

titles of Capille, Arragon, Granada, Navar, and Portugal. It | was of later times contracted into the three Kingdoms of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, but is in the power of one King, called the Catholick King of Spain. We stand to this last division, as most proper for our times, and best besitting my brief discourse. Give me leave to add the Islands which lie near to each Kingdom.

(11) The present state of Arragon comprehends three of those Kingdoms, as it was scattered by the Moors and Sarazens. (1) Arragon it self, which lieth on the South of Navar, on the East of Castile, on the North of Valentia, and the West of Catalonia. The ancient Inhabitants were the faccetani, Lucenses, and Celtiberi; her chief City Cesar Augusta. (2) Catalonia; it lieth betwixt Arragon and the Pyrenean hills. It is supposed a mixt name from Gothi and Alani, people which heretofore possest it after the Vandals had lost their hold. The Region is but barren; yet it hath in it many Cities. The chief, Terra cona, which gave name to the whole Province, called by the Romans, Tarraconenses. (3) Valentia, which on the East is touched with the Mediterraneum, on the North with Castile, on the South with the Kingdom of Murcia. It is reported for the most pleasant and fruitful Region in all Spain, hath her name from her chief City; and as Maginus relates, admits as yet of 22 thousand Families of Moors. In this is the University where St. Dominick, Father of the Dominicans studied. And the old Saguntum besieged by Hannibal, now Morvedre.

(22) The state of Castile, as it now stands, comprehends all the rest of those scattered Governments as were possest by the Moors, Portugal only excepted. And first Castile it self, both the old, which joyns upon Arragon on the East of Portugal, and the West of Navar; and the new which toucheth her upon the South. The first abounds not much with fruits, but yet it breeds many cattel. The Metropolis is Burgos, and the other chief are Salamanca, an University; and Valadolit once the seat of the Kings of Spain. New Castile abounds more with Corn; is watered with the River Tagus and Ana: and in this stands the Kings chief Cities, Madrid and Toledo, which was heretofore a proprietary of it self. The rest that belong to Castile are two. Toledo, however now but a City of new Castile, yet in the division, her Territories spread themselves over a large compass. The City is in the midst of Spain. It was the Seat of the Gotbish Kings, and successively of the Moorish Princes: now of the Arch-Bishops, who exceed in Revenues any other Prelate in the World, except the Pope. Here hath sate eighteen National Counsels in the time of the Gothish Kings. 3.

(13) Biscay, heretofore Cantabria, on the North of old Castile toward the Ocean, it was the last people which yielded to the Romans, and after to the Moors. A mountainous Countrey, but affords excellent Timber for Ships, and good Iron. Her Cities are St. Sebastian, Fonteralia, and Bilban, which stands but two miles from the Sea, and is noted for excellent Blades: some have been tried by the English upon their own Crests. 4.

(14) Leon heretofore Austuria, on the East hath Biscay, on the West Gallicea, on the North the Cantabrick Ocean, and on the South old Castile. The Region is reported to yield plenty of Gold, Vermilion, red Lead, and other colours, else she is l barren: her Inhabitants are not many, and those live most upon Hunting and Fishing. It is the title of the eldest Son of Castile, as Wales is to our Prince of England. Her chief City is Oveido, which bore part with her in the name of a Kingdom; and indeed was the Title of the first Christian King after the Moors Conquest. 5.

(15) Gallicea on the East joyns upon Leon, on the West it is bounded with the Atlantick Ocean, on the North with the Cantabrick, and on the South with the River Mingo. It breeds Jennets in abundance, infomuch that they have been Poetically feigned to be conceived by the wind. Niger writes that here hath been an incredible plenty of Gold, Lead, and Silver; That the Rivers are full of a mix'd earth, and that the Plough could scarce wag for clods of golden Ore. There appears now no such matter. The principal Cities are Saint Jago, where Saint James the Apostle lieth buried, his Relicks kept, worshipped, and visited by Pilgrims. And the other of note, especially with us, is Corugna, an excellent Port for Ships, and mentioned oft in our Wars with the Spaniards by the name of the Groyn. Here likewise is the Promontory Nerius, called by our Mariners Capo de finis terra.

(16) Murcia, on the North hath new Castile; on the South and East the Spanish Seas. It is not much peopled, but yet is famous for several Commodities, especially pure earthen vessels, and fine silk. Heretofore it enriched the Romans with a daily supply of 25000 Drachme of Silver. Her chief places are Alicante, whence our Alicant Wines come; and new Carthage, oft commended by our Travellers for her large and safe Haven: and lastly Murcia, a Town which gives name to the whole Region.

(17) Navar lieth close to the Pyrenean Hills; and as Ma-

ginus gives it, is inclosed with Mountains; and so it is North and East; on the West it hath the River Ebro, and on the South Arragon. The Vascones are said to have lived here, who afterward placed themselves in France, and keep their name to this day of Vascones, corruptly Gascoigns. The chief Towns are Pampelm, the Metropolis; and Viana the title of the Navarran Prince. Maginus sets the Revenue annual of this Kingdom at 100000 Ducats.

(18) Corduba, now a City only, heretofore a Kingdom, and included Andaluzia, Granada, and Estremadura; equalized almost the whole Province, which the Romans in their second division called Betica. Andaluzia hath lost but one letter of her name since she was possest by the Vandals. From them she was first called Vandalicia, since Andalicia, corruptly Andaluzia. It lieth on the West of Granada, and is a very fertile Country. In this Region is the chief City Corduba, whence we receive our Cordavan Leather. The second of note is Sevil; the Metropolitan of Andaluzia, and the fortunate Islands, esteemed the goodliest City in all Spain; and though (as Corduba) it was not honoured with the title of a Kingdom; yet it honoured a Kingdom with her title, in the opinion of some, which derive Hispania from her former appellation Hispalis. From this Shoar they lanch forth toward the Indies, and from hence they fend their Sevil Oranges. The Arch-Bishop of Sevil is second to Toledo, as well in revenues as degree. Neer to Andaluzia is the Island of Gades, by which the Carthaginians entred into Spain. Since it is called Cadiz, and commonly Cales. The English have had their turn in the possession of that Isle. Now again fortune hath cast it upon the Spaniard. On the very South-edge of this Region stands one of Hercules Pillars, which answers to the other Promontory in Mauritania: the Sea betwixt both is called Fretum Herculeum, and Straights of Gibralter. The second Province of Corduba was Granada, on the East of Andaluzia, the West of Murcia, and South of new Castile toward the Spanish Seas. It hath been far more fertile than now it is; yet it still referves a shew of her former beauty, affords as excellent Sugar, Silk, and Wines. The principal Towns of note are, Granada and Malaga; the first for Stockings, and the other for good Sacks. The third Province of Corduba Estremadura lieth on the South of Castile, and is watered through the middle with the River Ana. And in this stands the City Merida, once a Roman Colony, and named by them Augusta Emerita, from the Inhabitants which were there planted by Augustus, and culled out of his ancient tried souldiers.

(19) Portugal is the third Kingdom in our last division of Spain, and it may well be esteemed one of her largest Territories; for it runs along by the Atlantick Ocean, from the borders of Gallicea, as Andaluzia; on the North it is limited with the River Mingo, on the South with part of the Mediterraneum, on the West with the Atlantick, & on the East with the Castiles, Andaluzia and Estremadura. Her name some derive a portu Gallorum, Maginus rather a portu Cale, a haven of that name which was much frequented by Fisher-men; it is almost the same portion of Spain, which was heretofore Lusitania, and her people were esteemed the most valiant, crafty and agile Souldiers of the whole Region; yet now they are held to be simple ad proverbium usque. But it is their neighbour Spaniards cenfure, who indeed have over-reached them in cunning, and brought them under the subjection of their Catholick King, which were before a free State of themselves, and carried with them another Kingdom of the Algarbi, which stands in her very South, and shews the Cape of St. Vincent into the Atlantick Ocean: Give them their due, they are excellent Seamen, and the best alive to atchieve adventurous actions: for they added to their Dominions many Territories of Africa, Asia, and America, could they have been so fortunate as to have kept their Kingdoms and themselves out of the reach of the cogging Spaniard.

(20) The Country affords not much Corn, but Fruit reafonable store, and Mines of several Metals, Alom, Marble, good filks, &c. The chief City is Lisbon, in Latin Ulisipona, Supposed to have been built by Ulysses. And from hence they set sail towards the East-Indies, to Athiope, Brasile, &c. Insomuch that this very City yields more revenue than the rest of the whole Kingdom. Another eminent place of this Region is the Metropolis and Academia of Conimbria, called before Mouda; and this briefly is the whole Continent of Spain, but doth not terminate the Spanish Dominions, which commands as well the Islands which lie neer in the Atlantick and Mediterraneum, as many other parts of the World besides interminate with other Regions. The Kingdom of Naples in Italy, Dutchy of Milan, Isles of Sicily and Sardinia, the Canaries, Towns, and Cities, and Havens in Barbary: In the West-Indies, Mexico, Peru, Brafile, large portion in the East.

(21) The Islands neer Spain in the Atlantick, chiefly the Tarsara. In the Mediterraneum are the Baaleares, and those are two principal, Majorica commonly called Mallorca, and Minorica commonly Minorca. Other less Islands are Dragonera, Cabrera, Pytuisse, Erisa, Vedran, Conirello, Dragomago, and Scombraria.

The Description of SPAIN.



Nour division of Europe, we placed her Regions as they lay from the first Meridian of longitude in the Azores, and so on towards Asia Eastward. We will not here vary the course which was there proposed, and that gave Spain the precedency, as lying most Westward into the Atlantick Ocean. Spain the precedency, as lying most Westward into the Atlantick Ocean.

And indeed the puts forward as well upon her terms of Antiquity, as order of place. For if her plea may be heard, she derives her being from Tubal, the Grand-child of Noah, and would be one of the first Nations of the. second World. Likely enough those parts might be inhabited by his Progeny, but I doubt whether so soon after the Flood, as himself lived, and as some would have it, who suppose that he then kept Cattel, and named the Province Taraconensis, from the Hebrew Taraco, a possession of Herds. This and other the like improbable relations pass of her original. Which as we may not accept for truths, so we have no room here to confute them for lies. We must be content rather to omit those former ages, which give us no light but by fables; and begin with the affairs of Spain, which come within the compass of our known and approved Stories. As for the exploits of Hercules, of Gerion, of Cacus, and the rest; questionless they had some ground from truth it self, if we knew how to search it forth: and here was their residence, twelve hundred years by compute before the Romans or Carthaginians enjoyed it. But by reason that the passage of those times was delivered only in vain fictions, we can warrant nothing for certain till the Syrians there planted themselves in the Isle of Gades: and of them little, till the Carthaginians were called in to aid them against the disturbance of ill neighbours, when once they were mingled with so flourishing a Nation, they wanted not Writers to record their actions and fundry turns of Fortune.

(2) The next Inhabitants there of Spain after the Syrians, and indeed the first which afford us any Story worth observing, were the Carthaginians: and the first cause of their entrance was to defend the Islanders of Cales: but when they had once got firm footing, and fucked the sweetness, they were not to be removed by the easy term of friendship: but there kept hold, till a people stronger than themselves dispossessed them. The attempt was made by Scipio and the Roman Forces; but they withstood their assault with so resolved a courage, and so strong a hand, that it might oft-times be questioned, Uter populus alteri esset pariturus? and so held play almost 200 years, and could not be fully subdued into the form of a Province, till the Reign of Augustus Casar, yet after they were held to it till Honorius.

(3) About his fixth year there was a second Invasion made by the Vandals, and soon after by the Gothes, which bore sway for above 300 years. Their last King was Rodoricus, who lost both himself and Kingdom for a rape committed upon the Daughter of Julian, a noble Gentleman, and at that time Embassador with the Moors in Africa. When the Father had understood of his Daughters unworthy injury, he brought back his revenge with him 30000 Horse, and 180000 Foot of Moors and Sarazens, which discomfitted the King, overthrew all the relistance which he could make, and bespread the Countrey with their Forces, where they and their posterity stood firm, till within the memory of some which yet live.

(4) This change of State was before prophelied, and concealed in a large Chest within a part of the Palace, which both the last King and his Predecessors were forewarned not to discover. But the hope of an inestimable treasure made him transgress: and when he had entred, there appeared nothing but the portraitures of armed Moors, with a presage annexed, that when that part of the Palace should be forced open, such enemies should ruine Spain. It is now at last but one people, but yet retains the mixtures of those many Nations which have heretofore possest it, Gothes, Sarazens, and Jews, who were partly banish'd hither by Hadrian the Emperor, and partly sent hither by Vlider Ubit the Calipb after the Moors Conquest.

(5) In all this Discourse touching the beginning and setling of the State of Spain, it appears not from whence she derives her several names of Iberia, Hesperia, and Hispania. It seems they are more ancient than the entrance of the Carthaginians, and therefore they allow us no certain Story, nor other reason indeed, more than a likely conjecture; and in some scarce that. Her first name of Iberia was given by her ancients from a River that runs almost through the middle of the Countrey; fo faith Maginus, and relies upon Pliny and Justin for his Authors. Others give it rather to the Iberi, the ancient people of Asia that came in under Panus from toward Syria, and possest it before the Carthaginians. Her second name admits as much ! question. Some fetch it from Hesperus the Brother of Atlas, and their twelfth King from Tubal. Others beyond the Moon from the Evening Star, because it is situate upon the West of Europe. The last Hispania is supposed from one Hispanus or Hispalus, who reigned in those parts, and was the third in the account of some from Tubal; or else from Hispalis now Serel: rather we may take it from the fore-mentioned Panus, Captain of the Iberians, by the prefixion of an S. for so the Greeks give it Emaría, and fince by their own addition and corruption it is made Espania, Hispania.

(6) Her whole compass is reckoned to be 1893 English miles: and her bounds are Seas on every side, unless on the East towards France, from which she is severed by the Pirenean Mountains. On the West the Atlantick Ocean, on the North the Cantabrick, and on the South the Fretum Herculeum, and other parts of the Mediterraneum, which divide her from Africa. Her Rivers of note are especially, (1) Minius, now Minge. (2) Dorio, now Duerus. (3) Tagus, now Taio; famous for his golden sands. (4) Betis, or Guadilquiver. (5) Iberus, now Ebro; and (6) Ana, or Guadiana, which in one place glides under ground for 15 miles together, and gives the Spaniard an occasion (as he will catch at any) to brag that they have ten thousand Cattel daily feeding upon one bridge. Yet give them their own sense, the truth may be questioned: for they have not such plenty of meat as they have of fawce.

(7) It yields indeed abundance of Oranges, Lemons, Capers, Dates, Sugar, Oil, Hony, Liquorish, Raisins, Saffron, Rice, excellent Sacks, and other Wines. And in some places, Sheep, Goats, and swift Horses. It hath been heretofore noted for rich Mines, infomuch that Hannibal received daily 3000 from one Mine in Spain. Their number is not answerable in proportion to other Regions of Europe. Their Cities | not so great, nor so many. The reason may be, because indeed their women are not so fertile to multiply among themselves, and their usage of strangers so uncivil, that very sew of other Countries seat themselves there, as in France, England, and Germany. And yet they have of late times sent many Colonies abroad into both Indies.

(8) They are extremely proud, and the filliest of them pretend to a great portion of wisdom, which they would feem to express in a kind of reserved state, and silent gravity, when perhaps their wit will scarce serve them to speak sense. But if once their mouths be got too open, they esteem their breath too precious to be spent upon any other subject than their own glorious actions. They are most unjust neglecters of other Nations, and impudent vain flatterers of themselves. Superstitious beyond any other people; which indeed commonly attends those which affect to be accounted religious, rather than to be so. For how can hearty devotion stand with cruelty, leachery, pride, idolatry, and those other Gothish, Moorish, Jewish, Heathenish conditions of which they still

(9) Yet it hath yielded heretofore men very famous for their several endowments, both of Wit and Religion. The Apostle himself expresseth a great desire to see Spain, as hoping to do much good among those which had entertained the name of Christ. Osvis a learned Bishop in the time of Constantine the Great: And Pacianus mentioned by St. Hierom, Isidore, Fulgentius, Arias Montanus, Tostalus and Masuis, were all Spaniards: Seneca, Quintilian the Orator, (Lumen Romanæ eloquentiæ, as Valla Itiles him), Martialis, Lucan, Silvis, and Pomponius Mela were Spaniards, Trajan the Emperor, Theodofius, Ferdinand the Catholick, and Charles the Emperor were Spaniards. To this day it breeds good Souldiers, flow, but sure, and successful in their Conquetis. Yet fuch as prevail more by art than valour. Their continual scarcity of victuals inureth them to hunger, and other hardness, which oft-times wearieth out their enemy, and makes him yield at least to their patience, if not to their

(10) She hath been subject to many divisions, according to the humour of those that have been her Lords. The first of note was made by the Romans in Citeriorem, which lay neerest to their Territories, and Ulteriorem, which was all the extent beyond the River Iberus ad fretum usque Herculeum. The second was by them too, in Beticum, the whole tract beyond the River Ana Southward. (2) Lucitanium Northward, toward the Cantabrick Ocean; and (3) Tarraconensem Ea. ward adjoyning upon France. When the Moors injoyed it, they rent it into twelve parcels, a multitude of petty royalties. Arragon, Catalonia, Valentia, Castile, Toledo, Biscay, Leon, Gallicea, Murcia, Navar, Corduba, and Portugal. And these yet retain the name of Kingdoms, but their Government was long ago recovered into the hands of five, which bear the

0746

188 SPAINE - JOHN SPEED be adoje at A hospect of the wint famous muts of an usorld! Compress in com that given of the Direct - Singefier in 10/3/92

MO SINGEROUS DELLARS = 1,350 = 125.000 \$00