiana*; and is remarkable for its Antiquity, having the Emperor *Augustus* for its Founder; he having built it, and given it as a Recompence to such Soldiers as had assisted him in completing his Conquest of *Spain*. He called it *Augusta Emerita*, and made it the Capital of *Lusitania*. There are some Monuments of its Antiquity remaining still.

It had a noble antient Bridge; but that was carried away by an extraordinary Flood, in the Year 1610. They have built another indeed, tho' far inferior to that of *Augustus*; who made them also Two fine Aqueducts; the Ruins of which are still to be seen.

The same Prince also completed a Causeway from thence quite to *Cadiz*, which had been begun by the Consuls, but had been frequently interrupted. And this appears by the following Inscription, which was found upon a Marble:

IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS. PONT.  
MAX.

COS. XI. TRIBVNIC. POTEST. X.  
IMP. VIII.

ORBE. MARI. ET. TERRA. PACATO.  
TEMPLO.

IANI. CLVSO. ET REP. P. R. OPTIMIS.  
LEGIBVS.

ET SANCTISSIMIS. INSTITVTIS.  
REFORMATA.

VIAM. SVPERIOR. COS. TEMPORE.  
INCHOATAM.

ET. MVLTIS. LOCIS. INTERMISSAM. PRO:  
DIGNITATE.

IMPERII. P. R. LATIOREM. LONGIOREM.  
QVE.

GADEIS. VSQ. PERDVXIT.

Among the Remains of the *Roman* Structures, there is one that looks like a triumphal Arch, and is very well preserved: The Inhabitants call it *Arco de St. Jago*.

The Environs are very agreeable, and so extremely fertile in Grain, that it is called the Granary of *Castile*. There is also extreme good Pasture, and well stocked with Sheep; but, what is more uncommon, there grows an Herb, with which they dye their Scarlet, which was also known to the *Romans*, who called it *coccum Emeritense*.

#### BADAJOZ

**I**S a frontier Place, on the Confines of *Portugal*, and the Capital of *Estremadura*; but it is most remarkable for its fine Stone Bridge over the River *Guadiana*. It consists of Thirty Arches, and is Seven hundred Paces long, and Fourteen broad. In the Time of *Augustus* it was called *Colonia Pacensis*, and *Pax Augusta*; and it is from a Corruption of this last Appellation that the *Moors* first came to call it *Bax-Augos*, and afterwards *Badajoz*. They have fine Gardens, and Plenty of every kind of Fruit: The Country is fertile, and the Pasturage so good, that the Sheep that feed upon it produce as fine Wool as any in *Spain*. Their Cheese is much esteemed, and they have abundance of Game.

#### SALAMEA DE LA SERENA.

**S**alamea de la Serena lies Twelve Leagues to the South-east of *Merida*, and Two Leagues to the South of the River *Guadiana*. In some Maps it is falsely called *Villa Nueva de la Serena*. It is a small Town, upon a very high Mountain, and supposed to be the antient *Ilipa*, as appears by several Cenotaphs, Medals, Inscriptions, and other Things which have been found there. It is defended by a very strong Castle.

*The Province of Andaluzia.*

**T**HIS is a large and fine Province, and derives its present Appellation from the Word *Vandalusia*, or the Country of the *Vandals*; those Northern People, upon their first Irruption into *Spain*, having possessed that Part of it. In the Time of the *Moors* this Province was divided into Three Kingdoms; *viz.* *Jaen*, *Cordoba*, and *Sevilla*. I shall speak of them in this Order, and first of the City of *Jaen*, the Capital of its little Kingdom.

## J A E N.

**T**HE City of *Jaen* lies Eight Leagues to the North of the City of *Granada*, and in the Thirty-seventh Degree Fifty Minutes Latitude. The City is not large, but has many good Convents, and Churches, and a pretty Square. It is well watered, and stands in a fruitful Country, and an healthy Air; it is well peopled too, and has its Share also of Persons of Distinction; but it is most renowned for being in Possession of the *Santa Veronica*, which is a Piece of Linen Cloth, upon which that pious Person procured an Impression of our Saviour's Countenance: It was brought from *Rome* by *Don Nicolas*, the Bishop of this Place, in the Year 1376. and it is locked up with Seven Keys; and it is shewn twice a Year to the People, *viz.* upon *Holy Friday*, and upon the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The *Custodia* also for the Holy Sacrament is of Silver, and is very rich and handsome.

## C O R D O B A.

**T**HE City of *Cordoba* is considerable for its Grandeur and Riches, its Antiquity, and being the Capital of a Kingdom; it was called *Corduba* and *Colonia Patricia* by the *Romans*. The Situation

is very fine, being upon the North Side of the River *Guadalquivir*, over which there is a handsome Stone Bridge of Seventeen Arches, built by *Aza* the *Moorish* Governor, in the Year 722. On the North Side, it is near a Branch of that long Ridge of Mountains called *la Sierra Morena*; but on the South Side of the River it has a vast Plain before it. The City stretches along the River, much more than it does towards the Mountain, and is of a large Extent, and affords Room for a great many fine Gardens within the Walls. The Suburbs are so considerable, that each of them would make a handsome Town, particularly that which lies towards the East. The City abounds in fine Palaces, Churches, and Religious Houses, as is usual in great Capitals; but such a Cathedral is to be seen no-where but in *Cordoba*; it was built by *Abdarrhman*, a *Moorish* King (about the Middle of the Eighth Century) who fixed his Seat at *Cordoba*. It is both magnificent and vast, being Six hundred Feet long, and Two hundred and Fifty Feet broad. It has Twenty-four large Doors adorned with Sculpture and Ornaments of Steel; and the Roof is supported by Three hundred and Sixty-five Pillars of Alabaster, Jasper, and black Marble, each of which is a Foot and an half Diameter. There is a Crucifix fastened to one of these Pillars, and secured by a Grate before it; this Image was carved by a Christian Slave abroad, with no other Instrument than his Nails. The new Chapel adjoining to the Cathedral is so large, that it may be taken for a Church; it is all incrusted with Marble, and embellished with Gildings. Near this there is another Chapel, in which there is an Equestrian Statue of Saint *Louis*; and tho' this Chapel is much less than the above-mentioned, it is as richly gilt. Just by the Cathedral there is an handsome square Garden of about Three Acres, with fine Walks of Orange-trees of a very extraordinary Height. This Cathedral

dral was built for a Mosque, and by the *Spaniards* is still called *la Mezquita*. This Structure, among others, is a noble Specimen of the *Moorish* Magnificence and Grandeur: Under the *Moorish* Government the Christians were allowed Liberty of Conscience, and Six Churches, with their Bells, paying a certain Tribute. The Bishop's Palace is a vast large Building, with a handsome Garden, in which there is a Grove of Orange-trees. The Palace where the Holy Inquisition resides is a noble Structure, and was built by the *Goths* about the Year 700. and it stands near the River. The Royal Palace is at the Extremity of the West-End of the City; it is of a considerable Extent, and defended by strong Walls that go quite round it, and give it the Appearance of a Citadel, that is separated from the Town. Among the fine Monasteries, the most noted, is that of Saint *Augustin*. The Plaza Mayor, or great Square, is very handsome, and well built. The King has also a Stable of Two hundred of the finest Horses of the Country, besides a Stud of Five hundred Mares; he has a very handsome Manege also to break his Horses in. The Beauty of the Situation, the Wholsomeness of the Air, Fertility of the Country, and its wonderful Aptness to breed fine Horses, have determined many of the Nobility to make that Place their Residence. The Environs are full of Gardens and Fruit-trees, among which there is such an immense Quantity of Orange and Lemon-trees, that when they are in Blossom, they perfume the whole Country. That Soil and Climate spontaneously produce several exquisite Fruits, unknown to us; and one of the Entertainments they have there, is to go into the Fields and Gardens, after Sun-set, to enjoy those delightful Odours. The Hills that lie to the North, branch out in so happy a Manner, that they form a great Number of charming Vales, which are enlivened and enriched by numberless pretty Rills of Water,

Water, that come trickling down them ; so that this Country also is reckoned one of the Granaries of *Spain*.

PORCUNA.

**I**N order to lead the Reader to the Town of *Porcuna*, I must first take him to a Town called *Vaena*, or *Valna*, which is Eight Leagues to the South-east of *Cordoba* ; and not far from *Vaena*, upon the Road to *Cordoba*, lies *Porcuna*: It is a small Town, and was called by the Antients *Obulco*, *Obulcula*, and *Municipium Pontificense* ; and it is remarkable in the *Roman History*, that *Julius Cæsar* came from *Rome* to this Place in Twenty-seven Days, in order to stop the Progress of *Pompey's* Sons, who a little before that Time had entered *Spain*. It is conjectured, that the Reason of its Name being changed from *Obulco* to *Porcuna* proceeded from a Sow in that Town having Thirty Pigs at one Litter ; in Memory of which her Figure was cut in Stone, with the following Inscription underneath it.

C. CORNELIVS. C. F.  
 C. N. GAL. CAESO.  
 AED. FLAMEN. II. VIR.  
 MVNICIPII. PONTIF.  
 C. CORN. CAESO. F.  
 SACERDOS. GENT. MVNICIPII.  
 SCROFAM. CUM. PORCIS. XXX.  
 IMPENSA. IPSORVM.  
 D. D.

The Inscription above, and the Figure of the Animal, are still to be seen in the *Benedictines* Church at *Porcuna*.

## ARCHIDONA

IS a small Town in the most Southern Part of the Kingdom of *Cordoba*, upon the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*. It is a pretty little Place, but the Reason I take notice of it is, upon account of the picturesque Ruins of a *Moorish* Castle at the Top of a Mountain, formed like an irregular Sugar-loaf; several Passes being also fortified upon the Ascent. It may be objected, perhaps, that I frequently mention a Place, for no other Reason, but because it has a picturesque Appearance: To which I answer, that tho' this may not be a sufficient Reason to every Reader, to many I presume it will; particularly to the curious Traveller that has a Taste for such sort of Beauties; for he will certainly think himself happy in knowing where to find them; but I must beg Leave to say, that I am obliged in Honour to produce them; for such frequent, tho' amazing Prospects, are one of those peculiar Beauties, which I have taken upon me to shew that the Kingdom of *Spain* abounds with.

## SEVILLE.

THIS City is situated upon the Left Side of the River *Guadalquivir*, which, in the *Moorish* Tongue, signifies a great River: It was a Place of such Eminence in the Time of the *Goths*, that many of their Kings chose it for their Residence, till about the Year 570. *Leuvigild* fixed his Court at *Toledo*. The Inhabitants have so high an Opinion of the Beauties of their City, that they look upon them to be Wonders; for they have a Proverb which says, "He that has not seen *Seville*, has not seen a Wonder;" viz. *Quien no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto Maravilla*. The City is very fine, no doubt, and deserves a very high Encomium; its Form is round, and its Circumference Two Leagues. It is fortified after the antient Manner, is defended by 166 square Towers,

Towers, and has Fifteen Gates; and was called *Hispalis* and *Colonia Romulea* by the Antients. The Antiquity of the Place is put out of Dispute, by the Remains of their public Buildings; some Traces being still to be seen of a Temple of *Hercules*, near the Church of Saint *Nicolas*.

Towards the Extremity of the City there is a fine Place, in the Form of a Mall: It is well planted with shady Trees, and refreshed by Fountains and Rivulets of clear Water running by the Sides. It is called the *Alameda*, and is the chief Place where Persons of all Degrees meet in the Cool of the Evening to take the Air; it is Five hundred and Sixty Yards long, and a Hundred and Fifty broad.

At the Entrance of this agreeable Place there are Two very noble Columns of Granite Marble, upon the Top of one of which is placed the Statue of *Hercules*, and upon the other, that of *Julius Caesar*; and these vast Columns were taken from the Temple of *Hercules* above-mentioned: There are also to be seen Two fine Pillars that belonged to another Temple, and these stand near the old Gate called *Puerta de Goles*, which Word may possibly be a Corruption of the Word *Hercules*. And near *Saint Ildefonso* there are some Remains of public Baths. The City Walls also are thought to be a Work of the *Romans*; and, among the Towers of Defence, that which is called *la Torre d'Oro* upon the *Guadalquivir*, is by far the most conspicuous, if we consider it, either in respect to its Grandeur, or its Beauty and Workmanship.

Among the many grand Structures which adorn this City, the *Exchange* deserves a Place here; it was built in the Reign of *Philip* the Second, and forms an exact Square, each Side of which is Two hundred Feet; and *Don Juan Herreira* was the Architect.

And not far from thence is the Royal Palace, commonly called the *Alcazar*, Part of which was built by  
the



the *Moors*, and Part by *Don Pedro* the Cruel; but the First is the most esteemed. The Building and the Garden is near a Mile in Circumference; and the Whole is flanked with beautiful high Towers, of large square Stone, taken from the Temple of *Hercules*, the supposed Founder of the City. From these Towers and Walls, you have a most delightful Prospect, of an exceeding rich Country without, and of a curious Garden within. The *Moors* have left many Monuments, and Inscriptions in their own Language, which are still to be seen upon the plastered Walls.

Your Entrance into the Palace is through an handsome Court, adorned with Porticoes on every Side; the Building being supported by a great Number of Columns, delicately worked. The Apartments are high, grand, well-proportioned, and embellished with Gilding. In that Salon which is made use of for a Chapel, the Frize is adorned with the Portraits (in little) of the Kings of *Spain*. The Roofs in the upper Story are vaulted, and the Rooms incrusted with curious Marble. And they shew you the Chamber where *Don Pedro* ordered his Two Brothers to be massacred.

In many Parts of the Palace, you see an Imperial Eagle, with the Device of *Charles* the Fifth; *viz. Plus ultra.*

The Garden is adorned with Three fine Grottoes, and an handsome Piece of Water; and rendered singularly elegant and commodious, by certain neat Terrases, that are raised upon very high Arches. You pass to these Terrases directly from a fine Corridor, which is upon the First Story; and they lead you to different Parts of the Garden; which the Eye commands, in such an elevated Situation, much better than if you were upon the Ground. And this Spot is so enriched with Flowers, Fruits, Fountains, and Groves of Orange and Lemon-trees, that, all together, it presents  
you

you with one of the most pittoresque, pleasing, and uncommon Prospects imaginable.

The Cathedral stands about the Middle of the City, It is of the *Gothic* Taste; and is one of the noblest Piles of that kind in *Europe*. The first Foundation of it was a Mosque, built in the Reign of *Benavet Al-mucamuz*, about the Year 1000. And the Architect's Name was *Xiver*, a celebrated Artist in those Days, and a Native of the Place. But it was rebuilt about the Year 1286. by Don *Sancho IV.* King of *Castile*; and finished about the Year 1375. by Don *Juan II.* It is 407 Feet in Length in the Inside, and 271 Feet broad, and 128 Feet high; and, in my Opinion, is more august, solemn, and spacious, than the Dome at *Milan*; that also consisting of Five Naves in Breadth.

In the Chapel that is called *Nuestra Señora de los Reyes*, lies interred *Fernando el Santo* King of *Castile*, who took *Seville* from the *Moors* in the Year 1248. *Doña Beatrix*, his Queen, lies on one Side of him, and his Son *Alonso el Sabio* on the other.

There is an Image also of our Lady, made by Angels. She stands upon an Altar, which is richly gilt, and is supported by Two noble Pillars of Jasper. It is taken very great Care of, and is always covered with Three Curtains, and never exposed to the Public, but upon the most remarkable Festivals.

Here are many capital Pictures by *Murillo*, and other eminent *Spanish* Masters, as *Maesse Pedro Campaña*, who painted the Altar of the *Mariscal*. In several of the old Chapels you will find some Pictures by *El Divino Morales*.

In the Chapel of the Conception, there is a Statue of *San Hermenegild*; and the Image of the Conception, by *Juan Martinez Montañes*. *Alonso Vasquez* painted the Altar-piece of *San Isidoro*. Here are Statues also by the Hand of *Geronimo Hernandez*. The

Statues

Statues of the Evangelists, and Doctors of the Church, which stand in the Chapel of the *Sagrario*, are by the Hand of *Josepb de Arfe*. The Figures are of Marble, and above Twenty Feet high.

*Mateo Perez de Alesio* painted the celebrated *St. Christopher* in Fresco; which Figure is Thirty Feet in Height, and for which he drew a Carton of the same Size, which remained many Years in one of the Salons of the Royal Palace.

The History of *Christ* bearing his Cross, in the Arch of the *Sagrario de la Torre*; the *St. Anthony* of *Padua*, in the Chapel of the *Pila del Bautismo*; the Figures of those Brothers *St. Leandro* and *Isidoro*; as also a Picture of the Conception of the Virgin; are by *Murillo*.

In the Sacristy, there are several Relics; among which is a Thorn of our Saviour's Crown, tinged with his Blood; and a Cloth of *Santa Veronica*, with his Image upon it. And here also they shew you the Key which the *Moorish* King *Ajarafe* presented to *Don Fernando III.* King of *Castile*, upon the Surrender of the City to him.

The *Custodia*, in which they carry the holy Sacrament, was made by *Arfe Villafañã*: It is of massy Silver, and curiously wrought; and it weighs Six hundred and Fifty Pounds.

The Approach to the Cathedral is very noble; for you mount up Seven or Eight Steps; which bring you to a very handsome Parade, which continues quite round the Building. At the Bottom of the Steps, there is a Row of Stone Pillars, which are all connected with Iron Chains; which is both an Ornament, and Security to the Approach.

About the Middle of one of the Sides of the Cathedral, there is a fine square Tower, a few Yards distant from the Wall of that sumptuous Edifice. It was built by that celebrated *Moorish* Architect *Xiver*. It consists of Three Towers, and a Dome, which

stand perpendicularly over each other; each of which is proportionably less than the Base that supports it. On the Top of the Dome, there is a Figure in Brass gilt, called the *Giralda*, that represents *Faith*. And she has a Fan in her Hand, that turns with the Wind. The Ascent on the Inside of this Tower is so broad and easy, that one may go up it on Horseback. It has Twenty-four Bells, and is 350 Feet high.

Among the Convents, that of *St. Francis* is reckoned the finest. And tho' one of its principal Beauties is its fine Portail, its Cloister is infinitely more valuable; for it is painted by no less a Hand, than *Bartolome Estevan Murillo*. He drew all the Figures by the Life; and gave such Force to them, by his judicious Conduct in the Chiaroscuro, as is surprising.

In the Church of that Convent, which is called *La Charidad*, there are a great many very capital Pictures, by the same excellent Hand. Among others, there is one that represents *San Juan de Dios*, with a poor Man upon his Back, and an Angel assisting him, and endeavouring to lighten his Burden: And the Saint appears quite astonished at the Miracle; and looks upon the Angel with all that Expression of Humility, Gratitude, and Devotion, that it is possible to convey to the Senses by the Power of Art.

The next Picture is that of *Santa Isabel*; in which there is represented a poor scabby Wretch, with some People, who are charitably endeavouring to relieve him, by taking off some of the Scabs from his Head; and, the Pain being acute, he expresses it so strongly, by the Contraction of his Nerves, and the Contorsion of his Body, that there is nothing wanting to make it the Life itself, but his dismal Shrieks. There is another, of *Moses* striking the Rock in the Wilderness, just by the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes: In which Two Pictures, he has introduced such a Multitude of Figures, with such a Diversity of Habits, Affections, and

and Characters, as is astonishing. And the rest are all of the same Size and Quality.

In the same Church, there is also a Triumph of the Cross, by *Juan de Valdes*.

There is an Altar also, with the Figures bigger than the Life, by that famous Sculptor *Pedro Roldan*.

In the Church of the *Capuchines*, there are Sixteen large Pictures, by *Murillo*: Among which, by a kind of affectionate Preference, the Author used to call one of them his own; viz. that of *Santo Tomas de Villa Nueva* giving Alms to the Poor; among which there is one of those Wretches, with his Back towards you, that is Nature itself.

The Altar-piece called *El Jubileo de la Porciuncula*, is Twenty-four Feet high, and broad in Proportion; for it almost covers the End of the Church. The principal Figures are, *Jesus Christ* standing with his Cross in his Hand, and looking tenderly upon his blessed Mother, attended by such a Diversity of beautiful Angels, as astonishes every Painter that sees them.

Here is a very handsome Mall; and an University, consisting of several Colleges.

They cross the *Guadalquivir* by a Bridge, which is composed of Seventeen large Vessels. On the other Side of which, are the great Suburbs of *Triana*, where the Inquisition have their Residence.

This great City is supplied with Water by a noble Aqueduct, made by the *Moors*; and by which they brought it quite from *Carmona*, which is 6 Leagues; and at present they call it *Los Caños de Carmona*.

And, to shut up my Account with what is still more to the Honour of the Place than any-thing yet mentioned, there are no less than Sixscore Hospitals, with sufficient Incomes.

As you go up the River, a little higher than the Suburbs of *Triana*, and on the same Side of the Water, there is a Convent of *Carthusians* called *Las Cuevas*.

*bas.* They are but Seventeen in Number, and must be all of them Men of Quality; and each of them has several Servants to wait upon him. In the Church, on each Side of the Altar, the *Riberas* (who were the Founders of the Convent) lie interred, in Marble Tombs. Their Garden is as delightful as fine Flowers, Orange and Lemon-trees, and Myrtles, and Cedars, can make it. They have also fine Summer-houses at the Extremities of their Garden-walls, upon the Banks of the River; a View of which they enjoy for a vast Way, both up and down; the City of *Seville* making a Part of the Prospect.

About a Mile and half out of the City, there is a very handsome Convent of the *Hieronymites*; which is surrounded with fine Plantations of the noblest Evergreens, and possessed of every-thing else that is necessary to render a Place complete within; for, among other Rarities, they have Two vast Models, in baked Clay, of exquisite Beauty, by that celebrated Sculptor *Torrigiano Torrigiani*. The one is a Crucifix, and the other a *St. Jerom* with the Lion.

About a League from *Seville*, on the opposite Side of the River, there are the Ruins of an old Castle, of a very great Extent. It stands upon a rising Ground, within a little Way of the River. It is called *San Juan del Foratche*. The Form and Taste of the Buildings, and the Inscriptions which have been found there, shew it to have been a Work of the *Goths*.

And not far from thence, one sees the Ruins of an antient City; and of an Amphitheatre, great Part of which remains; but many of the great Parts lie in such Confusion, as if it had been thrown into Disorder by an Earthquake. The People call this Place *Sevilla la Vieja*, or *Old Seville*; but the Learned take it to be the antient *Italica*, the Birth-place of the Emperor *Adrian* and *Silius Italicus*; there having been found a sufficient Number of antient Medals and Inscriptions to justify that Opinion. And amongst  
others,

## Gerena. Almaden. Guadalcanal. 115

others, they found a Medal of *Tiberius*, with the following Legend upon it: DIVI. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC. PERM. And, in the Time of *Fernando el Santo*, the Conqueror of *Seville* (which was in the Year 1248.) this Place retained some Traces of its antient Name; for it was called *Talca*.

Some of the Ruins appear to have been the Remains of a Temple, and a Bath.

In the Spot near which many of these Ruins are to be seen, there is a Monastery of *St. Isidore*: And in the Church, there is an Altar of Alabaster, which can scarce be matched in *Europe*.

### GERENA.

**A**Bout Five Leagues to the North-west of *Seville*, near the River *Guadiamar*, lies the Village of *Gerena*, a Place remarkable for the vast Number of Stones that are to be seen there, of a most enormous Size, and irregular and surprizing Forms. How they were produced is hard to say; but they have the Appearance of being the confused and scattered Parts of a rocky Mountain, broken, and blown into the Air, by some terrible Eruption, and fallen upon the Ground in this grand and irregular Manner.

### ALMADEN.

**A**Bout Eight Leagues to the North of *Seville* lies the Village of *Almaden*; where there is a rich Mine of Quicksilver, which is worth half a Million of Ducats *per Annum* to the King.

They find there also vast Quantities of Vermilion, all the Rocks being red with it.

### GUADALCANAL

**I**S a Town in the *Sierra Morena*, North of *Seville*. It is remarkable for its Silver Mines: Which are supposed to be infinitely rich; but they are not permitted to be worked.

## ALMONTE

**I**S a Town about Eleven Leagues South-west of *Seville*, upon the North-side of the *Guadalquivir*. And, about half-way from this Place to *Seville*, there is a fine Castle, with a vast Park, belonging to the Dukes of *Medina Sidonia*.

## NIEBLA

**I**S a small Town upon the West Side of the River *Tinio*, and Fourteen Leagues South-west of *Seville*: Near which Place there is an old Castle, belonging to the Dukes of *Medina Sidonia*.

## ALCANTARILLA

**I**S a Village, which lies about half-way between *Seville* and *Cadiz*; and is remarkable for a fine *Roman* Bridge, with a square Tower at each End to defend it.

There is also near it a Building which was formerly a *Mosque*, but is now converted into a Church. The many Ruins thereabouts shew, that it has been pretty large.

## ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA.

**A**Rcos lies upon the River *Guadalete*, Ten Leagues to the North-east of *Cadiz*. It is an antient Town; and was the *Arcobriga* of the *Romans*. It is situated upon the Top of an excessive high and abrupt Rock: And Art has added so much to its Strength, as to make it appear impregnable. The Prospect from thence not only takes in a vast Compass, but such as contains an agreeable Variety.

The Church is an handsome Structure; and is adorned with the Portraits of a vast Number of Heretics that have been burnt.



LEBRIXA

IS the *Nebrissa* of the Antients. It is half-way between *Seville* and *Cadiz*; and stands in a fine cultivated Country; so that which way soever you turn your Eye, it will meet with something agreeable, such as Vineyards, Olive-gardens, Corn-fields, or Meadows. And the Painters may draw a very fine old Castle there.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA.

THIS Town stands upon the River *Guadalete*, which discharges itself into the Bay of *Cadiz*, just by *Port St. Mary's*. It is defended by a very picturesque old *Moorish* Wall; has a great many Persons of Distinction in it; and is reckoned to contain Ten thousand Families.

The Soil is extremely rich, and is as well cultivated, and planted with Fruit-trees: And it is from hence, that we have that Sort of Wine which we call *Sberry*.

They are remarkable also in this Place, for having their Granaries under-ground; where their Grain is very well preserved.

*Xeres* is famous too for its fine *Andaluzian* Genets.

CADIZ.

THE Island of *Cadiz* is Eighteen Miles long, and Three Miles over, in the broadest Part; and is joined to the Continent by the famous Bridge called *Puente de Suaço*, built first by the *Romans*, and great Part of it rebuilt by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. It is Seven hundred Feet in Length; and there was a grand Road to *Cadiz* over this Bridge, quite from the *Pyrenean* Mountains; for not only the Adoration that was paid to the *Egyptian Hercules* drew an Infinity of People thither from all Parts of the Continent, but the peculiar Delights and Beauty of the City.

of *Cadiz* were sufficient to attract Mankind to that Place, which *Strabo* affirms to be second to no City but *Rome*, in the whole Empire; and consequently must have been adorned with every kind of public Edifices, in the most sumptuous and magnificent Manner. And the Archbishop of *Santo Domingo* in his Itinerary says, that he saw a grand Amphitheatre there, besides many other noble Monuments of Antiquity; among which, many curious Inscriptions are recorded by *Gruter*, and several *Spanish* Authors; one of which, being extremely singular and short, seems to demand a Preference to the rest, and is as follows:

D. M. S.

*Si Lubet Legito.*

*Heliodorus Insanus Carthaginensis Ad Extremum Orbis Sarcophago Testamento Me Hoc Jussi Condier Ut Viderem Si Me Quisquam Insanior Ad Me Visendum Usque Ad Haec Loca Penetraret.*

There are many Parts of the *Roman* Way (before-mentioned) to the Temple of *Hercules*, yet visible, but more especially in the Neighbourhood of *Cadiz*, where it is known by the *Moorish* Name of *el Arrezife*, or the Causeway; and the Antients mention it as a Consular Work. The Temple of *Hercules* was so immensely rich, that *Mago*, the *Carthaginian* General in *Spain*, carried on the Second *Punic* War against the *Romans*, chiefly upon the Strength of the Gold and Silver which he took from thence; however, it was so plentifully supplied again with fresh Offerings, by the time that *Julius Caesar* became Master of the *Roman* Commonwealth, that he took prodigious Treasures from it after the Defeat of *Pompey's* Sons: The Figure of this Temple is upon some very antient Coins that have been found at *Cadiz*.

There are likewise some Remains of an Aqueduct in the Island of *Cadiz*, which is supposed to have been

been built in order to supply this Temple with Water. The vast Cisterns into which it was conveyed are partly extant still near the *Puerta de Tierra*, and the Hermitage of *St. Roque*; some Workmen that were digging Holes for Salt-pits having made the first Discovery about an Hundred Years ago. The magnificent Amphitheatre before-mentioned was pulled down by one of the antient Marquises of *Cadiz* (of the House of *Leon*) to build the Castle.

Other Monuments of Antiquity were likewise there in great Number, before the Plunder of *Cadiz* in 1596. by the *English*, when abundance of fine Statues and Marbles were thrown down, and broke to Pieces, by the Soldiers and Sailors, in the Eagerness of their Search after more portable Treasures. Among these, they reckon a Colossean Trunk in Armour, exquisitely wrought, and supposed by some to have been a Part of *Alexander's* Statue, which was the only one that was permitted to have a Place in the Temple (besides Two that were dedicated to the *Egyptian* and *Theban Hercules*); which Statue of *Alexander* was the same that had given so remarkable a Spur to *Julius Cæsar's* Ambition.

There was also amongst the Plunder a most beautiful Statue of a young *Bacchus*, who was the favourite Deity, next to *Hercules*, of the *Andaluzians*, or the People of *Bætica*, where he is reckoned among the Kings that preceded *Hercules*, and is probably the same with *Osiris*. *Silius Italicus* has an Eye to this Tradition in the following Lines.

*Tempore quo Bacchus populos domitabat Iberos,  
Concutiens thyrsos, atque armata Mænade, Calpen.* Lib. 3.

The City, called *Gades* by the Antients, stands in as advantageous and singular a Spot, as could be wished or imagined; for it is inaccessible on some Sides by Rocks, and on others by Sands, and well for-

tified every-where. It has one of the largest and securest Bays in the World ; and, as it is the Centre of Trade, there is a vast Conflux of Merchants of all Nations. The Place looks extremely beautiful from the Bay ; for the Houses being very high, and appearing considerably above the Bastions, and the City Walls, and those Houses too being adorned with high Towers, in order to look out to Sea, it produces a Variety that is grand, new, and elegant. But the Prospect to the Sea is still more delightful ; for there you see a noble Bay of Nine Miles Diameter, diversified and enriched with the Ships of all Nations ; their Position, Size, Groups, Form, Distance, and Contrast, producing all that is requisite to make the finest Picture ; and, were it nothing more, must be a glorious Sight. But these Beauties are alive, they are in constant Motion, and are continually entertaining you with new and delightful Scenes. Fresh Fleets are coming in, others are working to get out, the different Flags of various Nations playing in the Air ; each welcoming their Friends, and expressing their Joy at their Entrance into the Bay, by the animating and lively Report of their Cannon.

In the Middle of the City there is a good Square, and their Buildings are very well ; tho', in my Opinion, not remarkable, the most wealthy Merchants having their best Houses and Warehouses at *Port Saint Mary's*, about Three Leagues Distance on the other Side of the Bay, near which Place there are a great many good Gardens, and considerable Plantations of Fruit-trees. The Cathedral is handsome, and the Tabernacle belonging to it cost One hundred thousand Crowns. Its first Inhabitants, as far as History can inform us, were the *Phœnicians*, and they were succeeded by the *Carthaginians*, who, after a long Contest, at last gave Way to the *Romans*.

The City stood upon more Ground formerly than it does now ; for the Remains of old Buildings are still discernible

discernible under Water, when the Tide is low; for this Place, in the Time of the Antients, must necessarily have been more extensive, or it could not possibly have contained the Numbers recorded to have been in it; for in the Time of *Augustus* there were no less than Five hundred *Roman* Knights. Their immense Riches were attended with suitable Luxury, so that the Ladies of Pleasure that were bred at *Cadiz*, were looked upon to be the most elegant, gay, free, attracting, and polite, and to have understood the Art of making a gallant Man happy the best of any Girls in *Europe*; and consequently were in high Request, and extremely valuable,

About Twelve Miles from the City stood the celebrated Temple, dedicated to the *Egyptian Hercules*, where it is supposed he was buried; which Place is now called *San Petre*, and Tradition makes him the Founder of the City. In this Temple there were Two Brass Pillars, each of which was Eight Cubits high; upon which Pillars was wrote, in *Phœnician* Characters, an Account of the Sums of Money which were expended in the building of the Temple; and these are supposed to have been the true *Hercules's* Pillars.

#### MEDINA SIDONIA

**I**S a City which lies about Seven Leagues to the South-east of *Port Saint Mary's*, or *Puerto de Santa Maria*, and Nine Leagues to the North-east of *Cadiz*: It is supposed to have been built by those *Phœnicians* that came from *Sidon*, and was called *Asindum*, *Affido*, and *Affidonia*, by the *Romans*. It is an agreeable Place, and looks charmingly at a Distance, its Situation being upon the Top of an high Mountain in the Form of a Sugar-loaf, and the Buildings are raised above each other like so many irregular Terraces, which makes the Scene so extremely beautiful, that tho' the Eminence be very great,

great, you can see nothing so agreeable from it, as the Prospect of it, before you come to it; there are several Ruins, and an old Castle, still remaining. When the *Moors* became Masters of it, they added the Word *Medina* to its former Name, *Medina* in their Language signifying a strong City. There are some Fragments of Antiquity to be seen there, and, among others, there is the following Inscription.

FAB. . . GN. FIL. PRISCAE ASIDONENSI  
 FAB. SENECA. ET... ERIA  
 Q. F. PRISCA.

The Author of the *Emporio del Orbe* makes mention of a *Sarcophagus*, or Tomb of Alabaster, that was found in the Church-yard of *Medina Sidonia*, in his Time; on which was a Basso-relievo of Nymphs and Satyrs, and of the River *Lethe*, with *Charon's* Bark upon it: This, no doubt, alludes to the River *Guadalethe*, that discharges itself into the Bay of *Cadiz*, just below *Port Saint Mary's*, upon which River some Authors have placed the *Elysian* Fields. *Medina Sidonia* was one of the first Posts of Importance that *Muza* the *Moorish* General possessed himself off, after his landing at *Algezira*, in the Bay of *Gibraltar*. The great Church is extremely old, having been built by *Suintila* a *Gothic* King, in the Seventh Century.

#### GIBRALTAR

IS so commodious a Port, and so formed by Nature for commanding the Passage of the Streights, that it is very natural to imagine, that it must have been made a Place of Strength in the earliest of Times; so that it is probable, that *Hercules* may have been the Founder of that Place, as well as of *Gades*; and that from his Name the Town was afterwards called *Heraclea*, and the Streights *Fretum Herculeum*.

And

And its Importance to the present Possessors of it has induced them to fortify it in the best Manner they could. It was taken by the *Moors*, in the Year 714. under the Conduct of their General *Tarif*; and, *Gibel* in *Arabic* signifying a Mountain, it was called *Gibel Tarif*, or, as some *Arabian* Writers have it, *Jabal-fath*, and *Jubel Fetoh*, which signifies the Mountain of Victory. By the Antients it was called *Calpe*, and was supposed to have been one of *Hercules* his Pillars; and *Abila*, upon the *African* Coast, to have been the other. That on the *European* Side is extremely high, and terminates upon the Entrance into the *Mediterranean*, with such an immense perpendicular Rock, as Nature has seldom produced the like. But the Inside of the Mountain is still more amazing, in the Number, the Vastness, the Diversity, and the Depth of its Caverns. The Entrance lies more than half-way up the Hill, and is narrow at the Beginning; but expands itself by degrees the farther you advance, till at last, by the Help of Torches, you are surprised to find yourself under a Vault, of a vast Height, and proportionable Extent; which Vault, or arched Roof, as well as the Sides and natural Pillars that support it, seems at first Sight to be cut out and wrought into innumerable Figures and Ornaments, not unlike those of a *Gothic* Cathedral: These are formed by a Thousand perpetual Distillations, of the coldest and most petrifying Quality imaginable, and fill this great Cavity with an infinite Number of Objects, that bear some imperfect Resemblance to many different Kinds of Animals. At the farther End of this large Vault there are Openings, through which you may discover much larger and deeper Caverns; and it is affirmed, that there are others underneath to the Depth of many Hundred Fathom, in which some rash Adventurers have unfortunately perished. Towards the *Europa* Point there is a large Reservoir of Water, which is in the Form of a square Chamber

Chamber under-ground, that is supported by Three or Four Rows of square Pillars, and had probably been made use of as a Bath, when the *Moors* were Masters of it. Upon the Top of the Mountain there is a fine Esplanade, and a Tower, from whence they make their Signals upon discovering any Vessels at Sea. From that Place you may see Five Kingdoms, *viz.* *Fez*, and *Morocco*, *Barbary*, *Seville*, and *Granada*. And towards the *Isthmus*, on the Side of *Spain*, there still remains a curious *Moorish* Castle called *Torre del Omenage*, to defend that Pass.

#### ALGEZIRA.

*Algezira* lies at the Top of the Bay of *Gibraltar*: There are the Remains of a *Moorish* Town-wall of prodigious Solidity, which, when it was in a State of Defence, held out Twenty Months against *Alfonso* the Eleventh, and surrendered at last, for want of Provisions, in the Year 1344. It is respectable in its Ruins, and in its Castle (which is still intire); the most modern Part of which that great Traveller *Father Labat* looks upon to have been built above a Thousand Years ago, and that the rest is of a much earlier Date. Here is a vast deep Cavern, that is locked up by the Governor of the Castle: You must go down an Hundred steep Steps, before you approach the Entrance. The Cave is very long, and the Declivity is such, as to make the Descent very troublesome. This Cave leads you to a sort of Labyrinth; but the Passages through which you go, are Twenty Feet broad, and Thirty Feet high; and it is in this Place that one first discovers the Crystallizations with which the Place abounds. From hence you go into a Cave that is vastly larger, and which is filled with an infinite Number of various kinds of Figures, which reflect the Light that comes from the Torches, in a most surprising Manner: And tho' Echoes are common in such Places, it is very rare to meet



meet with them so strong as they are here ; for upon the discharging of a single Pistol, it gives you so many terrible Vollies in return, that the Reverberation does not intirely cease in less than half a quarter of an Hour.

## T A R I F A.

**T***Arifa* stands upon an Eminence, at the Entrance of the Streights of *Gibraltar* ; and, from the Coins that have been found there, the Antiquaries are of Opinion, that it was the *Julia Traducta* of the *Romans* ; but it was afterwards called *Tarifa*, probably from the *Moorish* General *Tarif Abenziet*, who marched thither in 713. near which Place was the first Engagement he had with the *Spaniards* ; whom he had the good Fortune to defeat. It was in this Plain also, that *Alfonso XI.* in the Year 1340. routed a much more numerous Army of the *Moors*, and made them raise the Siege of *Tarifa*. Its antient Walls and Towers, with a strong old Castle, are still in being. And many of their Houses are in the *Moorish* Taste. But it may boast of much greater Antiquity ; for the Tracks of a *Roman* Colony are evident, not only from the Structure of the Town-wall itself in several Places, but from some noble Fragments of Architecture, both in the public and private Buildings ; and these Evidences are strengthened by the Urns, Medals, and Inscriptions, that have been frequently found there.

They have here also a remarkable Tower, which is called *La Torre de los tres Gusmanos*, from Three young Noblemen of the illustrious House of *Gusman*, who, having been made Prisoners by the *Moors*, were all put to Death, upon the Top of this Tower, in the Sight of their Father, who commanded the Forces that besieged it : And tho' they might have had their Liberty, provided he would have desisted from his Enterprize ; yet he submitted to see his Children murdered, rather than to hurt or dishonour his Country by raising the Siege.

## ZAHARA.

**Z**ahara is a Town that lies Fifteen Leagues to the South-east of *Seville*. It incircles the upper Part of an high Hill; and has an impregnable Castle on the Top.

## HARDALES.

**T**HIS Town is upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Granada*, and Seven Leagues to the East of *Zahara*. It lies at the Foot of a vast high and abrupt Rock, which is defended by a strong old Castle.

There is an Engine, which forces the Water to the uppermost Point of the Rock; and what is not used in the Castle falls down again into a Fountain, in the Middle of the Town.

## OSSUNA

**I**S a Town that lies about Fifteen Leagues to the East-south-east of *Seville*. It is a considerable Place; containing Four thousand Inhabitants. It was known to the Antients by the Names of *Ursao*, *Urfon*, and *Orsona*. It is remarkable for having one prodigious strong Source of Water in the Town, sufficient, it seems, for all its Inhabitants; and no other Rivulet, or Fountain, for Seven or Eight Miles round it: So that when *Julius Cæsar* besieged it, he was obliged to supply his Camp with Water, which was brought at a great Distance. The *Romans* afterwards made it a Colony, and called it *Gemina Urbanorum*.

There is an University, and an Hospital for Foundlings; and a fine Church all of Marble, built and founded by Don *Juan Tellez Giron*; which Church has been ever since the Burying-place of the Dukes of *Ossuna*.

And it is worthy of Observation, that, notwithstanding there are neither Fountains or Rivulets within Seven or Eight Miles of the Town, it is fruitful  
in

in Grain, Olives, Capers, &c. And the Case is just the same at *Marchena*, a Town about Three Leagues distant from *Ossuna*, in the Road from thence to *Seville*.

And, to conclude, there is a fine square Tower, which is sometimes made use of as a Prison for Persons of Distinction.

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*The Kingdom of Granada.*

ABOUT Five Miles from the City of *Granada*, there is an excessive high Mountain; which, from its being constantly covered with Snow, is called *La Sierra Nevada*; which, by its lying upon the South Side of the City, refreshes it with cooling Breezes in the Summer, and scarce affects it at all in the Winter. Upon the Top of this Mountain there is a Lake, not very large indeed, but so excessively deep, that the Water looks black.

The River *Xenil* has its Beginning from this Lake. In its Course, it runs very near *Granada*, and leaves it upon the Right-hand: After which it receives the River *Darro*. The River *Xenil* is what the Antients called the *Singilis*; and, tho' its Water is cold, it contributes very much to the Fertility and Beauty of the Vale, or *Vega*, of *Granada*.

The River *Darro* comes from another Part; and passes through a Vale, which it enriches and adorns to so wonderful a Degree, that it is scarce to be equalled in its kind; for the Hills through which it sports as it were, and plays, are so picturesque, so various and surprising, that the Senses may rather be said to be ravished than pleased. Here you will see it force its Way thro' Cliffs, and burst impetuous over all Impediments, and rage and dash among the inferior Rocks; then, spread into a liquid Plain, grow  
smooth

smooth and gentle, and form Meanders, through the the Verdure, which it creates and nourishes. Its Banks are enameled with Flowers; and every Spot about it is enriched with little pastoral Palaces; each of which has its little Garden, with its Fountain, its Roses, and its Myrtle; and the diminutive Paradise is shaded with Orange, Lemon, Fig, and Cherry-trees, and every kind of Nature's Bounty: And sometimes Art and Industry lead this charming Stream through subterraneous Passages; which produces Beauties of another Sort.

This enchanting Vale is cultivated even to the Summit of the Hills that form it. The River, and its ornamented Banks, continually reflecting inexpressible Beauties upon each other, go on in Harmony, till the Silver Stream is intercepted by *Granada*. It passes first by the Foot of the Mountain called the *Alhambra*; then it runs by the little Square; and soon after it leaves the City, it falls into the *Xenil*.

You do not go far down that Part of the *Darro* which is below the City, before you come to a Spring, that is called *La Fuente de la Teja*, whose Water is highly esteemed, and much sent for by the Citizens, in the Summer-time; for it is not only cool and fresh, but it is particularly wholesome; as is also the Water of the River *Darro* itself, which is thought to pass through the Gold Mines which are in the Mountain called *Cerro del Sol*, or the Mountain of the Sun; for it is an uncontroverted Fact, that Grains of Gold are often found in the *Darro*; and it was from thence that it had its Name of *D'Auro*, which has since been corrupted into *Darro*. The *Moors* of *Africa* had so high an Opinion of the Virtue of the Water, and thought the Air in the Valley so full of balsamic Sweets, that, united, they could cure Distempers. And the Water of the *Darro* keeps up its Credit so far with the present Inhabitants, that they look upon it as a Remedy for all sort of Disorders, in all Animals

mals that drink of it, and call it, the salutiferous Bath for Sheep.

Its antient Inhabitants, the *Moors*, were thoroughly sensible of the Beauties of *Granada*; and not only called it the Paradise of the World, but imagined also, that this earthly Paradise was placed directly under the heavenly one. Nay, so enamoured are the *Moors* of *Africa* with this delightful Place, that it is one of their Petitions, in their public Prayers, that God would grant them the Blessing to return and possess it. Even to this Day, the charming Vale, which I have so imperfectly described, is called *Val Parayso*, or The Vale of Paradise.

From the Top of the Mountain called *El Cerro del Sol*, you not only enjoy the Beauties of this *Vale of Paradise*, but those of the City of *Granada*, and other Hills and Vales, enriched with Wood, Water, Flowers, Fruit, Castles, Churches, Villages, Convents; Palaces, and every Beauty the Sun ever shone upon, in so small a Compass.

At a little Distance from the Gate of *Elvira*, there is a fine Hospital, built by *Isabel*, the Queen of *Castile*. And, not far from thence, there is a noble Convent of *Carthusians*, in a very agreeable and advantageous Situation: In which also there is a great deal of historical Painting in Fresco.

As I have spoken of some of the Environs; in order to leave nothing of Importance untouched, I shall say a Word or two of what they call the *Vega* of *Granada*. It is a Vale of Thirty Miles in Length, and Fifteen in Breadth; and is enriched with many fine Towns and Villages, and all the most perfect Productions of Nature. In a Word, it is completely blessed in the purest Air, and the richest Soil. And, that I may not omit Two of its peculiar Products, I must beg leave to particularize not only its fine Sugar-canes, but its Acorns also, which are even sweeter than Nuts, and sent to *Madrid* as a singular Regale.

*The City of GRANADA.*

THE City of *Granada* has Twelve Gates ; and is about Eight Miles round ; defended by high Walls, flanked with a Thousand and Thirty Towers. Its Situation is of a mixed kind ; some Parts of it being upon the Mountain, and other Parts in the Plain. The mountainous Part stands upon Three several Eminences : The one is called *Albaezzin* ; which was inhabited by the *Moors* that were driven out of *Baezza* by the Christians. The Second is called *Alcazaba* : And the Third is the *Alhambra*. This last is separated from the other Two Parts by a Valley, thro' which the River *Darro* runs ; and it is also fortified with strong Walls, in such a manner as to command all the rest of the City. There are at present, indeed, some private Gentlemens Houses in it ; but the greatest Part of this fortified Spot of Ground is taken up with a most sumptuous Palace of the *Moorish* Kings : In which the Richness of the Materials, and the Majesty of the Structure, are answerable to the inbred and natural Dignity of a *Moorish* King. The Palace is built with square Stones of a great Dimension ; and is fortified with strong Walls, and prodigious large Towers : And the Whole is of such an Extent, as to be capable of holding a very numerous Garrison. Before the Entrance there is a Ravelin, with some Cannon pointed against the Town. Here they have erected an Altar, with the Figures of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*. The Outside of the Palace has exactly the Appearance of an immense romantic old Castle ; but it is inexpressibly magnificent within.

But, before we enter, I shall take notice of a remarkable Piece of Sculpture over the great Gate : There is the Figure of a large Key of a Castle-gate ; and, at some Distance above it, there is an Arm reaching towards it : And the Signification of this emblematical Marble Basso-relievo is this, That the Castle

will

will never be taken, till the Arm can reach the Key.

Upon our Entrance, I shall take notice, that not only the Portico is of Marble, but the Apartments also are incrusted with Marble, Jasper, and Porphyry; and the Beams curiously carved, painted, and gilt; and the Cielings ornamented with such delicate and bold Pieces of Foliage, &c. in Stucco, as are scarce to be conceived. One meets with great Numbers of emblematical Figures and Inscriptions in *Arabic*, and with various Works in Mosaic.

The next Place you come to is an oblong-square Court, paved with Marble; at each Angle of which there is a Fountain. And in the Middle there is a very fine Canal of running Water. The Baths, and Chambers where they cooled themselves, and reposed, are incrusted with Alabaster and Marble.

Here is an exceeding august and venerable Tower, called *La Torre Comarez*; in which there are noble Salons, and fine Apartments; and all perfectly well supplied with Water; which not only served to cool and refresh the Rooms, but was necessary also for their Ablutions. In the Time of the *Moors*, there was a kind of Espalier or cut Hedge of Myrtle (accompanied with a Row of Orange-trees) which went round the Canal.

From hence you pass into an exceeding fine Square, which is called *The Square of Lions*, from a noble Fountain, which is adorned with Twelve Lions cut in Marble. They stand in the lower Basin, all looking towards the Circumference, and each of them pouring out a vast Torrent of Water at its Mouth: And when the Water is turned off, and ceases to run, if you whisper ever so low at the Mouth of any one of them, you may hear what is said, by applying your Ear to the Mouth of any one of the rest. Above the Lions, there is another Basin, and a grand Jet-d'eau. This Court is paved with Marble, and has a

Portico quite round it, which is supported by 117 high Columns of Alabaster. In one of the Salons, if you whisper ever so low, it will be distinctly heard at the farther End. And this they call *The Chamber of Secrets*. This sumptuous Palace was built by *Mahomad Mir*, King of *Granada* in 1278.

Out of this Palace you may go through a Back-door into a most beautiful Garden, which belongs to another Palace, that stands higher upon the Mountain, and is called *Gnihalariffe*; belonging to which, there is a little Forest of Fruit-trees; and a Park, in which are confined a great many savage Animals.

This Palace, tho' it is not very large, is extremely elegant; and for the Beauty of the Gardens, and the Command of Water, nothing can surpass it. In one of its Courts, they have set a vast Quantity of Myrtles, as thickly planted as possible, under every Side of the Square. Each of these Plantations is about 24 Feet broad, and grows extremely thick, and as high as the Balconies of the first Story; at which Height, the Tops of them are cut as smooth and even as possible; so that, at the first Sight, one would be more apt to take it for a green Walk, than for the Tops of Trees: For, to add to the Deception, they have Rows of Orange-trees all along the Sides of the Plantation of the Myrtles, whose Heads rise considerably higher than the supposed green Walks.

Most of their Courts are embellished with handsome Fountains; and the Pillars of Water that rise from some of them are very high, and of a considerable Thickness; and the Water continually breaking, and dispersing as it falls, refreshes the Air extremely. The Source of their Water lies very high upon the Mountain, and is so exceeding great, that it is capable of continually supplying the Palace, and the Gardens, with as much as their Pipes can convey.

If you mount higher, you will go into other fine Gardens, belonging to another of the Royal Palaces, called



called *Los Alixares*. And from thence you ascend to those of the Palace of *Daralbaroza*; near to which there was a Mosque; which has been converted to a Christian Temple; and is now called *Santa Elena*. And, not far from this Place, there is a public Cistern, called *Algibe*, which not only keeps the Water sweet and pure, but communicates a certain Virtue to it; for, by long Experience, it is found to be a Remedy for the Cholic.

The *Mountain of Martyrs* has a vast many great Caverns in it, in which the *Moors* kept many of their Christian Slaves; and these Caverns are called *Mazmorras*.

All the Way or Communication between the Palaces is lined with Myrtle. These several Palaces rising above each other, upon the same Mountain, seem to have been contrived for the Enjoyment of such a Degree of cool Air, as would be suitable to every Season of the Year. As for the Prospects from them, I need say no more, than that they are in an elevated Situation, and have the *Vega* for their Object; but the *Alixares* has the fullest View of it, lying upon that Side of the Mountain which looks upon the River *Xenil*.

And, about half a League up that River, there is another Royal Palace, still more intire. It is in a fine Situation, upon the *Xenil*; but it is more solitary and retired than the others. It is called *La Casa de las Gallinas*.

And in the Plain, a little below the Monastery of *Santa Cruz*, there are still some Remains of Palaces and Gardens of some of the *Moorish* Princes. The Monastery itself stands upon the Foundation of one of them. One of these Palaces, called *La Huerta de la Reyna*, is still pretty intire; and has a fine Garden belonging to it.

By what has been already said, it is evident, that the *Moorish* Kings stuck at no Expence, to procure themselves what was agreeable and elegant.

On one Side of the *Alhambra*, there is a Suburb, called *Antequerola*, where the *Moors* inhabited, that were driven out of *Antequera* by the Christians.

There is also another Suburb, called *Realegio*; in which there are some very handsome Houses.

It is to be observed, that the Mountains, upon which the City is built, are so full of strong Springs, that great Part of the Inhabitants are supplied with Water from them, by the Help of Pipes. Besides which, there is a vast Body of Water, that is conveyed into the City from a Fountain, about a League and half out of Town, called *Alfacar*; which is not only in vast Plenty, but is excellent also in its kind. There are several handsome Squares, adorned with Fountains. They have, besides these, a Reservoir, which, by opening the Sluices, pours forth a sufficient Quantity of Water to cleanse all the lower Part of the City.

The Names of the *Moorish* Kings Palaces, in their own Language, are as follows: *Alhambra*, *Daralbaroza*, *Daralbaida*, *Daralnid*, *Gnialharif*, *Alixares*, *Axares*, and *Ainadama*.

Having detained you a considerable Time in the Environs, and the *Moorish* Kings Palaces, it is time to introduce you to some other Subjects, that will deserve your Notice.

The City is divided into Four Quarters; *viz.* *Granada*, *Alhambra*, *Albazen*, and *Antequerola*.

That Quarter which is called *Granada* lies chiefly in the Plain, and the Vales; and is inhabited by the Nobility and People of Distinction; consequently, the Houses, Streets, Squares, and Fountains, in that Quarter, are the finest. And as the Water is conveyed in Pipes under-ground, they have not only arched the  
Streets,

Streets, but have even forbid the Use of Coaches, in order to preserve them.

It is in this Quarter that the Cathedral stands. It is an handsome Building; but not very large. The Dome is fine, and is supported by Twelve vast Pillars; before each of which there is an Apostle, in Brass gilt, as big as the Life. Over the Door of that Part which they call *La Torre*, there is a Piece of History, in Medio-relievo; and the celebrated Figure of *Charity*, on the Gospel Side; and an *Ecce Homo*, over the Back-gate *De los Abades*. All these are by that famous Sculptor *Torrigiano Torrigiani*. And *Alonso Cano* made the Statue of the *Concepcion purissima*, for the great Altar; upon which also there is a very rich Custodia, of Silver gilt, for the Sacrament.

Not far from the Altar, is the Royal Chapel in which *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* were interred. They lie intombed in handsome Monuments of Marble; and the Four Angles of the one are defended by Harpyes; and those of the other are adorned with Saints. And on the Left-side of the Chapel, there are the Tombs of *Joan* their Daughter, and of *Philip I.* her Husband, who was Archduke of *Austria*, and King of *Spain*. Under this Chapel there is a Vault, in which several Kings of *Spain* lie in leaden Coffins.

The Sacristy is richly furnished; and, among other Rarities, they shew you the Sword and Crown of *Ferdinand V.* They also entertain you with several Ornaments belonging to the Church; some of which, after the antique manner, are wrought with Mails of Gold one upon the other: And some are in the modern Style, and are embroidered with precious Stones.

The Chancery is a Building which deserves the Notice of all Travellers, and stands in an handsome Square, called by the *Moors Vivarambla*; in the Middle of which there is a Fountain of Jasper. The whole Structure is handsome; but the Portail may

be said to be curious; for it is enriched with Columns of Alabaster, perfectly well finished. It has also a Row of gilt Balconies.

Now we return to the Second Quarter, which is called *Alhambra*, and which lies upon a Mountain called *Cerro del Sol*; upon which the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth has built a noble Palace. The exterior Part of this vast Edifice forms a Square; but the inward Part is circular.

One is conducted from the lower Town, by a fine Walk of Elms, to a grand Esplanade; at the Bottom of which stands this noble Palace. And in the Walk of Elms there is a Fountain of Jasper; and the Portail of the Palace is of the same. The Whole is embellished with Trophies and Figures; and the Pedestals with Basso-relievo's, representing some of the Emperor's Battles. And the Salons, the Cielings, and the Galleries, were painted by *Julio* and *Alexandro*, Disciples of *Giovanni da Udine*.

The interior Part of the Structure consists of a grand circular Court, with a Portico round it below, and a Gallery above; each of which is supported by Thirty-two vast Jasper Pillars, each of one single Stone; every one of which cost Twelve hundred Crowns.

There is an handsome Royal Hospital in the Square called *El Campo*. And, not far from it, there is another, which is still handsomer, founded by a holy Man called *Juan de Dios*. The Building is large, and contrived with Judgment. The Portail is enriched with Pillars of Jasper; and the Top of it is adorned with the Statue of the Founder in Marble. The grand Staircase is looked upon to be very noble; and is embellished with Paintings, representing the Life of the Founder.

Near this Hospital, there is a large and noble Convent of *Hieronimites*, founded by *Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba*, surnamed *El Gran Capitan*. There is  
a very

a very handsome Church in it, and very well adorned : On the Outside of which, there is the following remarkable Inscription, engraved upon a large Piece of Jasper :

*Gonzales Fernando a Corduba, Magno Hispaniarum  
Duci, Gallorum ac Turcarum Terrori.*

He lies interred in the Choir of the Church. He is represented in his Armour, by a Statue which is in a kneeling Posture, upon his Tomb.

That nothing may be wanting to render this Place complete, there is an University, consisting of Four Colleges.

By what has been said of the Situation of this City, it cannot but be perfectly agreeable in the Summer ; for they are continually fanned with refreshing Breezes ; have Mountains of Snow and Ice to cool their Wines ; and have at least Ten thousand Springs in and about the City. The Inhabitants are remarkably industrious : For, as they have the Happiness of being able to feed an Infinity of Silk-worms, they have Manufactories in proportion, for the Weaving and Dying of the Silk which they produce.

I shall close this Account of *Granada* with the remarkable Incident that follows :

When *Boabdil*, surnamed *Chiquito*, the last King of *Granada*, came out of it, through one of the Gates of that Quarter which is called *Albaxen*, in order to surrender himself, and to deliver the City to King *Ferdinand*, the only Favour he begged was, that he would never permit any Person to go through that Gate after him : Which Favour he readily granted him ; and ordered the Gate to be walled up immediately. And it has continued so to this Day.

## L O J A.

**L**OJA is about Six Leagues to the West of *Granada*. It is incompassed with an antient Wall, flanked with Sixty Towers. It is also defended by an old Castle, upon the Point of an abrupt Rock; which is flanked with Seven Towers.

The Country is fruitful in Corn, Wine, Oil, and Grain; and their Pasture is so good, that they make excellent Butter and Cheese. They have fine Gardens, Fruit, and Flowers; and their Hills are covered with Sheep.

But as there is nothing singular in all this, I mentioned this Place only in order to acquaint you with a remarkable Event, the Scene of which was between *Loja* and *Antequera*, which is Five-and-twenty Leagues to the South-west of *Granada*.

But to proceed towards my Point:— As you pass over a Branch of the Mountain *Orospeña*, in your Way to *Seville*, upon the Road-side, not far from *Archidona*, which is Ten Leagues to the South-west of *Loja*, you see the Rock which Two unfortunate Lovers have rendered so very famous, that it is called *Peña de los Enamorados*. The Reason of the Name will be given in the following short History:

The King of *Granada*, in his Wars with the Christians, took one of their Cavalleros Prisoner; who, for Beauty, Elegance, Politeness, and Address, and a most entertaining and engaging Wit, was so superior to the rest of the human Species, that the King had no sooner seen him, than he became his Friend, gave him his Liberty, loaded him with Favours, and lodged him in his Court. Nor is it to be imagined, that so great a Miracle of Perfection could be long in the Father's Court, before the Princess his Daughter would be informed of it; and that Curiosity should prompt her to see the wonderful Man. She also was little, if any-thing, inferior in the angelical Charms  
and

and Beauties of her Sex. And as it was impossible for such Perfections not to attract each other, and unite; this lovely Pair soon became enamoured; pledged their Faith; and endeavoured to escape to some Christian Part, where they might enjoy the highest earthly Bliss in full Security. In short, they fled from *Granada* in the Night; and tho' Love and Fear have Wings, yet Rage and Resentment unhappily outstripped them; for they were almost overtaken by a Party of the King's Horse, and had no other Means of avoiding being made Prisoners, and suffering the most dreadful Torments, but by climbing up an excessive steep Rock; where tenderly embracing, they flung themselves down the Precipice, locked in each other's Arms, and expired together. From which extraordinary Catastrophe, this Place has obtained the Name of *La Peña de los Enamorados*, or The Lovers Rock: And, to mark out the very Spot from which they fell, there is a Cross erected upon it.

ANTEQUERA.

IT was called by the Antients *Antiquaria*, and *Singili*; and lies about Twenty-five Leagues to the South-west of *Granada*. The Name of *Singili* is confirmed by the following Inscription, which was found there:

GALLO. MAXVMIANO. PROCOS.  
AVG.  
ORDO. SINGILIENSIVM.  
OB. MVNICIP. DIVTINA. BARBAR.  
OBSID. LIB.  
PATRONO. &c.

It is a considerable walled Town, after the antient Manner. And, upon an high Rock, there is a strong Castle, built by the *Moors*; where there is an Arsenal,

nal, in which there is an infinite Variety of Armour and Weapons of the Antients.

Near this Place also there is a Lake, a League long, and half a League broad; which produces a vast Quantity of excellent Salt; which is made without Boiling; for the Rain and Spring-waters, and that which comes from the Melting of the Snow, meeting, and mixing in the same Bottom, the Heat of the Sun converts them into very good Salt.

They have an exceeding good Kind of Earth also; of which they make a vast Quantity of Jars, of all Sizes.

And, about Two Leagues from the Town, there is a medicinal Fountain, which cures various Distempers; but particularly the Gravel and Stone: And the following Inscription, which was found upon the Place, shews that it was known also to the Antients:

FONTI. DIVINO. ARAM.  
LVCIVS. POSTVMIVS. STATVLIVS.  
EX. VOTO. D. D. D.

And now this Fountain is called *Fuente de la Piedra*, or *Fuente de Antequera*.

Nor is the Mountain called *El Torcal* a Subject of less Wonder; for the Form and Disposition of the Rocks occasion a most surprizing Variety of Appearances, not only of human Figures, but of Animals, Buildings, and other things.

#### MALAGA.

*M*alaga is a good Sea-port, towards the Entrance of the *Mediterranean*. It lies at the Foot of a very high Mountain: Upon which there are Two old Castles, with high Walls, flanked with Towers. That which stands upon the Top of the Mountain is called *Gibralpharo*, built in the Year 1280. by *Arraez*, the *Moorish* Governor of *Malaga*. The other Castle is called



called *Alcaçaba*, and stands but a little above the City, and is very strong in its kind; for it has a double Wall, flanked by an Hundred and Ten Towers.

The Port is rendered safe and commodious, by a fine Mole and Key, of 700 Yards in Length.

The City is populous, handsome, and rich. The vast Quantity of delicious Wines, and exquisite Fruits, which are the Growth of that Country, and are imported to *England* alone, would be sufficient to make it a flourishing Place.

## CARTAMA.

**A**Bout Three Leagues to the North-west of *Malaga* lies *Cartama*, at the Foot of a very high Mountain: But the Soil produces fine Grapes, Almonds, Capers, Figs, &c. which are all carried to *Malaga*, in order to be exported from thence. In those Parts also there are great Forests of Oaks; which, besides their Acorns, produce a vast Quantity of Gall-nuts, which are used in making of Ink, dying of Cloth, and in tanning Buck and Goat-skins. There is also an Herb grows here, called Sumaque, which not only serves the Purposes before-mentioned, but is of great Importance also to old Beaux; for it is this very Sumaque that they tinge their grey Locks with.

The Town was called *Cartima*, and the People *Cartimitani*, by the Antients; as appears by the following Inscription, which was found there:

IVNIA. D. F. RVSTICA.  
SACERDOS. PERPETVA. ET. PRIMA.  
IN. MVNICIPIO. CARTIMITANORVM.  
PORTICVS. PVBLICAS.  
VETVSTATE. CORRVPTRAS.  
REFECIT. &c.

## SETENIL.

**S***Et enil*, in *Arabic*, signifies Little Devil. It is a small Place, but has a most wonderful and romantic Situation; being not only upon a Mountain which is a steep Rock, but for the most part the Houses are cut into it. It lies about Fourteen Leagues West of *Malaga*.

## RONDA

**I**S a small City, about Fifteen Leagues South-west of *Malaga*. It stands upon the Top of an abrupt Rock; and is fortified with strong Walls, flanked with Towers; and is almost surrounded by the River *Guadiaro*; which, like the *Nile*, is vastly swelled in the Summer by the melting of the Snow. There is a prodigious Gallery, or hollow Passage, cut through the Rock, through which they go down to the River, from whence they can convey as much Water as they please into the Town, without being exposed to the Enemy: This was a Work of the *Moors*, and the Passage consists of Four hundred Steps. The Fruit which grows here is remarkably excellent. The Mosque was converted into a Church.

## VELEZ MALAGA

**I**S a small Town, about Five Leagues to the North-east of the City of *Malaga*. The Air about this Place is so clear, temperate, and soft; the Verdure, Flowers, and Fruits, are in such Perfection; and the Valleys are watered and refreshed by so many pretty Rivulets, as make it highly delightful. The Air is all embalmed with the sweetest Odours, and the Month of *November* is as agreeable here, as the most engaging Season of the Year is in most other Parts. For it seldom rains, never freezes, and is as little subject to excessive Heat.

From this Place, towards the North-east, within the Space of Seventeen Leagues in Length, and  
Eleven

Eleven in Breadth, lies a remarkable Country, called the *Alpuxarras*, from a *Moorish* Governor, whose Name was *Abraham Alpuxar*.

The Mountains are so very high near *Velez Malaga*, that one may see *Ceuta*, and other Places upon the *African* Coast, from them; which is at least an Hundred and Twenty Miles.

*Las Alpuxarras*, viz. the Country of the *Alpuxarras*, is divided into Eleven Districts, which in *Arabic* they call *Taas*. Tho' the Country in general is mountainous, it is enriched with a vast Number of fertile Valleys; and particularly in that District, which is called *Pitres*, the Fruit-trees are of such an astonishing Size, that in a little Village, called *Bubion*, a poor Woman and her Family lived in the hollow Trunk of a Chestnut-tree, and set up her Loom under its Branches.

Between *Portugos* and *Pitres* there is a Rivulet of clear Water, which comes from a Spring that is something reddish; and if you put Silk or Thread into it, and let it lie a little time there, when you take it out again, you will find it dyed of an exceeding fine Black: And not far from thence there is a very small Hole in the Earth, out of which rises so pestiferous a Vapour, that it is certain Death to all Animals that come near it.

The Country of the *Alpuxarras* is inhabited by such Remains of the *Moorish* Nation, as were converted to Christianity; this mountainous Part of the Kingdom being allotted them. Their Dress, Language, and Customs, are all peculiar to their Nation; and as they inherit the Industry of their Ancestors, they have cultivated the whole District to such a Degree, as to render it not less profitable, than agreeable.

The *Mediterranean* Coast of *Spain*, being exposed to the Incurfions of the *African Moors*, has Watch-towers, at proper Distances, from one End of the

Kingdom to the other, in order to give the Alarm upon the Appearance of the Enemy.

## ALHAMA.

*Alhama* is a considerable walled Town, flanked with Towers; and lies about Ten Leagues to the South-west of *Granada*. Its Situation is in a fertile Valley, among cragged Rocks, and high Mountains; but what renders it truly valuable, is its Baths, which are rather temperate than hot; nor are the Waters disagreeable in the least in their Taste. They are about a Mile out of Town, and they are extremely salutary which way soever they are made use of; but Bathing particularly scarce ever fails to strengthen and fortify the Nerves. The King of *Spain* has raised a noble Structure there, and made it extremely commodious, both for drinking and bathing.

A little above this Place rises the River, which is called *el Rio Frio*, and comes tumbling down, in vast Cascades, among tremendous Rocks. *Rio Frio* signifies a cold River, and its peculiar Coldness has given Occasion to its being so called. At the Spring and Autumn Seasons there is a great Concourse of good Company at the Baths, where, as at all other Waters, you will see many that come through Necessity, and more for Diversion.

## ALMUÑECAR.

ABOUT Five or Six Leagues to the North-east of the Mouth of *Rio Frio*, and Eight Leagues to the South-east of *Alhama*, lies the City of *Almuñecar*. The Port is defended by a *Moorish* Castle, in which Place their Kings frequently confined their Sons, and their Brothers, if they suspected them of any Designs against the Government. Their principal Manufacture is Sugar; besides which, they have a very good Fishery.

## SALOBREÑA.

ABOUT Three Leagues more to the East, is the little Sea-port Town called *Salobreña*: It stands upon a high Rock, which is defended by a very strong *Moorish* Castle, in which their Monarchs placed their Treasures. The principal Products also of this Place are Sugar and Fish.

## ALMERIA.

ABOUT Twenty-four Leagues to the North-east of *Salobreña*, lies the Port and Town of *Almeria*: Its Climate is so peculiarly blessed, that one really wants Words to express its Charms and Excellence. Its Fields and Meads are covered with Flowers all the Year round; they are adorned also with Palms, Myrtles, Plane-trees, Oranges, and Olives; and the Mountains and Promontories near it are as noted for their producing a great Variety of precious Stones; insomuch that the next Promontory to it is called the *Cape of Gates*, which is a Corruption from the Word *Agates*; the Hills there about abounding in that sort of precious Stones, as well as in Emeralds and Amethysts, Granates, or coarse Rubies; and extreme curious Alabaster in the Mountain of *Filaures*. And, what is also very singular, there is a considerable River that runs directly under the Town, and then immediately discharges itself into the Sea.

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*The Kingdom of Murcia.**The City of MURCIA.*

THE City stands in a most agreeable and fruitful Country, abounding in every thing that is delicious and profitable. The Buildings, both pub-

lic and private, are very handsome; particularly a sumptuous old Palace, which was built by *Henry the Third*, in the Year 1395. The Tower that belongs to the Cathedral Church is remarkable for so gradual and easy an Ascent of its Stairs, that one may ride, or even drive a Wheel-carriage up to the Top: In this Cathedral lies interred under a decent Tomb; *Alfonso* the Tenth, King of *Castile*; this being the only City that would open its Gates to him, and receive him, upon the Rebellion of his Son *Sancho*, in the Year 1273. for which Reason, *Alfonso* had such an Affection for this City, that he generally resided in it: It has an old Castle upon an Eminence called *Monteagudo*.

Among the fine Convents, that of the *Cordeliers* is much esteemed upon account of its Structure and Richness: It has a double Portico, or Two open Galleries, one over the other, and a fine Library, in which there are the Portraits of a great many learned Men.

The Jesuits Convent excels in its Plantations, and the extraordinary Beauty and Size of their Lemons. Mulberry-trees thrive so well in those Parts, that the yearly Produce of their Silk-worms is no less than Two hundred thousand Pound Weight of raw Silk. Nor is their Soil less proper for Corn; for from one Bushel they have frequently raised an Hundred. They have Plenty also of Sugar, Rice, Olives, Sheep, and all sorts of Game. They have also many medicinal Herbs.

The City stands upon the River *Segura*, and observes an exceeding good Police; for every-thing here is sold by Weight; and the Price of each Commodity is constantly regulated by the Magistrate, and made known to the People by a Placart, in which the Prices are specified; and this Placart is affixed to a Pillar in the Market-place.

## CARTHAGENA.

**T**HIS City was built by the *Carthaginians*, in the Second *Punic* War, and was called by the *Romans* *Carthago Nova*. Its Port is capacious, secure, and excellent; it is defended by a Fort, and the City itself was fortified by *Philip* the Second: As there antiently grew so much Broom about this Place, as to occasion its being called *Campus Spartarius*; it still produces very great Quantities of the same. It is made use of in tying up their Vines, and for coarse Cordage.

The Mountains thereabouts produce precious Stones, but more particularly rich Mines of Alum: The Port is secured from Storms by an Island which lies before it, called by the Antients *Scombraria*, from the Shoals of Herrings which they have near it.

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*The Kingdom of Valencia.*

**T**HO' there are innumerable Parts of *Spain* quite charming and agreeable, this Kingdom of *Valencia* in general is thought to have the Preference: It certainly has every-thing in the highest Perfection, that can captivate the Delicate, or be wished for by the Luxurious; for tho' the Air is as soft and temperate as if there were a perpetual Spring, yet the Soil is so rich, and the Sun so enlivening, that it produces Green-peas, French-beans, Asparagus, and Artichokes, &c. in the Heart of the Winter. The Country is watered by Thirty-six Rivers, which run cross the Kingdom: The Valleys and Plains are diversified with numberless Groves of Fruit-trees, which are continually bearing, and always in Blossom; and the Fields are so richly ena-

meled with the sweetest Flowers, that it would be hard to say, whether their Fragrancy, or their Beauty, delight you most: Curious Fruit-trees are so common, that they entertain you wheresoever you go. Their Garden-stuff is excellent, and their Melons are exquisite; and, what is extraordinary, they have a Method of keeping them the whole Year, and yet preserving their Flavour.

I shall take notice here also of their Mithridate, it being highly esteemed upon account of the extraordinary fine Vipers that enter into the Composition of the Medicine. They are caught by the Inhabitants of *Morella* at the coldest time of the Year, for that particular Purpose, near a Place called *Villa Franca*, which lies towards the most Northern Part of the Kingdom, about Twelve Leagues West of *Tortosa*.

And here also grows that extraordinary Herb which is called *Escursonera*, which is an Antidote against all sorts of Poison, and a Remedy for the Bite of all sorts of Vipers, which the *Valencians* in their Language call *Escursoneras*. It has been serviceable even in the Plague; it is very beneficial also in Fits, Paroxysms, and Vapours; and, if you eat the Root, it cheers the Heart, and drives away Melancholy; and its Juice, applied to the Eyes, sharpens the Sight.

There is another wonderful Herb also which is called *Eustracia*, or *Eutracia*, which being soaked in warm Wine, and then moistening the Eyes with the Wine so impregnated, it will not only strengthen, but restore the Sight to a wonderful Degree, even to old Age itself. About the Season of the Vintage they make a sort of Wine of it, for that Purpose; it has the same wonderful Effect also, if it is reduced to Powder, and mixed with your Food: And, to conclude, it cures Cataracts.

There is also an Herb called *Anagris*, the Flower of which is one of the most beautiful in the World.



There is also a Root called *Chufas*, which grows there, which is not only of an excellent Relish, but is also very Medicinal; for it asswages the Heat of Urine, and is very good in the Bloody-flux.

There are many other medicinal Herbs, tho' not so well known to the *Spanish* Physicians, as they were to the *Moors*, who did incredible Cures with them: In-somuch that, when the Government permitted the *Moors* to live in that Kingdom, there was a *Moorish* Doctor called *Pachete*, that did such surprizing and prodigious Cures, that it was the current Opinion, that he employed the Devil as a Botanist; and the Holy Office of the Inquisition made him do Penance for it. Upon the Whole, it has been constantly the Opinion of the most impartial and the nicest Judges, that no one Country is so beautiful, rich, and agreeably diversified, as the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

#### The City of VALENCIA.

THE Charms of the Country, which I have just now touched upon, will be allowed, I presume, to be sufficient to invite the Nobility, the Gentry, and the Merchant, to the Capital of a second *Elysium*.

The City stands upon the River *Guadalaviar*, which, in the *Moorish* Tongue, signifies pure; and it is still in vast Esteem for its Wholsomeness; and it is so agreeable and enchanting too, that even from its Source, to the City, its Banks are in some Places blessed with charming Meads, and, in others, they are adorned with shady Groves; in many also they are enlivened and enriched with Lilies and Roses, Gilly-flowers and Jasmins, and a thousand other Flowers, joined to the finest and most aromatic Violets in the World, called *Violetas Boscanas*. All the Approaches to this Metropolis are through Walks of Orange and Lemon-trees, and the Beauty of the Place corresponds so well with that of its Environs

and Avenues, that it highly deserves its Epithet of *Valencia la hermosa*, or The beautiful.

Besides its public and private sumptuous Edifices, it has Five very handsome Stone Bridges ; from whence you have a View of the City, the River, the Country, and the Sea. And, for Health and Conveniency, no Place is better supplied with Spring-water.

The City is very populous ; and contains Twelve thousand Houses within the Wall, besides very large Suburbs. And, in the Environs, the Houses and the Villas are innumerable.

The City is very antient ; and, in the Six hundred and Sixteenth Year from the Building of *Rome*, was given to the old Soldiers that had served under *Viriatius*. And from hence the Inhabitants were called *Veteres*, and *Veterani* ; as appears by the following Inscription, which was found there :

C. VALENTI. HOSTILIANO.  
MESSIO. QVINCTIO.  
NOBILISSIMO. CÆS.  
PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS.  
VALENTINI.  
VETERA. ET. VETERES.

And as this City was devoted to *Julius Cæsar*, it was also called *Colonia Julia*.

Here is an University, consisting of Five Colleges.

The public Edifices of Note are the Cathedral, the Church of *San Andres*, the Monastery of *St. Jerom*, the Exchange, the Arsenal, the Palace of *Cuita*, and that of the Viceroy. And there is a fine Alameda also ; which are delightful Walks, for People of Fashion to take the Air in.

The City is walled after the antient Manner, with its Proportion of high Towers. It has Thirteen Gates ; and its Circumference is Six thousand Four hundred  
and

and Forty Yards. There are Fourteen Parishes, and Forty-eight Convents; and a great many Monuments of Antiquity.

In the Cathedral there is an incredible Number of precious Relics; and, among others, they venerate the very individual Cup in which *Jesus Christ* consecrated the Wine at his last Supper: It is a Cup which is made of a precious Stone, not unlike the *Calcedonian*: It was sent by *St. Laurence* from *Rome*, to a Town called *Huesca*, which was his Birth-place; and the King of *Arragon*, *Don Juan II.* presented it to this Cathedral in the Year 1437. They have Two of the Thirty Pieces of Silver also, for which *Judas* sold our Redeemer; each of them weighs about Two Rials of Plate and an half. On one Side of the Piece, there is the Head of the Emperor; and on the other, there is a Branch like a *Fleur-de-lis*. In this Church also they are supposed to have the largest Portion of the Crown of Thorns that is in the World; for they have Six of them intire, Two that are broken, and Two that are kept separately in another Case. They have also a Portrait of the Blessed Virgin, that was painted by *St. Luke* the Evangelist; and was carried; with the Statue which is now at *Guadalupe*, in that famous Procession of *St. Gregory's*, when the Angel was seen by all *Rome*, sheathing his bloody Sword, upon the Pinnacle of *Adrian's* Tomb. And here also they have the Right Arm of the Evangelist *St. Luke*, with the intire Hand, Fingers, and Nails. There is also an Eye-tooth of the Giant *St. Christopher*, which is as big as a Man's Fist. There is the Fellow to it, at a Town called *Estrada*, or *Coria*, in *Castile*; and a German Person of Quality told *Philip III.* in the Hearing of *Gaspar Escolano*, a learned Antiquary, and of many Grandees, that he had seen a Part of the Skull of the same Saint, that held Three Pecks. The Authenticity of which precious Relics being unquestionable, they will be so many standing Evidences against

Cardinal *Baronius*, who was so rash to assert, that *St. Christopher* was no Giant.

In the Parish Church of *St. Juan de Mercado*, in the Chapel of the Communion, there is a Picture of the last Supper, painted by *Estevan Marc*; and it is looked upon to be an excellent Piece.

And in the Convent of the *Madres Capuchinas*, there is a Picture of *St. Francis* receiving the Impression of the Wounds, by *Miguel Marc*, the Son and Disciple of *Estevan Marc*; both of them astonishing Battle-Painters, and Natives of *Valencia*.

They have Ladies of Pleasure here too, as well as in most other Places: But then all those that make a Profession of their Occupation are obliged to live in a very large Building without the Walls of the Town. They admit of none of the young Lasses that are Inhabitants of the City; or of such as are not found. And those that come from other Parts are always detained Two or Three Days, for Examination, before their Admittance; and also to try if, by Christian Exhortations, they may be persuaded not to give the World such an incontestable Proof of the Bent of their Inclinations. And once a Week also, in *Lent*, they are obliged by the Magistracy to go to a particular Church; where all the Power of Eloquence is employed for their Conversion: And those that can be wrought upon to such a degree as to prefer Virtue to Pleasure, are carested, regaled, and instructed in Religion; and are rewarded with valuable Presents, by Ladies of the first Quality; and have a sufficient Provision from the Public also, either to establish themselves in the World, or to enter into a Convent. They are never permitted to go out of their Academy, without a public and express Warrant: And when that is obtained, they must go without a Veil, and with a coarse Towel tied round their Waist; which is the Mark they set on those smuggling Sirens; who, by trucking and retailing of their Ware, at Under-

rates,

rates, lower the Market, and defraud the licensed Dealer of her Dues. And they have a general Permission to go out upon the Day of the Holy Sacrament of the Altar. But then they are obliged to be concealed under their Veils, lest the Charms of female Beauty might possibly have a greater Influence over some Dispositions, than the Beauty of Holiness. Their College, by way of Irony, is called *La Casa Santa*, or The Holy House.

To conclude: The Men of Distinction have a remarkable Dignity, both in their Air and Behaviour: Nor are the Ladies less celebrated for their Beauty and Politeness.

As the whole Kingdom of *Valenciã* is a perfect Garden, every Place in it, if it were in any other Country, would be thought worthy to be distinguished with a particular Description; but, where there is such a Profusion of Beauties, repeated Enumerations would be troublesome. I shall therefore, henceforward, only touch upon peculiar Advantages, and local Beauties; and beg the Reader to suppose, that every particular Place has its Share of all the rest: For the whole Kingdom is a Collection of Ten thousand Gardens; each of which has its Orange-trees, its Myrtle, its Fountain, its Fruit, and its Flowers, &c. For which Reason also, I shall here and there be obliged to make detached and distinct Observations: And, among others (as a Proof of the peculiar Mildness of the Climate) the *Castilians* and the *Arragonians*, to avoid the Rigour of their Winters, drive their Cattle into *Valencia*.

## EL GRAO.

ABOUT Two Miles and a half from the City of *Valencia*, lies an agreeable little Village, called *El Grao*. To which Place, those that keep Coaches frequently drive in an Evening, to enjoy the Sea-breezes, and the Prospects of the Country.

This

This Place is walled, to secure it from Insults, and to defend the Shipping that lies in the Road.

They have a Key, Six hundred Foot long, built of Wood, to load and unload their Vessels. And they are every now-and-then obliged to lengthen it, and to carry it farther into the Sea; the Water retiring very visibly every Year from that Coast.

It is called *Grao*, from the Word *Grados*; viz. from the Appearance of Steps, which is formed under Water by a great Number of parallel Sand-banks, that lie before each other in that Sea.

#### LA ALBUFERA.

**T**HIS is a Lake, so called by the *Moors*; and lies about a League to the South of *Valencia*. It is Four Leagues in Length, and very near Two in Breadth. It is full of all Sorts of Fish; the Rent of which comes to 25000 Ducats *per Annum*. One End of this Lake terminating at the Sea, by mechanical Contrivances, at certain Seasons, they can let the Sea-fish in; and, when they please, they can take them, as they are going out.

The various Species's of Birds there are also innumerable; the greatest Part of which are Birds of Passage, and are found in no other Part of *Spain*. There are a great many little Islands, overgrown with Reeds or Brambles, which is excellent Cover for them. In other Parts, there are little Forests of Reeds, that grow in the Water; among which they may swim, and range at Pleasure. And these may be called their Strong-holds, and Labyrinths, to which they retire upon the least Apprehension of Danger.

That I may not be too tedious, I shall only specify Two of these various Sorts of Fowls: The one is that which they call *Flamencos*. It is about the Size of a Stork: The Body is white, and the Wings are spotted with White and Scarlet. And, as to its Form, it is a Compound of the Swan and the Duck.

The

The next which I shall mention is the Sea-cock; so called, because it has a stately Tread, and a gallant Air, like those we breed at home. It has a scarlet Crest; and crows in the Night-time, among the Reeds in the *Albufera*, where it breeds, and brings up its Young. Its Colour is blue, or black and blue; but extremely brilliant. Its Feet are scarlet. They fly slowly; and are very good to eat. If you take them when they are young, you may breed them up tame about your House.

## ALICANT

**I**S a good Sea-port, in about 38 Degrees and an half of Latitude. It produces strong Wines: And is defended by a Castle, upon an extreme abrupt and high Hill; and is situated in a fertile Country.

As there is a great deal of Salt made near *Alicant*, it is thought, that the Name is derived from the *Greek* Word *ἅλς*, *Hals*, which signifies Salt. And the Place was first called by them *Halone*.

The Naturalists attribute the extraordinary Fertility of the Kingdom of *Valencia* to a certain salt Quality, which is very discernible in that rich Soil: An Instance of which I shall give you in the next Article. Nor is this great Plenty of Salt of less Advantage to the Fishermen of *Calpe*, to salt their Anchovies with.

Nature not having furnished the Parts about *Alicant* with a sufficient Quantity of Water to moisten and enrich the Soil; they have supplied themselves by a fine Contrivance, and a grand Undertaking, which was as follows:

From *Castalla* and *Byar*, Places which lie about Eight or Nine Leagues to the North-west of *Alicant*, there descends a Rivuler, confined between Two Ridges of Hills, that inclose it in a very narrow Compass; but when it has run as far as a little Place called *Tibi*, about Five Leagues to the North-west of *Alicant*, the Hills open there, and form a very spacious Oval, which

which is called *El Pantano*; and, at the lower Side, the Rocks approach each other again so nearly, that they do not leave a vast deal of more vacant Space, than is necessary for the Rivulet to pass. There they have joined the Hills with a Wall, as strong and as high as a solid Tower; reserving an Arch of a sufficient Dimension, for a Sluice at the Bottom. This immense Reservoir, being filled by the Floods, and continually fed by the Rivulet, affords a Sufficiency of Water for the whole Country.

#### VILLA JOYOSA

**I**S a little Town, that lies about Five Leagues to the North-east of *Alicant*, upon the Sea-coast. And from *Villa Joyosa* to *Denia*, which lies upon the same Coast, about Seven or Eight Leagues to the North of it, the Coast is full of horrid Creeks; tremendous and savage Rocks, and over-hanging Promontories, interspersed with high and cragged Islands. Frightful Objects, I must confess, to the Timorous and Tasteless; but Luxury and Rapture to the Painter.

As these were natural Hiding-places and Covers for the *African Moors*, that proposed to make IncurSIONS into *Spain*; the frequent Engagements they had with the Natives of those Parts, rendered the *Spaniards* so bold at last, that a Body of no more than Five-and-twenty would hunt, pursue, attack, and beat, another of *Moors*, that consisted of Ninety or an Hundred: And, what is still more extraordinary, Custom made the Women so intrepid, that they also, in the Absence of their Husbands, would engage them, and return victorious.

*Villa Joyosa* was called *Jonosfa* by the *Romans*; as it appears by several Inscriptions found in the Ruins; and especially by one in a ruinous old Tower, which the People corruptly call the Tower of *Joseph*.

The Watch-towers, which the *Spaniards* have upon the Coast, are generally about half a League distant from

from



from each other, and are guarded by Two or Three Men.

## ELCHE.

*ELche* is a small Town, about Two Leagues to the South-west of *Alicant*, and about as far from the Sea. It was a Colony of the *Romans*, and called *Illice*; and the Bay, *Sinus Illicitanus*. There remains still an old *Roman* Tower, called *Calaborra*, 316 Feet in Circumference. This stands near the Place where the old Port and the Town of *Illice* stood. And there are still the Traces and Remains of the old Mole, 500 Yards within the Land; and many Ruins likewise of the antient Town, and Villages about it; where they very frequently dig up *Roman* Medals and Coins.

And, a little higher up, about half a League from *Elche*, there is a Place which is called *Antiguoncs*; where there are the Remains of the Walls of a very large Town. And this Place is called *Alcudia*; and there also they dig up a great many *Roman* Coins and Medals.

About a League from *Elche*, up the River *Seco*, they shew you the Ruins, the Walls, and the Gates, of another antient Town, which the People of the Country call *Morera*.

In the Square of the Convent of *Nuestra Señora de la Merced*, in this Town of *Elche*, there is the following Inscription:

AVGVSTO. DIVI. F.  
DECIVS. CELER.  
DÉDICAVIT.

The Soil about *Elche*, *Origuela*, and *Alicant*, is so rich, that from One Grain of Barley they have had 56 Stems, the Ears of which produced Eighteen hundred Grains. And nothing is more common, than

to raise Fifty or Sixty Bushels, and sometimes an Hundred, from one of Wheat; and it is proportionably fertile in every-thing else; for the same Piece of Ground will produce Three or Four Crops in the Year, of different Sorts of Grain: And this extraordinary Fertility is attributed, in a great measure, to the salt Quality of the Ground; of the extraordinary Virtue and Power of which, I shall give you the following Proofs.

In the first Place it is a known Practice, that whenever they propose to have a double Crop of Olives, they open the Ground about the Roots, and not only throw in a vast Quantity of Salt, but they also water them with Salt-water, of which there is Plenty enough in those Parts.

And the same Method is taken with the Palms; for a very flourishing Tree of this kind beginning to sicken and wither, and ceasing to bear for the Space of Five Years, the Owner of it was advised to treat it in the Manner before-mentioned; and accordingly, upon his throwing Three Bushels of Salt to the Root, and watering it with Salt-water, it recovered its Strength, Verdure, and Fertility.

In these Parts also they find the Material with which the *Venetians* make their Crystal Glass: It is an Herb which is called *Barilla*, or Glass-wort; and the Sea throws up a kind of Weed there, which is very proper to pack up that sort of Ware in. This Weed has also another valuable Property; *viz.* if it be put under your Bed, it will drive all the Bugs from it.

#### ORIGUELA.

**O***riguela* is a City which lies upon the River *Segura*, Ten Leagues South-west of *Alicant*, and was the *Orcelis* of the Antients: It is so very remarkable for its Fertility, that the *Spaniards* have a Proverb, *Llueva o no llueva, trigo en Origuela*, *viz.* "Let it rain or  
" not,

“ not, there will be always a good Crop of Corn at  
 “ *Origuela.*”

∴ Near this Place there is a little Cave which emits Heat and Smoke : Here is an University, and a great Number of fine Convents. The Place is defended by antient Walls, and an old Castle.

XATIVA.

**X***ativa* is a very handsome Town, upon the River *Xucar*, Ten Leagues South of the City of *Valencia* : It was the antient *Sætabis*, famous for making the finest Linen, in the Time of the *Romans*. In the Year 1714 it was rased by *Philip* the Fifth, for having sustained an obstinate Siege against him ; but it was soon rebuilt in a very handsome Manner, and, by his Order, is now called *San Phelipe*.

∴ This Country is also as rich and fruitful as those before-mentioned, and, like those also, has its Corn-harvest in *April* and *May*. The Way from *Xativa* to *Valencia* is the most agreeable in the World ; for it is almost a perpetual Garden, in which Pomegranates come to the highest Perfection : And the Country is so populous, that every Mile and a half you come to a Town, or a Village, where you will have the Pleasure of seeing Troops of Women and Children before their Doors, all busy in spinning of Silk.

There is a River, which is called *Rio de los Ojos*, that falls into the River *Xucar*, near this Place ; and it has this pernicious Quality, that if any Animal, or even a less weighty Substance, falls into it, you are sure of seeing it no more ; for it sinks to the Bottom immediately.

ORCHETA. RELLEU. SELLA.

**T**HE above-mentioned Places are Three Villages, that lie near each other : One of which called *Sella* is Ten Leagues to the South-east of *Xativa*, and Six Leagues to the North-east of *Alicant* ; and

not

not very far from these Places there is a very extraordinary Production of Nature.

It is a very narrow Vale, of about Two Miles in Length, but formed by Mountains vastly high, perpendicular, and craggy, and which keep at an equal Distance from each other, from the Beginning of the Vale to the End of it. The Middle of this profound Bottom is watered by a Rivulet, and it is a Retreat to vast Numbers of Wild-pigeons, Goats, Bucks, and Does.

*Ortelius* is mistaken in his Orthography; for, in his Map of *Valencia*, he writes these Three Places, as follows, *viz. Orchota, Rellea, and Silla.*

#### CALPE.

*Calpe* is a small Fishing Village upon the Seacoast, near *Cape St. Martin*, which lies in the Thirty-eighth Degree and a half of Latitude; and not far from *Calpe* is that prodigious Rock called *Hifagues*. It is reckoned by the Bishop of *Miedes*, and *Marineo Siculo*, to be higher than any Mountain in all *Spain*. It is a vast Promontory, and is quite surrounded by the Sea, except it be in a very small Part, by which People have Access to it from the main Land.

The Summit of this immense Rock is made use of as a Watch-tower; but the Sides are so perpendicular and abrupt, that the Person that first attempted to climb up to the Top of it, could not possibly have reached it, without the Help of extraordinary Machines; but since it has been taken Possession of, the People that are upon Guard above, hale up those with Ropes whom they think fit to receive.

The Circumference of this Rock, at the Root, is no more than Two hundred Yards; yet, notwithstanding the Smalness of its Compass, and the Excessiveness of its Height, the Top of it produces Variety

riety of Flowers, and medicinal Herbs all the Year round.

In that Part of the Rock that shoots out farthest into the Sea, there is a deep Cavern, in which there is a Spring of fresh Water, from whence the little Garrison is constantly supplied; and on each Side of the Rock there is a good Port: Just by it there are remarkable Apartments cut in a Rock, that stands close to the Shore; they are called the Baths of the Queen; you enter into them through a Gallery, which is cut through the Rock. There are several Chambers one above another, the Floors of which were all Mosaic, till *Philip* the Second thought fit to take up the variegated Stones, and make use of them to adorn some Part of the Garden at the *Escorial*.

Something Westward of *Calpe* there is a Cape, which is formed by a Mountain called *Toyx*, about a Mile and a half from *Hifaques*; where just at the Edge of the Water there is a Cave, which, from the vast Number of wild Pigeons that frequent it, is called *Cueva de los Palomos*. There is no going into this Cave without a Boat; it is about an Hundred Yards long, and Fifty broad, and Twelve Yards high. And just under the Mouth of this Cave, a large and impetuous River hursts out from the Bottom of the Rock, and continues its Force a considerable Way into the Sea. All this tumultuous Rage is a vast Way under the Surface of the Water, and quite invisible; for tho' the Sea is very deep in that Place, no Vessel dares approach it, for Fear of being overfet.

#### CAPE SAINT MARTIN.

**T**HIS Promontory lies in the Thirty-eighth Degree and a half of Latitude, and is formed by an excessive high and abrupt Rock; and there are

Two or Three more such between that Place and *Denia*, which lies upon the Coast.

## D E N I A.

**D**E N I A is a City upon the Sea-coast, and lies Four Leagues to the North-west of *Cape St. Martin*. It stands upon the same Spot as the antient *Dianium* did, and its present Name retains a great Similitude to its antient one; for by the *Romans* it was called *Dianium*, from a famous Temple there which was dedicated to *Diana*. It is supposed to have been built by the *Greek* Colony of *Marseilles*, and by them called *Artemisium*; and by the Natives the Promontory is still called *Artemus*, as also *Hemeroscopium*, from a Watch-tower, which they had erected upon the highest Point of the Promontory.

*Sertorius* also made Choice of this City for a Place of Arms, and, in case of Necessity, of Retreat too, it being difficult of Access by Land, and open to the Sea; and no longer ago than a Century or two it was called *Atalaya de Sertorio*, or the Watch-tower of *Sertorius*.

It has a double Port, is a walled Town, and is defended by a Castle, that is strong both by Art and Nature; and makes the most beautiful Appearance, to those that view it from the Sea, of any Place upon the Coast.

## G A N D I A.

**A**BOUT Nine Leagues to the North-west of *Cape St. Martin* lies the agreeable City of *Gandia*, which is complimented also with the Title of *Little Valencia*: Such is the Richness and Beauty of the Vale, which is called the *Conca de çasor*, that it may properly be called the *Elysian Fields*. *Conca* in the *Valencian* Tongue, signifies a Bottom, or Mold, to cast any Thing in, to which the *Moors* have added the Word *çasor*, which in *Arabic* signifies a Fulness of

of every-thing that is exquisite ; and accordingly no Place is fuller of People to cultivate it, and to enjoy its Blessings ; which Blessings they are so sensible of, that they call it Nature's Table, spread with her choicest Dainties. Between the Sea, and a Place called *Xaraco*, there is a Pond, from whence issues a River of Water, that is as thick and black as liquid Pitch.

In the District of *Gandia*, about a League from *San Geronimo* of *Cotalva*, in the Mountain of *Mon-dubar*, there is a most extraordinary Cavern, which they call the Cavern of Wonders. Soon after you are entered, you come into a very spacious Hall, seemingly supported by Three hundred and Sixty natural Pillars ; for some of them rise from the Ground without touching the Top, and others descend without arriving at the Bottom : Each of these Pillars is about Six Inches Diameter, and about Thirty Foot high, and are formed by Drops of Water that petrify very soon after they are fallen from the Top ; and these are wrought with such Delicacy, as Art cannot come up to..

These Columns stand so irregular, and thick, that you are obliged to be no less irregular in your Motions, in order to get through them. Their Colour is like Alabaster, and, if they are struck with any thing that is hard, they ring like Metal.

At the End of this Wilderness of Columns you are led through a narrow Passage to a Salon, where you see such a prodigious Number of new and hideous Monsters, that one might very safely challenge the upper World to shew the like ; for here are such new-fashion, tremendous, bully-scaring Giants, as would have frightened the maddest of Knight-errants into his Senses.

Here are also great Numbers of monstrous Mosquito's, Wasps, and other frightful Figures ; some of which the Duke Don *Carlos* ordered to be carried

## 164 Picacente. Paterna. Burjasote.

off to adorn his Garden, in which they have an exceeding good Effect.

### P I C A C E N T E

**I**S a small Place, Two Leagues from *Valencia*, and one from the Sea. It was famous in the Time of the *Romans* for its fine Quarries of Alabaster; and the Portail of the Monastery of the *Magdalena's*, in *Valencia*, is of this Alabaster. Some of the Springs there are prodigiously valued, not only for their Wholsomeness, but for their Virtues in curing the Pleurisy; and the Stone. But the Springs which were most esteemed, are that which is in the Village, and that which is called *la Fuente Niñerola*, some small Distance from it.

### P A T E R N A.

**P***Aterna* is a Town that lies upon the North Side of the River *Guadalaviar*, and Two or Three Leagues North-west of *Valencia*; it formerly stood at a little Distance upon a rising Ground. By its great Ruins it appears to have been a considerable Place; for there are still remaining Walls of a great Length, with high Towers.

### B U R J A S O T E.

**B***urjasote* is a small Village Three Miles out of *Valencia*, consisting of an Hundred Houses. The Term is *Arabic*, and is compounded of the Word *Borg*, which signifies a Tower, and *Sot*, which signifies a Wood, it being originally nothing more than a Tower in a Wood; but at present, instead of a Tower, it has a fine Palace in it belonging to the Archbishop of *Valencia*, who has diversified and enriched it so much, that it may be equally termed a Wood of Gardens, or a Garden rich in Woods: But the greatest of its Rarities is nothing in Comparison of the prodigious Holm-Oak that grows in the Middle of it, which for its Age, its Height, the Vastness



ness of its Limbs, and the Extent of its Branches, is a kind of Miracle in Nature; for its Diameter, from the Extremity of its Boughs, is no less than Two hundred Feet; it has Fourteen Master-Limbs, each of which, considered separately, would be looked upon as a venerable Tree; and all these are supported by so many Pillars, that the shadowy Vacuum has a most surprising Effect from its awful and solemn Obscurity.

In this Place also there are prodigious Vaults underground, which have been cut in the Rock by the *Romans*; and these were Magazines for their Corn, in which they could keep it several Years with little or no Detriment, and they are still made the same use of, with the same Success. They are called *Silos*, or *Sijas*; and all of them together will contain above an Hundred thousand Quarters of Grain. The Air of this Place also has such a peculiar Virtue in it, that those who have recourse to it when they are out of Order, are generally recovered by it in a most surprising Manner.

## MURVIEDRO.

**F**OUR Leagues to the North of *Valencia* is the old Town of *Murviedro*, which was the famous *Saguntum*: It stands upon a Rock, upon the River *Murviedro*, about a League from the Sea. It was called *Murviedro* by the *Goths*, a Name derived from *Muros Veteres*. It is fortified after the antient Manner with high Walls and Towers, and has Five Gates. In the upper Part there is a Fortress, which consists of Five Castles, with a vast Cistern, and in that Fortress they still preserve the greatest Part of a battering Ram.

The Town at present contains about Seven hundred and Fifty Families. The *Roman* Inscriptions that are scatteded up and down in the public and private Buildings, and the Medals, and other Monuments

of Antiquity, that have been found there, being endless, I shall only present my Reader with that which is over one of the Gates of the Town, in Honour of the Emperor *Claudius*.

SENATVS. POPVLVSQVE.  
SAGVNTINORVM.

CLAVDIO.

INVICTO. PIO. FEL. IMP.

CAES. PONT. MAX.

TRIB. POT. P.P.

PROCOS.

And upon another Gate, near the Cathedral, there is a Head of *Hannibal*, cut in Stone. From hence, if you mount still higher up the Rock, you come to an Amphitheatre, which has Twenty-six Rows of Seats one above another, all cut in the Rock; and, in the other Parts, the Arches and Pillars are so thick and strong, that they are little inferior to the Rock itself. There are Remains of prodigious Aqueducts, and Numbers of vast Cisterns under-ground. As this Country has been celebrated by *Titus Livius*, and *Polybius*, for its Fertility, I shall take notice of one or two of its Productions, which are peculiar to it.

First then, the Winter Figs, which *Pliny* speaks of, are to be met with in great Perfection at this Day; and are almost as remarkable for their Flavour and Sweetness, as for their hanging upon the Trees in the Middle of the Winter: Their Pears also have a higher Reputation than any others. There are Cherry-trees that are full of fine Fruit in *January*: And in a Place near *Canet*, about half a League off, they raised a Melon that weighed Thirty Pound.

## PUCHE DE SANTA MARIA.

**P**uche, in the *Limosin* Tongue, signifies a rising Ground: It is a little Town about Six Miles North of *Valencia*, and one from the Sea; it was antiently a *Greek* Colony called *Aphroditon*, and *Aphrodites Fanum*, and by the *Romans* it was called *Templum Veneris*, and her Image served as an Oracle to all that consulted it; but this Place is now celebrated for an Image of the Blessed Virgin, the Queen of Heaven, and true Goddess of Beauty. It was found in the following Manner: Some of *Don Jayme* the King of *Arragon's* Soldiers being in Garrison in the Castle of *Puche*, as they were looking one Evening towards the Ruins of the Temple, they observed about the Beginning of the Night something like flaming Torches shooting from Heaven, and seemingly entering the Ground as soon as they touched the Earth; and this regularly continued every *Saturday*, making Seven of these miraculous Discharges between the Evening and Midnight. The Governor of the Castle being informed of it, he conceived that these extraordinary Lights were Admonitions and Directions to search the Spot where they fell, in order to make some important Discoveries: Accordingly the Ground was ordered to be opened, and they had made but a very little Progress before they found the Ruins of a Temple, a Church, several Chapels, and a Monastery; and one of the Labourers, striking his Pick-ax a little deeper than ordinary, heard something ring like a Bell; and, upon clearing away the Earth, it appeared to be a pretty large one; and, underneath it, they found a very substantial Table of Marble, of about Four Feet in Height, and near Three Feet in Breadth, upon which was carved the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, who is in a standing Posture, with the Infant *Jesus* in her Right Arm; he turns his divine Head, and little Hands, up to his

168 Puche de Santa Maria.

Blessed Mother, giving strong Marks of his eager Desire to embrace her; and she seems to be gently inclining to meet him. The Figure of the Virgin is very handsome, and, by the Colours that still remain upon the Image, it appears to have been formerly gilt and painted.

The great Bell that covered the Image being broke by a Fall, they recast it, and made two Bells; one of which was large, and the other small: The lesser they placed within the Church, near the Altar where the Image stood, which (to shew its Regard for the Bell, that had protected it for so many Ages) left the Altar, and stood upon the Top of the Bell for many Years; nor could all the Power or Art of Man remove it, till it was pleased of itself to return to the Altar.

This Image was carried to *Valencia* by the Order of *Philip* the Second, that it might be moved, by the Prayers of the true Sons of the Church, to favour the Armada which he proposed to send against the Heretics of *England*; and one *Thursday* Night, between the Hours of Nine and Ten, the 20th of *July*, while this sacred Image remained in the Cathedral, the Outside of the Towers and Steeples of the Cathedral were illuminated in the grandest and most regular Manner possible.

There was also a miraculous Light, at the same time, upon the Tower of the Church of *Puche*, which was as bright as the Sun at Noon; and the illuminated Body appeared to be about Fifteen Yards long; and One broad, and remained visible to all the World for the Space of Two Hours. This last Miracle was in the Year 1587. but the first, which occasioned the Discovery of the Image, was in the Year 1237.

## . . . S E G O R B E .

*Segorbe* is a small City, and lies upon the South-side of the River *Murviadro*, Nine Leagues to the North-west of *Valencia*. It is situated in a good Air, and a good Soil; and the Medals and Inscriptions that have been found there, prove it to have been the antient *Segobrica*, or *Segobriga*, a Name which was given it by the old *Spaniards*, in whose Language, as also in that of the *Armenians*, *Briga* signified a City, or strong Place; and they frequently added that Word to the Names of their Cities, in the same Manner as the *Greeks* added the Word *Polis*, viz. *Neapolis*, and *Constantinopolis*: And the *Moors* also often annexed the Word *Metina*, or *Medina*, viz. a strong Place, as *Medina-Sidonia*. Near this Place there were Quarries of such fine Marble, that it was frequently transported to *Rome*, in order to be made use of in the most beautiful Part of their Structures. In *Tarragona* one sees the following Inscription made by the People of *Segobrica*.

L. ANNCO L. F.  
 CANTABRÖ.  
 FLAM. ROMAË. ET. DIVOR.  
 AVGVST. P. H. C.  
 OMNIBVS. HONÖRIBVS.  
 GESTIS. SEGOBRIGAE.  
 DECRETO. ORDINIS. PECV  
 NIA PVBLICA SEGOBRICENCES.

## V I L L A R E A L

**I**S a Town which lies about Twelve Leagues to the North-east of *Valencia*, upon the South Side of the River *Millas*. There is a sort of Wine, which is the Growth of that Place, that is quite a Balsam, it is so delicate and rich.

V I S T A .

## VISTABELLA

IS a small Town that lies upon the Confines of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and in the Fortieth Degree and a half of Latitude. Near this Place is the famous Mountain called *Peñagolosa*, which is not only very high in general, but has a Peak upon it that rises far above the Clouds; but it is still more worthy of your notice, upon account of the great Quantity of its physical Herbs, and the infinite Number of fine Springs which it produces; some of which are medicinal; and, among others, one that is not far from *Vistabella*, and is called *Alfori*, is good for the Stone, and Disorders in the Kidneys: It is also a Remedy for Cattle, in case they abound too much with Blood. Here are also vast Forests of Pines; and other kinds of Trees; and in these Forests there is a Species of Birds that live by Rapine; which the Natives call *Moxetas*; they are less than Hawks, and not unlike them, except in a certain black Ring, which they have about their Necks. In the Months of *July* and *August* they join the Sportsmen, and help them to catch Quails, and other sorts of Birds; which being sprung by the Spaniels, the Sportsmen immediately cry out, Help, *Moxetas!* Help, help, *Moxetas!* who (as soon as ever they hear themselves called) to the Number of Seven or Eight, dart directly from the Woods, and fly with such Rapidity at the Game, that the poor little Birds are so terrified, that they drop down almost dead with Fear, and suffer themselves to be seized by the Dogs, or taken up by the Sportsmen, or yield to any thing to avoid the Clutches of their cruel Pursuers. When the Sportsmen have taken as many Birds as they think proper, and the Pursuit is at End, the *Moxetas*, their Allies and Assistants, hover about the Company for their Share of the Prey; upon which they toss up a Bird as high as they are able, which being caught by one of these

these *Moxetas*, he returns with it to the Wood, completely satisfied ; and, all that remain being treated in the same manner, they are always ready to give their Assistance whenever it is called for.

#### ALCORA.

**T**HIS is a small Town, and lies in the same Quarter of the Country as *Vistabella*, and is remarkable for fine Women, and excellent Pomgranates : A Place, I must confess, sufficiently dignified, rich, and happy, without its Pomgranates ; but I was obliged to mention them to do Justice to its Character, it being noted for those extraordinary Productions, even to a Proverb.

#### ARAS.

**A**RAS is a Village in the District of *Morella*, and lies about Two Leagues to the South-west of it, upon the Borders of *Arragon*, in the Latitude of Forty Degrees, and Thirty-six Minutes. Nature has here made a most surprising Inclosure of a Bottom, abounding in the sweetest Herbage, refreshed by a Thousand little Rivulets ; and this curious Pasture is quite surrounded with a Fence of perpendicular high Rocks, except at the lower End, where it opens with a kind of an Arch, which they can shut up, and secure with Gates ; so that they have neither Occasion for Men, or Dogs, to defend and take care of their Cattle.

The Vale is Two Miles long, and One Mile broad, and is generally stocked with a Thousand Head of Beasts.

#### TRAYGUERA.

**T**Rayguera is a small Village, and lies Two Leagues to the North of *San Matheo*, in Forty Degrees and Ten Minutes of Latitude. It is a Place in which they

they make very good Earthen-ware ; but that which it is particularly renowned for, is the celebrated Sanctuary and Oratory of *Nuestra Señora de la Fuente de la Salud* ; famous, not only upon the account of the Miracles done by the Blessed Virgin, but on account also of the Manner in which her sacred Image was found, which was as follows.

In the Year One thousand Four hundred and Thirty-four, a certain Goat-herd, called *Sorli*, took care of a Parcel of Goats, in the District of *Trayguera*. This Man had a Brother called *Jayme Sorli*, who was deaf and dumb, and who assisted him in his Business : And the dumb Brother being exceeding thirsty, and not knowing where to find any Water, he offered up a mental Prayer to the Virgin ; and he had no sooner made an End of his Invocation, than he perceived a Goat coming out of the Wood, with its Beard all dropping wet with Water ; upon which he tracked the Goat till he came to the Spring ; and, upon throwing himself down to drink in the Rivulet, he saw an Image of the Blessed Virgin in the Water, which is the same that is in the Church upon the great Altar. Upon this the dumb Man recovered both his Speech, and his Hearing ; and, calling his Brother by his Name, he gave him an exact Account of all that had passed, and took him back with him to the Fountain, where they both of them saw the Image ; and the next Step they took, was to give an Account of it to the Inhabitants of *Trayguera*, who were ready to give Credit to a Person that had been always deaf and dumb till that Hour ; so that the Clergy and the People agreed to go in Procession to the Fountain, where they found the Image of the Virgin, and placed it upon the great Altar : But the next Morning, to their great Surprize, it was gone from the Altar, and was returned to the Place where it was first discovered. Upon this it was thought expedient to build an Oratory just over-against the Fountain, and to place the  
Image



Image there. It is made of Wood, and is about the Height of Sixteen Inches. The Colour of the Face is a brownish Red, but her Air is chearful. She holds the Infant *Jesus* in her Left Arm, and with her Right Hand she seems to be playing with his little Hands. Many Apostolical Indulgences have been granted to this sacred Image.

## PENISCOLA.

*Peniscola* is the Name both of a Town and Promontory, which lie in Forty Degrees and Fifteen Minutes of Latitude : The Situation is properly a Peninsula, and the *Spanish* Name is only a Corruption of the *Roman*. The Point that shoots out to the Sea, is a vast high and abrupt Rock, with a Fortification, Church, and Palace, cut out of the Summit, sufficient to entertain Pope *Benedict* the Thirteenth, about the Year 1400. The Town is at the Root of the Rock, and is defended upon the Land-side by proper Fortifications, and so narrow a Pass between the Rock and the Land, that the Sea often flows over it.

This Rock, tho' upon the Edge of the Sea, has no less than Twelve Springs of fresh Water upon the Sides of it, besides those that rise in the Town, just close to the Sea ; one of which is a very considerable one, both upon account of the Sweetness of the Water, and the great Quantity that it produces. However, about a Century and a half ago, this invaluable Spring changed its Nature, and threw out nothing but Salt-water, to the great Grief and Astonishment of all the Inhabitants ; but, in a few Years, it returned again to its former Sweetness.

The Garrison of the Fortress have a subterranean Passage, by which they can communicate with their Friends at Sea, without even the People of the Town being able to hinder them. On each Side of the Rock there is a tolerable Harbour, and the petrifying

trifying Nature of the Salt-water seems to harden the Stone.

This Rock abounds with many Caverns, and is so very high, that it has a very extensive View, both towards the Sea, and the Land: It is also well planted with Artillery. There is not only an excellent Growth of Wine near this Place, but the Inhabitants have this additional Advantage, that they keep it in such Perfection in the Caverns of the Rock, that it will never turn sharp, or sour; nay, it has such a Repugnance to it, that they are forced to get Vinegar from other Places.

The Wines of *Benicarlo* will keep perfectly well in the Vaults at *Peniscola*, but they are not quite so sure that they will not change at home; and tho' the Wine be of the same Place and Vintage, that which is kept at *Peniscola*, will be preferable to that of *Benicarlo*, which is a small Town near the Sea, and about Two Leagues to the North-east of *Peniscola*, and is noted also for its excellent Wines.

#### X E R I C A.

**X***erica* is a small Town, containing about Six hundred Inhabitants: It is fortified after the antient Manner, and defended also by a strong Castle, in the same Taste. It stands upon the North-side of the River *Murviedro*, Two Leagues North-west of *Segorbe*: It is all a Precipice of abrupt Rocks, from the Top of the Mountain, down to the River, which surrounds half the Castle, and has also inclosed part of a fine Piece of Ground for a Park, which is also secured by Nature, in a great measure, on the other Side; for there is a Hill which I may say not only guards it, but is instrumental in stocking it; for it is formed in such a manner, as to have good Pasturage, and an easy Descent, till it comes within Five or Six Yards of the Bottom; and there it is so sharp and slippery, that Bucks, Does, Goats, and Stags, and every

every Animal that wears a Hoof, if it happens to slide, goes gently down, without a Possibility of a Return; for the rest of the Park is inclosed with very high Walls. The slippery Hill, just described, is called *la Muela*. The Country thereabouts is watered by Six hundred Springs, and is extremely fertile; but it excels more particularly in Golden Pippins and Cherries.

#### ALCUBLAS.

*Alcublas* is a Village consisting of about One hundred and Eighty Houses, and lies about Three Leagues to the South-west of *Segorbe*. Here are several medicinal Springs, particularly Two Wells which cure the Dropsy. *Alcublas* in *Arabic*, signifies the Meeting of People.

#### LIRIA.

*Liria* is a small Town, about Three Leagues to the North-west of *Valencia*, containing above Five hundred Families. The Air and the Soil are looked upon to be so excellent, that many of the City of *Valencia*, both sick and well, go thither, either for the Recovery of their Health; or for Diversion.

#### VILLAR.

*Villar* is a small Town, containing about One hundred and Twenty Houses: It lies at the same Distance from *Valencia*, that *Liria* does, but more towards the North. This Place is remarkable for much the same Advantages that *Liria* is; for, when the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth was extremely out of Order, his Physicians were of Opinion, that the Air of this Place would be more likely to do him Service than any other.

## CHIVA

**I**S a small Town Five Leagues full West from *Valencia*, and is remarkable for being situated in the most extensive Plain in this whole Kingdom; for it is no less than Eight Leagues in Length: It is rich in Pasture, and well stocked with Cattle.

## TURIS.

**TURIS** is a small Place, about Five Leagues to the South-west of *Valencia*: It has a Fountain, which is wonderfully efficacious in curing of the Stone.

## AYORA.

**AYORA** is a small Town, about Eleven Leagues to the South-west of *Valencia*, and Four to the North-east of *Almanza*, containing about Eight hundred Inhabitants: It stands high, and is defended by an old Castle. And not far from thence there is a Valley, which the *Moors* called *Anadar Liaura*, and in that Valley they breed the finest Horses in the Kingdom, and consequently they make a great Account of their Mares.

Not far from *Ayora* there is a vast Mountain that divides the Kingdom of *Valencia* from that of *Castile*, on the Side of *Alpera* and *Almanza*: It is circular at the Bottom, and makes an Oval at the Top. There is no Way to go up to it but on the Side of *Ayora*; and that also is so extremely difficult, that a Couple of Men might defend the Pass; for you must go a great Way through a hollow Passage of the Rock, that has been made with great Labour. Then you come to a small Gate, which is also cut in the Rock, and may be called the Gate of the Fortrefs; for soon after one has passed through that, one comes to the Top of the Mountain, which is very plain and clear from Trees or Bushes, and extends a Mile. There  
are

are vast Remains of antient Buildings, which in all Probability were secure from the Insults of an Enemy; even now the Top of the Mountain is defended by a Wall Eighteen Feet high. There are above Three hundred Granaries and Cisterns under-ground, the least of which are Fifteen Foot square, but some of them are of a vast Extent. Besides these, there was a prodigious strong Tower, which by its Form must have been built by the *Romans*.

Upon the Side of another Hill, about Two Miles from *Ayora*, there is a Mine of Stone that is like a Composition of Coal, and Gold-dust; the Pieces are generally as big as an Egg, and some of them weigh a Pound. They are found under Ground, in the manner of Truffles, and are called *Marquezillas*. They are made use of instead of Flints, in their Fire-arms; for they give so strong a Fire, that it is little inferior to that which flies from the hot Iron, that is beat upon the *Anvil*.

#### MONTESA.

THE Town of *Montesa* stands Two Leagues to the West of *Xativa*, upon the Side of a Mountain, upon the Top of which there is a very beautiful and strong old Castle: Near which, upon another Mountain, called the *Muela*, or *el Tormo*, there is a Rock which is Twenty Foot high, that is broke off from the main Rock; upon the Top of which detached Part there is another Rock that weighs Three Tun; and it not only stands in such a Position as if it were ready to fall, but is so loose, that a Boy can move it with his Finger, and yet it would require a very considerable Force to throw it down; for the whole Rock is poised so justly, and the Point of it stands so exactly in the Centre of the Socket, that it will easily admit of a small Movement; but it soon meets with Parts that resist it, and stop its farther Progress. These Accidents in Nature are very rare;

and *Pliny* mentions them as such, when he tells you of one, of the same kind, at *Harpassa* in *Asia*.

#### ALZIRA.

*ALzira* is a small Town that lies upon the South Side of the River *Xucar*, in the Thirty-ninth Degree of Latitude, and about Three or Four Leagues from the Sea. And not far from thence is the Valley of *Miralles*, and the famous Monastery of *San Hieronimo*, with the Title of *Nuestra Señora de la Murta*..

This Valley lies between Two very high Mountains, which preserve their Verdure all the Year round; for they are covered with Pines, Rosemary, and Myrtles, which in the *Valencian* Tongue they call *Murta*, from whence came the descriptive Appellation of the Monastery. Nature seems to have made Choice of these Vales and Mountains, as a Repository for her Collection of all the medicinal Herbs that are dispersed over the whole World.

#### BELLUS.

*BELLus* is a small Town upon the Banks of the River *Albayda*, not far from *Xativa*. There are Two extraordinary Fountains within its District, the one of which produces a sort of Fish, that has but one Eye; and the other is a very hot Spring, and is very much esteemed by Physicians, for the Service it does in various Distempers.

#### BIAR.

*BIAR* is a small Town, about Six Leagues to the South-west of *Xativa*. In the Maps it is erroneously wrote *Buar*, a Fault not uncommon in those that are made of this Kingdom. It has a very remarkable Castle, which has Three Walls one within another, and a strong Tower in the Middle; all which are built upon a very high and abrupt Rock.

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The Country is remarkable for its fine Walnuts, and its incomparable Honey, which when it has remained a considerable time in the Jar, it will turn into a Substance, not unlike Loaf-sugar; and is never apt to grow acid or sharp, let it be kept ever so long. They have a great many Manufactories there also for making of Glafs.

## XIXONA

**I**S a small Town, Four Leagues North-west of *Alicant*: The old Authors of the best Note call it *Saxona*. It stands among the Rocks, and is defended by an old Castle, and is so extremely difficult of Access, that a Handful of Men would formerly have kept off an Army. It is also remarkable for the scarlet Dye which it produces: It proceeds from little Seeds which grow to the Holm-oak, within which Seeds there are little Worms, as red as Blood; and those, sprinkled with Wine, are made into Cakes, with which they dye their Scarlet. The Place is noted also for a kind of Sweetmeat, which they call *Turron*; and of which they send a great deal into Foreign Parts.

## ALCOY.

**A**Lcoy is an agreeable Town, containing about a Thousand Families. It lies Three Leagues to the North-west of *Xixona*, and is remarkable for the Iron Mines which were discovered there in 1504. and for a most extraordinary Spring, which continually pours forth Water, in a vast abundance, for the Space of Thirteen or Fourteen Years, and then remains quite dry just as long; and thus it has continued, in this alternate Course, for Ages. The Inhabitants call this Fountain *Barchel*; and tho' they are deprived of this at certain times, they are sufficiently supplied by other Springs.

## CONCENTAYNA.

**C**oncentayna is a small Town, about Fourteen Leagues to the South of *Valencia*: It is fortified after the antient Manner, with a high Wall, Fourteen Towers, and a Castle; but it is chiefly remarkable for the Temperature of its Climate, which the Inhabitants express, by saying that the Winter has forgot them.

## GORGA.

**G**orga is a small Town that lies Four Leagues to the South-west of *Gandia*: In this Place they have a Breed of Hens, of so large a Size, that, by way of Excellence, they are called Hens of *Gorga*.

*The Principality of Catalonia.*

## TORTOSA.

**T**HE City of *Tortosa* lies on the East-side of the River *Ebro*, about Five Leagues from its Mouth. In the Time of the *Romans*, it was the Capital of *Illercaonia*, and was called *Dertosa*, as appears by a Medal of the Emperor *Tiberius*, upon the Reverse of which there is,

*M. H. I. Illergavonia. Dert.*

Which *Ezekiel Spanheimius* reads,

*Municipium Hibera Julia Illergavonia Dertosa.*

There are a great many handsome Churches, and Religious Houses; but the most worthy of the Traveller's Notice, are the Cathedral, and the Royal College of the *Dominicans*, and the Convent of the *Carmes*. The Bridge is of Wood, and is supported by Ten large Barges: As to their Mechanics, their



## Ginestar. Monblanc. Tarragona. 181

their Turners, and Imitators of China-ware, are thought to have distinguished themselves the most; and, to encourage Learning, there is an University. The Place is regularly fortified; and not far from it there are Quarries of Alum, Alabaster, and fine Jasper, of various Colours, as White, Red, Green, Violet, and Rose-colour: They have some Stones also that have Veins like Gold.

### GINESTAR.

ABOUT Six Leagues from *Tortosa*, up the River *Ebro*, lies the little Town of *Ginestar*; not far from whence there is a little Place called *Tivica*, near which there is a Mountain that produces a Species of Onyx, that is of the Colour of the Nail of a Man's Hand, with Veins like the Jasper, and the Sardonix.

### MONBLANC.

ABOUT Six Leagues to the North of *Tarragona* lies the Town of *Monblanc*, in whose District there is a little Village called *Pobledo*, where there is a rich Convent of the Order of *Cistercians*, built by *Alfonso* Count of *Barcelona*, who was also the First King of *Arragon* of that Name.

In the Church that belongs to the Convent there is an exceeding rich Chapel, which was the usual Burying-place of the Kings and Queens of *Arragon*, and where many of their Tombs are still to be seen.

### TARRAGONA.

THE City of *Tarragona* was built by the *Scipio's*, and made the Place of Arms, for the carrying on the War in *Spain*. It was the Head-Quarters of the *Romans*, who called the City *Tarraco*; and the whole Province, which was the Third Part of all *Spain*, they called *Tarraconensis*. As it was the Capital of so great a Province, it was fortified in the strongest

Manner: And the Port was defended by a fine Mole. The present Fortifications are of much less Extent, and are a Work of the *Moors*; to which the *Spaniards* have added some Bastions.

The University was founded in the Year 1532. by Cardinal *Caspar Cervantes*.

Their Houses are generally built with large square Stones.

Their finest Churches are, the Cathedral, and that which is called *Nuestra Señora del Milagro*; the greatest Part of which is built with the Stones and Marbles which were taken from the antient Theatre, which stood very near it.

The Town stands upon an Eminence; and enjoys an exceeding fine Air, and a very beautiful Prospect; for, on one Side, it lies open to the Sea; and, on the other, you have a View of an exceeding fine Country, enriched with Towns and Villages, and perfectly well cultivated. It has a Port on one Side; and the little River *Francoli* on the other; whose Water has this peculiar good Quality, that it gives a remarkable Lustre to all Linen that is washed in it.

Thus much, I think, may suffice in general: But, for the sake of those that are curious in Antiquity, I shall be more particular in those things that relate to it.

Here is an exceeding rich Field, for such as are unwearied in their Researches; for, besides those Basso-relievo's that are to be met with in the City Walls, and those of private Houses, there are many fine separate Pieces, in the Possession of particular Families. The Circumference of the old Walls may be traced and ascertained by the Ruins that still remain; for by them it is evident, that the old Walls passed from the Monastery of *San Fructuos*, to the Banks of the River *Francoli*; where you see the old Walls, and Two small Gates, and Five Towers, with vast Pieces of Rocks, that make a Part of the Walls. And these

these Towers are Eighty-five Yards Distance from each other. But there are Two particular Towers, in another Place, that are not above Fifteen Yards from each other: From whence one may reasonably conclude, that one of the City-Gates had formerly filled the intermediate Space between the Towers; particularly, since the Road goes directly from thence to *Saguntum*. And, in Support of this Conjecture, in a new Square in *Barcelona*, there is a Gate standing between Two such old Towers. The Circumference of the old Wall is no less 40,842 Yards; which is something more than Twenty-three measured Miles: And its Thickness is Six Yards and an half. This Wall was made of large Pieces of Rock, without Cement. And, if we consider their Size, there does not seem to be much Occasion for any; for many of the largest Pieces were Five Yards in Length. What their Breadth or Extent within the Wall may be, is not known; but the Height or Thickness of many of them is about Four Yards; in some it is more, and in others it is less: But this must be understood only of the largest Sort.

There are also the Remains of an Aqueduct, that passed before the Church of *San Pedro*; and it is presumed, that the Suburbs extended themselves to that Place.

There is, in the Possession of a private Gentleman, a Piece of Marble of the Alabaster Kind, which is Seven Foot Eight Inches long, and Three Foot in Height; upon which there is an Equestrian Figure at each End, and Eight Figures on Foot standing between them; and all in Basso-relievo. It is thought to be a Fragment of the Representation of some Triumph.

Another fine Piece of a Triumph is fixed in the Wall of the House of Don *Miguel Colom*.

In the Street of *Granada*, there are Two Capitals of Pillars, that are extremely well finished.

In the House of Don *Francisco de Soldevilla*, which joins to the Temple of *Neptune*, there is a Statue of *Demosthenes*, of white alabastrine Marble; and, upon his Right Shoulder, the following Inscription; *viz.*

Δ Η Μ Ο C Θ Ε Ν Η C.

The Remains of the Theatre, near the Church of *Nuestra Señora del Milagro*, are semicircular; and are in Compass 337 Yards and an half. Part of this Theatre is the Rock itself; in which the Seats remain perfect.

In the Square which is called *De la Fuente*, there are the Remains of some noble Structure, that went quite round it; for there is a continued Course of vast Arches, or vaulted Roofs, well cemented, which runs quite round the Structure; the Front of which is built with large square Stone. The Form of it, and the Place where it stands, corresponding so well with the antient Inscriptions that have been found there, leave us no Room to doubt of its having been the Circus. And the Remains of an Aqueduct, that brought the Water to it from the River *Gaya*, are very visible at the City-Gate which is called *De Predicadores*.

And just by the Circus stood the Palace of *Augustus Cæsar*; which was of a greater Extent than the Circus; the Palace being 425 Yards long, and 225 broad; of which there remain very noble and intire Parts, mixed with the modern Buildings. The Structure was of square Stone, and of the Doric Order; for, in some Parts, you have Rows of Pilasters, with their Bases and Entablatures quite complete. And from one Pilaster to another the Distance is Three Yards and an half. There was an Aqueduct, that supplied the Palace in every Part.

About Three or Four Miles out of Town, upon the Road to *Barcelona*, there is the Tower of the *Scipio's*; in which there are Two large Statues. They are reputed to be the Images of those great Men. This Tower, like the Walls of *Tarragona*, is built with vast large square Stone, without Cement.

About a League from the City, there is a Tower, which is called *La Torre den Barra*. It appears to have been a Work of the *Romans*.

And about a Mile out of Town, there is an old Castle, called *Los Mangons*; and, from the Similitude of the Names, People are apt to imagine, that it was built by *Mago*, the Brother of *Hannibal*.

Near this Place also, there is an old Castle; called *Castillo de Albiol*.

At the Village of *Constantine*, there is a very strong old Castle; and near it there is a very antient Edifice, called *Censellas*. And all these are venerable Remains of the *Romans*.

#### BARCELONA.

*Barcelona* was called by the *Romans* *Barcino*; and was taken from the *Moors* by Count *Borrel*, in the Year 986. It is now a noble City, and is the Capital of *Catalonia*. It is magnificent in its Buildings; adorned by great Numbers of Persons of Distinction; and enriched by its Merchants. It is well fortified; and its Port is secured by a fine Mole.

The public Buildings of the greatest Note are, the Cathedral; the Church of *Nuestra Señora del Pino*; the Bishop's Palace; that of the Inquisition; and several Religious Houses; the Viceroy's Palace; the Arsenal; the Exchange; the *Atarazana*, or Dock, where they build their Gallies; and the *Casa de la Diputacion*, where the Nobility of the Province assemble; to which there is a fine Portico; and it has also a magnificent Salon, adorned with the Portraits  
of

of all the Counts of *Barcelona*. The Building is of square Stone, supported by Marble Pillars.

There are several handsome Squares, but *St. Michael's* has the Preference, because all the great Streets centre in it. The Mole is Seven hundred and Fifty Yards long, with a fine Key; and the Whole terminates with a Light-house in a Fort. And the other Side of the Port is covered from the West Wind by a vast high Rock called *Monjuique*, upon which there is a considerable Fort.

They have very good Manufactories of Glafs and Knives: The Gentry are polite and obliging, and the lower sort are careful and industrious: And the Ladies are handsome and genteel in their Persons, and animated and engaging in their Conversation.

#### MONTSERRATE.

*Montferrate* is a prodigious high Mountain of coarse Jasper, near the River *Lobregat*: It is surrounded at some Distance by other Hills, which, tho' in Reality of a considerable Height, appear to be nothing when they are viewed from the Top of this Mountain.

It is in the Middle of the Principality of *Catalonia*, Seven Leagues to the West of *Barcelona*: It is so very high, that before you are got half Way up to the Top, in a clear Day you may see the Mountains in *Minorca* and *Ivica*, which is an Hundred and Forty or Fifty Miles off.

In many Parts of this Mountain there are monstrous Caverns, with Torrents of Water running through them. The Rocks being separated from each other, as if they had been cut with a Saw, gave Occasion to the calling the Mountain *Montferrate*. The Environs on the West-side are impracticable, being nothing but Rocks, Precipices, and surprising Chasms, like the Bed of a deep River, that lies inclosed

closed between the Rocks, which the *Spaniards* call *Barrancas*.

At the very first Discovery of this prodigious Mountain, the Singularity and Oddness of its Figure promises something extraordinary ; for it has a grand and august Appearance, even at a considerable Distance ; Thousands of prodigious high and ragged Pyramids, presenting themselves at once, look like a petrified Forest. The nearer you approach it, the more it affects you ; but, till you are very near, you can hardly form in your Mind any-thing like what you find it to be, when you come close to it : Till you are just upon it, you would take it to be a Mountain of shagged Steeples, and broken Towers, rising in the midst of Groves of the tallest Trees. When you come upon the Spot, you will find that stupendous Cluster of Pyramids, in some Places fixed in Groves, and in others interspersed with Trees, which at the best have but a very small Portion of Earth to nourish them ; and, in general, rise out of the Clefts in the Rocks.

There are dispersed about this Mountain Thirteen Hermits Cells, each of which has its Fountain, Cistern, and little Garden, equally fragrant and beautiful ; and the last of these Hermitages lies very near the Summit, to which you are conducted by Zigzacs, and winding Ascents ; and tho' the Paths branch off to every particular Cell, it would be very difficult for a Stranger to visit them in Order ; but they keep an Ass that is trained to it, and does it regularly every Day ; for it is he that carries the Hermits their Provision from the Convent, which lies below. At the Hour appointed the Servant puts him on his Panniers, in which there are Thirteen Partitions, in each of which they put the Portion of Provision designed for each Cell ; and the Creature has no sooner received his Cargo, but he marches off without any Attendant or Guide, and stops with  
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the utmost Regularity at every Cell, or at least as near them as possible; and, when he has delivered his last Portion, he returns as regularly.

These Hermits are frequently Persons of Distinction, that are sick of the Follies; or disgusted at the Wickedness, of the World: Some of them are pleased with the Conversation of Strangers, and others are so averse to it, that they live intirely recluse, except it be on *Sundays*; upon which they meet and dine together, with the Community, in the common Hall of the Convent. But some of these Hermits are extremely courteous to Strangers, and take a Pleasure in shewing the Rarities belonging to their particular Cells. One of them gives his Guests a very new and agreeable Entertainment, after the following Manner.

He advances but a few Paces from the Door, and, upon his giving a Whistle with his Mouth, a surprising Number of little variegated Birds immediately flock about him, some alighting upon his Shoulders, some upon his Beard, and some upon his Head; while some also are feeding out of his Mouth, and more are endeavouring to share with them.

Springs and Cascades are so frequent, that they are all extremely well supplied with Water, which to some of them is conveyed by Pipes: Not only the Murmur of the Water, and the Beauty of the Cascades are very agreeable, but the little Vales are enameled with Flowers, and the Verdure of the Trees is diversified with Clusters of scarlet Berries; to which if we add the vast Extent and Variety of the Prospects from the Top of the Mountain, nothing can be more surprising and great, or more romantic and agreeable. The Circumference of the Mountain is Four Leagues, and it is so very high, and the Precipices so many, and the Turnings and Windings so long, and almost of imperceptible Descent, that you are obliged to travel little less than Three or Four Leagues from the Top to the Bottom, which has occasioned



caused some of the Cells to be at a considerable Distance from the rest.

Each of these Hermitages is dedicated to some Saint; that of Saint *Dimas* the good Thief stands upon the Point of a Rock, with tremendous Precipices on every Side. This Place is also called the Castle, upon account of a Castle, which was formerly built there, and which was inaccessible, but by passing over Two Draw-bridges: And this Place was once in the Possession of Thirty of the Banditti, from whence it was found very difficult to dislodge them; for after having plundered the Country, they retired and slept securely in their Castle; and when their Provision began to grow low, some of them came down to the Point of a Rock that hung over the Convent, and from whence they so effectually commanded it, by throwing down great Stones upon it, that the Monks were obliged to supply them with whatever they wanted; but the Monks kept continual Spies upon them, in hopes of finding an Opportunity of attacking the Place, when there were very few left to defend it. Accordingly, when they had observed, by the great Number that went out, that the Garrison must be very weak, Six or Seven desperate Fellows climbed up, at the utmost Hazard of their Lives, and were so fortunate as to enter the Place without being perceived. They found no more than Two or Three of the Banditti, whom they immediately drove out, and kept Possession for the Abbot; who ordered the Castle to be demolished, and the present Hermitage to be built in its stead.

The Hermitage of *San Onofre* is in a Parcel of Caves, which enter into the Middle of a great Rock, from whence there is a Precipice of Forty Yards; and the Entrance to this Hermitage is over a Wooden Bridge, which is only supported by Joists, fastened into the Rock, which renders the Way to it very dreadful.

To the Hermitage called *Sancta Cruz* you must go up a vast many Steps that are cut in the Rock, and are so steep, that, if it were not for the Help of a Rail, no one would venture up it. The Ass that carries the Provisions thinks that he has done his Duty when he arrives at the Bottom of the Steps above-mentioned, so that a Man ought to be very stout, as well as strong, to be able to visit all their Cells.

All these Hermits belong to the Convent, and, in order to be qualified, they are obliged to pass several Years in the Convent in a State of Probation, and the Superior allots them their Hermitages; in every one of which there is a little Chapel, with proper Vestments, and every-thing that is necessary to the saying of Mass. They have also a kind of Superior among them, who is a Monk, and who says Mass, and confesses them; and there are always Two or Three Probationers in the Monastery, to supply such Vacancies as may happen among the Hermits. In the Convent there are generally about Sixty Monks, who with Noviciates, Lay-brothers, &c. amount to near Two hundred. Then, as to Servants and Mechanics, such as Carpenters, Taylors, Bakers, &c. for the Service of the House, there are as many as will amount to Two hundred more. They keep a Hundred Mules, and Beasts of Burden, with a proportionable Number of Muleteers, who are continually employed near home in the Service of the Convent; besides many more, for the Use of those that are employed in their Service at a greater Distance, such as Stewards, &c. As they have the Privilege of collecting Charity in every Church in *Spain*, and each Collector having his Mule, it must increase the Number vastly: But this Collection also, with the Presents that are sent to our Lady from all Parts, must add greatly to their Revenue; for tho', upon some certain Days, there are several Thousands of Pilgrims that come to pay their Vows at the same time, the Charities which they receive are sufficient to enable them to afford all these People some Refreshment.

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This Mountain is so extremely singular, that the greatest Travellers are quite astonished at the Sight of it: And the Mariners have so remarkable a Veneration for the miraculous Image which this Spot is so peculiarly blessed with, that whenever they can discover this Mountain, when they are out at Sea, they lower their Sails, strike their Colours, and salute the Virgin with their Cannon.

The Monastery here stands under vastly high and impending Rocks; but the most dangerous is that which hangs over the Cloister; for, upon the Summit of that Rock, they have erected Three Crosses, near which they say Mass every Day, to implore the Blessed Virgin, that she would not permit the Rock to fall upon her Church, and her Cloister, as it did about the Middle of the Sixteenth Century, when a most enormous Piece broke off from the Mountain, and fell upon the Infirmary, and destroyed a great many of the Sick. Pilgrims flock thither from all Parts of the Christian World, and are allowed (without Distinction) Bread, Wine, Fire, Oil, Vinegar, and Salt; but the Rich pay for their Meat, and Provision for their Horses.

Upon a grand Festival there shall be above Five thousand People; and it is not unusual to see One, Two, and Three thousand at other times; and, upon a Medium, the Pilgrims may be computed to be Four hundred, and the Poor Two hundred, every Day in the Year; so that upon extraordinary Festivals great Numbers are obliged to lie in the Caves, and amongst the Rocks: And tho' the Numbers are astonishing, yet the Figure they make, and the Scenery which they produce, is still more so; for there you will see Persons of great Distinction, that have come from the remotest Parts on Foot, with great Hazard and Fatigue: Numbers of devout Men and Women make long Journeys over the hard Rocks with their bare Feet, and arrive with them  
cut,

cut, torn, and bloody; nay, there are some that had passed those sharp and craggy Rocks upon their bare Knees: You will frequently see Men too with vast Bars of Iron upon their Shoulders; many come also with Ropes, or Iron Collars about their Necks, fettered, or hand-cuffed. There are Penitents also, who beat their Breasts with Stones, and others that tear their Flesh with Disciplines of Wire, and knotted Cords. Numbers approach this sacred Place with Sighs and Tears, overwhelmed with Sorrow for their Sins, begging our Blessed Lady to help them in their Distress. Many arrive also, with their Hearts full of Gratitude for Mercies received: These walk with lighted Tapers in their Hands, and rich Presents to the Virgin, as a Mark of their Acknowledgments, which are all appropriated to her Service; for before the sacred Image there are Forty Wax Tapers, some of which weigh Twenty-five hundred Pound, but these are only lighted upon extraordinary Occasions; nor are there less than Fifty Silver Lamp: continually burning, both Night and Day, before her Image; and these have been pious Presents from Popes, Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Grandees: As all these Presents are so many Proofs of the Piety of the Donors, the singular Devotion of some of the greatest Princes will sufficiently appear by the Specimens that follow; *viz.*

*Charles* the Third (who was Competitor for the Crown of *Spain*, and afterwards Emperor) offered up to the Virgin a Sword set with Diamonds, which he had a little before received as a Present from *Anne* Queen of *England*.

There was an Offering also from a King of *Portugal*, of a Glory, for the Head of the Virgin, consisting of near a Hundred Rays, every one of which was set with Diamonds, and each Ray was no less than half a Yard long.

Besides

Besides these, there are Thousands of rich Presents which remain as standing Testimonies of the Miracles which have been done by the Intercession of our Blessed Lady. She is seen thro' a gilded Trellis. Her Image is of Wood, and as big as the Life. She is in a sitting Posture, with our Lord upon her Lap; and is placed upon the great Altar. Tho' the Colour of her Face is tawny, she is extremely handsome; and her Air very much resembles that of a noble Matron. And the little *Jesus* upon her Lap is about the Size of an Infant of Three or Four Months old.

As the curious Reader, no doubt, would be very well pleased to be informed of the Cause and Origin of the extraordinary Circumstances and Things which I have just now acquainted him with, I shall endeavour to give him the best Satisfaction I am able. But I shall be obliged to lead him to it, through the Life of Friar *Juan Garin*; because it is so surprisngly interwoven and blended with it, as not to be separated.

“ In the Year 880. then, when *Guifra Pelos* was Count of *Barcelona*, there was a holy Man, called Friar *Juan Garin*, who led a most austere and religious Life, continually serving God, and doing the severest Penance, in a Cave near this Monastery, which is still called *The Cave of Friar Juan Garin*: And he constantly persevering in these devout and pious Exercises, the Devil (who is a mortal Foe to all good Men) was so enraged, that he could never induce him to commit any mortal Sin, that he was determined to leave no Art or Stratagem untried, till he had gained the Victory: And, in order to it, he dressed himself like a Hermit, put on the Appearance of a Saint, and took up his Abode in a Cave (a little above the Convent) which goes now by the Name of *Satan's Cave*, and is very near that of *Juan Garin*.

“ As he was standing one Day at the Entrance of it, *Satan* came, in the Figure of a Hermit, to make him a Visit: And, among other things, he told *Juan Garin*, that, considering the Number of Years that he had been serving God in that Mountain, he wondered that he had never seen him before: But that, since he had the good Fortune to meet with a Man that was as religiously disposed as himself, he would come now and then and converse with him.

“ At the same time, another Devil possessed a beautiful young Virgin of about Seventeen Years old, who was the Daughter of *Guifra Pelos*, Count of *Barcelona*. This was a sensible Affliction to the Count; who carried his poor Daughter to a great many sacred Images, and holy Men, in hopes of dispossessing her: But all in vain; for the Devil constantly declared, that he would never leave the young Lady, unless it were by the Command of a holy Man that lived in a Cave in the Mountain of *Montserrate*, whose Name was *Juan Garin*. Upon which, the Count having informed himself about the Saint, and the Place of his Abode, he resolved to accompany her himself to the holy Father.

“ Upon their Arrival at the Cave, they acquainted Friar *Juan* of the Reason of their coming to him, and begged that he would have Compassion of the young Virgin, who was so cruelly tormented by the Devil.

“ Upon which, the holy Man put up the most fervent Prayers to the Almighty, and begged that he would be merciful to the young Maiden, and deliver her from the evil Spirit that possessed her. And he had scarce finished his Prayers, before the Devil left her.

“ Tho’ the Count and his Attendants were overjoyed at the Success, they were still under some Apprehensions of a Relapse; for the Devil had often said, when they went to conjure him, That, unless the young Lady passed Nine Days and Nights in Devotion,

tion, in the Cave with the Hermit, that he would torment her again as much as ever. Wherefore he intreated Friar *Juan*, that he would permit his Daughter to perform a Nine Days Devotion with him in his Cave.

“ The Count’s Request gave the Friar a very sensible Concern; who would willingly have excused himself, by alledging, That Company would be an Interruption to him in his Devotions; that it was contrary to his Institution; and that his Cave was really too small. But *Guifra Pelos* pressed the holy Man so strongly, that at length he consented.

“ So the Count left his Daughter with Friar *Juan*; and he and his Attendants went down to *Monistrol* (which is a Village at the Foot of the Mountain, and about a League from the Hermitage); from whence he sent a constant Supply of Provision to the Hermit and his Daughter.

“ When the Count was gone, the Friar first instructed the innocent young Creature in all the Duties of a Christian; and then exhorted her to the Practice of them.

“ But the Devil, who had now got the Champion of *Christ* in his Net, shot the poisoned Arrows of Lust into his Soul with such Impetuosity and Force, that it was immediately inflamed with such a Rage of carnal Appetite, that he had no Power left over Body or Soul. He resisted all he could; but the Impulse was so vehement, that it carried all before it.

“ In this desperate Situation, he consulted his Brother Hermit; and told him, that the amorous Passion pressed him to that Degree, that there was no Means of Safety, but by Flight. But the false Hermit animated him to the Combat, and bid him endure the Fight; quoted the Scriptures; produced him eminent Examples of heroic Virtue; and set before him the Crowns and Glory that attended holy Victories.

“ The holy Man agreed to try his Strength again ; and, armed with Resolution, determined to stand the powerful Assaults of Beauty, Youth, and Love. But a very short Trial convinced him of his Error, and his Weakness. And, to avoid the Fall which he saw himself every Moment threatened with, he desired the Count to take away his Daughter ; assuring him, that she was quite out of Danger.

“ But the Count not complying ; the Devil inflamed the poor Hermit to such a Degree, upon his Return to the young Lady, that he cried out, *My Nerves are braced ! My Veins swell high ! My Soul's on fire ! I must enjoy, or burst !* With that, he rushes on his Prey.

“ And thus fell Beauty, Youth, and Innocence, a wretched Victim to the Devil's Spite !

“ But no sooner had he quenched his Flame, than he was covered with Confusion, and almost desperate with Remorse. And, being in the utmost Distress, he went and consulted with his Brother Hermit, upon what was proper to be done.

“ The counterfeit Saint, after having expressed some Trouble for his Misfortune, told him, That, as a private Sin was much better than a public one, there was nothing left now for him, but to destroy the young Creature, and to bury her ; for that, if she were permitted to live, it would be impossible to keep it a Secret ; and that the Count would certainly kill him.

“ *Juan Garin* followed his Advice, murdered the young Lady, and buried her under a Rock.

“ When he had done this, the Devil knew, that there was but one Step more ; and that he should be sure of the Hermit's Soul, if he could but drive him to Despair.

“ But here the Devil's Victories were stopped ; and he returned to Hell, without the Satisfaction of a complete Conquest : For Friar *Juan* so bitterly bewailed



wailed his Sin, and begged so incessantly for Mercy, that, by his inexpressible Sorrow, and sincere Repentance, he obtained Grace. And, as he thought nothing would be more pleasing to God, than his humbling himself, and confessing his Sin to his Vicegerent, he resolved to go to *Rome*, and to throw himself at his Holiness's Feet.

“ The Day after that Friar *Juan* had begun his Journey, the Count went to the Cave to fetch his Daughter : But, not finding her, or the Friar, he returned with a very heavy Heart to *Barcelona*.

“ The Friar at length gets to *Rome* ; obtains an Audience ; throws himself at his Holiness's Feet, and kisses them with the utmost Ardor ; and then fetched such dismal Sighs and Groans, as touched his Holiness's Heart. He then acknowledged himself to be a most grievous Sinner ; and begged the Holy Father, that he would hear his Confession : Which he graciously condescended to. After having confessed him, and absolved him, he ordered him for Penance, that he should go all the Way from *Rome* to his Hermitage upon his Hands and Knees ; and that he should never lift up his Eyes to Heaven, but crawl like a Beast upon the Earth, till a Child of Three or Four Months old should order him to rise, and tell him, that God had pardoned him.

“ Friar *Juan* continued Seven Years in this severe Penance ; and his Cloaths being rotted off, and his Body exposed to the Air, he grew as rough and hairy as a Bear : And the Appearance of a Bear's Skin, upon an human Form, made him look like a Monster.

“ After this, Count *Guifra Pelos* thought proper to hunt in the Mountain of *Montferrate* ; and the Dogs, coming to the Mouth of the Cave, were afraid to encounter the hideous Creature which they found in it, but kept barking and howling till the Huntsmen came up : Who, when they perceived so terri-

ble a Figure, thought proper to take Advice, before they went too near it. And accordingly they acquainted the Count with the Affair; who ordered them, if possible, to bring the Monster to him alive. They approached the poor harmless Friar with the utmost Caution; flung a Rope about his Neck; and led him to the Count, who carried him to *Barcelona*; where they kept him in a Stable.

“ While Friar *Garin* was at *Barcelona*, the Image of our Lady of *Montferrate* was found in the following Manner:

“ Seven Boys, of the Village of *Monistrol*, who tended the Flocks upon the Mountain of *Montferrate*, for several *Saturdays*, as soon as it was Night, saw a prodigious Light descend from Heaven, and enter the Mouth of one particular Cave. Immediately after which, they heard the finest Music and Singing imaginable: And the Boys giving an Account to their Parents of what they had heard and seen, their Parents also went to the same Place; and being sufficiently convinced of the Truth of the Fact, they told the Rector of the Parish of *Monistrol* of it; who, being a devout Worshiper of *Jesus Christ*, and the glorious Virgin, went to the Place four *Saturdays* without Intermision; and always saw the Light, and heard the Singing and the Music, as had been related; but saw none of the Performers; nor did he, or any one else, dare to approach the Cave. Upon this, the Rector determined to acquaint the Bishop of *Manresa* with what had passed.

“ The *Saturday* after, the Bishop, with his Clergy, and the principal Persons of the City, came to the Place, at the Time appointed: And, just at the Hour of *Ave-Maria*, they all saw a prodigious Light enter the Cave; and heard the Angels sing, and play, in the most ravishing Manner that can be conceived: And this continued till Midnight; at which time the Light disappeared, and the Melody ceased.

“ This

“ This wonderful Event occasioned no less Joy than Astonishment. The Bishop, having well considered the Nature of the Miracle, looked upon himself to be called upon, and directed to search the Place. And, proper Persons being sent for that Purpose, they found the very same Image of the Blessed Virgin, that is now placed upon the high Altar in the Church of *Nuestra Señora de Montferrate*: Of which Image no-body can give the least Account, either whence it came, or who it was that put it into the Cave. But, be that how it will, God was pleased to discover it in this miraculous Manner, that his blessed Mother might be honoured and worshiped in that Mountain.

“ The Bishop ordered the Banners of *Monistrol* to be brought out, the Wax Tapers to be lighted, and the Procession to march. He entered the Cave; and, after having returned God and the Virgin Thanks for the invaluable Treasure that had been discovered to him, he took up the Image with great Devotion, and brought it out of the Cave, with a Design to have carried it to his own Cathedral of *Manresa*; but when they came to the Spot where it now stands, they were not able to move it either backwards or forwards. Upon which, the Bishop (being inspired) perceived, that it was the Will of God that there should be a Chapel built there, in Honour of *Jesus Christ*, and of the Virgin *Mary*; and that he should place her Image in it: Which was done.

“ But the Convent owed its Being to the extraordinary Event which I am going to relate.

“ The Wife of *Guifra Pelos*, Count of *Barcelona*, having been brought to Bed about Three Months, of a Son, who was lately recovered from a long Fit of Sickness; the Count thought proper to express his Joy, by making a splendid Feast; at which, some of his principal Guests being desirous of seeing the Monster, which he had taken Seven Years before in the Mountain, it was brought before them; and the Nurse,

with the Count's Son of Three Months old in her Arms, among others, standing to see the Savage eat, the Infant immediately fixed his Eyes upon him, and, with a very audible Voice, in the Presence and Hearing of them all, spoke the following Words: " Rise up, Friar *Juan Garin*; stand strait and upright; " for God has pardoned thy Sins. " And immediately *Juan Garin* raised himself up, stood erect, and, with a becoming Modesty, returned his Thanks aloud to God, for having been pleased to accept of his Repentance.

" This so astonished the Count, the Countess, and their Friends, that it occasioned a profound Silence: Which being observed by *Juan Garin*, he walked up to the Count, and related, before the whole Company, how, by the Inducement of the Devil, he had ravished, killed, and buried his Daughter; and that he now threw himself at his Feet, to be used in what manner he should think proper. The Count told him, that, since God had pardoned him, he was very ready to forgive him also.

" *Juan Garin* was ordered to be cloathed; and the Count went with him to the Place where he had buried his Daughter, with a Design to have transported her Body to the Cathedral in *Barcelona*. He had also a View of seeing the new Chapel; and of paying his Devotion to the Virgin, who had already begun to do Miracles.

" After having performed their religious Duties to the Virgin, they soon came to the Place where the Count's Daughter had been buried; for it was very near the Chapel.

" Upon their Arrival, *Juan Garin* fell upon his Knees, and prayed: And, when he had done, they began to dig; and they immediately found the young Lady alive, and beautiful and charming as before, without the least Alteration, except the Appearance of a Line round her Neck, like a Piece of scarlet Silk; which

which was the Mark of the Wound which Friar *Garin* made when he cut her Head off.

“ Her wonderful Preservation gave the highest Joy. imaginable to the Count, and all his Friends, who asked her if she could any-ways account for her being alive ; and she told them, that as she had always a particular Devotion to the Virgin, it was her Will to preserve her.

“ This Affair being over, the Count proposed to carry her back with him to *Barcelona*, and to settle her ; upon which she said that she hoped he would excuse her, for that she would never admit of a Husband ; but was determined to remain, in that very Place, in the Service of the Virgin *Mary* and her Blessed Son, from whom she had received such incredible Mercies.

“ The Count would by no means oppose her pious Inclinations ; but built a Convent for Nuns of the Order of the *Benedictines*, of which his Daughter was Abbess ; having under her a great many young Maidens, who were disposed to a religious Life ; and this Convent was served by the Rector of *Monistrol*, and Father *Garin*, in the devoutest Manner, till they died : But about an Hundred Years after, the Number of Pilgrims increasing to a very great Degree, the Abbess and her Nuns could not possibly give Reception to them all, or even take the least Care of them ; nor indeed was it proper for Nuns to converse promiscuously with all sorts of People ; so that Count *Borrel* of *Barcelona*, by the Authority of the Pope, took them from thence, and transferred them to the Monastery of *las Puellas* in *Barcelona*, and filled their Places with Monks of the same Order from *Ripol*, to which the late new Convent was subject.

“ These Monks are of all Nations, in order that the Convent may be constantly provided with Persons that are qualified to hear the Confessions of Pilgrims, who come from all Parts of the World.”

## CAMPREDON.

*Campredon* lies in 41 Degrees 50 Minutes Latitude, and Sixteen Leagues to the West of a Sea-port called *Roses*. It is an agreeable Town, and pretty well fortified, with the Addition also of a Citadel. Five Leagues to the South-east there is a Village called *Aulot*, upon the River *Fluvia*, in whose Territories there are Twelve wonderful Fountains of Air, or Ventiducts, which incessantly exhale a little Wind, which is hot in the Winter, and so cold in the Summer, that it is quite insupportable; and the People of the Country make use of it to cool their Wines, and their Water. And, to the North of *Campredon*, there is a high Mountain called *Nuria*, in which there are Rocks of Crystal; and Twelve Miles to the South-west lies the little Town of *Ripol*, upon the Conflux of the *Fresero*, and the *Ter*.

It is remarkable for its fine Abbey, and for having been formerly the Place where the Counts' of *Barcelona* were usually interred.

## CARDONA.

*Cardona* is a very agreeable Town, lying Thirty-eight Miles North-west of *Barcelona*. It stands upon a Rock of white Salt (near the River *Cardonero*, which falls into the *Lobregat*); for which Reason it may be plainly discerned from the City of *Solsona*, which is Nine Miles from it.

Near *Cardona* there is a most wonderful Mountain of Salt, which is inexhaustible; for it grows again as fast as it is taken away. It is of all Sorts of Colours, some of it is as white as Snow; and there is also the Scarlet, the Orange, the Violet, the Green, and the Blue; and different Tints and Mixtures of these: And tho' it was known to Antiquity, it subsists still, and brings in no less than Forty thousand Ducats a Year to the Duke of *Cardona*.

When

When the Rays of the Sun strike full upon the Mountain, the Lustre is so rich, from the Variety of the Colours, that nothing can be more surprizing and glorious; for, in Appearance, it is a vast Mountain of all Sorts of precious Stones. It has also this Singularity besides, that whereas most other Places that produce Salt are generally barren, here are very fine Pines and Vineyards upon this Mountain.

Near the Source of the River *Lobregat*, in the Mountains thereabouts, there are Mines of a sort of precious Stone, called the *Hæmatites*, or Blood-stone.

## The Kingdom of Arragon.

### ALMUÑA.

*Almuña* is a large Village, situated near the Conflux of the Rivers *Grio* and *Xalon*, and lies upon the Road from *Calatayud* to *Saragossa*, and about Nine Leagues to the South-west of the latter. It consists of some Hundreds of neat Houses, in the Middle of pretty little Gardens, which are fenced and adorned with Rows of Fruit-trees. These delicious Habitations are scattered up and down a fertile Plain, and are so healthy, innocent, and sweet, that they compose a little *Arcadia*, where every Shepherd has his Capital, and distinct Dominion; and yet are all of them so contiguous, as to partake of all the Blessings that flow from Conversation, Friendship, and mutual Assistance; nor are the Avenues to this agreeable Spot less inviting, than the Pastoral Paradise they lead to.

### ZARAGOÇA.

*Zaragoça* is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and one of the finest Cities in *Spain*: It was a *Roman* Colony, and called *Cæsar-Augusta*, and by  
Corrup-

Corruption is called *Zaragoza*. On one Side of a Brass Medal that was found in that Place, there was the Head of *Augustus*, with this Inscription; *viz.*

AVGVSTVS. D. F.

And, on the Reverse, there was a Standard which stood erect (which is a Symbol of a Colony); and the Inscription round it was,

CAESAR AVGVSTA. M. POR. CN.  
FAB. II. VIR.

The City is built in the Middle of a vast Plain, upon the Banks of the River *Ebro*, which runs through the Middle of it. And on each Side of the River there is a fine Key, where Persons of Distinction often take the Air in their Coaches.

There are several Streets and Squares, where they often make a Tour; but their grand Corso is in a very noble Street, called *la Calle Santa*: It is so strait, and of such a considerable Breadth, that it might very well be taken for a Place, or Square. It is adorned with a great many Palaces, among which is that of the Viceroy; and it is there chiefly that the Traveller may expect to see the greatest Number of Persons of Quality, and the most sumptuous Equipages.

The City is very noble and large; the Streets are handsome; and the public Buildings are magnificent. There are Seventeen large Churches, and Fourteen fine Convents, besides others of less Note: It is an Archbishoprick, and an University; and a Tribunal of the Inquisition also is established there.

The River *Ebro* has Two fine Bridges over it, the one of Stone, and the other of Wood; the last has scarce its Equal in *Europe*. As you enter this City on the Side of *New Castile*, you will see an old Castle,



Castle, called *Aljapheria*; which is a Name retained from the *Moors*. It was formerly the Palace of the *Moorish* and Christian Kings of *Arragon*, and at present it belongs to the Holy Office.

The Cathedral is a vast Structure, and very handsome, tho' in the old Taste: At the Entrance of the Choir there is the Tomb of the first Inquisitor, over which there are the Images of Six *Moors*, hung upon Columns. After the Traveller has seen the Cathedral, he is usually conducted to the Church of *Nuestra Señora del Pilar*, which is situated near the *Ebro*: It is the most frequented, upon account of Religion, of any in all *Spain*, except those of *Compostela* and *Montferrate*.

The Column upon which the Virgin stands is of Jasper; it is about Six Foot high, and has a Cleft or Opening in the Middle near Eight Inches broad, out of which there constantly flows a most odoriferous Balsam, which cures all sorts of Maladies; the Truth of which continual Miracle is confirmed by that pious and learned Father *Alexandro Morosini*, in a Treatise called *Origine delle Chiese dedicate à Maria Virgine*, printed at *Parma* 1692. with the Approbation of the Officers of the Holy See; and the Occasion of this miraculous Image being fixed upon this particular Part of the Globe, is as follows; *viz.*

In *Cæsarea Augusta*, now *Zaragoza*, one Night, while St. *James* was at Prayers, he heard an innumerable Company in the Air singing the *Ave-Mary's*; and, having looked up to Heaven, he beheld the Blessed Virgin coming down, sitting upon a Pillar of Jasper with the little Jesus in her Arms, betwixt Two Choirs of Thousands of Angels; and she, having called him to her, said to him, Son *James*, this is the Place which is dedicated to my Honour; and the Pillar that I sit upon is sent down to you from Heaven by your Master; and about it you are to build a Church, and an Altar, before which many Miracles shall

shall be wrought ; and this Pillar is to remain here until the End of the World ; neither shall this Place ever be without Christians in it. St. *James* went presently about building a Church, and having finished and consecrated it, he dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin ; and this was the first Church that was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in the whole World.

The Chapel where this sacred Image is kept is built under-ground, and is Thirty-six Feet in Length, and Twenty-six in Breadth. The Virgin's Ornaments are as rich as precious Stones can make them : She is attended upon by Angels of massy Silver, that hold Flambeaux in their Hands. The Fifty Lamps, the vast Candlesticks, and the Balustrade, are all of Silver ; the rest is Gold and Jewels.

The great Mosque was built by the *Moorish* King *Abenalfange*, in the Year 864. and upon the City's being taken by Don *Alonso el Batallador*, in the Year 1118. the Mosque was afterwards converted into the Church of *San Salvador*. Near one of the City-Gates is the Church of *Nuestra Señora del Portillo*, in which there is a Crucifix, whose Nails most certainly grow.

Not far from thence there is a very fine Hospital, called *Nuestra Señora de la Gracia*, in which there are Conveniencies for Eight hundred Patients. It is adorned with a very remarkable Tower, which you ascend by Two hundred and Eighty-four Steps, which are so extremely easy, that one might ride up on Horseback.

Among the Convents, that of *San Francisco* is the most singular. The Cieling of the Church is looked upon to be an extraordinary Piece of Architecture ; for tho' it is extremely broad and long, it has no intermediate Pillars to support it.

The Town-house, and the *Casa de la Diputacion*, or Palace where the States meet, are thought to be worthy of the Notice of a Stranger. The Hall of the

the last is not extremely large; but it is very handsome, and is curiously adorned with the Images of all the Kings of *Arragon*, as big as the Life; with a short Inscription underneath, containing the principal Actions of their Lives. Among all these Images, there is but one of a Queen, which is that of *Doña Petronilla*, the Heir of *Don Ranimiro*, or *Ramiro*; King of *Arragon*, who being married to *Ramon Berenguel* Count of *Barcelona*, he was permitted to enjoy the Crown of *Arragon*, in the Right of his Wife; and, in Respect and Gratitude to her, she has been thus distinguished: She died in the Year 1173. At one End of the Hall there is a Marble Statue of *St. George*, with the Dragon under him; he is the Patron of the Kingdom of *Arragon*.

The City of *Zaragoza* is grand, beautiful, and rich; and it is populous, and adorned with a numerous Nobility. Its University was founded in the Year 1474. and is inferior to none, but to those of *Alcala* and *Salamanca*: There are Academies and Riding-schools also for Persons of Distinction: The Air is extremely pure, and the Heats are more moderate than in many Parts of *Spain*. For Three Leagues round, the Country is enriched with Villas, Gardens, and Plantations; insomuch that the Country-houses are scarce inferior in Number to those in Town. The Place is fortified after the antient Manner, with high Walls and Towers.

#### AGREDA.

THE Town of *Agreda* lies in *Old Castile*; but it is so near to the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, that some of the most antient Authors having placed it in *Arragon*, have occasioned my placing it there also; which Error I did not happen to be sensible of, till the Account of *Old Castile* was in the Press. It is Twenty-two Leagues North-west of *Zaragoza*, and Eight Leagues to the South-west of *Soria*, antiently

ently *Numantia*: It is thought to have been built out of the Ruins of *Gracchuris*, and lies at the Foot of Mount *Caunus*, or (as it is called at present) *Mon-Cayo*, in a very agreeable Country; and is remarkable for the Purity of its Water, its Manufactory of Cloth, and the Excellence of its Pasture; but its most valuable and peculiar Blessing is its having given Birth to one of the greatest Saints in the Holy Catholic Church; for in the Year 1602. *Maria de Jesus* was born there. Her Parents were brought together and joined in Wedlock by the Influence of the Queen of Angels; and the Saint herself was no sooner born, than her Understanding was illumined, Force and Power given to her Will, and Retention to her Memory. She immediately knew the Miseries of human Nature, the Beauty and Efficacy of Grace, and the horrid Effects of Turpitude and Sin; all which she was thoroughly acquainted with, even before that she was a Twelvemonth old. She had all the Articles of Faith, the Law of Grace, and the Commandments of the Holy Church, by divine Infusion; nor was the happy Mother of this miraculous Infant without her peculiar Directions from Heaven; for, as she was one Day at her Devotion, she heard a Voice saying to her, It is my Will that you sacrifice to me your Husband, your Self, and all your Children, and your Husband's whole Estate; and that you do turn your House into a Convent of *Franciscan* Nuns, and enter into it yourself with your two Daughters; and your Husband and your two Sons shall take upon them the Habit of the Seraphical St. *Francis*: All which was complied with, tho' with some Reluctance by the Husband.

But to return to this extraordinary Saint; upon her having received the Communion, in one of her Raptures she saw all the World at once, and commiserated the poor Heathens so much, that in the Space of Twelve Months, she made no less than Five hundred

hundred Journeys to *Mexico* to convert them; but she could not be positive, whether they were merely spiritual, or performed in the Body. She was positive, however, that she understood their Language, and that they also understood her *Spanish*; and that she had converted the King of that vast Country, and all his Subjects: But, upon a strict Examination into that Affair, the General of the *Franciscans* Commissary, the Provincial, and her Confessor, were each of Opinion, that those Expeditions had been all made in the Body; for she had not only seen those remote Regions with her Eyes, but she also felt the Heat with her Body. She also knew the true Names of them all, and gave an exact Description of them, and of the Habits and Arms of those *Indians*, whom she often found upon their Knees, and praying to her for a Remedy, notwithstanding that in all Appearance she had been never personally absent from her Convent; for the longest of her missionary Raptures never exceeded the Space of Three Hours.

This extraordinary Creature was so peculiarly the Care of Heaven, that, besides her Guardian Angel, she had Six other Angels to attend her, and to converse with her. They had all their distinct Offices about her: The First was her Mediator with God; the Second was her Embassador to God, to lay before him all her Desires, Works, and Petitions; and the Third was to enlighten her Soul: The Fourth was to defend her against evil Spirits; the Fifth was to manifest God's Majesty to her; and, the last, was to manifest to her the Blessings of Sweetness, and the Marvels which were done in her Soul: Besides which, she had *St. Ursula*, and *St. Ines*, given her for her Companions; who, when they were first introduced to her, did, in her Hearing, receive the following Charge from God: " My Spouses, I deliver you  
 " here to my beloved *Mary*, whom ye shall accom-  
 " pany, comfort, and support, that she may likewise  
 P " be

“ be a faithful Spouse to me.” The Blessed Virgin, to encourage her to take the Care of the Convent upon her, appeared to her one Day ; and told her, that she herself would be Lady Abbess, and that *Mary* should only be her Deputy ; upon which *Mary* had a Throne erected in the middle of the Choir, on which she placed an Image of the Blessed Virgin, laying at her Feet the Rule, and the Seal, which are the Ensigns of that Dignity : And this Ceremony is continued in that Convent to this Day ; and that Image is by all the Nuns still called their Prelate.

A new and sumptuous Convent was built by the Lady Abbess without the Walls of the Town, near the *Franciscan* Friars, and was quite finished in Seven Years, by means of the extraordinary Contributions which were continually flowing in from well-disposed Christians, the sooner to complete so great and pious a Work.

The Lady Abbess, being regaled by the Divine Spouse with his Pleasures, was taken up by him into his high Habitation, where the Treasures of his incomparable Knowledge were poured into her Soul. First, she had infused into her the Knowledge of the whole Creation, from the Empyrean Heaven to the Centre of the Earth. She had next infused into her the deepest Knowledge of the Church Militant, and of all its Orders, Treasures, and Miracles ; and also of the whole Order of Grace, and spiritual Gifts ; and this Science did extend itself to all political Affairs, and to all Modes of temporal Government, not only among the Sons of the Church, but among those likewise who are without the Pale of it ; so that she comprehended the whole political State of the World ; and it was *Philip* the Fourth’s believing this Nun to be so perfect and universal a Politician, that made him visit her so often, and correspond with her so many Years, asking her Advice in all Affairs of great Importance. And, among the few Secrets that are  
come

come to our Knowledge, she imparted to him the following; *viz.*

“ That in the eternal Caverns of Hell she saw a  
 “ great Council of Devils laying their Heads to-  
 “ gether how to destroy the Church; and who, after  
 “ many Deliberations, at last came to this Resolu-  
 “ tion: That they would engage the *Roman Catholic*  
 “ Princes in a War with one another, and afterwards  
 “ incite the Heretics to join with some of them to  
 “ destroy *Spain*, and, with her, the *Roman Faith*,  
 “ of which she is the chief Support.”

She informed her own King and the Pope of the Conspiracy, and wrote them Word, that she had seen many Legions of Devils sent out of Hell to execute it. The King thought her Advice of such Importance, that there was scarce a Post by which he did not write to her with his own Hand, to ask her Advice, and she always gave it with an oracular Authority: And, among the rest of her supernatural Gifts, she had, in the last Place, the most eminent Knowledge of the Church Triumphant, and of all the Orders of Angels and Saints, infused into her.

In one of her Raptures she was visited by the Blessed Virgin, with the Infant *Jesus* in her Arms, who stretched out his Hand to her; and, in another, she was visited by the Holy Ghost, in the Form of a white Dove; and, in an abstractive Vision, she did behold the Trinity of Persons in the Unity of Essence. And, having a vehement Thirst after Perfection, whilst she was pursuing it with all her Powers, she was in a high Vision, by a spiritual Marriage, espoused to *Christ*, to whom she had been espoused twice before, tho' not in so high and solemn a manner; for, after this Marriage, her Lord and Husband gave her strict matrimonial Laws, and commanded her to write them down; which she did, in an admirable Tract, with this Title, — *The Laws of the Spouse, the Looks of her chaste Love, and the Teachings of the Divine Science.*

*ence.* And, being now thus disposed, with an Elevation of Spirit, with the Assistances of her Angels, with the Conversation of St. *Ursula* and St. *Ines*, and under the immediate Government of the Queen of Heaven, and with the Infusion of Knowledge, and with the Perfection of a Spouse, and the Arms of the King her Husband, and, last of all, with an ardent Desire after the Salvation of Souls, she did receive a positive Command from the most High and the most grand Queen of Heaven, for the Glory of God, and the Honour of his Mother, to write a Description of the mystical City of God, which is the Blessed Virgin: And so great was the Affluence of the Divine Light, and of the Knowledge of Mysteries, that she finished the first Part of that great Work in Twenty Days; but the Devil, who during those Twenty Days had been chained up, being now let loose, and coming to understand how she had been employed in his Absence, and how pernicious a Thing that History would be to his Kingdom, attacked her with all his Fury; but after many a fierce Battle, having been vanquished by her, she went on writing with the greatest Order, till she had given a complete Account of the Blessed Virgin's Life, from the Moment of her immaculate Conception, until her Ascension to Heaven.

## T E R V E L.

**T***ervel* is a very agreeable City, situated at the Conflux of the Rivers *Alhambra* and *Guadalaviar*: Which last Name, in the *Moorish* Tongue, signifies pure and clear Water. It stands in a very fine Plain, 27 Leagues almost South of *Zaragoza*; and is fortified after the antient *Manñer*.

Its Inhabitants are numerous and rich: And the Air is so temperate, that it causes a perpetual Spring; so that it is as constantly perfumed, as its Fields are enameled with Flowers. And, if we add to this the  
Beauty,



Beauty of its Plantations, its Rivulets, and its Prospects, it must be confessed to be quite delicious.

DAROCA.

THE City of *Daroca* is situated upon the River *Xiloca*, upon very rough and inaccessible Rocks. Travellers scarce ever fail of going thither, in order to see a monstrous Cavern, of 780 Yards long, Eight broad, and as many in Height.

This Place lies Forty-five Leagues to the South-west of *Zaragoza*, and Fifteen Leagues to the South-east of *Calatayud*. It is defended by an old Wall, flanked with 114 Towers.

ALCAÑIS.

*Alcañis* is an agreeable Town, fortified after the antient Manner. It lies upon the River *Guadalupe*, Forty-seven Leagues to the South-east of *Zaragoza*.

I mention it here, upon account of an extraordinary Production of Nature, in a Spring, that throws out a prodigious Quantity of Water, through 42 different natural Tubes, that lie extremely close to each other.

VELILLA.

*Velilla* is a small Town, upon the North Side of the River *Ebro*, lying 10 Leagues to the South-east of *Zaragoza*. It is remarkable for the miraculous Bell that is there, which tolls of itself when any extraordinary Calamity is coming upon the Kingdom of *Spain*.

Thirteen of its miraculous Tollings have been recorded from the Year 1435. when, upon the 4th of *August*, it prognosticated the Imprisonment of Don *Alonso V.* King of *Arragon*, and of Don *Juan II.* King of *Navarre*, and his Brother Don *Enrique*. And the last Occasion of its Tolling was, upon the 28th of *Au-*

gust in the Year 1625. when the *English* took and plundered *Cádiz*. And their Histories assure us, that the Twelfth time that it tolled, which was in the Year 1601. upon occasion of the *Moors* having resolved upon a general Revolt; they assure us, I say, that it was heard by no less than Four thousand Persons at once. My Author is *Rodrigo Mendez Silva*, in his *Poblacion general de España*. This Bell is called *Campana del Milagro*, or The miraculous Bell; and, as such, I think it not improper to give you a particular Description of it. When it was casting, there was one of the Thirty Pieces of Silver, which *Judas* received for betraying our Lord, thrown into the boiling Metal; which has given it this predicting Virtue. It is of a moderate Size; being no more than Seven Feet Eight Inches and a Quarter in Circumference. It is made of exceeding fine and clear Metal; but is crack'd through the Middle. There are Four Images upon it; viz. Two Crucifixes, and the Virgin and St. *John*, on the Sides. There are also Two Crosses. It has an Inscription round it, which was prophetically pronounced by the *Cumæan* Sibyl; viz. *Christus rex venit in pace, et Deus homo factus est*. This Bell was made by the *Goths*; to whom its mysterious Quality was already known. It tolls first; and then rings out.

## HUESCA.

**H**uesca is an antient City; and lies Thirty Leagues to the North-east of *Zaragoza*. It was called by the *Romans* *Osca*; and *Sertorius* erected an Academy there for the *Roman* Youth, with a View of keeping them as Hostages. And at present they have an University, consisting of Six Colleges.

It is fortified after the antient Manner, with high Walls, flanked with Ninety-nine Towers. Don *Pedro* I. King of *Arragon*, took it in the Year 1096. from its *Moorish* King *Abderramen*, after a Siege of  
Two

Two Years : At which *St. George* appeared armed, and upon a white Horse, with a Lance in his Hand. *Don Pedro* consecrated the great Mosque, and converted it into a Cathedral Church ; which is so handsome, that there are not many superior to it. The Custodia is of massy Silver, and weighs Three hundred Weight.

Many People being apt to mention the famous Bell of *Huesca*, without knowing any thing more of it than the Sound of its Name ; I shall here give you an Account of its Origin.

In the Year 1134. *Don Ramiro II.* surnamed the *Mork*, being King of *Arragon*, and holding the Reins of Government too loosely, he lost his Authority so much with the chief of the Nobility, that they would not obey him. Upon which, he wrote a Letter to *Friar Frocaldo*, Abbot of the Monastery of *San Ponce de Tomeras* in *France*, desiring his Advice ; and, by way of Answer, the Abbot took the Messenger into his Garden, and cut off the Heads of his highest Plants. The Messenger returned ; and the emblematical Instructions were understood ; and *Don Ramiro* soon learned to speak the same emblematical Kind of Language : For he gave out, that he would make such a Bell, as should sound all over the Kingdom. He summoned the Nobles to the Cortes, or Parliament ; seized upon the chief ; and cut off Fifteen of their Heads : And having hung them up, upon a circular Frame in the Form of a Bell, he called in their Sons and Relations to see it ; and declared to them, that he would serve them every one in the same manner, if they neglected to pay him that Duty and Obedience which was due to their Sovereign. Which struck them with such Terror, that, for the future, no Prince was ever better obeyed.

The Country hereabouts is extremely fruitful, especially in Wine ; of which it produces enough to supply great Part of the Kingdom.

## SALLENT.

*Sallent* is a small Town, near the Source of the River *Galliego*, which falls into the *Ebro* at *Zaragoza*: It lies in one of the highest and most inaccessible Parts of the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, and is an impregnable Barrier against an Invasion from *France*, on the Side of *Bearn* or *Bigorre*; it lies Twenty-four Leagues North-east of *Zaragoza*. It is the Capital of a Valley, or District, called *Val de Tena*, which has Eleven Villages belonging to it.

*Sallent* contains about Two hundred Families, and the rest of the Villages have Five hundred in all. The District is in the very Heart of the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, and is just Eleven Leagues in Length, and as much in Breadth; consequently it is a Mixture of Mountains and Valleys. However, they are of such Consequence, that they feed no less than Thirty thousand Cattle, and Fifty thousand Sheep. They are plentifully watered; for they have no less than 200 Springs. They have abundance of fine Fish, and all sorts of Game, without Measure; and it is a very agreeable Retreat in the Summer; but, in the Winter, the Roads are shut up by the Snow. Thus we see, that these Mountains are far from being an unprofitable Waste.

There is another River, which is called *Agua Lempeda*, or clear Water, which falls from a vast Height into the *Gallego*, and forms a fine Cascade. When the *Moors* conquered *Spain*, many of the old Inhabitants retired to these inaccessible Parts to an Enemy, and contributed very much, by their Activity and Valour, to the Recovery of the Kingdom.

This Place is much frequented in the Summer, it being one of the Passes into *France*, through *Bearn*, or *Bigorre*.

## TIERMAS.

**T**iermas is a small Village, upon the Confines of the Kingdom of *Navarre*: It is One-and-twenty Leagues to the North-west of *Zaragoza*, and Four to the North-east of *Sanguessa*. It is very much celebrated on account of the surprising Cures made by its mineral Waters; and, among other Excellencies, it is reckoned very good for the Stone. The Springs are hot, and are impregnated with Saltpetre, Nitre, Alum, and Sulphur: Some of the Patients bathe, others only drink the Waters, and some do both.

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*The Kingdom of Navarre.*

## PAMPELONA.

**T**HE City of *Pampelona* is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, and lies at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains. It is supposed to have been built by *Pompey* the Great, as a Monument of his Conquests in those Parts, being called by the Antients *Pompelon* and *Pompeion*, as appears by an Inscription lately found near that Place. There is an University, and a strong Castle, after the Model of that of *Antwerp*, designed also to bridle the City, and the rest of the Kingdom. They have a Manufactory for making of Arms, and they have the Character of being very good. There are Two Universities more in the Kingdom, one of which is at *Estella*, and the other is at *Tafalla*.

The North Side of *Navarre* is bounded by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which Boundary is Two-and-twenty Leagues in Length: Through those Mountains there are Ten Passes into *France*, Seven or Eight of which are dreadful, difficult, and dangerous.

To

To the North of *Pampelona*, there is the Valley of *Baztan*, which runs from North to South, and is Seven Leagues long, and Three and a half broad, containing Fourteen Parishes. Their Habits are of a very antient Mode, particularly the Womens. The Men are all bold, nimble and dextrous in the handling of their Arms, and are all Gentlemen by their Blood.

The Valley of *Roncesvalles* lies to the North-east of *Pampelona*, and carries you through a Village called *Burguet* (which is the last in *Navarre*) to *S. Jean Pie-de-port* in the *Basse-Navarre*. This is the easiest and most frequented Pass, and is famous for the Defeat of the Emperor *Charlemagne*, by *Alfonfus* the Chaste, in the Year 809. in Memory of which *Don Sancho* the Eighth built a Church there in 1190. which is called *S. Maria*, where he was interred.

In this Church of *Roncesvalles*, which is an Hundred Paces beyond *Burguet*, they shew you Two Clubs covered with Iron, which were taken in the Battle of *Roncesvalles*; and one of the Stirrups of *Orlando*, the great Champion of *France*; and the Slippers of *Turpin* the Historian and Archbishop of *Paris*, who accompanied the Emperor in that Expedition. The Battle is painted upon the Wall; and not far from the Church is *Turpin's* Tomb, and those of several of the *French* Champions that fell there.

Through the Valley of *Roncal*, which is still more to the East, is another of the Passes into *France*; and this Valley is remarkable for the Defeat of *Abderramen* King of *Corduba*, upon his Return from *France*, through that Pass. The Inhabitants of the Valley of *Roncal*, and others, were determined to conquer or die; and, lest their Wives and Daughters should fall into the Hands of the *Moors*, they proposed to kill them all, by way of Prevention; but the Women begged, that they might die fighting by their Fathers and their Husbands Sides; and, it being agreed, that  
they

they should have their Share in the Battle, they cut off their Hair, dressed themselves like Men, did Wonders, and got a complete Victory, and immortal Honour.

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*The Kingdom of* P O R T U G A L.

**T**HIS Country being in the same Latitude, and contiguous to *Spain*, the Nature of its Climate and Productions in general are much the same; but in that of beautiful Women (which is infinitely the finest that Man can conceive) it is thought to surpass all *Europe*. The Extent of the Kingdom is a Hundred Leagues in Length, and about Thirty-five in Breadth: Its most Northern Province lies between the Rivers *Duero* and *Minho*, the Soil of which is so fertile, and the Air so pure and wholesome, that many of their Women will breed till they are Fifty. Their Houses are full of Children, and the Parents live to a great Age. The Plains are covered with Sheep, and the Mutton is the sweetest in all *Spain*. Here also they have a perpetual Spring.

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*The Province of* Entre Duero e Minho  
Porto.

**T**HE City of *Porto* lies upon the North Side of the River *Duero*: It is remarkable for the vast Quantities of its Wine, which it exports for *England*. The Port is spacious, but difficult to enter; but there is a very fine Key, that runs from one End of the Town to the other.

The City stands upon the Declivity of a Mountain, which makes the Streets uneven; but they are well

well paved, and kept clean : It is fortified after the old Fashion, with high Walls and Towers. There are Academies, where Gentlemen may learn the usual Exercifes, and other Arts and Sciences. They have alfo Docks, where they build Men of War.

One of their fineft public Structures is the Convent of *St. Augustine*. The Church is a round Building, and richly adorned ; and in the Convent there is a Gallery, which is remarkable upon account of its extraordinary Length. The Place has no Defence, but a fmall Fort.

B R A G A.

**T**HE City of *Braga* is fituated on the South Side of the River *Cavado*, in Forty-one Degrees and Forty Minutes Latitude, and Eighteen Miles from the Sea : It is the Metropolis of all *Portugal*, and was formerly of all that Part of *Spain*, which had been recovered from the *Moors*, before the *Spaniards* retook *Toledo* ; and from that time the Primacy was given to *Toledo*. The Archbishop is both Spiritual and Temporal Lord of it ; for which Reason he carries a Crofier in his Hand, and wears a Sword by his Side. It was a Colony of the *Romans*, and was called *Bracara-Augusta*, or *Bracaraugusta*, as appears by an Infcription which they found there.

ISIDI. AVG. SACRVM.  
 LVCRETIA. FIDA.  
 SACERDOS. PERP.  
 ROMAE. ET. AVG.  
 CONVENTVS. BRACARAVG.  
 V. D.

And as an additional Confirmation of the Antiquity of the Place, in the Year 1748. in digging a new Foundation for the Monastery of the *Capuchins* there, they discovered the following Treasure, confifting



sisting of a vast Quantity of Copper Coins of several *Roman* Emperors, contained in a large Urn, and of One hundred and Seventy-seven Gold Medals, in Four separate Vessels, contained in another large Urn.

In the First of these there were Twenty-one of the Emperor *Nero*, and his Mother *Agrippina*, with this Inscription, *Divo Neroni Consuli, et Agrippinae Augustae*.

In the Second, were Eighteen of *Titus* (struck in the Life-time of his Father, upon his subduing the *Jews*), thus inscribed, *Tito Vespasiani Augusti Filio, Judæis subactis*.

In the Third, were Twenty-three of the Emperor *Trajan*, upon his Return from *Cologne*, as appears by this Legend, *M. Ulpio Crinito Cesari Trajano a Colo. Ubior. Romanam reduci*.

In the Fourth, were Twenty-nine of *Severus*, on his settling the Affairs of *Africa*, with this Inscription, *Flavio Valerio Imperatori Severo Africae Moderatori, Pio Pacifico*.

In the same Vessel there were Thirty-six small Pieces of the Emperor *Tacitus*, which were struck upon his Election, being thus inscribed, *Marco Claudio Tacito electione exercitus Romani Divo Augusto Imperatori*.

After the *Romans*, the *Suevi* made it their Capital for the Space of 170 Years; and their immediate Successors the *Goths* honoured it as long in the same Manner.

The Buildings are of a durable Stone, and are ancient, magnificent, and strong; and the City-Walls were rebuilt by King *Ferdinand* in the Year 1375. on the Foundation laid before by Don *Dionis*. It is also very worthy of our Notice, that St. *James* preached the Gospel there; and that, having raised a holy *Jew* from the Dead, he baptized him by the Name of *Pedro de Rates*, and constituted him the first Prelate of

of this Church. The Cathedral is large, beautiful, and strong; and the Archbishop's Palace is a magnificent Pile.

The Inhabitants are computed to be about Three thousand Families, distributed into Five Parishes, containing Three Convents, and as many Monasteries; a fine Hospital for the Sick, and a handsome College for Students: Here, as in most Cities, and many Market-towns, is a fine Building called *la Misericordia*, for relieving of Persons well born, and reduced; and all such as cannot publicly ask Alms, are from hence plentifully relieved, and so privately, that no one knows who are obliged to this House, and who not. Here also they educate young Maidens, give them Portions, and marry them to industrious Tradesmen. Boys also are put out Apprentices, and, when they are out of their Time, are set up in their Trades. Foundling Children are received here too, and taken great Care of. Antient History having recorded the Bravery of the Women of *Braga*, and their Victory being attended with remarkable Circumstances, the Reader, I presume, will not be displeas'd to be acquainted with them.

Some time before this Part of *Portugal* was subdued by the *Romans*, there happened a mortal Quarrel between the Inhabitants of *Braga* and those of *Porto*, in which the Ladies of *Braga* seem to have been as much concerned as the Men, not only by the Rage and Fury which they shewed in the Battle, but also by the particular Privileges and Advantages granted them by the Articles of Peace. In short, Men were too weak to sustain their Fury; and they gave those of *Porto* such an Overthrow, as reduced them to the following Conditions, which being curious, I shall give them at large.

*Imprimis*, If a Woman of *Braga* marries a Man of *Porto*, she shall bring no Portion; but the Husband

shall be obliged to present her Father, and each of her Brothers, with a very rich Suit of Cloaths.

*Secondly*, If she should commit Adultery, that it shall not be in the Husband's Power to kill her; but she shall be left to the Judgment of her own Father, or her nearest Male Relation.

*Thirdly*, That they shall make no Fortifications without the Consent of the Women of *Braga*.

*Fourthly*, That in War a Man of *Porto* should have no Post of Importance in the Army.

*Fifthly*, That, if any Man of *Porto* were permitted to accept of a great Post, that, in such Case, a Woman of *Braga*, completely armed, should tread upon his Neck, in order to qualify him for the Honour proposed.

*Sixthly*, That if a Man of *Porto* proposed to marry a Virgin of *Braga*, that she should be first deflowered by some one of her own Relations, whom she should think fittest for that Purpose; and the patient Bridegroom is obliged to lead her to her favourite Relation's Bed.

*Seventhly*, If a Man of *Braga* commit Adultery with a Woman of *Porto*, he shall not be punished; but, for his Atonement, he shall leave his Cloaths behind him.

The inexpressible Valour of the Women of *Braga* is so evident, by the particular Care that is taken of their Concerns in the Treaty, that one would be almost inclined to think, that Five or Six of the Articles were of their own drawing up.

#### GUIMARAENS.

**T**HIS Town is very well built, and lies Three Leagues to the South-east of *Braga*: It was the antient Kings of *Portugal*'s Place of Residence, and their Palace is still remaining as a curious Ornament to the Place. The Inhabitants are remarkable for making very fine Thread, and curious Linen Cloth; and

and the Country about it is looked upon to be equā to any in the Kingdom.

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### *The Province of Tras-Os-Montes.*

#### BRAGANÇA.

THE City of *Bragança* lies upon the River *Fervença*, Two Leagues from the Borders of the Kingdom of *Leon*: It was called by the *Romans Brigantia*. In the Year 1591. in digging near a Place called *Castrellos*, which is about Two Leagues from *Bragança*, they found the Tomb of *Caius Sempronius* the Prætor, in which there were abundance of Gold Medals. The Place is defended by a double Wall, and a Castle, after the old Manner, with the Addition of some modern Works. There is a College for the Education of Youth, and one of those Hospitals just before described, and called the Hospital or *Casa de la Misericordia*. There are Two singular Privileges; the one is, that no Delinquent that flies to *Bragança* for an Asylum, can be forced away by the Officers of Justice; and the other, that while the Kingdom of *Portugal* was united to that of *Spain*, the Dukes of *Bragança* alone were permitted to sit under the Canopy belonging to the King's Throne: And antiently the Kings of *Portugal's* eldest Sons were stiled Dukes of *Bragança*.

#### CHAVES.

*Chaves* is a small Town upon the River *Tamaga*, within Two Leagues of *Galicia*. It has a good Bridge, and is defended both by antient and modern Fortifications, as being a Frontier Place. There is a very extraordinary Lake near it, not unlike that of *la Sierra de Estrella*. It was formerly a Roman Town

Town called *Aqua Flavia*, which is evident from the many Inscriptions that have been found there; as also by the noble Remains of its Bridge, built by *Trajan*.

Among the many Monuments of Antiquity that have been found at *Chaves*, there was a Column with the following Inscription, reciting the Names of the Ten Cities of the Province.

CIVITATES. DECEM.

AQVIFLAVIENSES. AOBRIGENS.

BIBALI. COELERINI. ERVAESIL.

INTERAMICI. LIMICI. AEBISOC.

QVARQVERN. TAMACANI.

The noble Ruins of the Bridge are proved to be the Remains of that which was built by *Trajan*, by the following Inscription.

IMP. CAES. NERVAE.

TRAIANO. AVG. GER.

DACICO. PONT. MAX.

TRIB. POT. COS. V. P. P.

AQVIFLAVIENSES.

PONTEM. LAPIDEV M.

DE. SVO. F. C.

### *The Province of Beira.*

#### COIMBRA.

**T**HE City of *Coimbra* is built upon the Side of a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the River *Mondego*. It stands in 40 Degrees and 18 Minutes of Latitude: It is fortified after the antient Manner, with high Walls and Towers; and is a Bishop's See, a Tribunal of the Inquisition, and an University, which was settled here by King *John* the Third in

1553. It consists of Sixteen Colleges, to which belong Fifty Professors, and generally about Three thousand Students; and the Revenues belonging to them are Forty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, besides Donations.

The City is a Place of Trade, contains Five thousand Families, and stands in a fruitful Country. The Buildings are lofty and magnificent; among which there is a fine Palace for the Residence of the Kings of *Portugal*: It was built by King *Emanuel* in 1512. There are many other sumptuous Buildings; as the Cathedral, and the Church of *Santa Cruz*, in which the Two first Kings of *Portugal*, *Alonso* and *Sancho*, lie interred under magnificent Monuments.

The Bridge also is particularly grand: It was first built by *Alonso Enriquez* in 1132. and rebuilt by his Son *Sancho* in 1210. It consists of Twenty-nine Arches, over which there is raised another Row, by the means of which the People cross the River under Cover.

There are Seven Parishes, Five Convents, and Four Monasteries. One of the Colleges of the University was formerly a Palace of their antient Kings. The Monastery of *St. Claire* was founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, who lies interred there, in a Monument which is enriched with Sculpture. The Queen also is represented there with her Crown upon her Head; the Whole is inclosed with a Balustrade of Silver.

The Jesuits have one of the finest Colleges there, that belongs to their whole Society: It consists of Four Courts, besides the Classes for their Scholars, which is a distinct Building. The Church is beautiful and grand; and they have one Room capable of entertaining Three hundred People at Table, at the same time.

The most remarkable of their Convents is that of *Santa Cruz*: The Religious that reside there are chiefly Noblemen, and of the Order of *St. Augustine*,  
or

or Canons Regular. It is a most magnificent Pile of Building, and the Apartments are very elegant and grand. There are Two magnificent Cloisters, adorned with Cafes of Orange-trees; and the Church is richly embellished with curious Sculpture and Painting. Besides the Convents, there is a fine Hospital, and a *Casa de Misericordia*, or a House for the Relief of decayed Families.

There is also a noble Aqueduct, built by Don Sebastian King of Portugal about the Year 1547. It conveys the Water to the Back-side of the University, where it falls into a handsome Marble Reservoir, from whence it is distributed to different Parts of the City. Several natural Curiosities lying within a reasonable Distance of this Place, it will be necessary to fix upon *Coimbra*, as a Station from whence the different Excursions are to be made.

To the North-west then of *Coimbra*, in the Territory of *Cadima*, there is a wonderful Fountain called *Fervenças*; which, tho' it is no more than one Foot in Depth, swallows up every-thing that is thrown into it, as Trees and Animals, &c. And, besides other Experiments which People are continually making, King John the Third, in the Sixteenth Century, ordered a Horse to be put into it, and it sunk down insensibly, and was soon gone so far, that they had the utmost Difficulty to get it out again. A few Years after that, Cardinal Henry ordered the Trunk of a large Tree to be pitched upright in it, which, in a little time, intirely disappeared.

As you go from *Coimbra* to *Rabacal*, which is a small Place, Twelve Miles to the South-east upon the Right-hand of the Road, you will see the Village of *Condex-a-Vella*, which lies South-west Nine Miles. At this Village there are very considerable Ruins, which, according to *Cellarius*, are the Remains of the antient *Conimbrica*.

We return now to the other Branch of the Mountain, that stretches directly East from *Coimbra*, which Mountain is called Mount *Stella*: It is upon this Mountain, that you will find a most astonishing Lake, which, tho' it is upon the Summit, and above Twelve Leagues from the Sea, the People of the Country affirm, that they have several times seen the Wrecks of Ships in it; and that whenever the Sea is agitated, this Lake is moved as much in proportion.

COVILHAO, or COVILHANA.

SOME old Authors write it *Cuvillan*: It is a fine Town, and stands Nineteen Leagues full East of *Coimbra*, near the River *Zezeze*. The Buildings here exceed any in the Kingdom (except those of its Metropolis) being large, regular, lofty, and of Stone, containing Thirteen Parishes: It was built by Count *Julian*, and was called *Cava-Julian*, from *Florinda* the Count's Daughter, who was born there, and who by the *Moors* was called *Cava*, viz. *violated*. She was a most beautiful Attendant upon *Roderic's* Queen, and was ravished by him; which incensed Count *Julian* to that Degree, that he brought the *Moors* over from *Africa* to invade the Kingdom: The decisive Battle was given upon the Eleventh Day of *November* 714. King *Roderic* lost the Day, and his Life; and in Three Years the *Moors* were in Possession of the whole Kingdom, except a small Part beyond the Mountains of *Asturias*, and Part of the *Pyrenean* Mountains belonging to *Navarre*: And by the Conduct of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, all that remained to the *Moors* was recovered by the Conquest of *Granada*, upon the First of *January* 1492. *Cuvillan* had been destroyed by the Wars, and was rebuilt by Don *Sancho* the First, in the Year 1186. who made an Order, that the Gentlemen of that Place should enjoy the same Privileges as Noblemen; and that any Slave that should live there a whole Year,



Year, he, and his Posterity from that time, should be free.

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### *The Province of Estramadura.*

#### TOMAR.

**T**omar is a good Town, upon the River *Naban*, Thirteen Leagues to the South of *Coimbra*.

Above the Town, there is a Castle, which was formerly the Property of the Knights Templars, and now belongs to the Head of the Order of *Christ*. It is the largest and richest House they have; their Revenue being 250000 Ducats *per Annum*. Don *Manuel* built them their sumptuous Convent; which has no less than Twelve fine Cloisters in it, with an handsome Library, and a Church.

#### VILLA DE LA BATALLA.

**T**HIS Village is about Two Leagues to the Southwest of the City of *Leiria*, which is in the 39th Degree of Latitude, and 50 Minutes.

Its Situation is so particularly pointed out in this Place, upon account of one of the most sumptuous and elegant Convents in the whole Kingdom. It belongs to the Order of the *Predicadores Dominicanos*. It was founded by King *John I.* in Memory of a most signal Victory obtained over the *Castilians*, on the 14th of *August* 1385. upon the Plain of *Aljubarrota*, which lies about a League and an half to the Southwest. Many of the Kings of *Portugal* lie interred, under a magnificent Mausoleum, in that Convent.

Near *Aljubarrota* there are Mines of Jet, of which they make very curious Works there.

Don *Manuel* perfected the Convent, and added several Chapels to it.

## ALCOBAÇA.

ABOUT Four Leagues and an half to the South-west of *Leiria*, and One from the Sea, in the Latitude of Thirty-nine Degrees Forty Minutes, lies the little Town of *Alcobaça*. It is remarkable for its rich and noble Convent of the Order of Saint *Bernard*; in which several Kings of *Portugal* lie interred. It was founded in the Year 1141. by Don *Alonso Enriquez*; he having vowed to build it, if he should take the strong Town of *Santaren* from the *Moors*. Don *Manuel* has also added very much to the Splendor and Magnificence of this Convent.

Among other Royal Monuments, there is that of *Agnes de Castro*, whose Corpse her Husband, *Peter I.* moved from *Coimbra* (where it had lain Six Years) in order to interr it in the Convent of *Alcobaça*, with the utmost funeral Pomp. Her Tomb is of Marble; upon which she is represented by a Statue, upon her Knees, and in her Royal Robes. This was done in the Year 1361.

About a League or Two to the South, there is a Place which is called *Las Caldas*; where there are very salutary hot Baths.

## SANTAREN.

*Santaren* is an old Town; containing Three thousand Five hundred Families. It lies Fourteen Leagues from *Lisbon*, upon an abrupt and inaccessible Eminence, on the North-east Side of the River *Tagus*. That Part of the Rock that looks directly upon the River has such cragged Precipices, that the *Moors* called it *Albafa*, viz. *dreadful*; and a Fall from thence was such sure Death, that they often flung their condemned Criminals down, and dashed them to Pieces.

On the South Side is a deep Valley, with a winding Ascent to the Town; and therefore called by the *Moors*

*Moors Albanse*, or Snake. And the West Side is bounded by pleasant Gardens, and fruitful Fields.

The Walls of the Town are vastly strong, and were built by the *Romans*, who called it *Scalabis*, and *Præsidium Julium*; and made it a Colony.

*Santaren* is a Corruption of *Santa Irene*; which Name it obtained in the Year 623. from the following Occasion:

There lived at *Nabancia* (now called *Tomar*) a most beautiful Virgin, whose Name was *Irene*, and whom one *Tribaldo* (a Man in Power) having solicited in vain, being enraged at her Refusal, he cut off her Head, and made his Servant *Banam* throw her Carcase into the River *Naban*; which carried it into the River *Zezere*, which falls into the *Tagus* Eight Leagues above *Santaren*. The holy Corpse flowed down the Rivers to this particular Place: And here it stopped.

Which extraordinary Circumstance being revealed to the Abbot *Celio*, her Uncle, he went in Procession to the Place: And he was no sooner arrived there, but the Waters opened, and divided themselves in such a manner, that he saw her at the Bottom of the River, in a Marble Monument, that was made by Angels. But, upon the Abbot's endeavouring to take it out, the Waters immediately closed again, and covered it.

From this miraculous Prodigy, the Place began to be called *Santa Irene*; and they celebrate the Miracle by a Festival, every Twentieth of *October*.

The Country thereabouts is so exceedingly fertile, that Corn will be fit to cut within Two Months after the Seed is sown. It produces also great Quantities of fine China Oranges. In short, its Fertility is universal. The Air is embalmed with Sweets; the Fields are enameled with Flowers; and the Mountains produce several Kinds of precious Stones; and the Clime is so temperate, that they enjoy a perpetual Spring.

## L I S B O N .

THE City of *Lisbon* is considerable for its Antiquity, its Grandeur, the Beauty of its Buildings, its vast Extent, its Richness, the Goodness of its Port, its being an Archbishop's See, and the Capital of the Kingdom, It was a municipal Town of the *Romans*; and was called *Felicitas Julia* and *Olisipo*, as appears by the following Inscription, that was found there:

IMP. CAES. M. IVLIO.  
 PHILIPPO. FEL. AVG.  
 PONTIF. MAX.  
 TRIB. POT. II.  
 P. P. CONS. III.  
 FEL. IVLIA. OLISIPO.

This City, like *Rome*, is built upon Seven Hills, that are quite as conspicuous, and full as high: It contains between Thirty and Forty thousand Houses, and Forty Parish-Churches, Twenty Convents, and Eighteen Nunneries.

They have such Numbers of Musicians for the Service of their Churches, that, upon extraordinary Festivals, they can spare at least Thirty Bands for the Use of the Country, and yet reserve a sufficient Supply for themselves.: And *Signor Geminiani* (one of the greatest Masters of this Age) has often said, in my Hearing, that the *Portuguese* have not their Equal for Harmony.

There are a great many very magnificent Buildings, both public and private; and several handsome Squares; the principal of which is that which is called *Terreiro do Paço*; viz. the Square of the Palace. It is in a beautiful Situation; for it is open to the River and the Country on one Side, and the Royal Palace and other fine Buildings adorn the rest. It is in this Square that the *Auto's da Fe* are celebrated; or,  
 in

in other Words, where such Criminals suffer as are thought worthy of Death by the Holy Inquisition : So that the King may see the Ceremony out of his Window. Here also they keep their Bull-feasts.

The King's Palace appears very grand from the River, which is near Three Miles broad : But the View from the Palace is inexpressibly fine ; for it extends to the Sea, and takes in the Fleets, the Towns, the Villas, the Convents, and the Castles. And the Apartments, and their Furniture, are suitable to the Majesty of the Prince to whom they belong.

The Library also is looked upon to be very valuable ; for it was begun by *Alfonso V.* in the Fifteenth Century, and has been improving ever since.

The Churches in general are very handsome ; but the most noted are, the Cathedral, the *Dominicans*, *Nossa Senhora de Loreto*, *La Misericordia*, *St. Paul*, *St. Vincent*, and *St. Rock*.

The Body of *St. Vincent* lies richly inshrined before the great Altar in the Cathedral Church. He suffered Martyrdom near the Cape that bears his Name ; and his Body was thrown out to be a Prey to Birds of Rapine, and to ravenous Beasts ; with exprefs Order, that his Corpse should not be buried. But there came a sufficient Number of Crows, that guarded it Night and Day against all Sorts of ravenous Creatures, till certain pious People buried it in a particular Place ; where it lay till the Middle of the Twelfth Century. *Alfonso I.* in the Year 1183. took up the Body of the Saint, and carried it in great Pomp to the Cathedral Church in *Lisbon*. And, to preserve the Memory of the good Offices done by the Crows to the Body of the Saint, they keep a Couple, who are continually flying about the Church, but never go out : And there are Charity-boxes set apart for such pious Christians to put their Alms into, as are disposed to contribute to their Maintenance.

The Cathedral was formerly a Mosque; but, upon the Taking of the City by Don *Alonso Enriquez*, it was consecrated, and converted into a Christian Church, in the Year 1147.

The Convent of the *Dominicans* is very handsome; and in the Church there are several things that are worthy of the Notice of the Curious. First, if you cast your Eye over the great Door, you will see the Names and Portraits of such Persons as have been burnt by the Order of the Holy Inquisition. There is, in Marble, the Genealogy of our Saviour on one Side, and that of St. *Dominic* on the other; between which there is a very fine Crucifix, in Marble, covered with a Grate of Silver.

Near this Convent is the *Santa Casa*, or the Holy House of the Inquisition. Before the grand Entrance there is a handsome Fountain, adorned with fine Figures in Marble.

All Books whatever, that are brought into *Lisbon*, are carried directly into the Inquisition to be inspected.

Upon the Top of the highest Hill, there is a Citadel, or large *Moorish* Castle, that commands great Part of the City.

Behind the Citadel is the magnificent Convent of the *Augustines*, called *Nossa Senhora da Graça*. None but Noblemen, and the Branches of great Families, are admitted into this Convent; and they are called by the Title of *Don*, and not that of *Padre*, or Father. Their Dress is a square Cap, and purple Cassocks, and Cloaks trailing upon the Ground; in which they appear very majestic. Their Church is exquisitely fine; but their Sacristy far exceeds any in the whole Kingdom, and may stand in Competition, at least, with any in *Europe*; being curiously adorned with Reliques of Saints, set in Gold: Besides which, there is a fine Cross, near Eight Foot high, of massy Gold, so ponderous, that it requires Three Men to support it for the Priest that carries it in Procession.

The

The Cross Part of it is richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, Emeralds, and all Sorts of precious Stones, of inestimable Value. In the Centre of the Cross Part, under a Crystal of an Inch and a half square, there is a Piece of the true Cross; to which all People, when it is carried in Procession, pay great Adoration.

There is a Church called *Madre de Dios*; in which the holy *Sudarium*, or Handkerchief, is kept, and which is exposed to the View of the People every *Holy Thursday*.

The Queen also (Spouse to *John V.*) has built a little Church, that is intirely wainscoted with Ebony, with Columns of the same; and the Mouldings of the Entablature, which they support, are gilt with Gold. That Princess was interred there; and there is a Monument erected to her Memory.

The *Jesuits* have Four Convents in this City; it being an Order which is so highly esteemed in *Portugal*, that they are called *Apostolos*, or Apostles. Their principal House is dedicated to *St. Rock*; and is very magnificent: And their Church is large, and finely adorned. There is the Life of *St. Ignatius Loyola* painted, in several capital Pictures. He was the Founder of the Order, and was born in *Biscay*, in the Year 1491. The Sacristy also is embellished with curious Paintings.

The Convent of the *Franciscans* is vastly large; and their Church is in proportion. Near the Sacristy there is a Chapel, which is all Marble; in which the Archbishops of *Lisbon* are interred.

The Convent of the *Benedictines* is so large, that the Front alone contains 450 Feet.

There is also a noble Palace, called *Corpo Santo*; which was purchased by *Don Pedro*, in the Year 1667. before he came to the Crown. It is a square Building, flanked with Four Pavilions; and is adorned with fine Terrases, and Galleries, by the Ri-  
ver-

ver-side. This Palace was built by the Marquis of *Castel Rodrigo*; but, upon that Family's adhering to the Crown of *Spain*, upon the Revolution of the Kingdom in the Year 1640. it was forfeited.

There is a noble Society of *Mercy*, called by the *Portuguese Irmandade da Misericordia*: It is composed of great Numbers of Persons of Distinction; the King, and the Princes of the Blood, being frequently inrolled amongst them.

Nor is this kind of Society peculiar to the City of *Lisbon*; for they have one in most of the considerable Towns in the Kingdom. Their Office is, to assist the Necessitous, let their Calamity be of what Kind soever. They choose a President every Year: And, to discharge his Trust with Honour, it will cost him at least Four thousand Pounds out of his own Pocket. They provide for Widows and Orphans, and such as it would be a Shame to permit to beg.

This House, or Hospital, is both very magnificent, and richly endowed. It constantly breeds up Six hundred Boys; putting them out to Apprenticeships, and setting them up afterwards. They also educate, marry, and give Portions to, One hundred and Fourteen Girls; besides other great Sums of Money charitably expended, in relieving of Prisoners, freeing of Captives, assisting decayed Families, &c.

There is also another *Casa da Misericordia*, or an Infirmary or Hospital, where they receive Persons of what Degree, Nation, or Religion, soever: Nor does it entertain the Sick only, but Naturals, Lunatics, Incurables, &c. And when any poor infirm Persons are recovered, and fit to go abroad again, they give them a small Sum of Money to support them some little time, till they can get some Employ. This Infirmary is called *Todos os Santos*, or All Saints.

There is an *English* College, governed by *English* Secular Priests, who admit no other among them. In

this



this Seminary there are Three Professors; the one of Grammar, and the other Two of Philosophy and Divinity.

Here is also a Monastery of *English* Nuns.

Upon *Christmas-Eve*, it is customary for the Ladies, and others, to go to Mass at various Churches at Midnight: Upon which Occasion, their Lovers watch all Opportunities to speak to them.

The City being built upon Seven Hills; some of them rise up above the rest; and some again are so interwoven and contrasted, that they form an agreeable Diversity of Hills and Vales: So that, from the opposite Sides of the *Tagus*, it looks like an immense Amphitheatre; which has all the Charms that can be produced by an infinite Variety of the most sumptuous Edifices, reflecting uncommon Beauties upon each other by the Happiness of their Situation. Nor do the fine Prospects of the Country give less Pleasure, when they are viewed from the Eminences in the City: For what can be a finer Sight, than a beautiful Country, and such a River as the *Tagus*, covered with Forests of Ships from all Nations?

Their having such great Possessions in both *Indies* brings such Numbers of Tawnies, Blacks, and Browns, to *Lisbon*, that, when a *Portuguese* would give you to understand that he is a Man of Honour, he tells you, that he is *Branco*, or a white Man.

The Entrance into the River is rendered very difficult by Rocks, and Banks of Sand; but the Port is perfectly safe, when you are in it; and is One-and-twenty Miles in Length, if you reckon from *Cascais* (which lies at the Entrance of the River) to *San Benito*, which is a little above *Lisbon*.

The Air there is so soft, and the Sky so clear, that it is quite delicious; which, joined to the Excellence of the Water, makes the Inhabitants so extremely healthy, that they have the Happiness of living to a very great Age, without being oppressed with Infirmities,

mities, and continually attacked by fresh Disorders, as is usual in other Climates; but this is so temperate, that you have Roses, and many other sorts of Flowers here, even in the Winter.

The City is fortified with an old *Moorish* Wall, flanked by Seventy-seven Towers: It is Six Miles in Length, and Fourteen in Circumference.

There is a Royal Palace which stands very agreeably upon the Water-side, at a Place called *Alcantara*, about a Mile out of Town, down the River.

#### M A F F O R O.

*M*afforo is one of the noblest Piles of Building in Europe, and was erected upon the following Occasion; viz. When *Maria Anna* of *Austria*, the Consort of his present Majesty *John* the Fifth, approached the Coast of *Portugal*, in her Voyage to *Lisbon*, the Mountains near *Mafforo* being the first Land which she discovered, she made a Vow to build a Church in some convenient Spot not far from them; which the King took care to see performed, with the Addition of a Palace, and a Convent; all which he has executed in so sumptuous a Manner, that every conspicuous Part of it is adorned with the rarest and most beautiful Marbles that could be procured: Nor is the rest of the Building less durable and solid; for it consists intirely of a coarser kind of Marble, which they had from the neighbouring Mountains, about 15 or 20 Miles to the North-west of *Lisbon*.

The Front of the Building has the Church in the Centre, and is terminated by Two grand Pavilions, each of which projects 63 Feet from the Front-line of the Building, and is each of them 72 Feet square.

The Front of the Church is supported on each Side by Two very high Towers, of Four Orders of Architecture; the uppermost of which consists of insular or open Columns, and is crowned with a kind of pyrami-

pyramidical Covering, which is richly ornamented, and rises just 50 Feet above its Base, and terminates in a Cross.

The Façade of the Church (like that of *St. Paul's* in *London*) projects a little, and is composed of Two Orders of Architecture; over which there is a Pediment, with very large Statues upon each Angle; and in the middle of the Fronton, there is, in Basso-relievo, the Figure of a *Neptune* drawn by Sea Horses; and near one of the Angles they have represented the Sun, which by the King of *Portugal's* Possessions in both the *Indies*, may be supposed to imply its Rising and Setting in his Dominions.

At the grand Entrance into the Church there is a Portico, in which there are several fine Statues in Marble, each of which is Twelve Feet high; they are the Images of Saints, and were made by the best Hands in *Italy*; the King having employed their best Sculptors, Architects, and Painters, for many Years past, in adorning this noble Edifice, which is supported by a great Number of vast Pillars of the finest variegated Marbles, each of which is of one single Stone.

The grand Altar is Fifty Foot high, was made at *Rome*, is suitable to the Magnificence of the Edifice, and a fit Receptacle for the Image of the Blessed Virgin which adorns it, tho' the Statue be of massy Silver, and gilt with Gold.

If we suppose the whole Building to be divided into two equal Parts, that Half which is towards the Front is intirely taken up by the King and Queen's Apartments, as is also that Part which is over the Friars Cells, which are all upon the Ground Floor.

A very spacious Gallery also is reserved in the back Part of the Edifice for a Library.

To conclude, the Place is extremely well watered, and has a fine Park belonging to it, which is very well stocked.

*The Grand AQUEDUCT.*

**T**HE Length of this stupendous Work is between Fifteen and Twenty Miles, and was begun, and is also brought very near to Perfection, by the present King; the City of *Lisbon* already enjoying the Water conveyed by it: In proportion to the Rising or Falling of the Ground through which it passes, the Work is either above it, or below it. In the Middle of the deepest Vales it stands upon *Gothic* Arches, but those upon rising Ground are circular. The highest of all are in the Vale of *Alcantara*, about a League from *Lisbon*, the Tops of which are no less than 235 Feet from the Surface; and the Diameter or Width of these Arches is  $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; and their Depth, which is the Breadth of the Aqueduct, is  $24\frac{3}{4}$ ; and from the Base of the Piers to the Cornice, the Height is  $243\frac{3}{4}$ . All along the Middle of the Top, there is an arched Gallery of about Eight Feet in Breadth, and lighted by a sufficient Number of Windows: And on the Outside of the Gallery there are Two Walks secured by Balustrades; and over the Piers there are Turrets erected by way of Ornament.

The Water passes through Two Channels on each Side of the Walk within the Gallery: It is excellent in its kind, and its Quantity is sufficient to fill a Pipe of Ten or Twelve Inches Diameter. Before it comes into the City, it falls into a large Marble Reservoir, from whence the upper Parts and the public Fountains are supplied.

## BELLEM.

**B***Ellem* is the Name of a Village, of a Monastery, and of a Fort; but the Monastery being built first, gave its Name to the other two, they being contiguous to it. Don *Emanuel* founded it in the Year 1509. and it was finished by *John* the Third in

1538.

1538. The Religious are of the Order of *St. Jerom*, and the Convent is esteemed to be the finest Building of that sort in the Kingdom: The Church that belongs to it is very handsome, and is dedicated to the *Memento Jesu*, or the Infant *Jesus*. Don *Emanuel* proposed to make this Church the Burying-place of the Royal Family, and accordingly both he and his Son *John* the Third, with his Queen, lie interred there in handsome Monuments; besides many others which there are belonging to the same Family. The Front of the Monastery looks upon the River, and the back Part upon a vast large Garden, and a Park.

In the same Place also there is a Royal Hospital, for the Relief of such Gentlemen as have served the King in their Youth, and are come to Decay; and as soon as they are admitted into this Hospital, they are presented with the Habit of the Order of Christ, which is the noblest of the *Portuguese* Military Orders.

The Tower of *Belem* is built upon Piles in the River, commands the Chanel, and is very picturesque; and is, in Effect, the Citadel of *Lisbon*. This also was begun by King *Emanuel*, and finished by his Son *John* the Third.

There is a Cloister also of *English* Nuns at *Belem*, as well as at *Lisbon*: These latter are Persons of good Families, and are a kind of Colony from *Sion-House* upon the *Thames*, at the Dissolution of which some of the Nuns went and settled in *Portugal*. They have a miraculous Virgin that stood formerly at *Sion*, but was brought to *Lisbon* in one Night (at the Prayer of the Lady Abbess) by the Hand of an Angel.

## CINTRA.

NEAR this Place, and at the Entrance of the *Tagus*, there is a vast high Mountain, which was called by the Antients *Promontorium Lunæ*, or *Olisiponense*, and by the Moderns, *Cabo de Penba.*

And near this Mountain is the agreeable Town of *Cintra*, which contains Three Convents, and a Thousand Families, distributed into Six Parishes: It is Seven Leagues to the West of *Lisbon*.

Upon the Top of the Mountain there is a most surprising Monastery, called *Nossa Senhora de la Penha*, or our Lady of the Rock. The Monks are of the Order of *St. Jerom*: The Church, and all the Apartments and Offices, are cut out in the Rock, besides an Inn for the Reception of Strangers; it being a Place which is much frequented, not only through Curiosity, but Devotion. The Religious have a pretty little Garden; but the Earth was all brought thither from the Plain.

Nothing can possibly be more delightful than the Prospects which they have from the Monastery; for on one Side they see the Ocean, on the other the *Tagus*, and on the two remaining Sides they have a View of the Continent. At the Foot of the Mountain there was an antient Temple called *Templum Lunæ*, or the Temple of the Moon; and there being some Similitude between the Word *Cintra* and *Cynthia*, some are apt to imagine, that the First is only a Corruption of the Second; but there does not appear to be any Authority from the Antients in Support of this Conjecture: However, the Ruins of the Temple are still to be seen, and several Inscriptions upon the Pillars; one of which is as follows; *viz.*

SOLI. AETERNO. LVNAE.  
 PRO. AETERNITATE. IMPERII. ET...  
 SALUTE. IMP. CAL.... SEPTIMII.  
 SEVERI. ET. IMP. AVG. CAES. M.  
 AVRELI. ANTONINI.  
 AVG. PII.  
 ..... CAES.  
 ET. IVLIAE. AVG. MATRIS. CAES.  
 DRVSIVS. VALERIVS, CAELIANVS.  
 VIATI. VSI. AVGVSTORVM, &c.

Near this Temple of the Sun and Moon, there is a Royal Palace, designed for a cool Retreat ; which, with the aforesaid Convent, was built by Don *Emanuel*. The Height and romantic Form of this Mountain, the prodigious Breaks and Cavities, and the vast Masses of projecting and impending Rocks, enriched with Shrubs, or ennobled by tall and luxuriant Trees, render it one of the most surprizing and agreeable Objects in the World.

#### COLLARES.

**N**EAR the Foot of the Mountain, and a League to the North-west of *Cintra*, lies the Village of *Collares* ; near which, upon the Sea-shore, there is a vast deep Cavern, which the Sea beats into ; and the People that lived upon that Coast, in the time of *Tiberius*, were so confident that they had seen several *Tritons* there, diverting themselves with the Music of their twisted Shells, that they sent an Embassy to *Tiberius*, on purpose to inform him of it.

The Valley also of *Collares* is equally delicious, fertile, and agreeable, with any I have yet described ; for it is not only shaded, enriched, and adorned with the finest Fruit-trees, but Beds of the most odoriferous Flowers shoot up as spontaneously as if they were animated by the enlivening Touch of the enchanting Foot of a Poet's Mistress.

#### ALMADA.

**O**N the other Side of the *Tagus*, over-against *Lisbon*, lies the Village and Castle of *Almada* : It stands upon a Rock, and was built by Don *Alonso Enriquez* in the Year 1174. for the Reception of those *English* Soldiers that came to his Assistance when he besieged *Lisbon* ; to whom also he gave a Part of the Country for their Support. There is a Fountain which is very much celebrated for the Cures it has done in Cases of the Gravel and Stone.

## SETUBAL.

SEVEN Leagues to the South-east of *Lisbon* lies the Town of *Setubal*, called by the Sailors *Saint-Ubes*. It is situated upon a Bay: It has such Plenty of Fish and Salt, that they transport every Year no less than Two hundred thousand Bushels of Salt, and to the Value of Four hundred thousand Ducats *per Annum* of Fish. It has been long thought a Place of Consequence, for it is defended by antient and modern Works.

To the North it has a Chain of Mountains covered with Pines, and other Trees; among which there is a Shrub, which produces a Grain which makes a fine scarlet Dye. The Rocks of these Mountains are of a curious white, green, red, and variegated Jasper, which is so excessive hard, that it bears a Polish like a Looking-glass; and many of the Houses being built with it, they appear to very great Advantage. This Place is supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of an old *Roman* Town just by, called *Cetobrix* and *Cetobriga*, from whence probably it derives its Name.

The Ruins and Remains of the old Town are still remaining, among which they found an antique Ram's Head, which was the Image of a *Jupiter Ammon*. There was also an antient Temple, which the Christians have dedicated to the immaculate Virgin.

## ALMEIRIN.

SIXTEEN Leagues from *Lisbon*, upon the South Side of the *Tagus*, and Two Leagues to the South-east of *Santaren*, lies the Village of *Almeirin*. It is distinguished for having a good Air, Plenty of Game, and a Hunting-Seat of the King's.



## ALCAÇAR-DO-SAL.

*Alcaçar-do-Sal* lies upon the East-side of the River *Cadaon*, and Eight Leagues to the South-east of *Setubal*: It was known by the Name of *Salacia Imperatoria* to the Antients. It is remarkable for Three Things. First, for the great Quantity of white Salt, which they boil there; and then for the fine Rushes, with which they make those curious Mats which they send to foreign Parts; and, lastly, upon account of its strong old Castle, which stands upon such an inaccessible Rock, that it is looked upon to be impregnable.

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*The Province of Alemtejo, or Alentejo.*

## EBORA.

*Eborá* is an Archbishop's See, and its Cathedral is a stately *Gothic* Pile: It is the Capital of the Province of *Alentejo*, or beyond the River *Tagus*. It lies in 38 Degrees 32 Minutes Latitude, and 22 Leagues to the South-east of *Lisbon*. Its University was founded by Cardinal *Henry* in the Year 1559. and in its public Schools (which are very magnificent) there are the Portraits, at full Length, of all the Kings of *Portugal*, from *Alphonso Henriques*, down to Cardinal *Henry*; the first of which reigned about the Year 1140. and the latter was crowned in 1579. The *Moors* had a splendid Mosque here: It is still in Being, and is called *la Mesquita*.

The Town is fortified, both in the antient and the modern Manner: It was called *Eborá*, and was the Capital of a Province, in the time of that celebrated *Lusitanian* Hero *Viriatius* (who was cut off in the 613th Year after the Building of *Rome*); and this ap-

pears by the following Inscription, in a Convent of *Benedictines* at *Pomar*.

L. SILO SABINVS  
 BELLO CONTRA VIRIATVM  
 IN EBOR. PROV. LVSIT. AGRO  
 MULTITVDINE TELOR. CON  
 FOSSVS AD. C. PLAVT. PRAET  
 DELATVS HVMERIS MILIT.  
 † H. SEP. E. PEC. M. M. F. I.  
 IN QVO NEMIN. VELIM MECVM  
 NEC SERV. NEC LIB. INSE  
 RI SI SECVS FIET VELIM OSSVA  
 QVORVMCVNQVE SEP. MEO ERVI  
 SI PATRIA LIBERA ERIT.

And *Sertorius* ab *V. C.* 678. fortified it with a very strong Wall, and built a magnificent Aqueduct, which was repaired by *John* the Third in 1550. but the present antient Walls, with their Towers, were the Work of King *Ferdinand*, about the Year 1375.

The great Esteem this City had for *Sertorius*, is evinced from the following Marble, that was dug up near the Place, which they call to this Day *La Casa de Sertorio*, or the House of *Sertorius*; viz.

LARIB. PRO  
 SALVTE ET INCOLV  
 MILITATE DOMVS  
 Q SERTORII  
 COMPITALIB. LVDOS  
 ET EPVLVM VICINEIS  
 IVNIA DONACE DO  
 MESTICA EIVS ET  
 Q. SERTOR. HERMES  
 Q. SERTOR. CEPALO  
 Q. SERTOR. ANTEROS  
 LIBERTEI.

It

† Hoc Sepulchrum e Pecunia mea mihi fieri iussi.

It stands upon a Hill, furrounded by Mountains at some Distance, in which there are Quarries of fine Marble. That *Julius Cæsar* made it a Municipium, or free Town, and called it *Liberalitas Julia*, is proved by a great Number of Medals, and by the following antient Inscription, which was found there; *viz.*

DIVO. IVLIO.  
LIB. IVLIA. EBORA  
OB. ILLIVS. IN. MVN.  
ET MVNIC. LIBERALITATEM.  
EX. D. D. D.  
QVOIVS. DEDICATIONE.  
VENERI. GENETRICI. CAESTRVM.  
MATRONAE. DONVM. TVLERVNT.

The City contains about 5000 Families, and the Country about is very fertile.

## ARROYOLOS.

THREE Leagues directly North of *Ebora* stands the Town of *Arroyolos*, upon the Top of an excessive high Mountain: It is defended by a very fine Castle, which was built by *Don Dionis* in the Year 1310. And in the Valley underneath there is a most magnificent Monastery, which deserves the Attention of the Curious.

There are abundance of Milliaries (or Stones erected upon the Sides of the military Ways, with the Number of Miles marked upon them) in the several Routes through this Kingdom, tho' not many of them legible at this time. And here and there you may meet with an old *Terminus*, or Boundary, but seldom with any that are half so complete and perfect, as that which is to be seen upon a Hill near this Town. It appears to have been the common Land-mark between the *Pacenses* and the *Eborenses*, or the Two Districts of *Beja* and *Ebora*. It runs thus:

D. D.                    N. N.  
 AETERN. IMPP  
 C. AVRE. VALER  
 IO. IOVIO DIOCLE  
 TIANO ET  
 M. AVR. VALERIO  
 ERCVLEO  
 MAXIMIANO  
 PIIS FEL. SEMPER AVGG  
 TERMIN. . . INTER.  
 PACENS. ET EBORENS  
 CVRANTE P. DATIANO  
 \* V. P. PRAESIDE H H  
 † N. M. Q. EOR . . . .  
 DEVOTISSIMO  
 HEINC PACENSES.

This Side of the Stone stood towards the District of *Pax Julia*, or *Beja*; and on that Side of the Stone that looked towards *Ebora*, there were written these Words: HEINC EBORENSES.

#### EBORAMONTE.

ABOUT Six Leagues to the North-east of *Ebora*, there is a small Town called *Eboramonte*. It stands upon the Point of an abrupt Rock, and is fortified with a high Wall and Towers; with the Addition of a strong Castle, built by Don *Dionis* in the Year 1312. It is in the Middle of a Plain, and is accessible only by one Pass. This Prince Don *Dionis* (or, as some write him, *Denis*) was surnamed *The Builder*; for he was equally ready to undertake any kind of Structure: So that of Churches, Monasteries, Sea-ports, Castles, &c. he built no less than Forty-four.

ESTRE,

? *Viro Patricio.*

† *Numini Majestatique.*

## ESTREMOZ.

THE Town of *Estremoz* is 28 Leagues full East of *Lisbon*. It stands upon an high Hill, upon the Summit of which there is a strong old Castle. The Town also is fortified with a double Wall and Towers: All which has been strengthened with modern Works.

The Number of the Inhabitants is computed to be about 2200 Families.

They have a Rock of extreme fine variegated Marble close to the Place, with which they have built and adorned many of their private and public Edifices: And particularly there is a high Tower, built by Don *Dionis*, all of polished Marble; to which the Sun, when its Rays fall directly upon it, gives a most amazing Lustre.

A little Way out of Town there is a very extraordinary Spring, which is so strong, that it will turn a Mill at its Source; and yet it regularly dries up in the Winter. The Quality of its Water also is no less uncommon; for it petrifies every-thing that is thrown into it.

They have a Manufactory here of red Earthenware, which is looked upon to be extremely curious, in respect of its Forms, Workmanship, and agreeable Scent.

And the Rock of Marble before-mentioned was in such high Esteem for its superior Excellence, that it was thought to be worth the fetching to the Convent of *Belem*, near *Lisbon*; and even to the *Escorial*, in the Heart of *Spain*.

## ELVAS.

THE City of *Elvas* is a Frontier Town; and is Thirty-seven Leagues full East from *Lisbon*, and Two from the *Spanish* Province of *Estremadura*. It is an antient Town; and is fortified with a double Wall, and its Towers. Besides which, there is a strong Castle.

Castle. All which was so very great a Security to their Ancestors, that they looked upon their Castle as a Place that was impregnable: But the Moderns have thought proper to fortify it with such Outworks as have rendered it the strongest Place in the Kingdom. The City stands upon a Rock; and a great many Inscriptions, and other Monuments, have been found there, which sufficiently prove its Antiquity. The Place is well built; and has about 2500 Families in it.

There is a Cistern in that Town, which is so large as to contain a sufficient Quantity of Water for the Use of the whole Place for Six Months: And this is supplied by a magnificent Aqueduct, of Three Miles in Length; and, in some Places, it is raised upon Five Rows of Arches, one over the other.

Near the Aqueduct, there is a Forest of Olive-trees, Three Miles long: It is cut into Walks; and there are handsome Fountains in the Middle of it. Both their Wine and their Oil are looked upon to be equal to any in the Kingdom.

#### OUGUELLA.

**O**uguella is a handsome small Place, situated upon a very high and abrupt Mountain, Seven Leagues North-east of *Elvas*. It is fortified with high Walls and Towers, and a strong Castle: All which were built by Don *Dionis*, in the Year 1310.

At the Foot of the Mountain runs the River *Chevora*; near which there is a very extraordinary Fountain, which immediately kills all Sorts of Animals that are thrown into it, except Frogs. It has another Property also; which is, that it will neither boil Garden-stuff, or Flesh.

PORTALEGRE.

**P**ortalegre is an agreeable City, about Ten Leagues North-east of *Elvas*. It is fortified after the antient Manner, with high Walls flanked with Towers, and a strong Castle, built by Don *Dionis*.

But I mention this Place chiefly to lead you to a lesser, tho' more remarkable, called

MARVAON.

**M**arvaon is a small Town, Two Leagues to the North-east of *Portalegre*. It stands upon an Eminence, and is defended by an high Wall, with Towers, and a strong Castle, built by Don *Dionis* in 1308.

Near this Place there was antiently a very considerable City, called *Meidubriga*. The Inhabitants were' furnamed *Plumbarii*, or Plumbers, from their being much employed in Lead-works; there being very great Mines near the Town; vast Caverns still remaining, where they had been opened.

But, what is infinitely more curious, there are still to be seen very great Ruins of *Meidubriga*, which was one of the Towns that contributed towards the Building of the famous Bridge at *Alcantara*; as appears by the Inscription there. Among the Ruins there are fallen Towers, broken Bridges, the tottering Walls of sumptuous Palaces, and great Remains of antient Magnificence.

CRATO.

**T**WO Leagues to the West of *Portalegre* there is the small Town of *Crato*; in which there is a Royal Priory, which is both the richest and grandest, and, in one Word, is the chief Priory belonging to the Order of *Malta*, in this Kingdom.

## VILLA VIZOSA.

*Villa Vizosa* is a very handsome and agreeable Town, Five Leagues to the South-west of *Elvas*. It stands in a Soil that is remarkably rich; the *Portuguese* Word *Vizosa* signifying as much. It is defended by a strong old Castle (built by Don *Dionis*) and by good modern Works.

There is also a fine Palace, called *Tapada*, and a Park, Nine Miles in Circumference; which belongs to the King, as a Descendent of the House of *Braganza*, who always resided there.

In the Neighbourhood, there are fine Quarries of green Marble.

In the Suburbs, there is an antient Temple, which is now consecrated to St. *James*, but was dedicated by the Antients to *Proserpine*. It was built by *Lucius Munius* the Prætor, 150 Years before the Christian Æra. Out of the great Number of Inscriptions that were found there, I shall give you the following:

PROSERPINAÆ. SERVATRICI.  
C. VETTIVS. SILVINVS.  
PRO. EVNOIDE. PLAVTILLA.  
CONIVGE. SIBI. RESTITVTA.  
V. S. A. L. P.

These last Letters signify *Votum solvens animo libens posuit*.

In the same Town there a great many very antient Inscriptions, in a Convent of the *Augustines*, which were brought from a Village called *O Terraon*, by the Command of *Theodosius* Duke of *Braganza*. *O Terraon* lies near the Conflux of the Rivers *Exarrama* and *Alvito*, Seven Leagues to the South-west of *Ebo-ra*: And all these Inscriptions are to the Honour of the God *Endovellicus*, a Deity unknown to the ablest Critics.



DEO. ENDOVELLICO.  
 PRAESTANTISSIMI. NUMINIS.  
 SEXTVS. COCCEIVS. CRATERVS.  
 HONORINVS. EQVES. ROMANVS.  
 EX. VOTO.

And in a small Village called *Alandreal*, a League to the South-west of *Villa Vizosa*, there is another Inscription in the Castle, that was brought from *O Terraon*, and is as follows:

C. IVLIVS. NOVATVS.  
 ENDOVELLICO. PRO.  
 SALVTE. VIVENNIAE.  
 MANLIAE. SVAE.  
 VOTVM. SOLVIT.

## MOURA.

THE Town of *Moura* lies within half a League of the River *Guadiana*, on the East Side, and Eleven Leagues South-east of *Ebora*. The Antients called it *Arrucinova*, or *Nova Civitas Aruccitana*; as appears by the following Inscription, which was found there:

IVLIAE. AGRIPPINAE.  
 CAESARIS. AVG. GERMANICI.  
 - - - - Matri. Avg.  
 NOVA. CIVITAS. ARVCCITANA.

There have been a vast many Monuments of Antiquity discovered in this Town, and its Environs: And, upon the Road from *Moura* to *Villa Nova de Ficalbo*, there is an old Chapel, dedicated to St. *Michael*, in which there is the following Inscription; which

which is remarkable for the Singularity of its Orthography :

DIIS. MAN  
IBVS. AVRIILIAII. M. F. GALLAI.  
ANNO. XII.  
H. S. E. S. T. T. L.

Which, according to the customary Orthography, is written thus ; *viz.*

AVRELIAE. M. F. GALLAE.

SERPA.

SEVEN Leagues to the South-west of *Moura*, and One from the River *Guadiana*, on the East Side, lies the Town of *Serpa*, known to the Antients by the same Name ; as appears by the following Epitaph, which was found near the Walls :

D. M. S.  
FABIA. PRISCA. SERPENSIS.  
C. R. ANN. XX.  
H. S. E. S. T. T. L.  
C. GEMINICVS. PRISCVS. PATER.  
ET. FABIA. CADILLA. MATER.  
POSVERVNT.

The Town and Castle stand upon a rough, craggy Eminence ; and were built by Don *Dionis*, in the Year 1310. But, as it is a Frontier, it has been strengthened by modern Works.

The Country about it is very agreeable, being planted with little Forests of Olive and Fig-trees.

That Chain of Mountains called *Sierra Morena* runs directly cross the Road which leads from *Lisbon*, through *Serpa*, to *Seville* : In which Part of the Mountains

tains there happened to be a most extraordinary Drought; which was occasioned by its not having rained there for the Space of Fourteen Years. This dried up all the Springs, and rendered all the Forests upon the Mountains so ready to take Fire, that, by whatsoever Accident it began, they burnt with such Violence as to melt the Minerals that lay nearest to the Surface; and made such Clefts in the Earth, as were visible many Years after.

## MERTOLA.

SIX Leagues to the South of *Serpa*, on the East Side of the River *Guadiana*, lies the Town of *Mertola*. This was a considerable Place in the Time of the *Romans*; and was written *Myrtilis* and *Mirtilis*. Its Situation is upon an Eminence, and is very strong by Nature, and fortified besides with a stout old Castle. The handsome Figure it made in the Time of the *Romans* may be easily gathered from the great Number of fine Columns, Statues, and such-like Monuments of Antiquity, that have been found there. And as a standing Testimony of its antient flourishing State, the Walls of the Town are enriched with a great many Pieces of Sculpture, confusedly placed, by hasty or barbarous Architects.

## BEJA.

THE City of *Beja* lies in 38 Degrees of Latitude 50 Minutes, and Seven Miles to the West of the River *Guadiana*. It is built upon an Eminence, in a fertile and agreeable Plain, remarkable for its excellent Wine. The Walls of the City were built by Don *Alonso* III. in the Year 1253. and the Castle was built by Don *Dionis*, in the Year 1307.

This Place was a *Roman* Colony, and called *Pax Julia*.

Tho' the many curious Monuments of Antiquity that have been found here would have given us sufficient Reason to have concluded, that it must have been a Place of Consequence, we are beholden to particular Inscriptions for informing us how that Place was called : One of which is upon the Steps of the Cathedral Church ; and, tho' it is mutilated, there remains enough to discover its Name. It is as follows :

· · · PAX. IVLI. · · · ·

· · · Q. PETRON. · · · ·

The other, which is intire, is in the Market-place ;  
*viz.*

L. AELIO. AVRELIO. COMMODO.

IMP. CAES. AELI.

HADRIANI. ANTONINI. AVG.

PII. P. P. FILIO.

COL. PAX. IVLIA. D. D.

Q. PETRONIO. MATERNO.

C IVLIO. IVLIANO. II. VIR.

Three of the City-Gates are of *Roman* Architecture. There are Fragments of Statues yet to be seen in many Parts of the Town ; and some Basso-relievo's : Among which, in Four or Five different Places, you will meet with several that represent Bulls (or rather Oxens) Heads ; which is supposed to be a Mark or Symbol of the Establishment of the Colony of *Pax Julia*, and the Foundation of the City ; it being the principal Part of the Ceremony, upon such Occasions, to design the Circumference of the Walls with a Plough ; which Plough was drawn by an Ox and an Heifer.

## OURIQUE.

TEN Leagues to the South-west of *Beja* is the Village and Plains of *Ourique*; in which, near *Castro-verde*, King *Alfonso Henriquez* obtained a memorable Victory over *Ismar*, and Four other *Moorish* Kings, in the Year 1139. *Alfonso's* Soldiers were in such high Spirits, that they declared him King of *Portugal* a Day or two before the Battle. This Defeat of the Five Kings gave Occasion to the Device of the Five Shields in the Arms of *Portugal*.

Nor was this amazing Victory obtained without the Divine Assistance; for, on that very Spot where the Trophy stands, and just One Day before the Battle, *Christ* crucified appeared to him, and encouraged him in his bold Attempt. There were formerly only the Ruins of a little Chapel, to mark and distinguish the Place; but *Don Sebastian*, in the Sixteenth Century, built a Church there, and erected a triumphal Arch, with an Inscription, in Memory of the miraculous Apparition, and the glorious Victory that followed it. The Inscription, on one Side, is in *Latin*; and, on the other, in *Portuguese*; composed by *Resendius*.

## O TERRAON.

O *Terraon* is a Village, which lies in the 38th Degree 20 Minutes Latitude, near the Conflux of the Rivers *Enxarrama* and *Alvito*, and Seven Leagues to the South-west of *Ebora*.

About half a League below this Village, upon the Banks of the *Enxarrama*, there is an antient Temple, which was built to the Honour of *Jupiter*, and has since been consecrated to the holy Martyrs *St. Justo* and *St. Pastor*.

There have been found a great Number of Inscriptions; among which, the following was made, by the

S Command

Command of the Great Priests of the Province, to  
the Honour of *Jupiter* :

IOVI. O. M.

FLAVIA. L. RVFINA. EMERITENSIS.  
FLAMINICA. PROVINC. LVSITANIAE.  
ITEM. COL. EMERITENSIS. PERPET.  
ET. MVNICIPII. SALAC.

D. D.

SANT JAGO DE CACEM.

**I**N the 37th Degree and Fifty Minutes Latitude, and  
about a League and half from the Sea-shore, lies  
the Village of *Sant Jago de Cacem*; so called from *Ca-  
cem*, the *Moorish* Commander of the Place, and a  
miraculous Image of *Sant Jago*, or *St. James*, that was  
found there.

This Place was built from the Ruins of a *Roman*  
Town called *Merobriga*, which stood about Two or  
Three hundred Paces from it. Many of the Towers  
and Walls are still remaining; some of which are in-  
tire, others tumbling, and a few quite fallen down.  
There is an Aqueduct, and a Bridge in the Middle of  
a Valley. You see a Fountain also, with a fine Re-  
servoir of square Stone. The Name of this Place is  
in the following Inscription, found thereabouts; *viz.*

D. M. S.

FVLVIVS. L. F. QVINTIANVS.  
FABER. MATERIARIVS. PIVS.  
IN. SVOS. VIXIT. ANN. XLVI.  
RVBIA. Q. F. SERGILLA. MEROBR.  
MARITO. B. M. FEC.  
H. S. E. S. T. T. L.

*The Province of Algarve.*

## F A R O.

**T**H E City of *Faro* stands in that Province which was the Kingdom of *Algarve*. It is well fortified by Nature ; and stands in a Bay, upon the most Southern Coast of the Kingdom, and Sixteen Leagues to the East of *Cape Saint Vincent*.

This City was built from the Ruins of a *Roman* Town called *Ossonoba* ; which is now a small Village called *Estoi*, lying something more to the North. And, as a Proof of what is here advanced, the following Inscription was found upon a Stone, in the Village of *Estoi* ; tho' it was afterwards carried to *Faro* :

IMP. CAES. P. LICINIO.  
 VALERIANO. P. F. AVG.  
 PONT. MAX. P. P. TR. POT.  
 III. COS. RESP. OSSON.  
 EX. DECRETO. ORD. DEVOT.  
 . . . NUMINI. MAIESTAT.  
 IS. EIVS. D. D.

There is a very good Fishery for Pilchards and Tunny-fish ; of which they export great Quantities.

## S I L V E S.

**S***ilves*, so late as the Year 1590. was a Bishop's See, till it was transferred to *Faro*. It lies Ten Leagues to the North-east of *Cape St. Vincent*, and Three Leagues from the South Coast of *Algarve*.

Its Situation is quite charming ; for it is in an agreeable Plain, enriched with fine Gardens, and little Forests

of Fruit-trees, It is called *Paraiso*, or Paradise ; and well deserves the Name.

All the South Part of the Kingdom of *Algarve* is covered with Vineyards, and Woods of Almond and Fig-trees : So that the Wine, Raisins, Figs, and Fish, which are exported from thence, turn to very great Account.

Having brought this Work to a Conclusion ; I presume that it will be some Satisfaction to the courteous Reader, to know how far he may depend upon the foregoing Relations : In order to which, I do beg Leave to assure him, that I have not mentioned any one Fact or Thing, let it be ever so minute or trifling, that is not supported by proper Authority.







THE  
NAMES *of the* PROVINCES  
IN  
*SPAIN* and *PORTUGAL*;

WITH  
The TOWNS and PLACES contained in  
each, ranged in the same Order as they are  
in the foregoing WORK.

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*O*F the Kingdom of Spain in general; and of some of  
their particular Customs Page 1

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A  
CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
Cities, Towns, Villages, &c.

As they stand on the ROADS, throughout

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

WITH

Their Exact DISTANCES, after a New  
and Accurate Method.

Many of which are

Not to be found in any MAPS extant.

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THE

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

City, Town, Village, &c.

of the

State of New York

1850

Printed by

W. H. B. & Co.

107 N. 3rd St.

Albany, N. Y.

1850

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## ADVERTISEMENT.



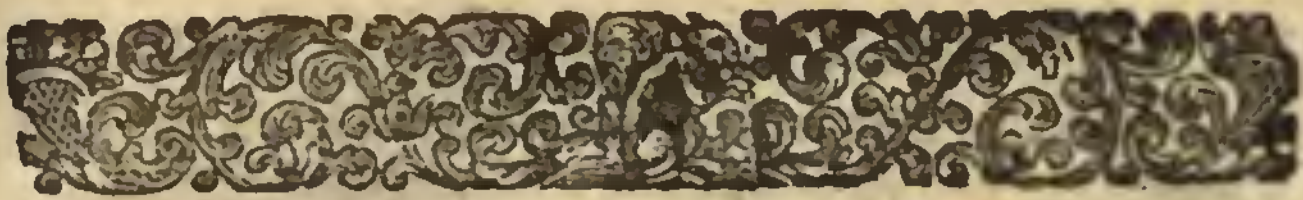
*I*n the following Catalogue, the Distances of the Places are set down according to the common Measure of the Country; and the Proportion between the Spanish League and the English Mile is, That the Former contains Three and Three Sevenths of the Latter: And, according to that Computation, Three Spanish Leagues and an half make Twelve English Miles; Seven Leagues, Twenty-four Miles, &c. So that it will be no great Difficulty to reduce the largest Number of Leagues that (occurs to you here) to our English Computation.

THE Primary Distances, I mean those from one Capital or Great City to another, are distinguished by Rules, and by being set in a different Character: But  
 I that

*that they may still be more readily found out, as Mens Necessities or Curiosities may require, there is an Alphabetical Table of the most considerable of them hereunto annexed, referring to the respective Pages they are in.*

*Note, That Seventeen Spanish Leagues and an half make a Degree; and Sixty English Miles do the same.*





A

# CATALOGUE

OF THE

Cities, Towns, Villages, &c.

IN

SPAIN and PORTUGAL:

With their Exact Distances, &c.

From Sevil to Madrid 81½.

|                       |      |                      |     |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------|-----|
| Ventas de Torre-      | } I  | Alcazar              | I   |
| blanco                |      | Cordova              | 4   |
| Ventas de las Caleras | I    | La Venta del Monton  | } I |
| La Venta de Loyfa     | 0½   | de la Tierra         |     |
| La Venta de Pero      | } 0½ | La Puente de Alcolea | I   |
| Mingo                 |      | La Venta Malabrigo   | 2   |
| La Venta Ronquera     | I    | Damaz                | I   |
| Carmona               | 2    | La Venta Agua dulce  | I   |
| La Venta del Alvar    | 4    | La Venta Navagunte   | I   |
| Fuentes               | I    | La Venta del Fresno  | I   |
| La Venta del Palmar   | 1½   | La Venta de los Her- | } I |
| Ecija                 | 2½   | manos                |     |
| La Venta val Cargado  | 2    | La Venta Fresnedilla | 0½  |
| La Venta de las Viñas | I    | La Venta Daran       | 0½  |
|                       |      | La                   |     |

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|                        |    |                       |    |
|------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| La Venta de los Locos  | 1  | La Venta Darazuran    | 2  |
| La Venta de la Cruz    | 1  | La Venta Guadalherce  | 2  |
| La Venta de Alharna    | 1  | Orgaz                 | 2½ |
| Las Ventas Nuevas      | 2½ | Yevenes               | 1  |
| Las Porquerizas        | 0½ | Las Ventas de Diezma  | 2½ |
| La Venta Guadalmez     | 1  | Toledo                | 2  |
| La Venta del Herrero   | 2  | La Venta del Promotor | 1  |
| La Venta Tajada        | 1  | Olias                 | 1  |
| La Venta del Alcayde   | 0½ | Cabañas               | 1  |
| La Venta del Molinillo | 1  | La Venta              | 1  |
| Almodovar del Campo    | 3  | Junquillos            | 1  |
| Caracuel               | 3  | Illescas              | 1  |
| Ciudad Real            | 2  | La Manganilla         | 2½ |
| Malagoa                | 2  | Xetafe                | 1½ |
| Peraluillo             | 2  | Madrid                | 2  |
| La Venta Zarzuela      | 1  |                       |    |

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From **Seville** to **Cordova** 23.

|                                          |    |                       |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| <b>L</b> AS Ventas de }<br>Torreblanca } | 1  | Fuentes               | 1  |
| Las Ventas de las Caleras                | 1  | La Venta del Palmar   | 1½ |
| La Venta de Loyfa                        | 0½ | Ecija                 | 2½ |
| La Venta de Peromingo                    | 0½ | La Venta val Cargado  | 2  |
| La Venta Ronquera                        | 1  | La Venta de las Viñas | 1  |
| Carmona                                  | 2  | Alcazar               | 1  |
| La Venta del Aluar                       | 4  | Cordova               | 4  |

---

From **Seville** to **Malaga** 28½.

|                       |      |                        |      |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| <b>M</b> Ayrena       | 4    | La Venta del Rio Blan- | } 1½ |
| La Venta de An-       | } 2½ | co                     |      |
| dino                  |      | La Venta de las Yeguas | 3½   |
| La Venta de la Huerta | 1½   | Venta de las Peñayás   | 2    |
| Marchena              | 1    | La Venta del Rio       | 1    |
| La Venta              | 1½   | Lora                   | 1    |
| Offuna                | 2½   | La Venta               | 3    |
|                       |      | La                     |      |

|                  |   |          |                 |
|------------------|---|----------|-----------------|
| La Venta         | 3 | La Venta | 1               |
| La Venta Cartama | 1 | Malaga   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

---

From **Seville** to **Granada** 36.

|                         |   |                 |                        |                 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta Torre- | } | 1               | Las Ventas Pedreras    | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| blanca                  |   |                 | La Venta del Rio de    | }               |
| Las Ventas de las Ca-   | } | 1               | las Yeguas             |                 |
| leras                   |   |                 | La Venta de Chaparral  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta de Lorca       |   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta Torre Molina  | 1               |
| Mayrena                 |   | 1               | La Venta del Carrascal | 1               |
| La Venta Neblines       |   | 1               | Archidona              | 2               |
| La Venta de Andino      |   | 2               | Venta de la Portuguesa | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta de Paterna     |   | 1               | La Venta del Rio Frio  | 1               |
| Marchena                |   | 1               | Loxa                   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta de Herman      | } | 2               | Las Ventas de Cacin    | 2               |
| Gonzalez                |   |                 | La Venta del Gato      | 2               |
| La Venta Villagordo     |   | 1               | La Venta Nueva         | 1               |
| Offuna                  |   | 2               | Santa Fe               | 1               |
| La Venta de Albarica    |   | 1               | Granada                | 2               |
| La Venta Agua Dulce     |   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                        |                 |

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From **Cordoba** to **Leon** 109.

|                         |   |                 |                        |                 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>V</b> enta del Monte | } | 1               | La Venta de la Cruz    | 1               |
| de la Tierra            |   |                 | La Venta de Allama     | 1               |
| La Puente de Alcolea    |   | 1               | Las Ventas Nuevas      | 1               |
| La Venta mal Abrigo     |   | 1               | Las Porquerizas        | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Adamuz                  |   | 2               | La Venta Guadalmes     | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta Agua Dulce     |   | 1               | La Venta del Herrero   | 1               |
| La Venta Nauagunte      |   | 1               | La Venta Tajada        | 2               |
| La Venta del Fresno     |   | 1               | La Venta del Alcalde   | 1               |
| La Venta de los Her-    | } | 1               | La Venta del Molinillo | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| manos                   |   |                 | Tartanedo              | 2               |
| La Venta Fresnedilla    |   | 1               | Almodouar del Campo    | 2               |
| La Venta Daran          |   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Caracuel               | 3               |
| La Venta de los Locos   |   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ciudad Real            | 3               |
|                         |   |                 | <b>T</b>               | Peral-          |

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|                         |                 |                      |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Peralvillo              | 2               | La Venta de San Bar- | } 1             |
| Malagon                 | 2               | tolome               |                 |
| La Venta de la Zarzuela | 2               | La Venta del Marques | 1               |
| La Venta Darazutan      | 2               | Mediana              | 2               |
| La Venta Guadalherza    | 2               | San Vincente         | 1               |
| Yevenes                 | 2               | Santo Domingo        | 2               |
| Orgaz                   | 1               | Pajares              | 2               |
| Las Ventas de Diezma    | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Areualo              | 3               |
| Toledo                  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ataguines            | 3               |
| Lazaro Buey             | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | San Vincente         | 1               |
| La Puente de Guadar-    | } 2             | Valverde             | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| rama                    |                 | Medina de Campo      | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Villa Mil               | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rueda                | 2               |
| Huecas                  | 1               | Tordefillas          | 2               |
| Noues                   | 1               | Torrelobaton         | 3               |
| San Silvestre           | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Castro Monte         | 2               |
| Gismonde                | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Valverde             | 1               |
| Escalona                | 2               | Medina del Rio Seco  | 1               |
| Paredes                 | 1               | Moral de la Reyna    | 2               |
| Cadahalfo               | 2               | Cuenca               | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Venta de los Toros de   | } 1             | Villalon             | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Guifando                |                 | Monefterio de Vega   | 3               |
| La Venta de la Tablada  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mansilla             | 5               |
| Zebreros                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Leon                 | 3               |
| La Venta la Palomera    | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                      |                 |

From **Sant Jago** to **Coruña** 10.

|                  |   |                         |                 |
|------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>S</b> iguero  | 2 | Las Traviessas          | 1               |
| Busca            | 1 | El Aldea de S. Cristina | 2               |
| Polo             | 1 | El Burgo                | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Espital de Broma | 2 | La Coruña               | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

From **Sant Jago** to **Finistierra** 16.

|                          |   |                  |      |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|------|
| <b>L</b> A Puente Maseda | 3 | La Puente Albara | 2    |
| Ceyna                    | 3 | La Villa de Cese | 3    |
| Las Barreras             | 1 | Finistierra.     | 2    |
| Mon Jesus                | 2 |                  | From |

From Sant Jago to San Juan del Pie  
del Puerto 152  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                       |                 |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| SAN Marco             | 1               | La Puente Dornigo     | 1               |
| La Vacula             | 1               | Villa                 | 2               |
| Almenar               | 2               | S. Miguel del Camino  | 1               |
| Ferreros              | 1               | Valverde              | 1               |
| Axqua                 | 1               | Nuestra S. del Camino | 1               |
| Mellid                | 3               | Trabajo               | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Puente Campana     | 3               | Leon                  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Legundi               | 2               | Villarente            | 3               |
| Gonzar                | 2               | Manfilla              | 1               |
| Puerto Marin          | 2               | Arrelejos             | 1               |
| Gujada                | 2               | El Burgo              | 2               |
| Farria                | 3               | Brecianos             | 2               |
| Mutan                 | 2               | Sahagun               | 2               |
| Tria Castela          | 2               | San Nicolas           | 1               |
| Fuenfria              | 2               | Moratinos             | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| El Espital            | 1               | Ledigos               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cebreyro              | 2               | Las Tiendas           | 1               |
| Lufaia                | 1               | Calzadilla            | 1               |
| Ribera de Valcazar    | } 2             | Carrion               | 2               |
| fasta la Vega         |                 | Villa Martin          | 2               |
| Villa Franca          | 4               | Fromesta              | 2               |
| Campo de Narraya      | 1               | La Puente             | 2               |
| Cacavelos             | 2               | Castroixeriz          | 2               |
| Ponferrada            | 2               | Fontanas              | 1               |
| Molina Seca           | 1               | Hornillos             | 1               |
| Arriego               | 2               | Rabe                  | 1               |
| Lazebo                | 1               | Tardajos              | 1               |
| La Venta              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Burgos                | 2               |
| Fuencenadon           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | San Medel             | 2               |
| El Rauanal            | 1               | Yveas                 | 1               |
| El Espital de Ganfo   | 1               | Salduendo             | 2               |
| Palacios de Valduerno | 3               | Val de Fuentes        | 1               |
| Astorga               | 2               | Villa Franca de Mon-  | } 2             |
| S. Juste              | 1               | tes de Oca            |                 |
| La Calzada            | 1               | Todos Santos          | 1               |

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|                  |                 |                       |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Velorado         | 1               | Estela                | 4               |
| Villa Miesta     | 1               | El Aldea              | 2               |
| Redezilla        | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Puente de la Reyna | 2               |
| Grannon          | 1               | La Cuesta Dareniega   | 2               |
| S. Domingo de la | } 1             | Pamplona              | 2               |
| Calzada          |                 | Villalva              | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Azofra           | 3               | Raynay                | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Najara           | 1               | Subiri                | 2               |
| Nauarrete        | 3               | Buagete               | 3               |
| Logroño          | 2               | Ronces Valles         | 2               |
| Viana            | 1               | San Juan del Pie del  | } 4             |
| Los Arcos        | 3               | Puerto                |                 |

From **Sant Jago** to **Alicant** 177.

|                    |     |                       |                 |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| SAN Marco          | 1   | Molina Seca           | 1               |
| La Vaculla         | 1   | Riego                 | 2               |
| Ferreyros          | 2   | Azebo                 | 1               |
| Arca               | 1   | La Venta              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Melid              | 3   | Fuen Ceuadon          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Puente Campana  | 3   | El Rauanal            | 1               |
| Legundi            | 2   | El Espital del Ganfo  | 1               |
| Gonzar             | 2   | Palacios de Valduerno | 3               |
| Puerto Marin       | 2   | Astorga               | 2               |
| Hujada             | 1   | La Vaneza             | 2               |
| Sarria             | 3   | La Torre              | 1               |
| Mutan              | 2   | La Noria              | 1               |
| Tria Castela       | 2   | La Puente Beyzana     | 1               |
| Fuen Fria          | 2   | Los Molinos           | 1               |
| El Espital         | 1   | Benavente             | 2               |
| Zebrero            | 2   | La Aldea              | 4               |
| La Fama            | 1   | Villalpando           | 1               |
| Ribera de Valcazar | } 2 | La Mota               | 5               |
| Fasta la Vega      |     | Tordefillas           | 3               |
| Villa Franca       | 4   | Rueda                 | 2               |
| Campo de Naraya    | 1   | Medina del Campo      | 2               |
| Cacauelos          | 2   | Valuerde              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ponferrada         | 2   | San                   |                 |



|                        |      |                      |              |
|------------------------|------|----------------------|--------------|
| San Vicente            | 0½   | Nambroza             | 2            |
| Ataquines              | 1    | Almonacid            | 1½           |
| Areualo                | 3    | Bogas                | 3            |
| Pajares                | 3    | Tembleque            | 2            |
| Santo Domingo          | 2    | Villas Cañas         | 3            |
| San Vicente            | 2    | La Puebla de Don     | } 2          |
| Mediana                | 1    | Fradrique            |              |
| La Venta del Marques   | 2    | La Puebla            | 1            |
| La Venta de S. Bar-    | } 1  | El Toboso            | 2            |
| tolome                 |      |                      | Manfanacas   |
| La Venta de la Pa-     | } 1  | Las Mesas            | 1            |
| lamera                 |      |                      | El Provencio |
| Zebreros               | 2½   | Villa Minaya         | 4            |
| La Venta de la Tallada | 0½   | La Roda              | 3            |
| Venta de los Toros     | } 0½ | La Gineta            | 3            |
| de Guifando            |      |                      | Albacete     |
| Cadahalso              | 0½   | Chinchilla           | 3            |
| Paredes                | 2    | Xetrula              | 3            |
| Escalona               | 1    | Guaza                | 3            |
| Gismonde               | 2    | Montalegre           | 1            |
| San Siluestre          | 0½   | La Venta de Juan Gil | 2            |
| Noues                  | 0½   | Yecla                | 2            |
| Iluecas                | 1    | Villena              | 4            |
| Villa Miel             | 1    | Elda                 | 3            |
| La Puente de Gua-      | } 0½ | Monforte             | 2            |
| darrama                |      |                      | Alicante     |
| Toledo                 | 2½   |                      |              |

From **San Sebastian** to **Laredo** 27½.

|                |    |          |    |
|----------------|----|----------|----|
| <b>M</b> Orrio | 3  | Ybar     | 1  |
| Satrans        | 1  | Saldiar  | 1  |
| Guetaria       | 1  | Durango  | 2  |
| Zumaya         | 1  | La Venta | 2½ |
| Yziar          | 2  | Villon   | 2½ |
| Adeua          | 0½ | Salfedon | 5  |
| Motrico        | 1  | Laredo   | 3  |
| Egoybar        | 1  |          |    |

From **Salamanca** to **Cozo** 13.

|                            |                  |                    |     |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----|
| <b>S.</b> Christoual de la | } $1\frac{1}{2}$ | Guarate            | 2   |
| Ceusta                     |                  | La Bobeda          | 1   |
| Arcediano                  | 2                | La Venta de S. Do- | } 2 |
| Aldea Nueva del Ar-        | } 2              | mingo              |     |
| zobispo                    |                  | Toro               | 1   |
| Da Fuente del Sauco        | $1\frac{1}{2}$   |                    |     |

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From **Salamanca** to **Lisbon**  $70\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                         |                |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> Ldea Texares   | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | Saudoal                 | 1              |
| Calzadilla              | 2              | Redemunhoz              | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Sagrada              | 3              | Punhete                 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Las Ventas              | 4              | Tancos                  | 1              |
| Ciudad Rodrigo          | 4              | O Golegaon              | 2              |
| Vergarria               | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Apinhaga                | 1              |
| La Ventas               | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Santarem                | 3              |
| Sabogal                 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Ocartalo                | 2              |
| Santisteuan             | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | Sambuxa                 | 3              |
| Val de Lobo             | 1              | Villa Nueva de la Reyna | 1              |
| La Puente de Capinha    | 3              | Castanhera              | 1              |
| Talava                  | 2              | Pones                   | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Estinallas              | 3              | Villafranca             | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ofripial                | 1              | Llandra                 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sarsedas                | 2              | El Alberca              | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A Vendoa                | 3              | Povos                   | 1              |
| A Corti-cada            | 1              | S. Juan d'Atalaya       | 1              |
| La Venta de Juan Diaz   | 2              | Sacavem                 | 1              |
| A Amendoa               | 1              | Lisbon                  | 1              |
| La Venta de la Langenra | 4              |                         |                |

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From **Salamanca** to **Avila**  $17\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                      |   |            |       |
|----------------------|---|------------|-------|
| <b>A</b> Ldea Luenga | 2 | El Ventoso | 2     |
| Huerta               | 1 | Arauzo     | 1     |
|                      |   |            | Pena- |

|                       |                 |                    |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Penaranda             | 1               | Santo Tome de Zau- | } 1             |
| Cantarcillo           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | areos              |                 |
| Salva Dios            | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Sancho Yzquierdo   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Naharros del Castillo | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Villa Flor         | 1               |
| Helizes               | 1               | Merlin             | 1               |
|                       |                 | Auila              | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

---

From **Segovia** to **Avila** 10.

|                 |   |            |   |
|-----------------|---|------------|---|
| <b>P</b> Alacio | 1 | Mediana    | 2 |
| San Pedro       | 2 | Vicolocano | 1 |
| Villa Castin    | 2 | Auila      | 1 |
| Aldea Vieja     | 1 |            |   |

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From **Segovia** to **el Real** 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                          |                 |              |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de San- | } 1             | Cerezeda     | 1               |
| tillana                  |                 | Nava Cerrada | 1               |
| La Venta de la Fuenfria  | 2               | Bezerril     | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta de S. Catalina  | 2               | Manzanares   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cerecedilla              | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |              |                 |

---

From **Siguenza** to **Cuenca** 22.

|                    |   |               |   |
|--------------------|---|---------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Cabrera | 1 | Pliego        | 3 |
| Algora             | 1 | Alualate      | 1 |
| Las Juieras        | 2 | Torralua      | 1 |
| Cifuentes          | 2 | Villa de humo | 2 |
| Zotoca             | 1 | Chillaron     | 2 |
| La Puente Caracosa | 1 | Cuenca        | 2 |
| Vendel             | 3 |               |   |

From **Coledo** to **Zaragoza** 62½.

|                       |    |               |   |
|-----------------------|----|---------------|---|
| <b>M</b> Ocejon       | 2½ | Siguenza      | 2 |
| Villa Seca            | 0½ | Fuen Caliente | 3 |
| Borox                 | 3  | Arcos         | 2 |
| Sefena                | 1  | Medina Celi   | 1 |
| Cien Pozuelos         | 1  | Huerta        | 2 |
| San Martin de la Vega | 1  | Mon Real      | 1 |
| Lueches               | 4  | Ariza         | 1 |
| Alcala de Henares     | 2  | Alnuna        | 1 |
| Guadalajara           | 4  | Alama         | 1 |
| Tortola               | 2  | Ubierca       | 1 |
| Hita                  | 2½ | Tequa         | 1 |
| Padilla               | 1  | Terre         | 1 |
| La Casa               | 1  | Calatayud     | 1 |
| Miralrio              | 1  | Fresno        | 2 |
| Burzalaro             | 1  | Almunia       | 3 |
| Los Molinos           | 2  | La Muela      | 5 |
| Vaydes                | 1  | Zaragoza      | 4 |

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From **Coledo** to **Peña de Francia** 48.

|                          |      |                       |    |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|----|
| <b>L</b> A Venta Estiuel | 1½   | Almaraz               | 2  |
| La Venta Guadarrama      | } 1½ | Las Barcas de Baraona | 3  |
|                          |      | Mal Partida           | 2  |
| Burujon                  | 1    | Plasencia             | 1  |
| La Mata                  | 2    | Villar                | 2½ |
| Cebolla                  | 2    | La Guardia            | 2½ |
| La Venta de Alberche     | 2    | La Granja             | 2  |
| Talauera                 | 1    | El Abadia             | 2  |
| Oropesa                  | 6    | El Aldea              | 2  |
| La Calzada               | 2    | Soto Serrano          | 2  |
| Val Parayso              | 3    | El Alberca            | 2  |
| Naval Moral              | 1    | La Peña de Francia    | 1  |

From

From **Toledo** to **Evora** 64.

|                          |   |                       |   |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Venta Estiuel | 2 | La Venta de la Vadera | 2 |
| Burujon                  | 2 | Caceres               | 7 |
| La Mata                  | 2 | Mal Partida           | 2 |
| Cebolla                  | 2 | La Ticeda             | 2 |
| La Venta de Alberche     | 3 | La Venta Barachina    | 2 |
| Talavera                 | 1 | Alburquerque          | 2 |
| Oropesa                  | 7 | Roches                | 4 |
| La Calzada               | 2 | Monforte              | 1 |
| Val Parayso              | 3 | Veros                 | 2 |
| Nauval Moral             | 1 | Estremoz              | 2 |
| Almaraz                  | 2 | Evoramonte            | 2 |
| Las Barcas Darballa      | 1 | La Venta              | 1 |
| Las Casas del Puerto     | 2 | Evora                 | 3 |
| Caraicejo                | 2 |                       |   |

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From **Toledo** to **Madrid** 12.

|                           |     |               |                 |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta del Pro- | } 1 | Junquillos    | 1               |
| motor                     |     | Illescas      | 1               |
| Ollas                     | 1   | La Manganilla | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cabañas                   | 1   | Xetafe        | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta                  | 1   | Madrid        | 2               |

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From **Toledo** to **Malaga** 68.

|                           |                   |                          |                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> AS Ventas de Di- | } 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Almagro                  | 3               |
| ezma                      |                   | La Venta de la Canada    | 3               |
| Orgaz                     | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   | El Vifo                  | 4               |
| Guadalherce               | 2                 | La Venta de Liruela      | 2               |
| Yevenes                   | 1                 | La Venta de los Palacios | 2               |
| La Venta Darazutan        | 2                 | Linares                  | 5               |
| La Venta la Zarzu-        | } 2               | La Venta de Don Juan     | 2               |
| ela                       |                   | Mengibar                 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Malagon                   | 2                 | La Torre del Campo       | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carrioncillo              | 3                 | Martos                   | 2               |
|                           |                   | Vaena                    |                 |

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|                      |    |                     |    |
|----------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| Vacna                | 5  | Antequera           | 3½ |
| Cabra                | 3  | Las Venta del Coche | 3  |
| Lucena               | 1  | La Venta Jar        | 1  |
| Finariales           | 4  | Malaga              | 3  |
| La Venta de los Ajos | 0½ |                     |    |

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From **Coledo** to **Cordova** 45½.

|                           |      |                       |     |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> AS Ventas de Di- | } 2½ | Las Ventas Nuevas     | 2½  |
| ezma                      |      | La Venta Alhama       | 1   |
| Orgaz                     | 2½   | La Venta dela Cruz    | 1   |
| Yevenes                   | 1    | La Venra de los Locos | 1   |
| La Venta Guadalherce      | 2    | La Venta Daran        | 0½  |
| La Venta Darazutan        | 2    | La Venta Fresnedilla  | 0½  |
| La Venta de la Zarzuela   | 1    | La Venta de los Her-  | } 1 |
| Malagon                   | 2    | manos                 |     |
| Peraluillo                | 2    | La Venta del Fresno   | 1   |
| Ciudad Real               | 2    | La Venta Navagunte    | 1   |
| Carcavel                  | 3    | La Venta Aguadulce    | 1   |
| Almodovar del Campo       | 3    | Damaz                 | 1   |
| La Venta del Molinillo    | 1    | La Venta mal Abrigo   | 2   |
| Venta del Alcayde         | 0½   | La Puente de Alcolea  | 1   |
| La Venta Tajada           | 1    | La Venta del Mon-     | } 1 |
| La Venta del Herrero      | 2    | ton dela Tierra       |     |
| La Venta Guadalmex        | 1    | Cordova               | 1   |
| Las Porquerizas           | 0½   |                       |     |

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From **Coledo** to **Ganada** 54½.

|                           |      |                       |     |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> AS Ventas de Di- | } 2½ | La Venta de la Zar-   | } 2 |
| ezma                      |      | zuela                 |     |
| Orgaz                     | 2½   | Malagon               | 2   |
| Yevenes                   | 1    | Carrioncillo          | 3   |
| La Venta de Guadal-       | } 2  | Almagro               | 3   |
| herce                     |      | La Venta de la Canada | 3   |
| La Venta de Darazutan     | 2    | La Venta de la Reyna  | 1   |

|                          |     |                        |                 |
|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----------------|
| El Vifo                  | 3   | Las Ventas de las      | } 2             |
| La Venta de Yruela       | 2   | Guardas                |                 |
| La Venta de los Palacios | 2   | La Venta del Duque     | 2               |
| Vilches                  | 3   | Guadahortuna           | 2               |
| La Puente                | 2   | La Venta Nueva         | 2               |
| Ubeda                    | 2   | Afnaloz                | 2               |
| La Puente Guadal-        | } 2 | La Venta de la Penilla | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| quivir                   |     | Granada                | 3               |

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From **Coledo** to **Segovia** 25.

|                           |     |                     |                   |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|-------------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta del Pro- | } 1 | La Despernada       | 1                 |
| motor                     |     | La Venta del Moli-  | } 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Olias                     | 1   | nillo               |                   |
| Cavañas                   | 1   | Naval Quexido       | 2                 |
| Cedillo                   | 2   | Guadarrama          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| El Vifo                   | 1   | La Venta de la Cruz | 2                 |
| Batres                    | 1   | La Venta de la Fu-  | } 2               |
| La Zarzuela               | 2   | nefria              |                   |
| Salcedon                  | 2   | Segovia             | 3                 |
| Bruneta                   | 1   |                     |                   |

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From **Coledo** to **Cuenca** 29.

|                           |                   |                        |                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de Cala- | } 1               | La Venta del Barraco   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| bazas                     |                   | Santa Cruz de la çarça | 1               |
| La Venta de la Cava       | 1                 | Tarazon                | 3               |
| La Venta de Majazala      | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Alcazar de Huete       | 3               |
| La Venta de Bel           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Carrascosa de Huete    | 1               |
| Yepes                     | 2                 | Horcajada              | 2               |
| Ocaña                     | 2                 | Villar de Horno        | 2               |
| La Venta del Sarmi-       | } 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Cuenca                 | 5               |
| ento                      |                   |                        |                 |

From

From **Coledo** to **Murcia** 59½.

|                  |    |                         |     |
|------------------|----|-------------------------|-----|
| <b>N</b> Ambroca | 2  | Albacete                | 3   |
| Almonacid        | 1½ | Chinchilla              | 2   |
| Tembleque        | 5  | La Venta Nueva          | 3   |
| Villacañas       | 3  | Tovara                  | 2   |
| El Molinillo     | 2  | La Venta Minatera       | 2   |
| Miguel Estevan   | 2  | Puerta de la Mala       | } 3 |
| El Toboso        | 1  | Muger                   |     |
| Manjanacas       | 2  | Cieza                   | 3   |
| Las Mesas        | 3  | El Puerto de la Lofilla | 2   |
| El Provencio     | 3  | Lorqui                  | 2   |
| Minaya           | 4  | Mulunija                | 1   |
| La Roda          | 3  | La Torre Espinardo      | 1½  |
| La Gumerá        | 3  | Murcia                  | 0½  |

From **Coledo** to **Almeria** 68.

|                           |      |                          |     |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> AS Ventas de Di- | } 2½ | La Venta Guadalimar      | 2   |
| ezma                      |      | Ubeda                    | 2   |
| Orgaz                     | 2½   | La Venta la Puente Vieja | 3   |
| Yevenes                   | 1    | Las Guardas              | 2   |
| La Venta Guadalherce      | 2    | La Venta Caravajal       | 1   |
| Darazutan                 | 2    | Solera                   | 1   |
| La Zarzuela               | 2    | Puente Leyda             | 1   |
| Malagon                   | 2    | El Ajo                   | 1   |
| Carrioncillo              | 3    | La Venta Arrana          | 3   |
| Almagro                   | 3    | La Venta Tajada          | 1½  |
| La Venta de la Cannada    | 3    | Guadix                   | 1½  |
| La Venta de la Reyna      | 1    | Fiñana                   | 5   |
| El Vifo                   | 3    | La Venta de Doña         | } 2 |
| La Venta de Liruela       | 2    | Maria                    |     |
| La Venta de los Palacios  | 2    | La Venta Delcover        | 5   |
| Visches                   | 3    | Almeria                  | 3   |

From



From **Coledo** to **Avila** 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                               |                   |                                |                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Puente Guadar-rama | } 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Venta de los Toros de Guifando | } 1             |
| Huecas                        | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Zebreros                       | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Noves                         | 1                 | La Venta la Palomera           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Escalona                      | 3                 | San Bartolome                  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Paredes                       | 1                 | El Herradon                    | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cadahalso                     | 2                 | Avila                          | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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From **Coledo** to **Alcazar de Consuegra** 18.

|                      |   |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| <b>M</b> Ambroco     | 2 | Madridejos           | 2 |
| Maxcaraque           | 2 | Camines              | 2 |
| Mora                 | 1 | Villa Franca         | 2 |
| Filimu Terræ         | 2 | Alcazar de Consuegra | 3 |
| La Venta del Vellaco | 2 |                      |   |

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From **Tudela de Navarra** to **Zaragoza** 15.

|                |   |          |   |
|----------------|---|----------|---|
| <b>C</b> Ortes | 2 | Dalagoa  | 2 |
| Mallen         | 2 | Zaragoza | 5 |
| Lucernica      | 4 |          |   |

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From **Valladolid** to **Coledo** 39.

|                |   |                          |                   |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>L</b> Aguna | 1 | La Venta                 | 1                 |
| Boezillo       | 1 | Santo Domingo            | 1                 |
| El Cardial     | 1 | San Vincente             | 2                 |
| Moyudos        | 1 | Mediana                  | 1                 |
| Alcazarea      | 1 | La Venta del Marques     | 2                 |
| Olmedo         | 2 | La Venta de la Dehesilla | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Almenara       | 2 | La Venta de la Palomera  | 1                 |
| Don Hierro     | 2 | Zebreros                 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Palazvelos     | 1 | Venta de los Toros       | } 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pajares        | 2 | de Guifando              |                   |

Cada-

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|               |                 |                      |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Cadahalso     | 1               | Huecas               | 1               |
| Paredes       | 2               | Villamiel            | 1               |
| Escalona      | 1               | La Puente Guadarrama | 2               |
| San Silvestre | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Lazaro Buey          | 2               |
| Noves         | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Toledo               | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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From Valladolid to Seville 87.

|                            |                 |                         |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Puente de Duero | 2               | Caceres                 | 2               |
| Valdastillas               | 2               | Aldea del Cano          | 4               |
| La Ventosa                 | 2               | Ventas de las Herrerías | 3               |
| Rodihana                   | 1               | Allucen                 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Medina del Campo           | 1               | Merida                  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Golosa                  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Torre de Mexia       | 2               |
| El Carpio                  | 3               | Almendralejo            | 2               |
| El Fresno                  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Fuente del Maestre   | 2               |
| Las Villorias              | 2               | Los Santos              | 2               |
| Avila de Tormes            | 4               | Calzadilla              | 3               |
| La Maya                    | 3               | Fuente de Cantos        | 1               |
| Baños                      | 2               | Monesterio              | 3               |
| Aldea Nueva                | 2               | Realejo                 | 3               |
| Las Ventas de Caparra      | 3               | Las Ventas              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carcavofo                  | 3               | Almaden                 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aldeguela                  | 1               | La Venta de Mari        | } 1             |
| Galisteo                   | 1               | Martin                  |                 |
| La Venta la Barranca       | 1               | La Venta del Perulero   | 1               |
| Holguera                   | 1               | Castilblanco            | 3               |
| Cañaverál                  | 2               | Alcala del Rio          | 3               |
| Las Barcas Dalconeta       | 2               | Seville                 | 2               |
| El Casar de Caceres        | 3               |                         |                 |

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From Valladolid to Burgos 22.

|                       |   |                     |   |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| <b>C</b> Abezón       | 2 | Torquemada          | 2 |
| Las Ventas            | 2 | Quintana la Puente  | 2 |
| Dueñas                | 2 | La Venta del Moral  | 1 |
| La Venta del Rebollar | 1 | La Venta de Rebilla | 1 |
| Magas                 | 1 |                     |   |

La

|                         |     |             |                 |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|
| La Venta de los Bal-    | } 1 | Estepar     | 1               |
| bases                   |     | Buniel      | 1               |
| Villa Nueva de las Car- | } 2 | Quintanilla | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| retas                   |     | Burgos      | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Celada                  | 1   |             |                 |

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From **Valladolid** to **Zaragoza** 59.

|                       |     |            |                 |
|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----------------|
| Villa Vañez           | 2   | Alentisque | 3               |
| Olivares              | 3   | Montagudo  | 2               |
| Pesquera              | 2   | Hariza     | 2               |
| S. Martin de Ruviales | 4   | Contamina  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oyales                | 2   | Alama      | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aranda de Duero       | 3   | Ubierca    | 1               |
| Valdequendas          | 2   | Ateca      | 1               |
| El Monesterio de la   | } 2 | Terrer     | 1               |
| Vid                   |     | Calatayud  | 1               |
| Oradero               | 2   | Fresno     | 2               |
| Santistevan           | 2   | El Almunia | 3               |
| El Burgo de Osma      | 1   | La Muela   | 5               |
| Ahueco                | 4   | Zaragoza   | 4               |
| Almazan               | 3   |            |                 |

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From **Valladolid** to **Segovia** 17.

|          |   |                      |                 |
|----------|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Laguna   | 1 | La Venta de Olmedo   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Boezillo | 1 | Coca                 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cardil   | 1 | Santa Maria de Nieva | 3               |
| Mojados  | 1 | Segovia              | 5               |

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From **Valladolid** to **Toro** 11.

|          |   |         |   |
|----------|---|---------|---|
| Simancas | 2 | Pedroso | 3 |
| Tiedra   | 1 | Morales | 2 |
| Matilla  | 1 | Toro    | 1 |
| Villalar | 2 |         |   |

From *Valladolid* to *Medina del Campo* 8.

|                             |   |                  |   |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A. Puente de Duero | 2 | Rodillana        | 1 |
| Valdeestillas               | 2 | Medina del Campo | 1 |
| La Ventosa                  | 2 |                  |   |

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From *Valladolid* to *Madrid* 33.

|                        |                 |                        |   |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| <b>B</b> Oecillo       | 2               | La Venta Aulencio      | 1 |
| Mojaos                 | 2               | La Venta del Molinillo | 1 |
| La Venta de Coca       | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta Real          | 1 |
| Coca                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Tablada             | 1 |
| La Nava                | 1               | Guadarrama             | 1 |
| Santa Maria de Nieva   | 2               | La Venta               | 1 |
| Morzoleja              | 2               | Torre de Lodones       | 4 |
| La Venta del Alcalde   | 2               | Maujuacas              | 2 |
| La Venta de la Gunilla | 1               | Madrid                 | 3 |
| La Venta Nueva         | 1               |                        |   |

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From *Valencia* to *Zaragoza* 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                 |   |                 |                 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>A</b> Lbalat | 1 | Torre la Carcel | 2               |
| Mafamagrel      | 1 | Villa Franca    | 2               |
| Morviedro       | 2 | Camin Real      | 3               |
| Torres Torres   | 2 | Cala Mocha      | 3               |
| Sogorbe         | 3 | Lechago         | 1               |
| Xerica          | 2 | Lechon          | 3               |
| Vivel           | 1 | Romanos         | 2               |
| Las Barrancas   | 3 | Villa Real      | 2               |
| La Laguesa      | 1 | Cariñena        | 3               |
| La Ventosa      | 1 | Longares        | 2               |
| La Puebla       | 3 | Muel            | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tervel          | 4 | Maria           | 1               |
| Alcaudete       | 2 | Santa Fe        | 2               |
| Villar Quemado  | 2 | Zaragoza        | 2               |

From

From *Valencia* to *Guadalupe* 85½.

|                    |     |                      |      |
|--------------------|-----|----------------------|------|
| <b>Q</b> uart      | 1   | Alamonacid           | 3    |
| Chiva              | 4   | Mambroca             | 1½   |
| Siete Aguas        | 4   | Toledo               | 2    |
| Requena            | 3   | La Venta Estivel     | 2    |
| Utiel              | 2   | Burujon              | 2    |
| Alcaudete          | 1   | La Mata              | 2    |
| La Venta Nueva     | 2   | Cebolla              | 2    |
| Pajazo             | 1   | La Venta             | 1    |
| La Pesquera        | 2   | La Venta de Alberche | 2    |
| El Campillo        | 3   | Talavera             | 1    |
| La Motilla         | 2   | La Venta de Laderva  | 3½   |
| El Arco            | 3   | Pa Puente del Arzo-  | } 2½ |
| Cañavete           | 3   | bispo                |      |
| El Alberca         | 3   | Villar del Pedroso   | 2    |
| El Pedernoso       | 4   | La Venta de los No-  | } 1½ |
| Santa Maria de los | } 1 | gales                |      |
| Vaños              |     | La Venta de la Ma-   | } 1½ |
| La Mota el Cuervo  | 1   | dalena               |      |
| El Toboso          | 2   | La Venta del Espital | 0½   |
| Miguel Estevan     | 1   | La Venta de la Her-  | } 2  |
| Villa Cañas        | 4   | mandad               |      |
| Tembleque          | 3   | Guadalupe            | 1½   |
| Bogas              | 2   |                      |      |

From *Valencia* to *Alicante* 30.

|                  |   |              |      |
|------------------|---|--------------|------|
| <b>C</b> ataroja | 1 | Xabeca       | 1    |
| Ciila            | 1 | Teula        | 4    |
| Solana           | 1 | Benisa       | 1    |
| Sueca            | 1 | Calpe        | 2    |
| Cullera          | 1 | Altea        | 2    |
| Gandia           | 4 | Bien Duermo  | 1    |
| Holina           | 1 | Villa Joyosa | 1    |
| Denia            | 3 | Alicante     | 5    |
|                  |   | <b>U</b>     | From |

From *Valencia* to *Madrid* 54.

|                     |     |                     |   |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|---|
| <b>Q</b> uart       | 1   | La Venta Talayvelas | 1 |
| Chiva               | 4   | Villar de Cañas     | 5 |
| La Venta del Buñol  | 2   | El Hito             | 2 |
| Siete Aguas         | 2   | La Venta            | 1 |
| Requena             | 3   | Sahelizes           | 1 |
| Utiel               | 2   | Villa Ruvia         | 1 |
| La Fuente de Alcau- | } 2 | Tarancon            | 2 |
| dete                |     | Velinchon           | 1 |
| La Venta Nueva      | 2   | Fuente Dueña        | 2 |
| Pajazo              | 1   | El Villarejo        | 2 |
| La Pesqueria        | 2   | Paredes             | 1 |
| Al Campillo         | 3   | Arganda             | 2 |
| Agua Dalbon         | 2   | Vaziamadrid         | 1 |
| Barchi              | 2   | Vallecas            | 2 |
| Buenache            | 1   | Madrid              | 1 |

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From *Valencia* to *Seville* 106.

|                       |   |                         |   |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| <b>C</b> Ataroja      | 1 | La Venta de Segovia     | 3 |
| Silla                 | 1 | Las Fuentezillas        | 2 |
| Mulates               | 1 | Viveros                 | 3 |
| Algemefin             | 2 | Villanueva de Alcarraz  | 2 |
| Alcira                | 1 | La Puebla               | 3 |
| La Puebla             | 1 | La Venta del Barranco   | 2 |
| Xativa                | 2 | La Venta de los Santos  | 3 |
| Moyent                | 4 | Santestevan del Puerto  | 5 |
| La Venta del Puerto   | 3 | La Venta los Arquillos  | 4 |
| Almanfa               | 2 | Linares                 | 3 |
| La Venta              | 2 | La Venta del Tullidillo | 3 |
| Toponet               | 2 | Andujar                 | 3 |
| El Villar             | 3 | La Venta de San Julian  | 3 |
| Chinchilla            | 3 | Aldea del Rio           | 2 |
| La Ventas de S. Pedro | 2 | El Carpio               | 3 |
| Santa Ana             | 3 | La Puente de Alcolea    | 3 |
| Balazote              | 2 | Cordova                 | 2 |

|                        |   |             |   |
|------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| La Venta de Romanos    | 2 | Lora        | 2 |
| La Venta de San Andres | 2 | Villa Nueva | 2 |
| Las Pofadas            | 3 | Tocina      | 2 |
| La Venta               | 2 | El Bodegon  | 2 |
| Peñaflor               | 2 | Sevilla     | 3 |

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From *Valencia* to *Alcala de Henares* 52.

|                        |   |                       |   |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Q</b> uart          | 1 | La Venta Layelas      | 1 |
| Chiva                  | 4 | Villar de Cañas       | 5 |
| Siete Aguas            | 2 | El Hito               | 2 |
| Requena                | 3 | La Venta              | 1 |
| Utiel                  | 2 | Sahelizes             | 1 |
| La Fuente de Alcaudete | 1 | Villa Ruvia           | 1 |
| La Venta Nueva         | 2 | Tarancon              | 2 |
| Pajazo                 | 1 | Velinchon             | 1 |
| La Pesquera            | 2 | Fuente Dueña          | 2 |
| El Campillo            | 3 | El Pozuelo de la Soga | 3 |
| Aguabaldon             | 2 | Chinchon              | 2 |
| Barchin                | 2 | Arganda               | 1 |
| Buenache               | 1 | Lueches               | 2 |
|                        |   | Alcala de Henares     | 2 |

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From *Valencia* to *Sant Jago* 190.

|                |     |                      |                 |
|----------------|-----|----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Q</b> uart  | 1   | El Villar de Saz     | 6               |
| Chiva          | 4   | Arquas               | 1               |
| Siete Aguas    | 4   | Cuenca               | 2               |
| Requena        | 3   | Anoales              | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Utiel          | 2   | Chillaron            | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alcaudete      | 1   | Nieva                | 1               |
| La Venta Nueva | 2   | La Venta de Salcedon | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pajazo         | 1   | El Villar de Domin-  | } 1             |
| Pesquera       | 2   | go Garcia            |                 |
| El Campillo    | 3   | Torralva             | 2               |
| Almodovar      | 2   | Pliego               | 3               |
|                | U 2 | Vendel               |                 |

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|                       |                 |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Vendel                | 3               | Manfilla              | 1               |
| La Puente Carrascojas | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Villarente            | 1               |
| Cotoca                | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Leon                  | 3               |
| Cimientos             | 2               | Trabajo               | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Las Yviernes          | 2               | N. S. del Camino      | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mandayona             | 2               | Valverde              | 1               |
| Vaydes                | 1               | S. Miguel del Camino  | 1               |
| Guermedes             | 2               | Villa Danzos          | 1               |
| Atienza               | 4               | La Puente Dorbigio    | 2               |
| El Pedrofo            | 1               | La Calzada            | 1               |
| Miedes                | 1               | Santa Juste           | 1               |
| Retortillo            | 1               | Astorga               | 1               |
| El Frecio             | 3               | Palacios de Valduerna | 2               |
| Aylles                | 1               | El Hospital del Ganfo | 2               |
| Santestevan           | 2               | El Ravanal            | 1               |
| Puerta del Rey        | 6               | Fuen Cevadon          | 1               |
| Santo Domingo         | 3               | La Venta              | 1               |
| Cavarinos             | 3               | Lazebo                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta de los Olmos | 4               | Riego                 | 1               |
| Burgos                | 4               | Molina Seca           | 2               |
| Tardajos              | 2               | Ponferrada            | 1               |
| Rabe                  | 1               | Cacavelos             | 2               |
| Hornillos             | 1               | Campo de Naraya       | 2               |
| Honcanas              | 1               | Villa Franca          | 1               |
| Castroixeriz          | 2               | Ribera de Valcazar    | } 4             |
| La Puente             | 2               | Fasta la Vega         |                 |
| Fromesta              | 2               | La Fana               | 2               |
| Villa Martin          | 2               | Zebreros              | 1               |
| Carrion               | 2               | El Espital            | 2               |
| Calzadilla            | 2               | Fuen Fria             | 1               |
| Las Tiendas           | 1               | Tria Castilla         | 2               |
| Ledinofinos           | 1               | Mutan                 | 2               |
| Moratinos             | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Sarria                | 2               |
| San Nicolas           | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Gujada                | 2               |
| Sahagun               | 1               | Puerto Marin          | 3               |
| Brecianos             | 2               | Gonzar                | 2               |
| El Burgo              | 2               | Legundi               | 1               |
| Reliegos              | 2               | La Puente Campana     | 2               |

Melid



|           |   |            |   |
|-----------|---|------------|---|
| Melid     | 3 | La Vacolla | 2 |
| Agua      | 3 | San Marcos | 1 |
| Ferreyros | 1 | Sant Jago  | 1 |
| Amea      | 1 |            |   |

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From *Valencia* to *Salamanca* 91.

|                    |   |                 |                 |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Q</b> uart      | 1 | Vilinchon       | 3               |
| Chiva              | 4 | Fuente Dueña    | 2               |
| La Venta del Buñol | 2 | Chinchon        | 4               |
| Siete Aguas        | 2 | Bayona          | 3               |
| Requena            | 3 | Valdemoro       | 2               |
| Utiel              | 2 | Mostoles        | 4               |
| Alcaudete          | 1 | Nava la Gamella | 5               |
| La Venta Nueva     | 2 | Robledo         | 2               |
| Pajazo             | 1 | Naval Peral     | 4               |
| La Pesquera        | 2 | Avila           | 5               |
| El Campillo        | 2 | Santo Tome      | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Motilla         | 2 | Salva Dios      | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alarcon            | 3 | Cantarcillo     | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| El Castillo        | 5 | Peñaranda       | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Villar de Cañas    | 3 | La Ventosa      | 3               |
| El Hito            | 4 | Huerta          | 2               |
| Veles              | 3 | Salamanca       | 2               |

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From *Valencia* to *Monzon* 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                      |                 |                      |    |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----|
| <b>A</b> lbalat      | 1               | La Venta Pejelana    | 1  |
| Mafamagrel           | 1               | La Venta la Cigarra  | 1  |
| Morviedro            | 2               | Cati                 | 2  |
| Almenara             | 1               | Vallivana            | 1  |
| Miles                | 1               | Morella              | 2  |
| Villa Real           | 1               | La Puebla de Alcolea | 2  |
| Hurriol              | 2               | Monroque             | 1  |
| La Puebla            | 1               | La Sorllena          | 1  |
| La Venta la Baronesa | 1               | Belmonte             | 1  |
| La Venta los Pejoles | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Codonera          | 1  |
|                      |                 | U 3                  | La |

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|               |                 |                    |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| La Torrosella | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Santo Lecina       | 2               |
| Alcaniz       | 2               | Astig              | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carpe         | 4               | La Barca de Puerba | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Peñalva       | 5               | Monzon             | 1               |
| Hontiveña     | 3               |                    |                 |

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From *Valencia* to *Tarragona* 37.

|                 |   |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| <b>A</b> lbalat | 1 | San Mateo       | 1 |
| Mafamagrel      | 1 | Trayguera       | 2 |
| Morviedro       | 2 | Los Mesoncillos | 2 |
| Almenara        | 1 | La Galera       | 2 |
| Miles           | 1 | Tortosa         | 2 |
| Villa Real      | 2 | Perello         | 3 |
| Burriol         | 2 | El Éspitalet    | 4 |
| La Puebla       | 1 | Miramar         | 1 |
| Cabañas         | 2 | Cambriles       | 1 |
| Las Cuevas      | 2 | Tarragona       | 2 |
| La Salfadella   | 2 |                 |   |

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From *Valencia* to *Lerida* 40.

|                 |   |                  |   |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---|
| <b>A</b> lbalat | 1 | Los Mesoncillos  | 2 |
| Mafamagrel      | 1 | La Galera        | 2 |
| Morviedro       | 2 | Tortosa          | 2 |
| Almenara        | 1 | Chanta           | 2 |
| Miles           | 1 | Pinel            | 1 |
| Villa Real      | 1 | Campaynes        | 2 |
| Burriol         | 2 | Afcua            | 1 |
| La Puebla       | 1 | Seliche          | 1 |
| Cabañas         | 2 | La Venta Laval   | 1 |
| Las Cuevas      | 2 | Lar de los Canes | 2 |
| La Salfadella   | 2 | La Roca          | 2 |
| San Mateo       | 1 | Albatari         | 2 |
| Trayguera       | 2 | Lerida           | 1 |

From

From *Valencia* to *Cuenca* 33.

|               |   |           |   |
|---------------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>Q</b> uart | 1 | Villora   | 2 |
| Chiva         | 4 | Cardenete | 2 |
| Siete Aguas   | 4 | Guifellas | 2 |
| Requena       | 2 | Reyllo    | 2 |
| Utiel         | 2 | Fuentes   | 2 |
| Campobre      | 3 | Cuenca    | 4 |
| Mira          | 3 |           |   |

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From *Valencia* to *Granada* 74.

|                      |                 |                       |     |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----|
| <b>C</b> atarroya    | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta el Moral     | 4   |
| Alginete             | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta Martin Ser-  | } 4 |
| Alcudia              | 1               | rano                  |     |
| Alcocer              | 2               | Huesca                | 3   |
| Xativa               | 2               | Baza                  | 7   |
| Ygallada             | 3               | Albaur                | 4   |
| Mugen                | 1               | La Venta de Guor      | 1   |
| La Fuente la Higuera | 2               | Los Bancos de Flandes | 3   |
| Alcaudete            | 3               | La Venta de Arramia   | 2   |
| Yecla-               | 2               | Los Pozos de Amores   | 2   |
| Jumilla              | 3               | Afnaloz               | 2   |
| La Venta del Indio   | 3               | Dayfontes             | 1   |
| Calaspara            | 4               | Albolote              | 3   |
| La Cruz de Caravaca  | 4               | Granada               | 1   |
| La Venta Languera    | 4               |                       |     |

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From *Valencia* to *Burgos* 91.

|               |   |                  |        |
|---------------|---|------------------|--------|
| <b>Q</b> uart | 1 | La Venta Nueva   | 2      |
| Chiva         | 4 | Pajazo           | 1      |
| Siete Aguas   | 4 | La Pesquera      | 2      |
| Requena       | 3 | El Campillo      | 3      |
| Utiel         | 2 | Almodovar        | 2      |
| Alcaudete     | 1 | El Villar de Saz | 6      |
|               |   | U 4              | Arcuas |

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|                                  |                 |                       |   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Arcuas                           | 1               | Mandayona             | 2 |
| Cuenca                           | 2               | Vaydes                | 1 |
| Anoales                          | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Guermes               | 2 |
| Chillaron                        | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Atienza               | 4 |
| Nieva                            | 1               | El Pedroso            | 1 |
| La Venta de Salcedon             | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Miedes                | 1 |
| El Villar de Domin-<br>go Garcia | } 1             | Retorillo             | 1 |
| Torralva                         | 2               | Fresno                | 3 |
| Pliego                           | 3               | Ayiles                | 1 |
| Vindel                           | 3               | Santestevan           | 2 |
| La Puente Carrascofa             | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Huerta del Rey        | 6 |
| Sotocua                          | 1               | Santo Domingo         | 3 |
| Las Yviernes                     | 2               | Cavurimas             | 3 |
| Cifuentes                        | 2               | La Venta de los Olmos | 4 |
|                                  |                 | Burgos                | 4 |

From *Valencia* to *Barcelona* 49.

|                 |   |                  |   |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---|
| <b>A</b> lbalat | 1 | El Perello       | 3 |
| Mafamagrel      | 1 | El Hospitalite   | 4 |
| Morviedro       | 2 | Miramar          | 1 |
| Almenara        | 1 | Cambriles        | 1 |
| Miles           | 1 | Tarragona        | 2 |
| Villa Real      | 2 | La Torre Dembara | 1 |
| Burriol         | 2 | Bara             | 1 |
| La Puebla       | 1 | Conit            | 2 |
| Cabañas         | 2 | Villa Nueva      | 2 |
| Las Cuevas      | 2 | Figues           | 1 |
| La Salsadella   | 2 | Guaral           | 1 |
| San Mateo       | 1 | Castillo de Fell | 1 |
| Trayguera       | 2 | Samboy           | 1 |
| Los Mesoncillos | 2 | El Espital       | 1 |
| La Galera       | 2 | Barcelona        | 1 |
| Tortosa         | 2 |                  |   |

From

From *Valencia* to *Lisbon* 144½

|                    |     |                       |    |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|----|
| <b>Q</b> uart      | 1   | Talavera              | 1  |
| Chiva              | 4   | Oropesa               | 7  |
| Siete Aguas        | 4   | La Calzada            | 2  |
| Requena            | 3   | Val Parayso           | 3  |
| Utiel              | 2   | Naval Moral           | 1  |
| Alcaudete          | 1   | Almaraz               | 2  |
| La Venta Nueva     | 2   | Las Bârcas Dalballa   | 1  |
| Pajoz              | 1   | Las Casas del Puerto  | 2  |
| La Pesquera        | 2   | Caraycejo             | 2  |
| El Campillo        | 3   | La Venta de la Vadera | 2  |
| La Motrolla        | 2   | Caceres               | 7  |
| Alarcon            | 3   | Malpartida            | 2  |
| Cañavete           | 3   | La Liceda             | 2  |
| El Alberca         | 3   | La Venta Barrachina   | 3  |
| Pedernofo          | 4   | Alburquerque          | 2  |
| Santa Maria de los | } 1 | Aronches              | 4  |
| Llanos             |     | Monforte              | 2  |
| La Mota el Cueruo  | 1   | Veros                 | 2  |
| El Toboso          | 2   | Estremoz              | 2  |
| Miguel Estevan     | 1   | La Venta del Duque    | 3  |
| Villa Cañas        | 4   | Royllos               | 3  |
| Tembleque          | 3   | Montemor              | 3  |
| Bogas              | 3   | La Venta la Lacha     | 2  |
| Almonacid          | 3   | La Venta la Cilvera   | 1  |
| Nambroca           | 2   | La Venta la Reyna     | 1  |
| Toledo             | 2   | La Venta la Vica      | 3  |
| La Venta Estivel   | 2   | Las Ventas de Alandra | 1  |
| Burujon            | 2   | Rio Frio              | 2  |
| La Mata            | 2   | Aldea Galega          | 2½ |
| Cebolla            | 2   | Lisbon                | 3  |
| La Venta Dalberche | 3   |                       |    |

From

From *Valencia* to *Tervel* 23.

|                 |   |              |   |
|-----------------|---|--------------|---|
| <b>A</b> Lbalat | 1 | Buiel        | 1 |
| Mafamagrel      | 1 | Las Berracas | 3 |
| Morviedro       | 2 | La Jaquesa   | 1 |
| Torres Torres   | 2 | La Ventosa   | 1 |
| Segorve         | 3 | La Puebla    | 2 |
| Xerica          | 2 | Tervel       | 4 |

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From *Villalon* to *Leon* 9.

|                          |     |          |   |
|--------------------------|-----|----------|---|
| <b>E</b> L Monasterio de | } 3 | Manfilla | 3 |
| Vega                     |     | Leon     | 3 |

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From *Utozia* to *Burgos* 23  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                        |                 |                       |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta Cibay | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Briuiesca             | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Puebla              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Pradanos              | 1               |
| Las Ventas Destalvillo | 1               | Castillo de Peones    | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miranda de Ebro        | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Monasterio de Rodilla | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Horon                  | 1               | Quintanpalla          | 2               |
| Ameyugo                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rubeño                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pancorvo               | 1               | Bilava                | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Luneda                 | 2               | Burgos                | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Grifaleña              | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                       |                 |

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From *Abeda* to *Madrid* 49.

|                       |     |                      |                 |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Puente     | 2   | Carrioncillo         | 3               |
| Vilches               | 2   | Malagon              | 3               |
| La Venta de los Pa-   | } 3 | La Venta la Zarzuela | 2               |
| lacios                |     | La Venta Darazutan   | 2               |
| La Venta de Liruela   | 2   | Guadalherza          | 2               |
| El Vifo               | 2   | Yevenes              | 2               |
| La Venta la Reyna     | 3   | Orgaz                | 1               |
| La Venta de la Cañada | 1   | Las Ventas de Diezma | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Almagro               | 3   | Toledo               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                       |     | La                   |                 |

|                       |     |               |    |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------|----|
| La Venta del Promotot | } 1 | Junquillos    | 1  |
|                       |     | Illescas      | 1  |
| Olias                 | 1   | La Manganilla | 2½ |
| Cavañas               | 1   | Xetafe        | 1½ |
| La Venta              | 1   | Madrid        | 2  |

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From *Vitoria* to *Laredo* 12½.

|                 |   |            |    |
|-----------------|---|------------|----|
| <b>M</b> Esagua | 3 | Saniofollo | 1½ |
| Morrio          | 2 | Guecus     | 2  |
| Oquendo         | 1 | Laredo     | 2  |
| Tegualde        | 1 |            |    |

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From *Villa Nueva de los Infantes* to *Granada* 30.

|                         |     |                    |   |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|---|
| <b>V</b> illa Manrique  | 3   | La Venta Caravajal | 1 |
| La Venta del Villar     | 2   | La Venta del Duque | 2 |
| La Venta los Santos     | 1   | Guadahortuna       | 2 |
| El Castellar            | 2   | La Venta Nueva     | 2 |
| La Barca                | 3   | Afnaloz            | 2 |
| La Torre de Pero Gil    | 2   | Dayfontes          | 1 |
| La Puente Vieja         | 2   | Granada            | 3 |
| La Venta de las Guardas | } 2 |                    |   |

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From *Villa Franca* to *Santiago* 39.

|                            |     |                   |   |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------------|---|
| <b>R</b> ibera de Valcazar | } 4 | Sarria            | 2 |
| Fasta la Vega              |     | Gugada            | 3 |
| La Fava                    | 2   | Puerto Marin      | 1 |
| Zebreyro                   | 1   | Gonzar            | 2 |
| El Espital                 | 2   | Legundi           | 2 |
| La Fuenfria                | 2   | La Puente Campaña | 2 |
| Tria Castilla              | 2   | Mellid            | 3 |
| Muran                      | 2   | Axcua             | 3 |
|                            |     | Ferreros          |   |

|            |   |           |   |
|------------|---|-----------|---|
| Ferreros   | 1 | San Marco | 1 |
| Almenar    | 1 | Santiago  | 1 |
| La Vaculla | 2 |           |   |

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From **Ubeda** to **Granada** 15½.

|                           |     |                     |    |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|----|
| <b>L</b> A Puente de Gua- | } 2 | Guadahortuna        | 2  |
|                           |     | dalquivir           |    |
| La Venta de las Guar-     | } 2 | La Venta Nueva      | 2  |
|                           |     | das                 |    |
| La Venta del Duque        | 2   | Afnaloz             | 2  |
|                           |     | La Venta la Penilla | 1½ |
|                           |     | Granada             | 2  |

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From **Ubeda** to **Almagro** 18.

|                       |   |                    |   |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Puente     | 2 | El Viso            | 2 |
|                       |   | Vilches            | 2 |
| La Venta los Palacios | 3 | La Venta la Reyna  | 3 |
| La Venta Liruela      | 2 | La Venta la Cañada | 1 |
|                       |   | Almagro            | 3 |

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From **Villalon** to **Medina del Campo** 15½.

|                    |    |                   |   |
|--------------------|----|-------------------|---|
| <b>C</b> Uenca     | 0½ | Torre Lobaton     | 2 |
|                    |    | Moral de la Reyna | 2 |
| Medina de Rio Seco | 2  | Tordefillas       | 3 |
| Valverde           | 1  | Rueda             | 2 |
| Castromonte        | 1  | Medina del Campo  | 2 |

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From **Ubeda** to **Toledo** 44.

|                   |   |                    |     |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> A Puente | 2 | El Alverca         | 3   |
|                   |   | Vilches            | 2   |
| La Pesquera       | 2 | Pedernoso          | 4   |
| El Campillo       | 3 | Santa Maria de los | } 1 |
| La Motilla        | 2 | Llanos             |     |
| Alarcon           | 3 | La Mota el Cuervo  | 1   |
| Cañavete          | 3 | El Toboso          | 2   |
|                   |   | Miguel Estevan     | 1   |
|                   |   | Villa              |     |



|             |   |           |   |
|-------------|---|-----------|---|
| Villa Cañas | 4 | Almonacid | 3 |
| Tembleque   | 3 | Nambroca  | 2 |
| Bogas       | 1 | Toledo    | 2 |

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From *Villa Nueva de Alcaraz* to *Almanza*  
26.

|                         |   |            |   |
|-------------------------|---|------------|---|
| <b>V</b> iveros         | 2 | Chinchilla | 2 |
| Las Fuentezillas        | 3 | El Villar  | 3 |
| La Venta de Segovia     | 2 | Taponet    | 3 |
| Balacote                | 2 | La Venta   | 2 |
| Santa Ana               | 2 | Almanza    | 2 |
| Las Ventas de San Pedro | 3 |            |   |

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From *Seville* to *St. Jago* 162½.

|                         |     |                      |     |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| <b>A</b> lcala del Rio  | 2   | Las Barcas Dalconeta | 2   |
| Castil Blanco           | 3   | Holguera             | 1   |
| La Venta del Perulero   | 2   | Cañaverall           | 2   |
| La Venta de Mari        | } 2 | La Venta de la Bar-  | } 1 |
| Martin                  |     | ranca                |     |
| Almaden                 | 1   | Galisteo             | 1   |
| Las Ventas              | 1½  | Aldeguela            | 1   |
| Realejo                 | 3   | Carcavoso            | 3   |
| Monasterio              | 3   | Las Ventas de Capar- | } 3 |
| Fuente de Cantos        | 1   | ra                   |     |
| Calzadilla              | 3   | Aldea Nueva          | 2   |
| Los Santos              | 2   | La Zarzeda           | 3   |
| La Fuente del Maestre   | 2   | Baños                | 2   |
| Almendrалеjo            | 2   | La Maya              | 3   |
| La Torre de Mexia       | 2   | Alquijo              | 3   |
| Merida                  | 2½  | Alvala de Tormes     | 4   |
| Allucen                 | 2½  | Las Villorias        | 2   |
| Ventas de las Herrerias | 3   | El Carpio            | 3   |
| Aldea del Cano          | 4   | El Fresno            | 0½  |
| Cazeres                 | 2   | La Golofa            | 0½  |
| El Casar de Caceres     | 3   | Medina del Campo     | 1   |

Rueda

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|                       |                 |                    |     |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|
| Rueda                 | 2               | Campo de Naraya    | 1   |
| Tordefillas           | 3               | Villa Franca       | 4   |
| La Mota               | 5               | Ribera de Valcazar | } 2 |
| Villalpando           | 1               | Fasta la Vega      |     |
| La Aldea              | 4               | Zebreros           | 2   |
| Benavente             | 2               | La Fama            | 1   |
| Los Molinos           | 1               | El Espital         | 1   |
| La Puente Beyzana     | 1               | Fuen Fria          | 2   |
| La Noria              | 1               | Tria Castella      | 2   |
| La Torre              | 1               | Mutan              | 2   |
| Astorga               | 2               | Hujada             | 1   |
| La Vaneza             | 2               | Sarria             | 3   |
| Palacios de Valduerno | 3               | Puente Marin       | 2   |
| El Espital del Ganfo  | 1               | Lergundi           | 2   |
| El Ravanal            | 1               | Goncar             | 2   |
| Fuen Cevadon          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Puente Campana  | 3   |
| La Venta              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Arca               | 1   |
| Riego                 | 2               | Melid              | 1   |
| Azebo                 | 1               | Ferreyros          | 2   |
| Molina Seca           | 1               | La Vaculla         | 1   |
| Ponferrada            | 2               | San Marco          | 1   |
| Cacavelos             | 2               | Santiago           | 1   |

From **Seville** to **Lisbon** 63  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                                      |     |                 |       |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-------|
| <b>C</b> astillejo de la Cu-<br>esta | } 1 | Trigueros       | 3     |
| Las Ventas de Gines                  |     | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Aveas |
| Espartines                           | 1   | Sortalquillo    | 3     |
| San Lucar de Alpechin                | 2   | Adqueria        | 5     |
| La Venta del Huvar                   | 1   | Paimogo         | 3     |
| El Castillejo                        | 1   | Serpa           | 6     |
| Mançanilla                           | 1   | Cuba            | 5     |
| Villalva                             | 1   | Botaran         | 5     |
| Villarosa                            | 1   | Alcazar do Sal  | 5     |
| La Parma                             | 1   | Palma           | 3     |
| Niebla                               | 1   | Marteca         | 2     |
|                                      |     | Galva           | 1     |
|                                      |     | Pal-            |       |

|         |   |        |   |
|---------|---|--------|---|
| Palmela | 3 | Almada | 3 |
| Cuba    | 2 | Lisbon | 1 |

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From **Cadiz** to **Seville** 20.

|              |      |              |    |
|--------------|------|--------------|----|
| <b>R</b> Ota | 2    | Las Cabezas  | 2½ |
| San Lucar de | } 4½ | Alcantarilla | 1  |
| Barrameda    |      | Los Palacios | 2½ |
| Trebuxena    | 2½   | Seville      | 5  |

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From **Cadiz** to **Malaga** 27½.

|                     |    |          |    |
|---------------------|----|----------|----|
| <b>P</b> uerto Real | 2½ | Marbella | 5½ |
| Medina Sidonia      | 4  | Malaga   | 9  |
| Ronda               | 6½ |          |    |

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From **Cadiz** to **Gibraltar** 19.

|                |    |           |   |
|----------------|----|-----------|---|
| <b>N</b> ifana | 9½ | Gibraltar | 6 |
| Rotta          | 3½ |           |   |

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From **Real de Manzanares** to **Guadalajara** 11½.

|                |   |             |    |
|----------------|---|-------------|----|
| <b>C</b> hozas | 1 | El Alcazar  | 2  |
| Caudillo       | 2 | Alcolea     | 1½ |
| El Bellon      | 1 | Guadalajara | 3  |
| Talamanca      | 1 |             |    |

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From **Placencia** to **Salamanca** 22½.

|                   |    |                  |    |
|-------------------|----|------------------|----|
| <b>E</b> L Villar | 3  | La Calzada       | 2  |
| Laxarilla         | 0½ | Villa de Fuentes | 1  |
| Aldea Nueva       | 3½ | El Endrinal      | 2½ |
| Baños             | 2  | Frades           | 1½ |

|                |    |                |   |
|----------------|----|----------------|---|
| La Calzadilla  | 1½ | El Mefon Nuevo | 1 |
| Siete Carreras | 1  | Salamanca      | 3 |

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From **Placencia** to **Alburquerque** 22.

|                        |   |                        |    |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|----|
| <b>G</b> Rimaldo       | 5 | Arroyo del Puerco      | 2  |
| Cañaveral              | 2 | La Venta del Tejarejo  | 4  |
| Las Barcas de Alconeta | 2 | El Coto de Juan Davila | 0½ |
| La Venta del Camarero  | 3 | Alburquerque           | 3½ |

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From **Placencia** to **Toro** 36½.

|                   |    |                                  |    |
|-------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|
| <b>E</b> L Villar | 3  | S. Crístoval de la Cu- }<br>esta | 1½ |
| Laxarilla         | 0½ | Arcediano                        | 2  |
| Aldea Nueva       | 3½ | Aldea Nueva del Ar- }<br>zobispo | 2  |
| Baños             | 2  | La Fuente del Sauco              | 1½ |
| La Calzada        | 2  | Guarate                          | 2  |
| Villa de Fuentes  | 1  | La Bobeda                        | 1  |
| El Endrinal       | 2½ | La Venta de Santo }<br>Domingo   | 2  |
| Frades            | 1½ | Toro                             | 2  |
| La Calzadilla     | 1½ |                                  |    |
| Siete Carreras    | 1  |                                  |    |
| El Mefon Nuevo    | 1  |                                  |    |
| Salamanca         | 3  |                                  |    |

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From **Pampelona** to **Monzon** 33.

|                |    |             |    |
|----------------|----|-------------|----|
| <b>A</b> Snoay | 1  | Abioto      | 1½ |
| Tievas         | 1  | Faradanes   | 1½ |
| Arte de Reta   | 1  | Exea        | 3  |
| Varasnay       | 1  | Marcos      | 2  |
| Taffalla       | 2  | Alcala      | 2  |
| Olite          | 1  | Almudevar   | 1  |
| Veyre          | 1  | San Guarent | 2  |
| Morielo        | 1½ | Callen      | 1  |
| Carcastillo    | 0½ | Ciega       | 1  |
| Fadana         | 3  | Pertufa     | 1  |
|                |    | La          |    |

|               |   |        |   |
|---------------|---|--------|---|
| La Perdiguera | 1 | Felga  | 1 |
| Ylgre         | 1 | Monzon | 1 |

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From **Pampelona** to **Tudela de Navarra** 15.

|                |   |                        |   |
|----------------|---|------------------------|---|
| <b>T</b> Revas | 2 | Paroso                 | 2 |
| La Venta       | 1 | Santa Maria del Pucijo | 3 |
| Varasnay       | 1 | Arguedas               | 1 |
| Tafalla        | 2 | Tudela de Navarra      | 2 |
| Olite          | 1 |                        |   |

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From **Placencia** to **Carrion de los Condes** 6.

|                 |   |                       |   |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| <b>P</b> Aredes | 3 | Carrion de los Condes | 3 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|

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From **Placencia** to **Soria** 35.

|                     |   |                         |   |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| <b>C</b> Alabazanos | 1 | Arandilla               | 2 |
| Dueñas              | 1 | Guijosa                 | 2 |
| El Aldea            | 3 | Santa Mariade las Ollas | 2 |
| Finas               | 3 | San Leonardo            | 1 |
| El Aldea            | 3 | Naval Heno              | 2 |
| El Aldea            | 2 | Bregos del Pinar        | 3 |
| Aranda de Duero     | 2 | Abagar                  | 2 |
| Sesoar              | 2 | Soria                   | 4 |

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From **Diguella** to **Alicante** 9.

|                 |   |          |   |
|-----------------|---|----------|---|
| <b>B</b> Ateria | 2 | Alicante | 4 |
| Elche           | 3 |          |   |

From **Monzon** to **Daroca** 36.

|                   |    |                   |    |
|-------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| <b>P</b> Oymonzon | 0½ | Amaria            | 2  |
| Pomar             | 2  | La Venta Motorica | 1  |
| Castel Soller     | 3  | La Venta Mazota   | 1  |
| Sariñena          | 3  | Muel              | 0½ |
| Las Fuentes       | 3  | Longares          | 2  |
| La Perdiguera     | 3  | Catiñena          | 2  |
| Villamayor        | 3  | Maynar            | 3  |
| Zaragoza          | 2  | Retafcon          | 2  |
| Santa Fè          | 2  | Daroca            | 1  |

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From **Madrid** to **Santa Maria del Paular** 12.

|                  |     |                        |   |
|------------------|-----|------------------------|---|
| <b>H</b> Enchara | 2   | Chozas                 | 3 |
| El Colmenar      | } 4 | Porquerizas            | 1 |
| Viejo            |     | Santa Maria del Paular | 2 |

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From **Madrid** to **Torrijos** 11.

|                  |     |             |   |
|------------------|-----|-------------|---|
| <b>A</b> Lcorcon | 2   | Cáfaruvios  | 1 |
| La Puente de     | } 3 | Camarena    | 2 |
| la Zarzuela      |     | Fuen Salida | 1 |
| El Alama         | 1   | Torrijos    | 1 |

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From **Madrid** to **Guadalajara** 10.

|                             |    |                   |   |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de Viveros | 3½ | Alcala de Henares | 2 |
| Torrejoncillo               | 0½ | Guadalajara       | 4 |

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From **Medina del Campo** to **Rioseco** 11.

|               |   |                   |   |
|---------------|---|-------------------|---|
| <b>R</b> Ueda | 2 | Castro Monta      | 2 |
| Tordefillas   | 2 | Valverde          | 1 |
| Torre Lobaton | 3 | Medina de Rioseco | 1 |

From

From Medina del Campo to Salamanca

14.

|                    |     |                       |    |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|----|
| <b>L</b> A Golosa  | 0½  | El Pedroso            | 3  |
| La Venta del       | } 1 | Pitiegua              | 1  |
| Campo              |     | Las Ventas de Velasco | 2  |
| El Carpio          | 1½  | Morisco               | 0½ |
| Fresno de los Ajos | 0½  | Salamanca             | 1½ |
| Mollorido          | 2½  |                       |    |

From Medina del Campo to Astorga 25.

|               |   |                   |   |
|---------------|---|-------------------|---|
| <b>R</b> Ueda | 2 | Los Molinos       | 2 |
| Tordefillas   | 2 | La Puente Hayfana | 1 |
| La Mota       | 3 | El Anoria         | 1 |
| Villalpando   | 5 | La Torre          | 1 |
| El Aldea      | 1 | La Vañeza         | 1 |
| Venavente     | 4 | Astorga           | 2 |

From Medina del Campo to Toledo 34.

|                        |      |                    |      |
|------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| <b>V</b> Alverde       | 1½   | Venta de los Toros | } 0½ |
| San Vincente           | 0½   | de Guifando        |      |
| Araquines              | 1    | Cadahalso          | 1    |
| Arevalo                | 3    | Paredes            | 2    |
| Pajares                | 3    | Escalona           | 1    |
| La Venta               | 1    | Gismonde           | 2    |
| Santo Domingo          | 1    | San Silvestre      | 0½   |
| San Vicente            | 2    | Noves              | 0½   |
| Mediana                | 1    | Huecas             | 1    |
| La Venta del Marques   | 2    | Villamiel          | 1    |
| La Venta de la Pa-     | } 1½ | La Puente de Gua-  | } 0½ |
| lamera                 |      | darrama            |      |
| La Venta de la Tablada | 4    | Lazaro Buey        | 2    |
|                        |      | Toledo             | 0½   |

From **Logroño** to **Tudela de Navarra** 16.

|                    |     |                     |        |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------|--------|
| <b>G</b> Oncilio   | 2   | La Venta del Rincon | } 2    |
| La Venta del       | } 2 | de Loto             |        |
| Agujero            |     |                     | Alfato |
| La Venta de Segura | 2   | Tudela de Navarra   | 4      |
| Calahorra          | 2   |                     |        |

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From **Leon** to **Toro** 17½.

|                            |      |                      |    |
|----------------------------|------|----------------------|----|
| <b>V</b> illa Nueva de las | } 1½ | Castro Verde         | 2  |
| Manzanas                   |      | Santa Eufemia        | 1½ |
| El Robollar                | 1    | Cabreros             | 1  |
| Val de Calce               | 1    | Quontanes            | 0½ |
| Retuerta                   | 1½   | S. Pedro de la Tarza | 1½ |
| Val de Mota                | 1    | Villa de Don Diego   | 0½ |
| Gordonzillo                | 1½   | Tarrabuena           | 1  |
| Los Molinos de Man-        | } 1½ | Toro                 | 0½ |
| chales                     |      |                      |    |

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From **Laredo** to **Leon** 33.

|                   |   |                    |   |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <b>E</b> L Puerto | 2 | Llanes             | 5 |
| Praves            | 2 | La Venta del Barco | 2 |
| Santander         | 2 | Villa Viciosa      | 2 |
| Lastras           | 3 | Aviles             | 3 |
| Homillas          | 2 | La Venta del Conde | 2 |
| San Vicente       | 4 | Leon               | 4 |

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From **Laredo** to **Vitoria** 12½.

|                |    |         |   |
|----------------|----|---------|---|
| <b>G</b> Uacis | 2  | Morrio  | 1 |
| Sanjos Ollo    | 2  | Mefagua | 2 |
| Requalde       | 1½ | Vitoria | 3 |
| Loquendo       | 1  |         |   |

From



From Laredo to Santa Maria del Paular 61.

|                  |                 |                |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>C</b> olindes | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Burgos         | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ampuero          | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Arcos          | 2               |
| Racines          | 1               | Villagomez     | 2               |
| Ramales          | 2               | Cael           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Vestofa       | 2               | Tordoma        | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| El Prado         | 2               | La Venta       | 2               |
| Cunera           | 2               | Villa Figuela  | 1               |
| Villa Cati       | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Torre Sandino  | 2               |
| Baruco           | 3               | Roa            | 2               |
| Nácenillas       | 3               | La Cueva       | 1               |
| Valdivielso      | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Nava de Roa    | 1               |
| La Hoz           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Sagramena      | 2               |
| Pesadas          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Fuente Dueña   | 1               |
| El Cuerno        | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Fuente El Olmo | 1               |
| Cernega          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Cantalejo      | 2               |
| Hontinil         | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rebollo        | 2               |
| La Peña Horadada | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Pedrosa        | 1               |
| Villa Verde      | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Navafria       | 1               |
| Avinar           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Locova         | 2               |
| Villatoro        | 1               | El Paular      | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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From Jaen to Almeria 29.

|                    |                 |                   |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Guardia | 1               | Guadix            | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cambil             | 3               | Fiñana            | 5               |
| Guadahortuna       | 3               | Doña Maria        | 2               |
| La Venta de Arrana | 4               | La Venta Dalcober | 5               |
| La Venta Tajada    | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Almeria           | 3               |

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From Granada to Cuenca 54.

|                                    |     |                    |              |
|------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de Day-<br>fontes | } 3 | La Venta Nueva     | 2            |
| Asnallos                           |     | 1                  | Guadahortuna |
|                                    |     | La Venta del Duque | 2            |
|                                    |     | X 3                | La           |

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|                             |     |               |                      |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|----------------------|
| La Venta Caravajal          | 2   | Montiel       | 1                    |
| La Venta de las Guardas     | } 1 | Villa Hermosa | 1                    |
| La Puente de Ubeda          |     | 3             | La Hofa              |
| La Torre de Pedro Gil       | 2   | Villambledo   | 6                    |
| La Barca de Guadalimar      | } 2 | San Clemente  | 2                    |
| Castellar                   |     | 2             | La Venta Lomas       |
| La Venta de los Santos      | } 1 | Horrunia      | 1                    |
| Venta del Villar de Cecilia |     | } 2           | La Puente Talayvelas |
| La Puebla                   | 3   |               | Valverde             |
|                             |     | Vala Diego    | 1                    |
|                             |     | La Parra      | 1                    |
|                             |     | Val de Gangas | 1                    |
|                             |     | Cuenca        | 4                    |

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From **Granada** to **Murcia** 45.

|                       |   |                      |   |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| <b>V</b> Eas          | 2 | La Venta del Alamo   | 2 |
| Aguas Blancas         | 2 | La Venta del Marques | 2 |
| La Venta Quemada      | 2 | Velez el Rubio       | 3 |
| Los Baños de la Pieza | 1 | La Venta la Mata     | 3 |
| Guadix                | 2 | Lorca                | 3 |
| La Venta del Guor     | 3 | La Venta Totana      | 4 |
| La Venta el Baul      | 1 | Lebrilla             | 4 |
| Baza                  | 3 | Cantarilla           | 3 |
| Ayllar                | 4 | Murcia               | 1 |

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From **Granada** to **Villa Nueva de los Infantes** 31.

|                         |     |                             |     |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| <b>D</b> Ayfontez       | 3   | La Torre Pero Gil           | 2   |
| Afnallos                | 1   | La Barca                    | 1   |
| La Venta Nueva          | 3   | El Castellar                | 3   |
| Guadahortuna            | 2   | La Venta los Santos         | 2   |
| La Venta del Duque      | 2   | La Venta el Villar          | 1   |
| La Venta Carvajal       | 2   | Villa Manrique              | 2   |
| La Venta de las Guardas | } 1 | Villa Nueva de los Infantes | } 3 |
| La Puente Vieja         |     | 3                           |     |

From

From Granada to Malaga 19½.

|                       |     |                      |     |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| <b>S</b> anta Fè      | 2   | La Venta del Trabuco | 2   |
| La Venta Nueva        | 1   | La Venta de Juniblo  | 1   |
| La Venta del Gato     | 2   | La Venta Velxaral    | 1   |
| Las Ventas de Nacin   | 2   | La Venta de la Cruz  | 1   |
| Loxa                  | 1½  | La Venta de la Vi-   | } 1 |
| La Venta del Rio Frio | 1   | nela                 |     |
| La Venta de la Por-   | } 1 | Malaga               | 1   |
| tuguesa               |     |                      |     |

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From Malaga to Gibraltar 21.

|                  |   |           |    |
|------------------|---|-----------|----|
| <b>M</b> arbella | 9 | Lucena    | 5½ |
| Estepona         | 4 | Gibraltar | 2½ |

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From Granada to Cordova 22.

|                            |    |                        |     |
|----------------------------|----|------------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de Fresno | 1  | El Portazgo del Du-    | } 1 |
| Pinos                      | 2  | que                    |     |
| Puerto Lope                | 2  | Venena                 | 1   |
| Sequia                     | 1½ | Castro                 | 2   |
| Alcala                     | 1½ | La Venta Inestrosa     | 2   |
| Aranita                    | 2  | La Venta del Carrascal | 2   |
| Caycena                    | 0½ | Cordova                | 2   |
| El Morjon                  | 1½ |                        |     |

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From Girona to Lerida 26.

|                    |   |                 |      |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| <b>O</b> stalrique | 5 | Los Mefoncillos | 1    |
| Sancelona          | 2 | Cervera         | 1    |
| Linas              | 2 | Tarraga         | 1    |
| La Roca            | 1 | Belpug          | 1    |
| La Venta           | 3 | Guelmes         | 1    |
| Golada             | 2 | Moralusa        | 0½   |
| Torba              | 1 | Cidamunt        | 0½   |
| St. Ma. del Camino | 1 | Belloque        | 0½   |
| Mon Maneu          | 1 | Lerida          | 1½   |
|                    |   | X 4             | From |

From **Guadalupe** to **Toledo** 27.

|                        |                  |                       |                |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de la | } $1\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta de la Cierva | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hermanidad             |                  | Talavera              | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Venta del Espital   | 2                | La Venta de Alberche  | 1              |
| La Venta de la Ma-     | } $0\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta              | 2              |
| dalena                 |                  | Cebolla               | 1              |
| La Venta de los No-    | } $1\frac{1}{2}$ | La Mata               | 2              |
| gales                  |                  | Burujon               | 2              |
| El Villar del Pedroso  | $1\frac{1}{2}$   | La Venta Estiuel      | 2              |
| La Puente del Arzo-    | } 2              | Toledo                | 2              |
| bispo                  |                  |                       |                |

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From **Guadalupe** to **la Peña de Francia** 35.

|                          |                |                    |   |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Venta del Rio | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | La Xarifa          | 3 |
| La Venta Real            | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | El Abadia          | 1 |
| Naval Villar             | 2              | Lagunilla          | 2 |
| La Vellaneda             | 3              | Val de la Peña     | 2 |
| Almaraz                  | 2              | Soto Serrano       | 2 |
| Toril                    | 3              | Cepeda             | 3 |
| Malpartida               | 4              | Val de Laguna      | 3 |
| Placencia                | 2              | La Peña de Francia | 1 |

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From **Guadalupe** to **Segovia** 51.

|                        |                  |                      |     |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de la | } $1\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta de Alberche | 1   |
| Hermanidad             |                  | La Venta             | 2   |
| La Venta del Espital   | 2                | Cebolla              | 1   |
| La Venta de la Mada-   | } $1\frac{1}{2}$ | La Mata              | 1   |
| lena                   |                  | Burujon              | 2   |
| La Venta de los No-    | } $1\frac{1}{2}$ | La Venta Estivel     | 2   |
| gales                  |                  | Toledo               | 2   |
| El Villar del Pedroso  | $1\frac{1}{2}$   | La Venta del Pro-    | } 1 |
| La Puente del Arzo-    | } 2              | motor                |     |
| bispo                  |                  | Olias                | 1   |
| La Venta de la Cierva  | $2\frac{1}{2}$   | Cavañas              | 1   |
| Talavera               | $3\frac{1}{2}$   | Cedillo              | 1   |

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|                        |   |                     |     |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| El Vifo                | 1 | Nazal Quexillo      | 1½  |
| Carranque              | 1 | Guadarrama          | 1½  |
| La Zarzuela            | 2 | La Venta de la Cruz | 2   |
| Salcedon               | 2 | La Venta de la Fon- | } 2 |
| Brunete                | 1 | frida               |     |
| Da Despernada          | 1 | Segovia             | 3   |
| La Venta del Molinillo | 2 |                     |     |

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From **Eboza** to **Lisbon** 20.

|                          |      |                      |   |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Venta del Pa- | } 2½ | La Venta de la Reyna | 1 |
| lain                     |      | La Retorta           | 2 |
| Monte Mor                | 2½   | La Landera           | 2 |
| La Venta de los No-      | } 0½ | Rio Frio             | 3 |
| gales                    |      | Aldea Galega         | 3 |
| La Venta de la Laxa      | 0½   | Lisbon               | 2 |
| La Venta del Espinero    | 1    |                      |   |

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From **Eboza** to **O Porto** 73.

|                          |     |                         |    |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------|----|
| <b>V</b> Al de Perrera   | 3   | La Puente Pedrana       | 2½ |
| La Venta del             | } 3 | El Abadia               | 1½ |
| Duque                    |     | O Hoto-poco             | 1  |
| La Venta Nueva           | 3   | O Saxedo                | 1  |
| Frontera                 | 3   | Valelos                 | 2  |
| Zuzel                    | 4   | Famalican               | 1  |
| Terdochan                | 4   | La Curuguera            | 2  |
| O Crato                  | 1   | Fala                    | 2  |
| Nuestra S. Flor. de Rosa | 0½  | El Puerto de Carne      | 1  |
| Palauon                  | 2½  | La Puente del Ceruelico | 1  |
| La Venta                 | 2   | O Baracal               | 2  |
| Montaluan                | 2   | Flexes                  | 1  |
| La Barca de Montaluan    | 1   | La Venta de Tabora      | 1  |
| Alfiruada                | 1½  | Pabozan                 | 2  |
| Castillo Blanco          | 2½  | El Aldea                | 2  |
| Alcayzes                 | 2   | Las Caldas de Duero     | 3  |
| Ardoza                   | 2   | El Aldea                | 2  |
| Pedreña                  | 2   | O Porto                 | 5  |
| Hofunda                  | 1   |                         |    |

From

From **Cuenca** to **Alcazar de Consuegra** 23.

|                             |   |                      |   |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Venta la Hosilla | 3 | Monreal              | 2 |
| La Jarilla                  | 3 | La Mota              | 2 |
| Cervera                     | 3 | El Campo de Tritana  | 4 |
| Villa Escusa de Haro        | 5 | Alcazar de Consuegra | 1 |

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From **Cuenca** to **Tortosa** 41.

|                  |                 |                 |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>P</b> Alomera | 1               | Montagudo       | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| La Cierva        | 3               | Lepus           | 1               |
| Val de Moro      | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Villaroya       | 1               |
| La Huerta        | 1               | Mirabel         | 4               |
| La Laguna        | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | La Mota         | 1               |
| Cafrilla         | 1               | Portal          | 1               |
| Val de S. Pedro  | 2               | Morella         | 1               |
| Gavaloyas        | 2               | Valinaña        | 2               |
| Capillas         | 3               | Trayguera       | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tervel           | 2               | Los Mesoncillos | 2               |
| Cornelia         | 2               | La Galera       | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Codrilles        | 2               | Tortosa         | 2               |

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From **Zamora** to **Sigüenza** 55.

|                     |                   |                       |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>B</b> Amba       | 2                 | La Venta de Paredes   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sarrocales          | 1                 | La Venta de la Laguna | 2               |
| Villalua            | 1                 | La Venta de la Cruz   | 2               |
| La Bobeda           | 2                 | La Venta de los Mo-   | } 2             |
| Alahejos            | 3                 | linos                 |                 |
| Castrejon           | 2                 | Los Molinillos        | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| El Carpio           | 1                 | Collado               | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bodadilla           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Cerezeda              | 1               |
| Olmo Viejo          | 2                 | El Colmenar Viejo     | 4               |
| Arevalo             | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Guadalajara           | 5               |
| Espinosa de Arevalo | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Tortola               | 2               |
| Martin Muñoz de las | } 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Hita                  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Posadas             |                   | Padilla               | 1               |
| Couos               | 2                 | La Casa               | 1               |
|                     |                   | Moral                 |                 |

|             |   |          |   |
|-------------|---|----------|---|
| Moral Rio   | 1 | Vaydes   | 1 |
| Burjalaro   | 1 | Siguenza | 2 |
| Los Molinos | 2 |          |   |

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From Zamora to Toro 5.

|                  |   |      |   |
|------------------|---|------|---|
| <b>E</b> L Aldea | 1 | Toro | 2 |
| El Aldea         | 2 |      |   |

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From Zaragoza to Monzon 16½.

|                      |   |          |    |
|----------------------|---|----------|----|
| <b>V</b> illar Mayor | 2 | Peralta  | 1  |
| La Perdiguera        | 3 | Berbejal | 1  |
| Lefñena              | 1 | Moriella | 1  |
| Alconiete            | 2 | Segla    | 0½ |
| Pollenijo            | 2 | Monzon   | 1  |
| Vallarias            | 2 |          |    |

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From Zaragoza to Daroca 15½.

|                   |    |          |   |
|-------------------|----|----------|---|
| <b>S</b> anta Fè  | 1  | Longares | 2 |
| Amaria            | 2  | Carineña | 2 |
| La Venta Motorica | 1  | Maynar   | 3 |
| La Venta Mazota   | 1  | Retoscon | 2 |
| Muel              | 0½ | Daroca   | 1 |

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From Zaragoza to Bilbao 53.

|                 |   |           |   |
|-----------------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>D</b> Alagon | 5 | Viafteri  | 3 |
| Nucernich       | 2 | Villafria | 2 |
| Mallen          | 3 | Alvania   | 3 |
| Cortes          | 2 | Treviño   | 2 |
| Tudela          | 2 | La Puebla | 1 |
| Alfaro          | 4 | Nanclares | 1 |
| La Venta        | 2 | Hueto     | 1 |
| Calahorra       | 2 | Acuva     | 2 |
| La Venta        | 2 | Horezco   | 4 |
| Montagudo       | 1 | Reta      | 1 |
| Goncillo        | 3 | Mirualles | 2 |
| Logroña         | 2 | Bilbao    | 1 |

From *Zaragoza* to *Tarragona* 31.

|                         |     |                     |            |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|------------|
| <b>L</b> A Puebla       | 2   | Alcaraz             | 3          |
| Alfaxari                | 1   | Lerida              | 1          |
| Hosera                  | 1   | El Aldea            | 1½         |
| Pina                    | 1   | Las Borges de Urgel | 1½         |
| La Venta de Santa Lucia | } 1 | La Spluga           | 3          |
| Burjalaros              |     | 4                   | Momblanque |
| Candasnos               | 3   | Villaverde          | 1          |
| Fraga                   | 3   | La Mesa             | 1½         |
|                         |     | Tarragona           | 1½         |

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From *Zaragoza* to *Soria* 26.

|                     |   |                |   |
|---------------------|---|----------------|---|
| <b>L</b> As Casetas | 2 | Agreda         | 4 |
| Lagon               | 2 | Aldea del Pozo | 4 |
| Lucena              | 2 | Fuen Sauco     | 2 |
| Borja               | 4 | Soria          | 2 |
| Tarrazona           | 4 |                |   |

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From *Zaragoza* to *Salamanca* 72.

|                  |   |                    |     |
|------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> A Muela | 4 | Vaynas             | 1   |
| El Almunia       | 5 | Valdenebro         | 1   |
| El Fresno        | 3 | El Burgo           | 2   |
| Calatayud        | 2 | Santestevan        | 2   |
| Terrer           | 1 | Castillo           | 2   |
| Tequa            | 1 | Oradero            | 1   |
| Ubierca          | 1 | David              | 2   |
| Alama            | 1 | Fresnillo          | 1   |
| Luna             | 1 | La Torre Aunque os | } 1 |
| Hariza           | 1 | Pefe               |     |
| Montagudo        | 2 | Ojales             | 2   |
| Lentisque        | 3 | Naua de Roa        | 2   |
| Almazan          | 2 | La Parilla         | 2   |
| Centenera        | 2 | Hojales            | 3   |
| Andaluz          | 1 | Alcazaren          | 2   |
| Tayneco          | 1 | Pozal de Gallinas  | 2   |
|                  |   | Medina             |     |



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|                    |    |                       |    |
|--------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| Medina del Campo   | 1  | Pedroso               | 3  |
| La Golosa          | 0½ | Pitiegua              | 1  |
| La Venta del Campo | 1  | Las Ventas de Velasco | 2  |
| El Carpio          | 1½ | Morisco               | 0½ |
| Fresno de los Ajos | 0½ | Salamanca             | 1½ |
| Mollorido          | 2½ |                       |    |

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From Carrion de los Condes to Medina del Pomar 21½.

|                |    |                  |   |
|----------------|----|------------------|---|
| <b>M</b> Elgar | 4  | Pesadas          | 4 |
| Villadiego     | 4  | Valdivieso       | 2 |
| Aruillas       | 0½ | Medina del Pomar | 3 |
| Guesenil       | 4  |                  |   |

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From Barcelona to Perpiñan 27½.

|                 |    |          |   |
|-----------------|----|----------|---|
| <b>M</b> Oncada | 2  | Bascaras | 3 |
| La Roca         | 2  | Figueras | 2 |
| Linas           | 1½ | Junquera | 3 |
| S. Celonii      | 2  | Pertus   | 1 |
| Asterlid        | 2  | El Bolo  | 1 |
| Girona          | 5  | Perpiñan | 3 |

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From Barcelona to Monzon 30½.

|                     |    |                     |     |
|---------------------|----|---------------------|-----|
| <b>M</b> Olinderech | 2  | S. Maria de los Ca- | } 1 |
| S. Andres           | 1  | minos               |     |
| Martorel            | 1  | Porquerifes         | 0½  |
| Masquefa            | 2  | Mon Maneu           | 1   |
| Piera               | 1  | Los Mesoncillos     | 2   |
| Balbona             | 0½ | Cervera             | 1   |
| La Puebla           | 0½ | Tarraga             | 1   |
| Golada              | 1  | Belpuch             | 2   |
| San Genis           | 1  | Volmes              | 1   |
| Jorba               | 0½ | Molarusa            | 0½  |
|                     |    | Sida-               |     |

|            |   |                       |                 |
|------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Sidamunt   | 1 | La Torre de Ingeniero | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Beloch     | 1 | Binefar               | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lerida     | 1 | Monzon                | 1               |
| Almafellas | 3 |                       |                 |

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From **Barcelona** to **Lisbon** 188.

|                      |   |                       |                 |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>E</b> L Espital   | 1 | Teca                  | 1               |
| Molinderech          | 1 | Ubierca               | 1               |
| Martorel             | 2 | Alama                 | 1               |
| Masquefa             | 2 | Luna                  | 1               |
| Piera                | 2 | Hariza                | 1               |
| La Puebla            | 1 | Monreal               | 1               |
| Golada               | 1 | Huerta                | 1               |
| Porcarifes           | 2 | Arcos                 | 2               |
| Mon Maneu            | 1 | Medina Celi           | 2               |
| Los Mefoncillos      | 1 | Fuen Caliente         | 1               |
| Cervera              | 2 | Siguenza              | 3               |
| Tarraga              | 1 | Vaydes                | 2               |
| Belpuch              | 1 | Los Molinos           | 1               |
| Moralusa             | 1 | Bujaraloz             | 2               |
| Beloch               | 1 | Miralrio              | 1               |
| Lerida               | 1 | La Casa               | 1               |
| Alcaraz              | 1 | Padilla               | 1               |
| Fraga                | 3 | Hita                  | 1               |
| Candasnos            | 3 | Tortola               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bujaraloz            | 3 | Guadalajara           | 2               |
| Venta de Santa Lucia | 3 | Alcala de Henares     | 4               |
| Offera               | 3 | Lueches               | 2               |
| Alfajari             | 3 | San Martin de la Vega | 4               |
| La Puebla            | 1 | Cien Pozuelos         | 1               |
| Zaragoza             | 2 | Sesena                | 1               |
| La Muela             | 4 | Borox                 | 1               |
| Almunia              | 5 | Villaseca             | 3               |
| El Fresno            | 3 | Mocéjon               | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Calatayud            | 2 | Toledo                | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Terrer               | 1 | La Venta Estivel      | 2               |
|                      |   | Burujon               |                 |

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|                       |   |                     |    |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|----|
| Burujon               | 2 | La Venta Varagena   | 3  |
| La Mata               | 2 | Alburquerque        | 2  |
| Cebolla               | 2 | Aronches            | 4  |
| La Venta de Alberche  | 3 | Monforte            | 2  |
| Talavera              | 1 | Estremoz            | 4  |
| Oropesa               | 6 | La Venta del Duque  | 3  |
| La Calzada            | 2 | Rouelos             | 3  |
| Val Parayso           | 3 | Monte Mor           | 3  |
| Naval Mural           | 1 | Venta la Laja       | 2  |
| Almaraz               | 2 | Venta la Siluera    | 1  |
| Las Barcas de Arballa | 1 | La Venta la Reyna   | 1  |
| Las Casas del Puerto  | 2 | La Venta Louico     | 3  |
| Caricejo              | 1 | La Venta la Leydera | 1  |
| La Venta de la Vadera | 2 | Rio Frio            | 2  |
| Caceres               | 7 | Aldea Gallega       | 2½ |
| Malpartida            | 2 | Lisbon              | 3  |
| La Lifeda             | 2 |                     |    |

From **Barcelona** to **Seville** 154.

|                    |   |               |   |
|--------------------|---|---------------|---|
| <b>E</b> L Espital | 1 | Trayguera     | 2 |
| Cemboy             | 1 | San Mateo     | 2 |
| Castillo de Fels   | 1 | La Salsadella | 1 |
| Guaraf             | 1 | Las Cuevas    | 2 |
| Firges             | 1 | Cananes       | 2 |
| Villa Nueva        | 1 | La Puebla     | 1 |
| Conit              | 2 | Burriol       | 1 |
| Bara               | 2 | Villa Real    | 2 |
| La Torre Dembara   | 1 | Milles        | 2 |
| Tarragona          | 1 | Almenara      | 1 |
| Cambiles           | 2 | Morviedro     | 1 |
| Miramar            | 1 | Mafamagrel    | 2 |
| El Espitalete      | 1 | Albalat       | 1 |
| El Perello         | 4 | Valencia      | 1 |
| Tortosa            | 3 | Catarova      | 1 |
| La Galera          | 2 | Cilla         | 1 |
| Los Mesoncillos    | 2 | Almusafes     | 1 |

Algemefi

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|                        |     |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| Algemefi               | 2   | Linares                | 3   |
| Cira                   | 1   | La Venta del Tulli-    | } 3 |
| La Puebla              | 1   | dillo                  |     |
| Xativa                 | 2   | Anduxar                | 3   |
| Moxente                | 4   | La Venta de San Julian | 2   |
| La Venta del Puerto    | 3   | Aldea del Rio          | 2   |
| Almanza                | 2   | Carpio                 | 3   |
| La Venta               | 2   | La Puente de Alcolea   | 3   |
| Taponet                | 2   | La Venta del Monton    | } 3 |
| El Villar              | 3   | de Tierra              |     |
| Xingila                | 3   | Cordoa                 | 1   |
| Las Ventas de S. Pedro | 2   | La Venta de Roma-      | } 2 |
| Santa Ana              | 3   | nos                    |     |
| Palazote               | 2   | La Venta de San An-    | } 1 |
| La Venta de Segovia    | 3   | dres                   |     |
| Las Fuentezillas       | 2   | Las Pofadas            | 3   |
| Vinceros               | 3   | La Venta               | 2   |
| Villa Nueva de Alcaraz | 2   | Peraflo                | 2   |
| La Puebla              | 3   | Lora                   | 2   |
| La Venta del Barranco  | 2   | Villanueva             | 2   |
| La Venta de los Santos | 3   | Tocina                 | 2   |
| Santestevan del Puerto | 5   | Bodegon                | 2   |
| La Venta de los Ar-    | } 4 | Sevilla                | 3   |
| quillos                |     |                        |     |

From **Barcelona** to **Granada** 112½.

|                     |   |                 |   |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| <b>E</b> L Espital  | 1 | Miramar         | 1 |
| Cemboy              | 1 | El Espitalete   | 1 |
| El Castillo de Fels | 1 | El Perello      | 4 |
| Guaraf              | 1 | Tortosa         | 3 |
| Firges              | 1 | La Galera       | 2 |
| Villanueva          | 1 | Los Mefoncillos | 2 |
| Conit               | 2 | Trayguera       | 2 |
| Bara                | 2 | San Mateo       | 2 |
| La Torre Dembara    | 1 | La Salfadella   | 1 |
| Tarragona           | 1 | Las Cuevas      | 2 |
| Cambiles            | 2 | Cabanés         | 2 |
|                     |   | La              |   |

|            |   |                       |    |
|------------|---|-----------------------|----|
| La Puebla  | 2 | La Puente la Higuera  | 1½ |
| Buriol     | 1 | Alcaudete             | 2  |
| Villa Real | 2 | Yecla                 | 3  |
| Milles     | 2 | Jumilla               | 4  |
| Almenara   | 1 | Calasparra            | 5  |
| Morviedro  | 1 | Carauaca              | 5  |
| Masamagrel | 2 | La Venta del Moral    | 4  |
| Albalat    | 1 | Huesca                | 3  |
| Valencia   | 1 | Bacus                 | 4  |
| Cataroja   | 1 | La Venta del Baul     | 3  |
| Cilla      | 1 | La Venta de Guar      | 1  |
| Almusafes  | 1 | Guadix                | 3  |
| Algemefi   | 2 | Los Baños de Lapiecas | 2  |
| Lara       | 1 | Aguas Blancas         | 3  |
| La Puebla  | 2 | La Venta Quemada      | 2  |
| Xativa     | 2 | Yveas                 | 2  |
| Vallada    | 3 | Granada               | 2  |
| Almuxente  | 1 |                       |    |

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From **Barcelona** to **Segovia** 108½.

|                    |   |                      |       |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|-------|
| <b>E</b> L Espital | 1 | Alcaraz              | 1     |
| Molinderech        | 1 | Fraga                | 3     |
| Martorel           | 2 | Candasnos            | 3     |
| Masquefa           | 2 | Bujaraloz            | 3     |
| Piera              | 2 | Venta de Santa Lucia | 3     |
| La Puebla          | 1 | Ossera               | 3     |
| Golada             | 1 | Alfajari             | 3     |
| Porcarizes         | 2 | La Puebla            | 1     |
| Monmaneu           | 1 | Zaragoza             | 2     |
| Los Mesoncillos    | 1 | La Muela             | 4     |
| Cervera            | 2 | Almunia              | 5     |
| Tarraga            | 1 | El Fresno            | 3     |
| Belpuch            | 1 | Calatayud            | 2     |
| Moralusa           | 2 | Tetter               | 1     |
| Beloch             | 1 | Teca                 | 1     |
| Lerida             | 1 | Ubierca              | 1     |
|                    |   | Y                    | Alama |

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|               |   |                     |                               |
|---------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alania        | 1 | La Casa             | 1                             |
| Luna          | 1 | Padilla             | 1                             |
| Rica          | 1 | Hita                | 1                             |
| Monreal       | 1 | Tortola             | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Huerta        | 1 | Guadalajara         | 2                             |
| Arcos         | 2 | Alcala de Henares   | 3                             |
| Medina Celi   | 2 | Torrejoncillos      | 2                             |
| Fuen Caliente | 1 | La Venta de Viveros | 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Siguenza      | 3 | Madrid              | 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Vaydes        | 2 | Fuencarral          | 2                             |
| Los Molinos   | 1 | El Colmenar         | 4                             |
| Burjalaro     | 2 | Jozas               | 2                             |
| Miralrio      | 1 | Segovia             | 4                             |

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From *Barcelona* to *Zaragoza* 40.

|                     |   |                    |   |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <b>M</b> Olinderech | 2 | Moralusa           | 2 |
| Martorel            | 2 | Beloch             | 1 |
| Masquefa            | 2 | Lerida             | 1 |
| Piera               | 2 | Alcaraz            | 2 |
| La Puebla           | 1 | Candasnos          | 2 |
| Igualada            | 1 | Bujaraloz          | 3 |
| Porcarifes          | 2 | Venta de St. Lucia | 3 |
| Monmaneu            | 1 | Offera             | 2 |
| Los Mesoncillos     | 1 | Aljafari           | 3 |
| Cerüera             | 2 | La Puebla          | 1 |
| Tarraga             | 1 | Zaragoza           | 2 |
| Belpuch             | 1 |                    |   |

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From *Barcelona* to *Monferrate* 7.

|                    |   |              |   |
|--------------------|---|--------------|---|
| <b>E</b> L Espital | 1 | Esparraguera | 1 |
| Molinderech        | 1 | Cosbato      | 1 |
| Martorel           | 2 | Monferrate   | 1 |

From

From **Burgos** to **Aranda de Duero** 14.

|                           |   |                 |   |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| <b>C</b> astillo Seraphin | 2 | Bahabon         | 3 |
| Cogollos                  | 1 | Gumiel Decan    | 2 |
| Lerma                     | 4 | Aranda de Duero | 2 |

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From **Burgos** to **Lisbon** 118½.

|                       |     |                        |       |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|-------|
| <b>Q</b> uintanilleja | 2   | Gumguelo               | 3     |
| Celada                | 2   | La Venta               | 2     |
| Villa Nueva de las    | } 1 | La Calzada             | 4     |
| Carretas              |     | Baños                  | 3     |
| La Venta de Valvas    | 2   | Aldea Nueva            | 2     |
| La Venta del Moral    | 2   | Las Ventas de Caparra  | 3     |
| Quintana la Puente    | 1   | Carcahoso              | 3     |
| Torquemada            | 2   | El Aldeguela           | 1     |
| Magaz                 | 2   | Venta la Barranca      | 1     |
| Venta de Rebollar     | 1   | Olguera                | 2     |
| Dueñas                | 1   | El Cañaverel           | 2     |
| Las Ventas            | 2   | Las Barcas de Alconera | 2     |
| Cabezón               | 2   | La Venta del Camarero  | 2     |
| Valladolid            | 2   | Arroyo el Puerco       | 2     |
| La Puente de Duero    | 2   | La Liseda              | 1½    |
| Valdastillas          | 2   | La Venta el Texarejo   | 1½    |
| La Ventosa            | 2   | Albuquerque            | 2     |
| Rodillana             | 1   | Peonges                | 4     |
| Medina del Campo      | 1   | Monforte               | 2     |
| La Golosa             | 0½  | Veros                  | 2     |
| El Carpio             | 3   | Estremoz               | 2     |
| Fresno                | 0½  | La Venta del Duque     | 3     |
| Canta la Piedra       | 1   | Arroyolos              | 3     |
| El Aldea              | 2   | Monte Mor              | 3     |
| Las Villorias         | 2   | Venta la Laja          | 2     |
| El Aldea              | 2   | Venta la Silvera       | 1     |
| Alua                  | 2   | Venta la Reyna         | 1     |
| La Maya               | 3   | Venta la Vica          | 3     |
|                       |     | Y 2                    | Venta |

|               |   |               |                 |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------|
| Venta Leydera | 1 | Aldea Gallega | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rio Frio      | 2 | Lisbon        | 3               |

---

From **Burgos** to **Toledo** 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                          |                 |                     |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>C</b> Astillo Serafin | 2               | Pardilla            | 1               |
| Cogollos                 | 1               | S. Augustin         | 2               |
| Lerma                    | 3               | La Venta            | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bahabon                  | 3               | Alcobendas          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gumiel de Can            | 2               | Madrid              | 3               |
| Aranda de Duero          | 2               | Xatafe              | 2               |
| El Aldea                 | 2               | Humanejos           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pardilla                 | 1               | Illescas            | 2               |
| Frecedillo               | 2               | Yunquillos          | 1               |
| Boceguillas              | 1               | La Venta            | 1               |
| El Aldea                 | 2               | Cavañas             | 1               |
| Cerezo                   | 1               | Olias               | 1               |
| Somosierra               | 2               | La Venta del Promo- | } 1             |
| Robregordo               | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | tor                 |                 |
| Buytrago                 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Toledo              | 1               |
| El Aldea                 | 3               |                     |                 |

---

From **Burgos** to **Cuenca** 45.

|                         |                   |              |                 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>L</b> A Venta de los | } 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | El Fresno    | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Molinos                 |                   | Madredado    | 2               |
| Hontoria                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Retortillo   | 1               |
| La Venta de Ruvialejos  | 2                 | Miedes       | 1               |
| Manjares                | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Atienza      | 2               |
| Covarrubias             | 1                 | Guermedes    | 3               |
| La Retuerta             | 1                 | Vaydes       | 1               |
| Huerta del Rey          | 2                 | Mandaiena    | 1               |
| Alcobilla               | 2                 | Las Yviernes | 2               |
| Sayas                   | 1                 | Cifuentes    | 2               |
| Sant Estevan de Gor-    | } 1               | Saanon       | 2               |
| maz                     |                   | Salmeron     | 3               |
| Yucas                   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Valdoliuas   | 1               |

Vin-



|                        |    |           |   |
|------------------------|----|-----------|---|
| Vindiel                | 0½ | Villar    | 1 |
| Priego                 | 1  | La Venta  | 1 |
| Albalat de los Nogales | 2  | Guillaron | 1 |
| Torralua               | 1  | Cuenca    | 1 |

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From **Burgos** to **Zaragoza** 51½.

|                                 |    |                      |   |
|---------------------------------|----|----------------------|---|
| <b>C</b> Arbadel                | 2  | Hermita de SanAnton. | 1 |
| Yueas                           | 1  | Nauarette            | 1 |
| Estinduelo                      | 2  | Logroño              | 2 |
| Valdehuentes                    | 1  | Goncillo             | 2 |
| Villa Franca                    | 2  | Montagudo            | 3 |
| Todos Santos                    | 1  | La Venta             | 1 |
| Bellorado                       | 1  | Calahorra            | 2 |
| Villa Miesta                    | 1  | Alfaro               | 3 |
| Redezilla                       | 0½ | Tudela de Navarra    | 4 |
| Grañon                          | 1  | Mallen               | 4 |
| S. Domingo de la }<br>Calzada } | 1  | Dalagon              | 6 |
| Najara                          | 4  | Zaragoza             | 5 |

---

From **Burgos** to **Al:oria** 22½.

|                       |    |                     |    |
|-----------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| <b>B</b> ilmina       | 2½ | Pancoruo            | 2  |
| Rubena                | 0½ | Mehingo             | 1  |
| Quintanapalla         | 1  | Hoton               | 1½ |
| Monasterio de Rodilla | 2  | Miranda de Ebro     | 1  |
| Castillo de Peones    | 1½ | Ventas de Staluillo | 1½ |
| Pradanos              | 0½ | La Puebla           | 1  |
| Biruiesca             | 1  | La Venta Cibay      | 1½ |
| Grifaleña             | 1½ | Vitoria             | 2  |
| Zuñeda                | 0½ |                     |    |

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From **Burgos** to **Barcelona** 93½.

|                 |   |              |       |
|-----------------|---|--------------|-------|
| <b>S</b> Amedel | 2 | Zaluendo     | 2     |
| Yueas           | 1 | Valdehuentes | 1     |
|                 |   | Y 3 ✓        | Villa |

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|                   |                 |                       |   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Villa Franca      | 2               | La Puebla             | 2 |
| Tofantos          | 1               | Alfajarin             | 1 |
| Belorado          | 1               | Offera                | 2 |
| Villa Miesta      | 1               | La Venta de St. Luzia | 3 |
| Redezilla         | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Bujaraloz             | 3 |
| Grañon            | 1               | Candasnos             | 2 |
| S. Domingo de la  | } 1             | Fraga                 | 3 |
| Calzada           |                 | Alcarraz              | 2 |
| Najara            | 4               | Lerida                | 1 |
| La Hermita de San | } 1             | Belloch               | 1 |
| Anton.            |                 | Moralufa              | 1 |
| Nauarete          | 1               | Belpuch               | 2 |
| Logroño           | 2               | Tarraga               | 1 |
| Goncillo          | 2               | Cervera               | 1 |
| Montagudo         | 3               | Los Mesoncillos       | 2 |
| La Venta          | 1               | Monmaneu              | 1 |
| Calahorra         | 2               | Porcarizes            | 1 |
| El Aldea          | 2               | Golada                | 2 |
| Alfaro            | 2               | La Puebla             | 1 |
| Tudela de Navarra | 4               | Piera                 | 1 |
| Cortes            | 2               | Masquefa              | 2 |
| Mallen            | 2               | Martorel              | 2 |
| Lucernich         | 4               | Molin Derech          | 2 |
| Dalagon           | 2               | El Espital            | 1 |
| Zaragoza          | 5               | Barcelona             | 1 |

From **Burgos** to **Bilbao** 30.

|                          |                 |            |   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|---|
| <b>L</b> A Venta Hurones | 2               | Berguenda  | 1 |
| Monasterio de            | } 3             | Espejo     | 1 |
| Rodilla                  |                 | La Venta   | 1 |
| Castillo de Peones       | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Verberana  | 2 |
| Venta de Pradanos        | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Orduña     | 2 |
| Biruiesca                | 1               | Luyando    | 2 |
| Grafaleña                | 1               | Lodia      | 1 |
| Zuñeda                   | 1               | Miraualles | 2 |
| Pancoruo                 | 2               | Rigoriaga  | 1 |
| Santa Gadea              | 3               | Bilbao     | 2 |

From

From **Alicante** to **Ciudad Real** 55.

|                       |   |                    |     |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| <b>M</b> Onforte      | 3 | Venta del Alcayde  | 3   |
| Elda                  | 2 | Casas de Martin de | } 3 |
| Saxes                 | 1 | Cantos             |     |
| Villena               | 2 | Lefusa             | 3   |
| Yecla                 | 4 | Bonillo            | 3   |
| La Venta de Juan Gil  | 2 | La Hoz             | 3   |
| Montalegre            | 2 | Pozo la Calera     | 4   |
| Gassa                 | 1 | La Solana          | 4   |
| Predilla              | 2 | Membrilla          | 1   |
| Chinchilla            | 3 | Pardilla           | 2   |
| La Venta de San Pedro | 2 | Ciudad Real        | 5   |

---

From **Alicante** to **Origuella** 9.

|               |   |           |   |
|---------------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>E</b> Lche | 4 | Origuella | 2 |
| Bateria       | 3 |           |   |

---

From **Avila** to **Segovia** 10.

|                    |   |           |   |
|--------------------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>V</b> icolozano | 1 | San Pedro | 2 |
| Mediano            | 1 | Palacio   | 2 |
| Aldea Vieja        | 2 | Segovia   | 1 |
| Villa Castin       | 1 |           |   |

---

From **Avila** to **Torrijos** 17.

|                    |     |           |   |
|--------------------|-----|-----------|---|
| <b>E</b> L Berraco | 4   | Cadahalso | 1 |
| Puente del Con-    | } 2 | Paredes   | 2 |
| gosto              |     | Escalona  | 1 |
| El Tiemblo         | 2   | Maqueda   | 2 |
| Venta de los Toros | 2   | Torrijos  | 1 |

From

From *Avila* to *Zamora* 23.

|                   |                 |                     |   |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>C</b> Ardeñosa | 2               | El Cotorrio         | 2 |
| Benebilla         | 2               | Canizal             | 2 |
| Collado           | 2               | La Fuente del Sauco | 2 |
| Revilla           | 1               | Arguxillo           | 2 |
| Flores d'Avila    | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Xambrina            | 2 |
| Zorita            | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Zamora              | 2 |





THE  
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F I N I S.



## ERRATA.

Page 7. Line 12. *dele the Words* as if. P. 19. l. 1, 3, 4. *read* Coruña. P. 22. l. 16. *after* Capital of the, *read* County, and the Residence of the Counts, &c. P. 33. l. ult. *read* Burgos. P. 41. l. 17. and p. 43. l. 22. *read* Mançanares. P. 59. l. 1. *read* is. P. 75. l. 1. *omit the Words* in sweetest Harmony with; and *read* and finging to their musical, &c. P. 147. l. 30. *read* a-cross. P. 201. l. 3. *from: the Botton;* *read* Persons. P. 224. l. 1. *read* equal. P. 239. l. 25. *read* Edifice. P. 244. l. 23. *dele the Words* and Remains. P. 271. l. 10. *read* Torreblanca. P. 281. l. 2. *read* Ehora. *Ibid.* l. 8. and p. 304. l. 4. *read* Albuquerque.

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