THE ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY OF THE Balearick Islands; Or of the Kingdom of MAJORCA:
Which Comprehends The Islands of Majorca, Minorca, Yviça, Formentera, and others.
WITH Their Natural and Geographical Description.

Translated from the Original Spanish.

THE SECOND EDITION.

To which is added, An ACCOUNT Of some Ancient Roman Inscriptions lately discover'd in these Islands. With new and exact MAPS of MAJORCA and MINORCA, and its two famous Harbours of Mahon and Fornéllis.

LONDON:
Printed for WILLIAM and JOHN INNYS, at the Prince's Arms at the West End of St. Paul's Church-yard. 1719.
To His GRACE

THE

Duke of ARGYLE.

My Lord,

'T may be thought a piece of Vanity, and too great Presumption in me, to imagine that I am capable of producing any thing worthy of your Grace's Protection, and did I not know that Easiness of Access, and Affability of Temper, make up a part of that illustrious Character, which is one of the Glories of Great Britain, I should not have attempted to
Epistle Dedicatory.

fix the Name of the Duke of Argyle to these Sheets.

It's doing my self too much Honour to acknowledge how much I am indebted to your Grace; and though one of the Islands here described publickly offer her Thanks for the Happiness she enjoys under your Grace's Care. But when Great Britain owns her Obligations to your Virtue and Valour, Minorca can make but a mean Additional Praise.

It was said of the greatest Captain, ablest Statesman, and finest Gentleman of his Age, that he writ with the same Spirit as he fought: It may be as justly said of the Duke of Argyle, that the same Ardour of Mind which animates him in the Field, inspires him in the Senate, to preserve by his Counsel what he defended with his Sword. A Resolution and Steadiness in promoting the Interest of Great Britain, and in protecting its Established Religion, and Laws, have procured your Grace the just
Epistle Dedicatory.

just Esteem of all those, who have any
regard to the Liberties of Europe; The
Enemies of the Protestant Religion will
never forgive your Grace the part you
acted when it was underminded, and be-
tray'd; nor will its true Friends ever
forget your Courage, and Firmness in
asserting it in Times of the greatest
Danger.

It has been the Glory of the House of
Argyle to oppose Tyranny and unjust
arbitrary Proceedings, at the Expence of
their Blood and Fortunes; This generous
Principle your Grace has receiv'd from
your noble Ancestors: But it would be
injurious to borrow from their Virtues
to add to yours. Your Grace has chosen
to raise a solid Reputation by personal
Virtue and Merit, and have carry'd the
Honour of that most noble and antient
House, from whence you have sprung, to a
greater height than ever it was at
before. That your Grace may prove
Successful in all your great and glorious
Undertakings for the good of Great Bri-

tain,
Epistle Dedicatory.

tain, and receive the lasting Applause of this and all succeeding Ages, is the constant Desire and Pray'r of,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient,

most humble, and most devoted Servant,

Mabon 1715.

Colin Campbell.
THE History I present you includes that of an Island which lately has been made an Addition to the British Empire. I humbly conceive that the larger Isle which formerly bore the Title of the Kingdom, and makes the chief Subject of the following
The Preface

ing work, ought at present to be better known to his British Majesty's Subjects than it has been hitherto. At least it is of some Consequence to us, whose Fate it is to live in an Island almost contiguous to Majorca, to be well acquainted, and maintain a Friendship with it. From its Situation it is capable of being to us a very useful Friend, and if it happen to be in the Possession of one who is in Enmity with Great Britain, it may prove too dangerous a Neighbour.

The following account is so particular, and I believe exact, that I hope it will be found both useful and entertaining; it is not calculated only for Men of one Genius and Taste, but intended for more general Use. The great Trade and Commerce Britain maintains in the Mediterranean, may render it of some Service to the Merchant and Navigator: And the Reputation the Inhabitants of these Islands had of old for their skill in the Art of War, and Valour in Battle, which made them courted by those two Rivals in Trade and Empire, Carthage and Rome, may now entitle them to be known by the Learned and Curious.

These Reasons make me flatter myself that the following Sheets will not be unacceptable to the English Reader, and prevailed with me to employ some time in translating them from a few Spanish Books which fell
to the Reader.

fell into my Hands. The Original was writ in two Volumes, the first by Doctor Juan Dameto, Historiographer, &c. of Majorca, the second by Major Vicente Mut, Engineer and Historiographer of the same Island. That I might reduce it to one Volume. I have retrenched some things in the Original, which were judged very little material. Mut promised a third Volume which was to give an Account of the Antiquities, and some other Curiosities of that Island, but I don't find, as far as I can learn, that it ever was yet published. But I am in Hopes to have an Opportunity of visiting that Island, and will endeavour to collect Materials for another Volume, and thereby put my Author's Design in some Measure in Execution. I thought indeed to have made a second Volume containing the natural History, and other Things relating to Minorca, but must defer that to another time.

I have not in this following Translation adhered always strictly to the Phrase of the Original, but I hope to the Sense, though I'm afraid that in some Places it will be found still too literal, which I confess I found it impossible to avoid. Every Body who understands the Spanish Language, must allow that it's no easy matter, in translating from that Tongue in which there is such an Affectation of Sound and Metaphor, to shun a Stiffness of Style, and keep close to the Meaning, when
The Preface

the same Thoughts are to be dressed in a Language whose greatest Ornament and Pride is a natural and easy Expression.

I have retained in the Translation the Titles of my Original, that of the Balearick, is the most antient, a Name given by the Greeks, as is shewn in the beginning of this Account: But to avoid that Confusion of too many Titles, Sections, and Chapters, which are in the Spanish, I have endeavoured by altering the Method to render the Subject more distinct and agreeable, and have placed together under their proper Heads, what I thought ought to have been united, though separated by my Authors. The Contents placed before the Book, and upon the Margin, may save the Reader some trouble. The History was carried down to the Year 1645, or near that time; what regards these Islands since may be found in the History of Spain, of which Monarchy they were a part. Upon the Death of their last King Charles II. they underwent some Changes, as did the other parts of that Empire, a short Account of which is here annexed, and the History continued till the present Time.

The pretended Miracles, and other holy Cheats, which you'll meet with in several places of this Book, I chose not to leave out, believing a bare and just Narration of these Circumstances, and Legends which have gain'd so much Faith,
to the Reader.

Faith, and so great a Veneration among the Sons of the Romish Church, are the best Refutations of the ridiculous Superstition, and vile Arts of that Religion, which supports it self only by the Ignorance or Vices of the Laity, and infamous Tricks and Delusions of the Clergy; and may serve to teach us, who enjoy a Religion which is founded upon Revelation and Reason, to set a just value upon that Happiness, and strenuously defend it against all Attempts of its Enemies.

I have already mentioned the great Reputation the Balearick Kingdom had of old, much has been writ and said in its Praise; for its particular Elogies I refer to the Book, but must beg leave to take Notice of that given it by that mighty Emperor Charles the Fifth, who in his Voyage to conquer Africk, came to Majorca. Upon his Arrival he was surpriz'd to find so magnificent and splendid a Reception. Triumphant Arches, and other extraordinary Signs of Wealth, were made use of to adorn the Streets through which he passed, which obliged the Emperor to break out in the following Manner. That he had found out a rich People before not known, and discovered a great Kingdom till then concealed.

That I may not too much slight what my Author seemed to be fond of, I must give his Character of this People in his own Words. "The Genius and Nature of People according to the Platonists, has its origine from, " and
The Preface:

"and Dependence upon three Principal Causes: 1. From the Stars, and other celestial Influences. 2. From the Temperament of the Air, and Fruits of the Earth. 3. From Education and Improvements from Art. As to the first, Scorpio has the Dominion of these Islands, from which the Natives must be animated with singular Courage; and Inclination to Arms. For the Air, it is much the same with that of the Maritime parts of Spain, that is, healthful and temperate, the Summer Sun not scorching us with too intense heat, nor the Winter chilling us with too violent and piercing Cold. And therefore as Aristotle observes, it is apt to produce subtile, and acute Wits. As to the last of Education, we have no reason to envy other Nations; there being so many Schools here, where all the Arts and Sciences are carefully taught.

Before I finish this Preface, I must in Justice and Gratitude to Mr. Hammond, acknowledge that he first engag’d me to set about this Work, and did very much contribute to the finishing of it.

The publick is oblig’d to my Lord Forbes for the Map of Majorca; which his Lordship has been pleased to bestow, for the greater Use and Ornament of the Book.
to the Reader.

For my own Part I shall think my Time and Labour well employ'd, if the publick receive any Profit or Entertainment from the following Sheets, and shall be encouraged to make the Work more Complete, by the Addition of another Volume.
THE

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AN
THE two Baleares, Majorca and Minorca, are situated in that part of the Mediterranean, which was formerly called the Iberian Sea.

The Larger, which is called Majorca, has Catalonia on the North, Barbary on the South, on the East the Island of Sardinia, and to the

B

West
West the Coast of Valencia. It is almost equally distant from Spain and Africa.

According to the modern Geographers, Majorca is between 20 and 21 Deg. of Long. and 38 Deg. 40 Min. and 40 Deg. Lat. It is 1200 Miles in Compass.

Palma and Pollentia, are the two principal Towns of which the ancient Geographers make mention: They were Roman Colonies, and as such enjoy'd Roman Privileges. There were two other Towns, call'd Sinium and Cunici: They were founded by Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus, who brought hither 3000 Roman Citizens from the Continent of Spain, as Strabo relates.

Palma is the Capital of the Kingdom, and the same with the Palma of the Ancients.

Pollentia. Pollentia, another Colony of the Romans, retains its ancient Name, being deriv'd from the Greek Word Πελεγ, a City.

Sineu. Sinium, now Sineu, is one of the other two Places that enjoy'd the Privileges of Italy. It is one of the best and most populous Towns of this Island.

Cunici. There was another call'd Cunici by Pliny; who says that it was Confederate with the Bochori, Subjects of King Bochus in the Provincia Caesariensis, a part of the ancient Mauritania, (which now contains the Kingdoms of Tremecen and Algier) but by length of time it is sunk into Oblivion.

Cabrera Island. About 12 Miles to the East from Majorca lies Cabrera; an Island, according to Pliny, subject to sudden Storms and Hurricanes.

Meraria and Tri-
Small Islands; Meraria, and Triquadræ, the native Country of Hannibal; tho' some Writers have ascrib'd this Glory to the Island of Minorca.

The other Balearick Island, being the Smaller, is call'd Minorca. It is distant from Majorca about 30 Miles.

According to the modern Geographers, its greatest Length is 36 Miles, greatest Breadth 27, and Circuit 96. It lies between 39 Deg. 30 Min. and 40 Deg. Lat. and 21 Deg. 15 Min. and 22 Deg. Long.

Jumon or Sefena, and Magon, were the first Colonies planted here by the Carthaginians. The first is also call'd Jumon, or according to others Jana, because they say that Hercules consecrated a Temple in it to the God Janus: Distant from the Place where the Carthaginians landed in Majorca about 60 Miles; and not far from the Place where Ciudadella now stands.

The other Town, call'd Mago or Magon, now Mahon, is situated near the Sea on the North East side of the Island.

Some speak of another ancient Town call'd Labon.

This is what we find in the Ancients, relating to the Description of the Baleares.

Touching the Names of these Islands; the most common is that which we have mentioned above. There are different Opinions about the Reason of this Name: The most approv'd is, that they had it from their Dexterity in Slinging; for the Greek Word Bálλεv, signifies to throw with a Sling. Strabo thinks that this Name
Name came from the Phœnicians, who for their Agility in the Exercise of their Body were call'd Balarides, without doubt because also in that Countrey the principal military Exercise was that of the Sling.

The Greeks call'd them also Gymnasia, from γυμνασία, to exercise. Diodorus Siculus, and others, are of opinion that they were call'd Gymnasia, because the Inhabitants in former Ages went naked, from the Greek Word γυμνός, naked.

Lycophron calls them Chirade; and Strabo assigns this reason for it, because that tho' they have many secure Harbours, yet some of them at their Entry are shut up with Rocks hid under the Water.

S. Jerom, and S. Isidor, call them Aphrodisades or Aphrodisiades, because (as I judge) Venus, call'd by the Greeks Αφροδίς, was ador'd in them.

The Name Clumba, which is the same with Coluba, peculiar to Majorca, perhaps had its Origin from a small Place now call'd Palomera.

The other lesser Island was call'd Nura.

The Names which we commonly use at this time are also very ancient; and they were call'd Greater and Smaller, upon account of the Advantage the one has over the other in Magnitude, as well as in other things.

I thought it was proper to mention here, what I find in the ancient Geographers relating to Tuica, since it also appertains to the Balaenic Kingdom.

The
The Pityuse (according to Strabo, Ptolomy, and Pomponius Mela) are two Islands lying in this Sea, bearing one Name taken from the Greek Word πηλίκα, which signifies Pine-Tree, and was apply'd to them for the Abundance of those Trees in these Islands.

The Greater, which preserves the Name of an ancient Colony of the Carthaginians, call'd Ebusus, and now chang'd into the Word Yviça, is and always was the Chief of the Pityuse. Livy places it 100 Miles from the Continent. In ancient Times the Natives of this Island were renown'd for the Exercise of Arms, as shall be hereafter shewn. The Poet Manilius calls it the Conqueror, Viètricem Ebusum. Diodorus Siculus compares its Bigness with that of Corsica.

It lies betwixt 38 Deg. 30 Min. and 39 Deg. Lat. and between 19 and 20 Deg. Long. It is 30 Miles long, 18 broad, and 80 in Circuit. Distant from Majorca 48 Miles East.

The other, which is the Lesser, according to Strabo, and most of the Greeks, is call'd Ophiussa. Pliny, and other Latins, give it the Name of Colubrária, which signifies the same. Pomponius Mela derives this Name from the Abundance of Serpents which were bred there; (Ὀφις, the Greek Word, signifying a Serpent) it being certain, as the same Author tells us, that its Neighbour Yviça is not only free from these Creatures, but even the Earth of it brought to Colubrária, whenever it touches, chases them away, and kills them. This singular Quality of killing noxious Creatures,
tures, is ascribed to the Baleares, by Strabo. Pliny also writes, that this Property is common to Tuscia, and the Baleares. This Island now goes under the Name of Formentera. It lies 4 Miles South of Tuscia.

CHAP. II
Of the Island of Majorca in particular.

Majorca is distant 100 Miles from the nearest part of the Continent of Spain. It is almost of a square Figure, for it extends itself into four Points or Promontories, which look to the four Parts of the World. That of Cape Pera to the East, that of Grosset to the West, Saliñas to the South, and that of Formentor to the North.

As to the general Dimension, the Circumference of the whole Island is 143 Miles.

This Island is divided into two Parts; the one consists in Mountains and rising Grounds, which look towards the North and West. Some of them are of an extraordinary Height, as Puig the Greater, and Galatzó, from which they say you may see Catalonia; which is distant from it about 160 Miles. The Fertility of these Places is so great, particularly in Oyl, that in the Year 1624 there were gathered 20 Millions, 14,640 Quartans.*

The other Part consists in Plain-Ground, Fields, Vineyards, Vallies and Meadows, Both
Both are fill'd with Cities, Towns, Villages and Farms. The whole Island is surrounded with strong Towers, where they post Watches, to give notice every Night by Fires, if there appear any Enemies upon the Coast. It has many capacious and well shelter'd Harbours; besides other Bays and Creeks.

The Air is very healthful and temperate; so that Summer does not scorch us with Heat, nor the Winter molest us with Cold.

The Ground, for the most part, abounds in a Produce of all kinds, not only in the Vallies, but also in the mountainous Places. In case of a Drought, the Inhabitants are obliged to import Corn from foreign Countries. Pliny prais'd the Corn of Majorca for being very weighty, and consequently yielding much Bread. And it is a thing very singular, that in the Mountains, whatever kind of Corn is sown, it grows better than elsewhere, and even converts it self into fine Wheat. Of Pulse, Herbs, Roots, Fruits, Saffron, and other Commodities of that sort, there is great Plenty. There are delicious Wines of all sorts; and the Romans always held them in the highest Esteem.

There is Plenty, of Great and Small Cattel, who yield to the Inhabitants great Quantities of Cheese: Of their Wool also they make Quilts and Serges, which are exported to several Parts of Europe.

The Sea, which invirons and washes the Island on all sides, affords a great Quantity of excellent Fish.
Nor is there wanting any sort of Game, as Hares, Rabbits, and Deer. There is also great Store of good Fowl. *Pliny* makes mention of a sort of Birds, which are said to be peculiar to this Island, which he calls *Phalacrocorax*, which are a kind of Hawks, and tho' Carnivorous are good to eat.

This Countrey does not produce Wild-Beasts, such as Lions, Wolves, Foxes and Boars; but it is infested with some other no less noxious Creatures.

There are here many good Horses, as well for Running, as for Coaches and Show.

There are also Hounds, and other fierce and stout Dogs, which they call Help-Dogs; some of them are great Mastiffs, which the Robbers carry along with them for their Defence.

But the greatest Riches and Wealth of this Island, is from the Olives; which yield an extraordinary Quantity of Oyl. It is very remarkable to see not only the Vallies and Low-Lands, but also the rising Grounds and high Hills planted with Green Olives, whose Tops, in the time of Harvest, are by their Weight bent to the very Ground. This Oyl is carried to *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, *Flanders* and *England*, in almost an infinite Quantity; from whence, in exchange, many rich Commodities, and a great deal of Gold and Silver, are return'd. And it is certain, that if the Scarcity of Corn did not oblige them sometimes to send Money out of the Countrey, this Kingdom would be one of the richest in Europe. We...
read, that in Ages past there were no Olives in
the Island; and that the Inhabitants only made
Oyl of the Lentisk Tree. Diodorus relates, that
antiently the Baleares us'd to anoint them-

elves with a Liquor, which was drawn from
the Lentisk, by reason of the want of Oyl. The
Carthaginians becoming afterwards Masters of
these Islands; taught the Inhabitants the Art of
grafting the wild Olives, and to extract with
Engines or Oyl-Mills this precious Liquor;
in which Art they have so much excell'd,
that proportionably there is not drawn a grea-
ter Quantity in any part of the World.

Here are no Rivers; but the want of them is
supplied by many considerable Fountains,
and a great Plenty of Wells and Cisterns.

We don't know now a-days of any Mines of
Gold or Silver, tho' the Ancients trac'd them. Of other baser Metals there arc; but
the Art of finding them is loft.

This Kingdom has in all Ages been held in
great Value and Esteem. Strabo gives to the
two Baleares the Name of Eudæmonæ; that
is, very Fortunate or Happy; and in another
place, speaking of the Gymnasia, and Ibiça,
he calls them Axiologi, that is, worthy of Praise.

Diodorus writes, that both are very fer-
tile in Corn and Fruit; and therefore well
Peopled.

M. Manilius, a no less excellent Poet than
famous Astronomer, gives them for their Great-
ness the Appellation of the Balearick King-
dom; whom we thought fit to follow in the
Title of this Book.

Littora
Littora Sardiniae, primunque intractis in orbem
Oceani victorem Ebulum, & Balearica Regna

Livy and Pliny praise the Natives of these Islands for a warlike People; Lycophron, and other Writers of the same Rank, give them that and such like honourable Epithets. Of the Moderns, there are a great many who have writ in praise of this Island; particularly Pedro Marsilia, in his History of the Conquest of Majorca, as follows: "Of the two Baleares, the one being greater in Extent and Dominion, we call Majorca. It is provided with secure and capacious Harbours; on the East with the Port of Alcudia, to the West Palomera and Andraig, to the North Soller, and to the South these of Manacor, Porto Colom, and Porto Petro. Besides these, it is inwivet with many other Bays and Creeks, fit to receive small Vessels." To the side of Catalonia there are lofty Mountains, so extremely high, that they raise Horror and Admiration in the Sailors. To the South it is not Mountainous, but rough and wild in some parts of the rising Grounds with which it is defended. Of the sixteen Parts into which it is divided, three are in the Mountains; and at their Roots (call'd Regner) are some Settlements and Towns, situated in a healthy and pleasant Air; they are very rich in Vines, Olives and Gardens. The other thirteen Parts which are in the Plain, abound in Corn,
Corn, Barley and Pulse. The Capital is situated upon the Water, on a Plain of 10 Miles in Extent. It has a charming Prospect of the Sea, which stretches out before it 15 Miles betwixt two Capes or Points. This great Bosom or Bay is fill’d with Fish, to the great Profit and Convenience of Ships, which in Spring, as well as in Summer, have a secure Port by the City; but when there is danger of Storms, that is, in Harvest and Winter, they retire to another lying two Miles off, call’d Portupi. This Island has besides three strong Castles and Fortresses; one opposite to Catalonia, call’d Pollenca, the other looks towards Africk, and is call’d Montuiri, the third is more within the Land, and is call’d Alaron. In fine, it enjoys a temperate good Air; for in Winter it is seldom cover’d with Snow, which here serves for a Regale; and scarce ever feels any Frosts; and in the Summer the Heats are allay’d and moderated by the fresh Breezes and Sea Gales.

Francisco Ximenes, in his History of Spain, reports that a learned Man call’d Latus, being ask’d by the King Don Alonso, What Cities in Spain would afford one the Conveniences to pass Life most agreeably in? He answer’d, the Sea-Ports, and chiefly Majorca, Seville and Valencia.

Another Historian, Bernardino Gomez, honours this Island with many true and great Encomiums. There is not another Isle (says he) in the whole Mediterranean, of so small an Extent, is so well Peopled. It abounds with
with Grain, Corn, Salt, Oyl, Wine and Cheefe; with Great and Small Cattel; all sorts of Fowl, Swans and other Wate-fowl: Besides there is an infinite Number of Rabbits in its neighbouring little Island. Of tame Hogs there are such Numbers, that they are salted, and with their Head, Belly, and Feet, are exported into other Parts. We cannot omit taking notice of the odoriferous sweet Flower of the Myrtle, which this Island produces in the Woods and on the Rocks in great Plenty: The Liquor which is distill'd from it is as sweet and fragrant as the Sabaean Incense.

De Insula Baleari.

Divitias Natura parens Balearibus omnes
Contulit; & Divum munera quisque sua.
Insula divae opum; Neptuni pulcher ocellus.
Mars hic imperium possidet, atque Venus.
Palladis hic domus est; Cercisique & grata
Lyrai.
Gaudia; cum gazis, aurea Flora, tuis.
Ambit aquis Nereus promuro spumeus omnem,
Æquoreis largus divitiisque beat.
Ditiibus his, praestat cunctas Majorica tellus.
Hic mihi certa quies vivere, & opto mori.

Of the Island of Majorca.

Here bounteous Nature largely has bestow'd Riches of various Kinds; Here every God Their different Gifts in liberal Showers pour down;
And this rich Isle with ev'ry Blessing crown.
Neptune's fair Eye; the World beholds in thee
The brightest Gem that does inrich the Sea.
Here Mars and Venus both triumphant reign;
For here's the Warrior, and the amorous Swain.
Here Ceres keeps her hospitable Seat;
And welcome Bacchus makes our Joys compleat.
Here golden Flora decks the blooming Field
With beauteous Flowers, that fragrant Odours yield.
Here foaming Nereus forms a Wall around;
And here his Stores do plenteously abound.
Hail, blest Majorca, who dost far excel
All other Isles. Oh! grant that I may dwell,
Kind Heaven, here, with Peace and Quiet bleft;
And hence remove unto eternal Rest.

For all these Reasons the Moft Serene Kings of Aragon have always had a singular Value for this Island; and particularly for its Capital. The great Conqueror James, affirm'd that it was the finest and largest City he ever saw. The Moft Serene King Alphonso lays, amongst all his Kingdoms that of Majorca is very considerable, and a precious Pearl.

Now let us come to the particular Description of the Cities, Towns, and other Places of this Island.

To begin with the greatest Town, which always has been and still is the Head of this Kingdom, it bears its ancient Name Palma;
so call’d perhaps from the great Plenty of Palm-Trees, which grew here in times past.

This City is situated to the South, betwixt two Promontories or Capes, that of *Cala Fí-guera* lying to the West, and Cape *Blanc* situated to the East, distant from one another 15 Miles.

The Sea washes the Foundations of its Walls, and forms a spacious Bay, that extends it self betwixt the before-mention’d Promontories.

The Latitude of this Place is 39 D. 30 M. Longitude 16 D. 45 M.

Its longest Day is 14 Hours and 40 Minutes, and consequently its shortest 9 Hours and 20 Minutes.

It contains above 10000 Inhabitants.

The Situation is partly flat, partly rising. It has eight Gates; and in the time of the Moor’s it had ten.

As to the Fortifications; the Plan is almost an irregular Semicircle; it has ten Bastions towards the Land, each with its Curtain; that part which looks to the Sea has six Bastions all mounted with Cannon. The Circumvallation of the Countrefscarp is in Compass 3500 Italian Paces. The Wall is built of a soft sandy Stone, in which the Balls lodge themselves without doing any Prejudice to the Fabrick: And a Cannon Ball shot point blank enters only two Palms, without making any Breach. The Angle of the Bastions is obtuse. The Stone Wall is fourteen Palms thick; the Rampart of the Bastions is more than fifty Geometrical Paces. The whole Town is now forti

fied;
fied; there are some Out-works, as a, Half-
moon upon a rising Ground, a Tower on the
Mole, a Castle on an Eminence call'd Belver,
which has its Governor; there is also a Fort
in the Entrance of the Bay call'd S. Carlos,
which has its Governor.

There are laid out yearly on the Fortificati-
ons about 192 l. Sterling, which is paid out
of the Royal Patrimony.

The Town has two Majors, and two Adju-
tants. It has also two Companies of Artillery,
consisting of 100 Men each; the one call'd the
Kings, the other the Cities. There are seve-
ten Companies of Militia, two of which they
call the two hundred Musqueteers and Arque-
buseers, other two of the District; with other
thirteen, which make up the Number.

The Royal Palace where the Vice-Roy lives
is very large, with Towers and Walls after the
ancient Manner.

The Buildings are large, and of Free-Stone, and
discover some Skill in Architecture.

There is also here an Exchange, call'd the Exchange.

The Streets for the most part are broad.

There are many Squares, and particularly one we call Born, which serves for Tilts and
Tournaments, and other military Diversions,
and is equal to any in the World, as well in
Extent as in the Magnificence of its Build-
ings; which with the Balconies and Galle-
ries neatly wrought, are great Ornaments to
the Place.
The Mole is large, and fit for all sorts of Vessels.

There is an excellent Fountain near Portella, which tho' it has not above two or three Palms of Water, can provide a numerous Fleet by the continual Running of its Sources; and it's observable, that when it is drawn it is thick and salt, but after it has been at Sea about two or three Days, it grows sweet and purifies very much.

The Churches are large and well built; there are Twenty Two considerable, besides several other lesser ones, and private Chapels.

The Cathedral is second to none in Spain. It has in length 586 common Palms, and in breadth 272. It is made in three Naves, besides the Space that is taken up by the side Chapels; the two lowest are 118 Palms high, and the middle 237, and are sustain'd by seven Columns on each side, which are in diameter seven Palms and a half. To the Sight it appears impossible, that being so small, they can support so great a Fabrick. It is all of hewn Stone. The Choir is of good Architecture, and almost in the middle, with its Pulpits, Doors and Seats curiously wrought. The Great Chapel is 128 Palms long, 80 broad, and 106 in height. The high Turrets and Arches which adorn the Fabrick on the outside afford an agreeable Prospect.

This Church was founded by King James the Conqueror, who dedicated it to the blessed Virgin, under the Title of her Assumption.
In the middle of the Church, before the Steps of the Altar, lies King James II. buried here.

It has three handsome Gates; and a very high Steeple of a square Figure. Amongst the Bells, there is one of an extraordinary Bigness call’d Aloy. The Church is well lighted with large Windows, the Glass of which is painted with various Colours. The Frontispiece and the Sides are terminated with three Towers and Capitals, which are great Ornaments to it. At present they are making a great Altar for the Chapel of Corpus Christi; which, with all the other Ornaments of the Chapel, will cost near 3000 l. Sterling.

This Church has five Dignities and twenty-four Canonicats, (one of which is annex’d to the Bishoprick, and the Prebendry of the other is assign’d to the Inquisition;) an under Chaunter, four Rectors, four Hebdomadaries; two Subdeacons, a Master of Ceremonies; more than three hundred simple Benefices, and twenty Servants to attend the Priest at the Altar; a Library, many rich Ornaments, and precious Relicks; amongst which there is a piece of the Cross, each Branch of it being about a Palm in length; and three of those Thorns which pierc’d our Saviour’s Temples; there is also kept here some of the Virgin’s Milk, to which is paid an extraordinary Veneration; there is likewise preserved here a small piece of the Virgin’s Shift, which is had in singular Reverence; there is also a piece of our Saviour’s Vestment, which is very much valued.
The Revenue of the Chapter is one Year with another worth 246x l. Sterling.

In the District of this Parish are many Churches and Convents,

Other Parochial Churches are as follows;
Sancta Cruz is the second Parochial; which has also in its District eleven Churches, and a great many Convents.

St. Jago, or St. James, is a very ancient Church, as may be seen by the Frontispiece of the principal Gate. There are here thirty four Beneficiaries, with their Curate, who assist at the Celebration of Divine Service. In this Parish are seven Churches.

St. Michael was formerly a Capital Mosque, and was the first Church that was consecrated by the Bishops that came over with the Conqueror. There are twenty six Beneficiaries belonging to it, who serve it, with their Curate. In this Parish are seven Churches.

The fifth is that of St. Nicholas: But its Emoluments are so small, that it has the fourth part of the first-fruit of St. Eulalia incorporated into it. It has fifteen Beneficiaries, with their Rector; and also five Churches, and some Monasteries under it.

St. Eulalia has in its District fourteen Churches. This is next to the Cathedral in Riches and Dignity: It has sixty two Benefices. In its District are two thousand five hundred Houses, and many Convents.

Here are also several Convents with their Churches.
First, Is that of the Dominicans, which was founded by King James the Conqueror in the Year 1231. The Church was finish'd in the Year 1359, and is second to none in the Island. In it is the most devout Oratory of the Rosary, by the Image of the Virgin; and many Miracles are perform'd.

The Dominican Monks were the first who in Majorca explain'd the Holy Scriptures, and taught Philosophy and Languages, for the earlier Conversion of Infidels.

There liv'd in this Monastery a holy Child, a Novice, who paid great Devotion to an Image of the blessed Virgin that has the Infant Jesus in her Arms, and often admiring that the Babe should never eat, and the Virgin did not give him Suck, said sometimes in his Prayers, Blessed Virgin, will you let me bring something to your Child to eat? Being transported with this Devotion, in the Pulpit over-against the Image, he invited Jesus to eat; laying upon the Altar some Victuals that he had brought from the Refectory; and with much intreaty begg'd him to come down from his Mothers Arms and eat with him. Accordingly the Babe came down. The holy Novice having repeated this piece of Devotion more than once, our Lord desir'd him to dine with him on Sunday at his Father's House; and the Child answering, that he could not go from home without leave, he desir'd him to ask it; He ask'd leave of the Master of the Novices, who being inform'd of these Celestial Favours, and mov'd with a holy Confidence, said to the Child,
Child, Go, and tell the Virgin’s Son that the Novices cannot go without their Master; and that I must accompany you. The Child bringing this Answer; Christ reply’d, Tell your Master to prepare and dispose himself also for Sunday: When the Day came, both the Master and the Child dy’d.

There is a great deal of Devotion paid to this holy Babe, and God has wrought many Miracles thro’ its Intercession.

In this Monastery there are about a hundred Friars.

At the Conquest there were also some Monks of the Order of St. Francis, to whom the King made some Donations, and laid the first Stone of the Church. This Monastery has a pleasant Situation, and a fine Dormitory two hundred seventy two Feet in length. In the Cloyster are many Stones with ancient Inscriptions. It maintains about one hundred and six Monks. They teach Theology, Philosophy, and the Art of the admirable Raymond Lully.

The next is Neuftra Senora de Carmen.

This Monastery was built in the Year 1321. Its Church is handsome, and one of the largest in the City. There live here about one hundred and fifty two Friars; and they teach the liberal Arts and Theology.

The venerable Friar Axare, a Native of Valencia, founded this Monastery, as well as that of Falaniz and of Iviça. It is call’d our Lady of Itria; there are in it fifty Monks of the Order of St. Augustin.
Next to this is the Convent of Trinitarians. About two Years after the Conquest this Monastery had its beginning. Donna Constancia, Sister to King James the Conqueror, made a Donation of some Houses to them; and there came over from the Diocese of Lerida, Friar Sebastian Robes, (an Englishman and Doctor of Oxford) with five more, who took possession of those Houses in the Year 1232. In former times here was the Depository of the Money for the Redemption of Captives of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, France, and the Provinces of Holland. There live in it forty four Monks. The Church, tho' not large, is pretty; and in it there is a Chapel of singular Devotion, call'd our sorrowful Ladies. In the Year 1521 this Chapel was annex'd to St. John de Laterano at Rome, and enjoys all the Privileges of that Church: There were seven Altars built in it; and it was consecrated in the Year 1544.

The sixth is the Convent of the Mercenaries.

St. Peter Nolasco, who was here at the time of the Conquest; when going away named Friar John de la Es for Founder of this Monastery. There are in it thirty three Monks, who have the Care of redeeming of Christian Captives.

The Minims, who are Monks of the Order of St. Francis, came into Majorca in the Year 1582: And in this Convent are thirty seven Friars.
8. Jesuits. In the Year 1561 there came to the Island five Jesuits for the founding of their Colledge; being invited by the Viceroy and Magistrates. In this Colledge are forty Jesuits, who have four Schools of Grammar, two of Philosophy, and three of Theology.

There is also a Convent of Carthusians, who had a Donation made them of the Castle and its Lands in the Year 1399. This Monastery had its beginning from Alms. It is rich and large, and one of the best and most agreeable Houses in the Kingdom. There are in it fourteen Monks. Since 1339, the Year of its Foundation, it has had but thirty six Priors; and the professed Brothers have not as yet exceeded one hundred.

The Order of St. Bernard have also here a Convent, which has the first place of all that are in this Countrey; being a Royal Foundation; and has its Abbot, who carries a Crosier, and wears a Mitre:

Besides these are seven Nunneries.

The most ancient Nunnery of the whole Kingdom is that of St. Margaret. It was erected immediately after the Conquest; and is large and pleasant, and abounds in Water. There live in it sixty five Nuns, under the Rules of St. Austin; some of them are young Women of good Families; they wear black Veils. There are two valuable Figures in the Church; one is a Picture of the most holy Face of Jesus, commonly call'd the Sancta Veronica; the other is a prodigious Figure of our Saviour, which was found by a Miracle.
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The second Convent of Nuns is call'd that of the Conception.

Its first Foundation was in Pattiensa in the Year 1371; in 1564 it was translated to the City, where it now is; and has in it sixty Nuns.

The third is that of St. Clara. It was founded about the Year 1256. There are in it about seventy seven Nuns, under the Rules of St. Francis.

The fourth is that of Olivera, which was brought into the City about the Year 1559; and has in it fifty four Nuns, who are under the same Rules as the former.

The fifth is that of St. Germaino, which was founded 1485; and has in it seventy six Nuns.

The sixth Convent of Nuns is that of St. Magdalene, which was founded in the Year 1330: In it there live forty four Nuns.

The seventh Nunnery is call'd of Mercy; and was instituted by the Jesuits, as a House of Retirement for Women that have repeated their loose Lives; and was call'd St. Catherine of Sienna. It was founded in the Year 1565. There are in it thirty four Nuns, who profess the Rule of St. Austin.

The next is call'd St. Theresia; whose Church was built and consecrated in the Year 1614; and the first that was dedicated to this Saint in all Christendom. They are barefooted Carmelites; and in number twenty four.

There are also four Houses of Retirement.

First, The House of Education, call'd so be...
cause the Design of this House is to educate Girls of good Families in the fear of God: They live retir'd here till they are taken out by their Parents to be married.

The second is that of Piety or Compassion. This House was built in the Year 1592; being founded by the Jesuits, as a Place of Retirement for Women that are willing to forfake their Sins and repent. They live in great Abstinence and Retirement.

The House for three Female Orphans was founded in 1629: They are from seven to twelve Years of Age; at twelve they are taken out to be married, to serve, or to be Nuns.

There is also one for four Male Orphans.

Above the Gate of the Church is an Image of the Virgin, which was insulted once by a profane Heretick in the following Manner: As he was playing at Bowls in the Street he happen'd to lose, upon which he blasphemed in such a scandalous Manner, that the Catholicks at the Church Door could not forbear rebuking him: He being provok'd at their Reproof us'd some infamous Expressions against the Virgin, and flung the Bowl that he had been playing with at the holy Figure, which immediately shed Drops of Blood at the part where it was struck; he fled, and got aboard his Ship; but at that instant there fell a Thunder-bolt from Heaven upon the Vessel, and in a trice there was neither seen Ship, Man, nor any thing belonging to them. At present is preserv'd a Stone at the Threshold of the Gate, which is stain'd with that miraculous Blood.
There are also here seven Hospitals.

The first is that of St. Catharina; which was founded for poor old Men in the Year 1345. They serve to carry the Bodies of the Dead to their Graves: There are eighteen of them.

In the Year 1456 there were some Hospitals united, which made that which is now call'd the General. It has its Prior, and another Priest. It subsists partly by the proper Rents of the House, and partly by the common Alms.

The third is call'd Hospitalet; and was founded in 1501 for infirm Priests.

The fourth is that of St. Anthony, which was founded in 1230; they cure Sores occasioned by burning.

The fifth and sixth are the Hospitals of Piety, and Female Orphans; of which we have spoke before.

The seventh Hospital is for leprous Persons, and is without the Walls of the City.

Let us now leave the City to view a charming Plain, adorn'd with Gardens, Vineyards, and Fields, (abounding in all sorts of Fruit, Corn and Grain,) and many pleasant Countrey Seats.

About four Miles distant from the City, there is a Fountain so copious, that it is not only sufficient to serve the City, and the adjacent Countrey, but also for the watering of many Fields of its District; the Water comes to the Town by a large Aqueduct: There are two other Fountains besides this, of which that call'd Best is the most healthy. These Fountains also serve for the
Corn-Mills, with which the City is well provided, as well as with Wind-Mills.

To the West there is the Castle of Beiver, built upon a small Eminence about two Miles from the Town: It is large, and fortified after the ancient Manner: Its Governor is paid by the King: In former Times it was the Residence of the Kings; and was built by King James II.

Portopi.

A little farther towards the South West, you see the Port of Portopi, with its Fort after the modern Manner, and two Towers; one of which has a Lantern to direct the Ships as they come in sight. The other, call'd Pelayres, is the Purgatory of Strangers when they are suspected to have the Plague; for here they are strictly shut up for the space of forty Days, according as the Morbers and Jurats think fit; and when this Quarantain is over they have access into the Island.

There are in the District of this City some Villages, which because they have a Church with its Cure, we call Countrey Parishes: There are also Churches of Friars, as the Minims, Augustins, &c.

To give an account of the other Parts of the Island, we must go towards the East; and first, on the Shoar we meet with some Creeks, the Point of Rabasa, and the Rock of Galeta, before we arrive at Povet.

The first Town which we discover on this Coast is call'd Lluch Major, distant from the Capital about twelve Miles: It contains above five hundred Houses: Its District abounds with Great and Small Castel, Wheat, Herbs, Roots, Honey
Honey and Saffron: There is a Fair kept here every Year on St. Michael's Day. Besides the Parish Church, there is a Monastery of Franciscans. In its Neighbourhood there being no Springs, they are obliged to make use of Cisterns and a Fountain, whose Waters are brought by an Aqueduct from Ferruchallas, (a Place not far from Algoyda) into the middle of the Town.

But now to return and travel along the South Shoar: It begins by a Bay call'd Povet, where the City keeps two Men for Guard: Next to this is Cape Falco, and the Bays of Moscus and St. Anton; and then Cape Indeocet, where there is a Watch-Tower paid by the City: Next to these we meet with Cape Regana; and a little farther Cape Blanco, near which there is a Watch-Tower, which is paid by the Government of the Island: This Watch observes the Fires of Estellelta, and gives notice of them to the Guard of the little Islands; from whence they discover the Fires of Castel-Cabrera and Salinas.

Not far from this is the Creek of Bertran, very narrow, and one hundred and fifty Paces long. Adjoyning to this is another call'd Calape, where there is room for ten Gallies to ride at Anchor; it is four hundred Paces in length; and is inviron'd with such high Rocks and Precipices that it is impossible to land here: Near this there is a Baranco, which discharges itself into this Creek; and also a Well of good Water, formerly call'd Subega, but now Calapi.

Baranco.

\* A deep Place or Slough, where the Ground is broke up, fit to contain Water.
Estellella. Nor far from hence is the Tower of Estellella, where there are two Sentinels kept by the Government: From this Tower they discover the Alarm-Fires of Porto del Campos, which gives notice to him of Caboblanco; it also defends the other neighbouring Bays, as that of Pallas, Coralhieu and Enderoçet; for the greater Security of these Places every Night a Horse-man rides along the Coast. This Shore is terminated by Estanol.

Distant from the City about twelve Miles to the South East, there is a Mountain call’d Randa; which is one of the most famous Mountains in Europe, by reason of the many miraculous Events which happen’d here to that great and illustrious Doctor, and glorious Martyr, Raymond Lully, a new Solomon, the Glory and Light of the Balearick Kingdom: It has its Name from a little Place at its bottom, call’d Arienda, which in Arabick signifies Laurel: On its highest Top, call’d Puig de Randa, there is a Church and House of our Lady of Cura, under the Protection of the * Jurats of the City, where they have a Grammar-School: It is a Place of singular Devotion, and much frequented. On the first Sunday after Easter there us’d formerly to go to this Chapel two Canons, accompany’d with two Jurats, and a great Multitude of People, to bless the Fruits of the Ground; but now, by reason of the badness of the Road, this Custom is abolish’d; for the Bishop makes a solemn Benediction from a Rampart which looks to the East, in the Presence of all the People.

Upon
Upon the same Top, about six hundred Paces off, is a Chapel built of Stone upon a very high Rock, dedicated to St. Honorat; thither some People retire to live in solitude; from this is a fine Prospect on all sides. A little way below this Hill is the Chapel of our Lady of Gratia, a Place of extraordinary Devotion. The whole Mountain is surrounded with fruitful and agreeable Farms; and at the foot of it, there runs a clear Fountain. We may justly call this sacred Mountain the Sinai, where was reveal’d to our prophetick Moses the most secret Treasures of divine Wisdom; as is plainly seen by the Lentisk-Tree that is near this place, on which are cut Characters in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Arabick. We shall end this Description by some Verses, which a Majorcan Muse sung in praise of this Mountain.

Mons Randa.
Randa, tenens Regni centrum Balearis, ab alto
Æquor & ingentes undique monstrat agros.
Panditur ad Phoebi radios, umbracula passim,
Prospectus varios, concava Saxa parant.
Elevat ingenium, curas expektorat omnes;
Totaque vivaci robore membra novat.
Hic bibit infusum Raymundus dogma supernæ;
Hic quoque mirandum condidit Artis opus.
Angelus hic illi visitus Pastoris amisit;
Præbuit & meritis oscula multa libris.
Dixit eos vario passus multa sub hoste;
Sed fore pro Sanèta fortia tela fide.
Tunc erexit Sacrum collus trans colla cacumen.
Plena venustatis, Gratia nomen babet.

Hinc
Hinc manare potest Doctrinæ splendor in or-beam;
Hinc sibi perniciem Seła maligna timet.

Algayda. Two Miles from Randa stands the Town of
Algayda; which in Quality and Number of In-
habitants is much the same with the Town of
Lluch Major we mentioned before. Within its
District are some Villages, or Countrey-Houses,
with its Suffragan Churches, a Castellity, Pina
and Randa.

Mont-uyri. A little way toward the East lies Montuyri,
one of the most ancient Colonies of the Island.
When the Moors liv’d here it was call’d Mont-
tueri, or Santueri, and Mount Catano: It is
built upon a Plain. The Soil is very fruitful,
and particularly in Wheat. It has a Suffragan
Church, call’d the Puig of St. Michael, built
on a very high strong Place, from whence you
see a great part of the Island.

Porreras. Going a little farther East you discover Porr-
eras, a Town somewhat larger than the last;
and on a Mountain about a Mile and a half
distant there is a Church which belongs to it,
call’d Montesión, with its House and Grammar-
School. This Place is fertile in Corn, Herbs,
Roots and Wine.

Montesión. Approaching nearer to the Coast you meet
with the Town of Campos; which contains a-
bout four hundred Houses: Its Precinct abounds
with Cattel and Corn. Besides the Parish Church,
there is here a Monastery of Minims.

Campos. Almost close to the Sea is the Village of Pal-
mer; this Name has given occasion to some to
think
think that here was the ancient *Palma Colonia* of the Romans: In this District there is a Fountain of Luke-warm Water, celebrated for being so beneficial to the Health, that it is call'd *La Fuente Santa*, the healthful Fountain.

But now being come to the Sea Coast, we shall proceed to describe the Ports, and Bays or Creeks in their Order.

Passing the *Estanot* is the Coast of *Rabita*, Coast of *Rabita*, which is a large sandy Place; and on this account and its being much expos'd to the South Wind it is subject to Storms. It is defended by a Tower, whose Guards are paid by the Government.

Next comes *Cape de Covetas*, and a Creek call'd the *Gavina*; and a place where they load Salt.

Soon after you discover the Port de *Campos*; Port de *Campos*, a Harbour which is well land-lock'd, and looks to the South-West. Near the Entrance on the left hand is a Tower, with its Guards paid by the Kingdom; from hence notice is given to that of the *Salinas*, *Estelleta*, and the Castle of the Island Cabrera.

Next we fall in with the Promontory of the *Cape de Salinas*, so call'd from the Salt Ponds which are there: There is also a Tower here for the Defence of this Place.

Over against this Cape lies the small Island of *Island Cabrer* Cabrera, so call'd from the great Number of Goats which feed there. It is separated from the great Island by a Gulph twelve Miles over, which is expos'd to many Dangers, both from Storms and Turkish Pirates. It is six Miles in *Extent*, length,
length, and in compass fourteen. The Ground is mountainous and rocky. At present it is neither inhabited nor cultivated. There still remain some Marks of an ancient Town, as the Foundations of Walls, Wheels with Buckets for drawing of Water, &c. It has some convenient Harbours and Creeks for Vessels. The largest is capable of receiving a good Fleet; it is secure almost from all the Winds, and lies open towards Majorca, which being so near serves it for a Covert; it is about two thousand Yards long: For the Defence of the Town and of the whole Island there is a Fort, which is maintain’d by the magnificent jurats of this Kingdom, who appoint the Governor. The Garrison is compos’d of the Seditious, and other Malefactors of the Island of Majorca; who are banish’d thither for their Crimes.

Garrick. Hard by this Harbour there is another call’d Gandulf, where one hundred Ships may ride at Anchor at once.

Port Gandulf. Then follows the Cape de Morobati.

Cape de Morobati. Passing a small Island or Rock you fall in with the Eastern Cape; nigh to which is the Port de Olla, a capacious Harbour and well shelter’d.

Port de Olla. There are other two Creeks, call’d Borri.

Borri. Lower is the Isle of Bedes.

Island de Bedes. On the South side is the Bay of Codolar, and the Imperial Island. Towards the South-West are some Rocks call’d Estells, and the Port of Anciola, where is a very good Fountain: About two Miles distant is the Bay of the Galliots, where twenty Gallies may ride at Anchor.

Imperial Island. This
This Island of Cabrera is of great Importance, and therefore we find that in former Ages it was so well peopled, that it had its own Bishop. In it is dug up a sort of Marble.

But to return to Majorca, and begin with Cape de Salinas, from when we parted, we meet with some Creeks of small Consequence, as Marmols, Salmunia, Llombats and Santani.

The Town of Santani is not far off; it abounds with Corn and Cattel; it is wall’d after the ancient Manner, but is now ruinous. In its District there is good Stone, of which is built the Exchange of the City, and the new Castle of Naples.

Passing the Creek of Figuera and its Watch-Tower, and that of Monte-Dragon, you fall into a very considerable Harbour, call’d Porto-Petro; it is large and very safe: Formerly it was lock’d up with a great Chain, of which we still see the Remains.

There is a Fort built for the Defence of all this Coast, whose Governor is paid by the King, and the Guards by the Kingdom.

Near to this Harbour are two Springs. The Coast of the Town of Falanix begins at Cala Longa, which stretches out towards the East: Adjoining to it are Cala Mitjana, Cala Nau, and a small Harbour call’d Portichol: Next is Porto Colom, which, tho’ large, is only deep enough for Boats with Oars. As you enter this Port, you see a Tower with two Sentinels. This Coast being very plain and well shelter’d, is free from the Incursions of the Pirates.
Almost four Miles from the Sea is the Town of Falanix: It contains six hundred Inhabitants, and has plenty of all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Corn, Wine and Cattel. Besides the Parish Church there is a Monastery of Augustins.

About two Miles distant from this Town towards the Shoar, is a very strong Castle built upon a Mountain; it is all cut out of a Rock, and is reckon'd impregnable; and has a Governor sent by the King. It was formerly call'd Castle Santuiri; and you still see some Remains and Marks of those Times, when this Island was under the Tyranny of the Mahometans.

On another Hill there is a magnificent Church, dedicated to our Lady of St. Salvador; a Place of extraordinary Resort and Devotion.

About seven Miles East from Falanix lies the Town of Manacor; which contains one thousand Inhabitants. Besides the Parish Church there is a Monastery of Dominicans, which has a very fine new Church. Here is also to be seen a Palace, where in ancient Times the Kings of Majorca had their Residence. The District of this City is very fertile.

Not far from this Place on the Shoar is the famous Cavè Déllass Perdines, where some prompted by Avarice, and others from Curiosity, have lost their time in digging for Money.

About four Miles distant towards the Sea, is the Village of St. Lorenzo Descaradaçar, with a Church Suffragan to Manacor.

Farther up the Land lies Petra, of a fruitful Soil, particularly in Corn.
Close by this Town they are building another, with the Title of Villa Franca de S. Martin, which belongs to the District of a large Farm of the same Name. About 64 Miles North-West from Petra, is the Town of St. Juan de Sineu; it lies almost in the Centre of the Island, about sixteen Miles distant from the Capital. It is very ancient; and, as we said before, a Colony of the Romans. In former times the Kings of Majorca kept their Court here: As an Evidence of this, there remains to this Day a magnificent Palace, which is now converted into a Nunnery, dedicated to the immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin. This Town has always been esteem'd Considerable, tho' it contains not above 600 Inhabitants at present. Its Revenue consists in Corn, Pulse and Wine. In its District is a small Place call'd Manresa, (perhaps because its Founders were from Manresa in Catalonia) with a Monastery of the Dominicans; the Church is dedicated to our Lady of Loretto.

Now we return to the Coast; and beginning where we left off, we pass by Porto Colom, and its little Watch-Tower; and then meet with some inconsiderable Creeks as Cala Murada, Cala Magranar, Estannol, Cala de Manacor, with its Watch-Tower, near to which is the Dragon's Cave, (Cueva del Drac) and a Dragon's little farther is another Creek call'd Estanny de Cave. Here we meet with the Cape or Point del Brot. Here we meet with the Coast of the Town of Aita. Then passing the Coast of St. George, and Cala den Roger, comes the Point of Ligail.
brell, and the Port of Canna Miel, which
looks E. S. E. This Name was given it, upon
account of the Sugar-Canes which formerly
grew here; where is now a Tower of the same
Name. It is provided with plenty of good Wa-
ter. In a close thick Wood near to it the Pi-
rates find a secure Shelter.

Betwixt this Place and the Point of Masfor,
there is a very large and wonderful Cave, call'd
the Hermit's Cave, (Cueva de la Hermita;) in
it you see hanging from the Roof various
Figures, as of Organs, Beds, Pulpits, Cano-
pies, &c. there are also others rising out of the
Ground, as Columns, Pyramids, &c. with tops
terminating in different manners; they are
form'd by the Water which continually drops
here, and being converted into hard Icicles, form
these and a thousand other curious Figures; as
also some Streams of clear running Water, and
others thick and dirty; and are indeed rare and
surprising Lusus Naturae.

Passing the Hill of Masfor with its Tower,
you meet with other Creeks of little Conse-
quence. Cala Pereto, Proensals, Pedrera,
Hieronny, La Punta Grossa, and the Fuen-
tes; and lastly you come to the other principal
Promontory Cape de Pera; and near to it is a
small wall'd Town containing near 150 Inhabi-
tants, with a strong Castle, which has a Go-
vernour sent by the King.

Arta.

About four Miles from this Point within the
County, is the Town of Arta, a mountain-
ous Place, but well stock'd with all Necessaries
of Life. It has about 500 Inhabitants. Besides the
Great
Great Church, there is also here a Monastery of Franciscans.

Returning to the Shore, and passing the Cape de Pera, you find a Watch-Tower, and then some Creeks, till you fall in with the Promontory of Ferruig, where there is also a Watch-Tower. C. de Ferruig.

Afterwards you discover a large Coast call’d the Estanny del Bisbel. About four Miles up in the Countrey lies the Town of St. Margarita, which has about 400 Houses: Its Territory abounds in Corn and Wine. About two Miles to the South it has a Suffragan Village; which ever since the time of the Moors is call’d Maria.

Muro, which lies North from St. Margarita, contains about 580 Inhabitants. In former times it was the Residence of the Counts of Ampurias; as is to be seen by a Palace which stands here at this time. The Suffragan Villages of Muro, are Castellubi of about 50 Houses; Benifallet, and other Villages of no great Consequence. The chief Produce of this Territory is Wine and Corn.

Northwards lies Pobla, abounding in great and small Cattle: About two Miles distant it has a Church, to which is paid a particular Devotion; it is call’d Crestaig.

Passing now along the Coast of the City of Alcudia, the first thing that presents itself is a Pond of Water, or great Lake, to the South, which to this Day preserves its Arabick Name of Albufera, i.e. a little Sea: There is in it plenty of very good Fish; as also on its Banks a great variety of Birds, Swans, Ducks, and other Water-
Water-fowl, which build here their Nests amongst the green Flags and Reeds, rendering this Place very pleasant: It is 12000 Paces in Compass.

Nigh to Albufera the Sea makes a Bay call'd Grau Major; from which by a narrow Channel it mixes with this Lake. Going along the Shore towards the North, you meet with the Port of the City of Alcudia, and the Alcanada, which is a Rock or small Island; la Cala Boscana; the Cap de Minorca; and lastly, the Punto del Pinar, a Place expos'd to the Attacks of the Moors, by reason of the hidden Creeks near to it. The Soil is very fruitful, particularly in Wine.

Alcudia having the Privilege and Name of a City, deserves the second Place in this Island. When the Kingdom was retaken from the Moors it was but a Village, but in process of time it came to be joyn'd with the Parish of Guinent, and to make a new Town by the Name of Alcudia; which is an Arabick Word, and signifies a little Hill. It is situated to the East, close by the Sea over against Minorca, betwixt the two Ports call'd the Greater and the Lesser.

The Town is not very large, but well defended by high Walls, Ditches and Forts, and mounted with good Guns. Upon account of its singular Fidelity in the time of a popular Turmoil in the Year 1521, the Emperor Charles V. honour'd it with the Privileges of a City, and a general Exemption from all Impositions. Besides the Parish Church there is a Monastery of Franciscans.
Somewhat farther in the Land is the Town of Campanet, a small place with its two suffragans, Buger and Ullaro; where besides Oyl and Corn, they gather a great Quantity of Carobs.*

North from Alcudia about four Miles, stands the famous ancient Pollentia, some will have it first to have stood in a place nigh the City of Alcudia, where is now the Church of St. Anne; their Opinion is founded upon the many Medals, and Marble Statues, which have been found there, and amongst others, one of the famous Captain Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS BALAEARICUS. More of such remains of Antiquity are found here daily. Others perhaps with better Reason believe that the ancient Pollentia stood at a place within the Bounds of this Town, called La Colonia, from its having been formerly a Colony of the Romans: It retains the Name to this Day. To confirm this Opinion, there are some ancient Monuments, and particularly the Ruins of a large Aqueduct, which Conveys the Water from Ternellas, to Pollentia. But be that as it will, it still preserves the ancient Name, and a Shadow of its former Greatness, tho' with the inferior Title of a Town, which contains about 700 Inhabitants. It has several Churches, and a Monastery of Dominicans: The Knights of S. John have the Power and Jurisdiction of this Town, as being Successors to the Templars; they Name a Priest for their Prior in the Parish Church, to whose Care the Administration of the Church is
is committed. Over against the Town there is a very high Mountain, where was formerly a Nunnery. The Produce of this Place is Corn, Oyl, and Wine, and particularly a kind of white Wine called Montona, extremely pleasant and good against the Gravel. In the district of this Town there are several Fountains, but particularly two very Remarkable. The one is called Fartarig, and the other Malano. It is observable, that in Winter, when other Springs overflow by Reason of the great Rains and Showers, these are quite dry; and in the middle of Summer, there runs a very large Stream. Pollentia has on its Shoar a spacious safe Harbour, close by it is the Point of Albaleux, with a Watch-Tower; and then the Island of Formentor, Cala Murta, Cala Gonjalvo, and the Great Promontory or Cap de Formentor.

Coasting from this Cape towards the North, you meet with Cala Figuera, a small Island called del Colomer, and Cala Boquer, and Cala de S. Vincente with its Tower. Near to it is a great Castle opposite to Pollença, which by the Nature and Situation of the Place is impregnable; it is commanded by a Governor sent by the King. On the same Coast are La punta de la sal, the Watch-Tower of Becar, and Las Calas de Castellas, and others of lesser Note, till you arrive at the famous Port of Calobra.

Now we are come over against the most Devout House of our Lady of Lluch; it is distant from the Capital, about 20 Miles, and from
from the Sea Coast four. The Church is beautiful, and much resorted to, by Reason of the universal Devotion which is pay'd to the sacred Image that is to be seen here. In fine, this most holy Place is the Loretto, or the Monserrat of this whole Kingdom. We enter this Sanctuary by a very rugged steep Ascent, which seems rather to be a horrid Precipice, than a Path trod by Men. All the Neighbourhood is invironed with high Hills, and inaccessible Rocks, on the Skirts of which are stretched Fruitful and Pleasant Plains, That of Almendurix had anciently its Town, as is to be seen by the Ruins still there. It is six Miles long, and two in Diameter. Within this Valley is the Farm of Cuber. Both Places are surrounded with Rocks, and high Mountains. The Soil is fertile in Corn. Not far from this Valley there is another called Turixant, which Borders with that lofty Mountain called by Marineros de la Calobra, or Torella. This whole district of Scorca is watered with delightful Springs.

But now to return to the Shoar; the first thing remarkable is, the Port de la Calobra, the most considerable Harbour of all this Coast, as well from its safety for Shipping, as for its pleasant Situation, and plenty of Water.

All this Quarter till you come to the Sea, is invironed with high Rocks, covered with Green-Trees, as Laurels, Willows, White and Black Poplars, wild Olives, &c. which being intermixed with the fruitful and pleasant Vines render this Place very Charming; to add to the
the Pleasure of it, there Runs here a Stream of clear Water, called the Barranco or Torrent del Papels, which gently Discharges itself into the Sea. At the entry of the Port there are two Towers.

Then follow the Cala de Tugent with its Tower, the Hills of la Mola and Forat, the Cala Roja, the Cape della Seca, which Marks out the Limits betwixt the Town of Soller and the Coast of Escorca.

From Lluch let us pass to Selva, which is now a Town with some Villages and Country Farms belonging to it; their Produce is chiefly Oyl.

Upon the Road from la Selva, to the Capital, you find Inca, a Town not far from the Mountains, and very considerable. It lies from Palma about Sixteen Miles. Some are of Opinion, that it was built first by the Romans in a Field, called de la Oca, where are two Fountains, near to one of which is an ancient Marble with this Inscription, S'ULPITIA, GALENI.VIXIT.ANNIS. XXV. MEN-SIBUS. VI. In process of time, its Situation was changed to that place where it now stands. Next to Palma it is the largest Town in the Island, and is inhabited by above 1000 Souls. Besides the Parish-Church, there are three Convents, and other good Buildings. Without the Town, there is a Hill where are taught the first Rudiments of Learning. The district is not of great extent, but by the Labour and Industry of its Inhabitants is made very
very fertile in Wine, Corn, Oyl, Saffron, and other Fruits.

Travelling on the same Road you meet with the Town of Bini-salem; it is an Arabick or Hebrew Word, signifying the House of Salem, or Inn of Peace; it contains about 400 Inhabitants. About two Miles distance is a Farm which belongs to it called Loseta, with a Church dedicated to the Queen of Angels; it is frequented with particular Devotion.

A little out of the way from the Foot of the Mountains, towards the Plain to the East of Bini-salem, lies Cencellas, a Town which contains about 150 Souls. The first who peopled this place were from the Campo de Terragona, where there is an old building of this Name.

About twelve Miles Westward, there is the Countrey Parish of S. Maria, consisting of some Farms; it has for its Suffragan, S. Eugenia, a little place with about 80 Houses.

Hitherto we have been detained in the Mountainous Parts; let us once more gain their Tops, and begin with the Town of Alaro, which abounds in Oyl, and Fruits, and is well watered by several Fountains. In its district is a famous Castle of the same Name; it is built of hewn Stone, or rather is a high Rock form'd by Nature for the Defence of the Island: The Situation of it is so wonderful, that a single Man may defend it against an Army. Within it are some Woods of Holm-Oaks, and Cisterns of Water, and room enough
enough to contain in times of need all the women and others who can't be of use in defending the Place. There is also a Chapel dedicated to the Mother of God, of Refugio. From this high Castle you almost discover the whole Island: It has a Governor sent by the King.

In the District of this Town there are two little Farms, Consell and Almadra.

In a Farm (near to Alaro) called Bunols, there is a surprizing Well, whose Mouth is level with the Ground; by which runs a Brook, which being swell'd by large Water-falls ceases to run for several Days, and then bursts out again by the same Mouth, pouring forth all the Water it before receiv'd:

Continuing our Journey amongst the rugged Rocks, we meet with the Town of Soller, whose Soil is the most fertile of the whole Island in Oyl, Fruits and Silk. There are here 600 Inhabitants; and within this Town is such plenty of Springs, that they water an infinite Number of Gardens and Orchards, which are in its Neighbourhood. The abundance of all kinds of Fruit-Trees, such as Apples, Cherries, Oranges, Walnuts, and variety of Citrons of an admirable Tast, is almost incredible. In short, we may call it the Paradise, or Tempe of this Kingdom. Its Farms are that of the Count of Ampurias, Biniera, Farnaluch, Benibaci and Castello. Soller is about twelve Miles from the Capital.

This Coast is defended by very high Rocks; it begins at the Cape de la Seca, where there is a Watch-Tower: A little farther is Cala Fer-
 vero; the Rock de Lampages, where there is a good Fountain: Here is a little Hill with its Tower, noted for the Turks landing there in the Year 1561, of whom the Inhabitants of Soller gain'd a famous Victory. Next you fall into the Port of Soller, where are two Forts, and some Towers; it is about two Miles distant from the Town. From hence you see the Cape de la Argentura, and la Cala de Alcanasa, where end the Land-Marks of this Coast.

Adjoining to the last is the Coast of Deya, a Place belonging to the Town of Valdemosa; it has its beginning in a Creek of the same Name, over against which are the Towers of Luchalcarri: This Place consists in Countrey Houses separated from one another: The many Fountains, Groves and Fruit-Trees that are here, contribute extremely to the Pleasantness of the Place. Its chief Produce is Oyl. The Church is in the middle of a Plain on the top of a small Hill.

Having pass'd la Cala de Deya, you see la Punta del Single, with its Guard; and a small Island call'd Foradada; and opposite to it there is a House of Retirement, which goes by the Name of the most Holy Trinity: It is a very delightful Place by reason of its Prospect; which extended so far, that it is said from thence you may discover Catalonia. The most serene Prince King James II. built here a College for the Franciscans, that they might teach the Arabick Tongue, in order to convert the Mahometans to the Christian Faith.

Next appears the Tower of Valdemosa with its
La Cala de Claret.

Two Watches; and la Cala de Claret, where there is a copious Fountain.

About four Miles from the Sea lies the Town of Valdemosa; it is about eight Miles distant from the Capital. It is provided with variety of early and late Fruit, besides great Plenty of Oyl and Silk. The Air is here extremely pure.

Not far off is a considerable Monastery of Carthusians. All the Vallies, Hills and Woods round about are cover'd with beautiful Groves that afford agreeable Shades, which, with the running Waters, render these Parts very fertile as well as pleasant. The most considerable Fountains are del Cayrat, de la Almangana, Lully's, and that of Porcell, which gave occasion to the following Lines.

Fons Porcelli.

Qui niveos latices Porcelli conspicis, hospes,
Ne dubita bio diram pellere, amice, sitim.
Nam gelidas avidus postquam gustaveris undis,
Haud tibi multa licet pota noebit aqua.
Castralet hic cedant fontes; geminusque liber ter
Parnassus cedat; tuis ubi una fruit.
Floridus hic late circum praecingitur bortus;
Alcinoi reperes Hesperidumque nemus.
O mibi si liceat tales haurire liquores,
Et semper placidis accubitare torris!
Ut possem tota mordaces pellere curas
Pectore, despiciens horrida bella fori:
Musrum & castis gaudere amplexibus alto;
Muneribusque frui, pulcher Apollo, tuis.

Many Springs.

Porcell's Fountain.
About six Miles from Valldemossa towards Bunnola. Palma, lies the Town of Bunnola: It has 100 Houses, besides Farms, where they gather a great Quantity of Olives. In its District there is the rich Valley de Oriente, with its Church subordinate to Bunnola. At a small Distance on a Hill call'd el Tex, you see some Remains of an ancient Palace.

Crossing again the Rocks and Mountains, we come to the Coast of Banalbufar; it begins at la Punta de Bunnola, where is a small Creek expos'd to the Pirates. Next to this is the Cape of Caval Bernat, where are two Watches paid by the Kingdom.

About 700 Paces from these Parts there is a little Village call'd Banalbufar, annex'd to the Parish of Espolles. It abounds in Fruit, and is the Magazin of Wine, of the pleasantest and finest Flavour of any in the Island. The Hills are cover'd with Myrtles, from whose Flowers drops a Water of a very sweet Smell; its Fruit is like a black Olive, and of an excellent taste. Amongst the high Hills over against this Place towards the Sea, there is a large Stream which serves to turn a Mill. Not far from thence you behold the Hill of Verger with its Tower.

Farther up in the Countrey, about four Miles from Banalbufar, is the Parish of Espolles; the Soil of which is much of the same Quality with the former. Besides a little Town with its Parish Church, there are nothing but Farms, abounding with Oyl and Fruit. In the Farm of La Granja, la Granja there flows a copious Fountain, a fine which after having run under Ground for two Miles
Miles rises up in Canet, and serves not only for the watering of the Fields and neighbouring Orchards, but also for several Mills, and at last falls into the Sea near the Capital. La Iglesietta, a small Place about four Miles distant from the City, belongs to this District.

Passing the Point of Verger the Coast of Estellencks begins; opposite to it is Cabo de Algar, which has a Spring. It is about 1000 Places from the Town, and has 20 Houses. Near to this Place is the famous Galatzo, a lofty Mountain; there is cut out of it a kind of Jasper, which is very beautiful: Towards the West on the same Hill there is another little Place call'd Superna.

The Chief of these Villages is Puigpuntent, or Perpunchent, a Countrey Parish, with its Church standing on a spacious Plain, which is surrounded with high Mountains; it lies eight Miles from Palma. All these Parts are fertile in Oyl and Fruit.

Now to come to the Town of Andraig and its Territory, and the Maritime Places.

The first thing on this Coast is la Cala Evangelica; it lies open, and is provided with a Fountain. A little way off is Gremonia, much of the same Nature with the former; then the other considerable Promontory den Grosset, below which towards la Dragonera is la Cala den Bacet, with its Watch-Tower, and the Church and Harbour of Santelm defended by a good Fort. Here is to be seen the ancient Palomera, and the little Island of Pantaleu.

The
The Island of Dragonera is distant from Majorca about 1200 Paces; it is above 1000 in Length, 900 in Breadth; and 5000 in Compass. In it upon the Hill of Popia there is a good Fort, whose Governor receives yearly from the Kingdome of Majorca about 7 l. 15 s. Sterling. A little lower towards the North there is a Spring of excellent Water. In this Isle there are three dangerous Creeks, viz. Lebex, Lla Dro and Rigau. It was formerly the ordinary Refuge of Pirates, but at present it is very well secured by its Fort and Watch-Towers. The Ground is not cultivated. There are bred here a kind of Fowl resembling Hawks, call’d Espanholles, which are very good Food. This Island has its Name either from the Figure it has of a Serpent, or from a sort of Insect that is bred in it like a Lizard, and not venomous. And it is remarkable that this Creature is bred in Dragonera and other small Islands, which are as it were contiguous to the Isle of Majorca; and yet when brought to this, they cannot live above one Day or two. There are Rocks or little Islands close to Dragonera; Smallest is Mijana is the most considerable; the rest are of small note.

Now let us return to Majorca. Having pass’d Pantaleu, you meet with the small Creek dels Cunnills, and la Punta de Galindo; Cala Blanca, Cabo del Falco, Cabo de Gozo, and la Ballestaria. Then comes the Harbouir of Andraig, which is large but open towards the West. There is a Fort in a Place call’d la Mola, that is in the Form almost of a Peninsula;
it is supply’d with Water from a large Fountain. The Town lies about two Miles distant, and contains 300 Inhabitants; they have signaliz’d themselves often in their Engagements with the Turkish Pirates. The Ground is mountainous, but fertile in Corn and Oyl; and abounds in delightful Fountains.

Passing a few Creeks you come to the Port of Andrichol; it is large, and defended by a strong Tower, and refresh’d with good Water. A little farther on the Coast of Calvia, there is another considerable Harbour call’d de Peguera, and la Cala de S. Ponça, a Name given it by the first Christians that were in this Island: It is defended by a Watch-Tower call’d Malgrat. Opposite to the Territory of this Place is la Pena Roxa, the Rock del Cavallo, and the Tower of Rafael Beig.

About six Miles up in the Countrey is the Parish of Calvia, much of the same Quality as Andraig. In its Precinct there are some Monuments of the Conquest; as the Hill call’d della Battalla, because there was fought the first Battel that King James had with the Moors. About 1000 Paces farther there stands a Stone call’d la Sagrada, because upon it there was Maf’s celebrated for some that were kill’d in the Battel, and there are still some Remains of their Sepulchres. Nigher the City is the Farm of Bendinat. The Coast is terminated by a Cape or Point call’d la Figuera, where there is a Watch-Tower. Then coasting along a spacious Bay you meet with la Cala de Portals, la Parassa, and the little Isles with their Watch-Towers;
Towers; the Point of Portopi, betwixt which and the Tower of the little Islands is Cala Major. This Creek of Portopi or Portopin is well land-lock'd and secure, as well from its Situation as for its Fort and Towers. Three Miles farther is the capital City of the Kingdom. And thus we finish the Description of the Island of Majorca.

C H A P. III.

Of the Island of Minorca.

O'the East of Majorca about 30 Miles distant from Cape de la Pera, lies the Island of Minorca. The Land is partly plain and partly mountainous; tho' its Hills are neither so high nor so fruitful as those of the other Island; yet it wants none of the Necessaries of Life. There are here both great and small Cattel; from which they make Butter and very good Cheese. Its being expos'd to the excessive Colds of the North, is the reason that it is destitute of Oyl. The Climate, Language, Manners, and every thing else are the same with those of the greater Island; with this difference, that it is neither so rich nor so populous.

Here is one of the largest Harbours in the World; and tho' in the Entrance there are some Rocks, in other respects it is very safe, and well land-lock'd; according to the Proverb, E *
verb, That the greatest Security for Ships in the Mediterranean Sea, are June, July, August, and the Port of Mahon. It had this Name from the famous Carthaginian General Magon. This Harbour enters within the Land about four Miles; in it there are some Rocks or small Isles. In the King's Island there flows a fine Fountain, ever since Alphonso King of Arragon was here; the Occasion was held miraculous, as shall be seen in its proper place.

On the left hand of this Port as you enter, stands the famous Castle of St. Philip; a Fortress impregnable as well from its Situation, as for the Quantity of Ammunition, Number of Cannon, and other warlike Stores, with which it is provided. The Governor is appointed by the King.

Near the Head of this Harbour lies the Town, from which it has its Name, and was an ancient Colony of the Carthaginians.

The capital City of the Island is Ciudadella, which contains about 600 Houses. It is fortified with strong Walls and Ramparts. There are here some very good Buildings. The Governor resides in it *, (as also his † Assessor and Advocate Fiscal,) whose Tribunal is subordinate in Appeal to the King's Court in Majorca. There live here some Knights and Persons of Quality, besides the common People.

In spiritual Affairs it is govern'd by the Provost, appointed by the Bishop of Majorca. There are some Convents in it. The great Church has its Prebend, styl'd Preposito, or Probofe, who wears the Robes and Habit of
of a Canon. In former times it had a Bishop of its own.

The other Towns of this Island are Allayor Allayor, and el Marçadal Mercadal. There are besides a great many Farms and Country Houses.

Almost in the Centre of this Isle there stands a very high Mountain, call'd the Mountain of Toro, or of the Bull, where the Augustins have a Monastery and a Church, with the Title of our Lady of Toro.

About two Leagues from Ciudadella there is a Castle seat'd on a Rock, call'd S. Agatha; St. Aga-
it has stood since the Mahometans posses'd this Island; there are here the Ruins of some Ancient Buildings. This Island in former times was much more populous, and had a more extensive Trade than it has at present; and was also more renown'd; as will be shewn in this History.

We have told before that there was a City Jana. here call'd Jana, from Janus, which some take for the Name of the Patriarch Noah; deriving this Word from the Chaldee, or Armenian Jain, which signifies Wine; this Restorer of the World having given the first beginning to the Vine.
Of the Islands of Yviça and Formentera.

Yviça is distant from the Continent near 60 Miles, and almost as much from Majorca. Its Figure is almost equilateral. To the South-West it stretches itself out a little more with a Point; close to which there are three small Islands call’d las Puertas, opposite to Formentera. The principal Town of this Island, in largeness and Number of Inhabitants, is much inferior to what it was in the time of the Carthaginians and Romans. It is fortified after the modern manner. There is a Governor presides here with his Assessor; but subordinate to the Viceroy of Majorca. In Spirituals it is subject to the Archbishop of Terragona; tho’ in ancient Times it had its own Bishop.

The Soil is fertile; but there is wanting to improve it the Industry and Labour of the Inhabitants, who being covetous of the Profits of the Salt, which is equally distributed among them, neglect to cultivate the Fields. There are many thick Woods of Pines and other wild Trees. According to Pliny, the Figs of this Island were in great Esteem amongst the Romans.

The only Riches and Revenue is Salt; it is made in large Ponds of fresh Water, mix’d with that of the Sea, which thickening in time turns very white, and is in so great plenty, that this Place
Place alone provides Spain, Italy, France, England, the Low Countries, and other Parts of Europe; from whence an infinite Number of Ships come hither to load. There are many hundreds of Men at work in the Salt-ponds; the general Gathering and Distribution of it is in the Month of August.

The whole Island almost is mountainous. It has some good Harbours and Creeks, tho' there are not wanting some dangerous Shoals, and Sand-banks.

To the East betwixt the Pond and the Port of Formentera, lies the small Islands of Negra, and de los Aborados; opposite to del Cargador, is la Espoja; at the Hermitage and Tower of St. George, is that de los Ratones; and two call'd de los Poros, del Escollo Negro, Bicote; Farther in are the Islands de los Dados, Escollo Dorado; those of Botafogo, dellos Conejos, and the Rocks of Lidon. At the Cala Longa is the Isle of Cape Librel; and before S. Eulalia is that of Punto del Arabi. Besides these are the Isles of Canar, and Tago Mago. Opposite to the Continent are the two Isles de las Hormugas; near the Hermitage of St. Michael the Port of Balançat gives its Name to a neighbouring small Island. Westward there lie four more call'd las Bladas, and Conejera, el Borch, el Espartar, la Barquilla, and C. C. Falcon.

Two Miles distant from Tuiça lies the Island of Formentera, anciently call'd la Ophiusa or Colabraria. It had its present Name from Corn, (which in the vulgar Tongue they call
Forment) which was here in great Abundance, as is to be seen by the Ruins of more than 1000 Granaries, which have been here in former Days. At present it is Desert and uninhabited, because of the continual Incursions of the Turks; tho’ in ancient Times it was well Peopled, and had its own Bishop.

There are a kind of wild Asses; which as they exceed others in Figure and Stature, so they are more unserviceable; they go in Droves, and are not to be tam’d by any Industry or Skill.

There are some Ports or Creeks here, where the Pirates use to take Shelter.

The Dominion (as they say) belongs to the House of the Valterras, Gentlemen of the greatest Note in Valensia, and Barons of Torres Torres.

CHAP. V.

Of the ancient Manners, Arms, Habits, natural Disposition and Language of the Natives of the Balearick Islands.

We have no reason to believe that in the first Ages, when Barbarity and Rusticinity reign’d, even in those Nations which now are so much civiliz’d, these People differ’d in any thing from others. Diadorus Siculus takes notice (but with how much Truth I cannot tell) of some of these Faults or Vices of the Baleares in the following
ing Words; "There are some Islands opposite to Spain, call'd by the Greeks Gymnasia, because that the Inhabitants went naked in Summer; and by the Romans they were stlyl'd Baleares for their Dexterity in Slinging, in which they excelt'd all other People. They are much given to drinking of Wine, which they love exceedingly. They want Oyl; but they anoint themselves with that of the Lentisk-Tree, and with Hog's-Greafe. They are so much inclin'd to Women, that for one of that Sex they will give in exchange three or four Men. Their Habitations are in the Holes of the Rocks, and on the Tops of Mountains. They do not make use of Gold or Silver, rigorously forbidding either to be brought into the Island; giving this Reason for it, that Geryon, Son of Chrysaurus, was kill'd by Hercules upon account of these Metals. From this they believ'd that by keeping themselves free from such pernicious Riches, they would be secure against all Hazards and Snares. From this proceeded the Manner they us'd with the Carthaginians, (with whom they were in Alliance) when they went to the War with them, to exchange their Wages and Pay for Wine and Women. But what is more to be wonder'd at, is a Custom they observe in their Marriages; for the Kindred and Friends, according to their Age, enjoy the Bride first, and afterwards pass the time in drinking togethcr Healths to the patient Husband. There is also something singular in their Funerals,
nerals, to wit, they crumble the dead Body into small bits, and put them afterwards into an Urn, which they lay in the Ground, and heap upon it great Stones." Thus far Diodorus.

There seems to be some Foundation for the last Particular; for there are in some Parts of the Island at this time great Piles of Stones or Rocks, very artfully compos'd; which are judg'd to have been the Tombs or Sepulchers of these ancient Times.

But the skillful Geographer Strabo, treats the Baleares with more Courtesey, and (in my Opinion) with more Truth; for he says, "That by reason of the extraordinary Goodness of the Ground, they liv'd in a continuous Peace and happy Ease; and calls them Irenes, that is Peaceable." He adds, "That this Affluence did not help to render them Cowards or Effeminate; on the contrary, they gave singular Instances of Valour upon all occasions, when attack'd by Pirates or other Enemies.

The same Strabo tells us, that for their Arms they wore a great Shield, that cover'd their whole Body, and a short Spear in the Form of a Dart, and their Slings.

It is agreed by all, that they were extremely skilful in Slinging; and that from their Childhood they practis'd this warlike Exercise; and that they were not allow'd to eat a Morsel of Bread, if they did not first strike it down from the height where they plac'd it.
Titus Livius affirms, that amongst all the Nations, none were so dexterous in slinging as the Baleares.

Authors disagree about the Inventors of this sort of Arms; for Pliny attributes the Glory of the Invention to the Phœnicians; Strabo gives it to the Etolians; Pollux to the Acarnanians, which Opinion is favour'd by Thucydides. But the most probable is, that it was invented by the People of these Islands. Vegetius says, that the first who discover'd the Use of Slings, and exercis'd them with Dexterity, were the Inhabitants of the Balearick Islands. Diodorus Siculus takes this to be the reason of the Name they went by. But he who writes most distinctly on this Subject, is the great Prelate of Sevil, S. Isidore, who giving the Etymology of the Word Funda, (a Sling) declares that the use of them was first known in the Isles call'd the Baleares. Hence Virgil,

\[\text{Stupea tormentem Balearis verbera funde.}\]

Some Moderns have follow'd this grave Writer; particularly Bishop Miedes, who says that the furious fighting with Dogs, and the valiant throwing with Slings, (which are two Methods these Islanders have of defending themselves) were invented by them. Some good Authors affirm, that the Cartbaginians of Africa were the first that peopled these Islands: Others contend, that the first were the Phœnicians of Tyre and Sidon, before that they
they had inhabited Cadiz; and in some ancient Books they find that these were the first who wore Slings, and from thence judge that the Baleares had it from them. But it is certain, that both the Islands of Majorca and Minorca were inhabited, before either of the former two came into them; so that it is more probable that if ever the Phoenicians or Carthaginians knew the manner of throwing with Slings, they had it from these Islanders by trading with them.

Strabo writes, that they us'd to carry three Slings over their Head. But it is more probable (as Diodorus and others write) that with one they girt their Head, another they put about their Middle, and the third they carried in their Hand to fight with. Justus Lipsius relates, that he observ'd on Antonine's Column at Rome, the Figure of a Balearian, arm'd with three Slings, viz. one about the Head, another over the Shoulders, and a third round his Middle.

Strabo says, that they us'd to make these Slings of Hair, or Sinews, or of a certain sort of Rush or Matweed, call'd Melanchrena; others say it was of Flax, or Hemp. Vegetius takes those which are made of Flax, or Hogs-bristle, to be the best.

The ancient form of these Slings was almost the same as is used now. Strabo believes, that there were three different Sorts; one for throwing at a great Distance, another that reach'd not so far, and a third of a middling kind.
Some of the Stones which they threw from this kind of Weapon weigh'd an Attick Mina, being 100 Drachms. This must be what Scipio meant by librales; that is, Sling that threw a Pound Weight. Strabo says, C. Cesar, that they carried these Stones in Leather Baskets, or Bags. And the sacred Scripture, speaking of the famous Action of David, affirms the same. Sometimes they made use of Balls of Lead, which they threw with so great Force, that they burnt and melted in the Air.

Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo Virg. Diffinit, ac multa porrectum extendit arena.

—Plumbea vero Lucret.
Glans etiam longo cursu volvenda liquescit.

Non secus exarst, quam cum Balnearia Ovid.
Plumbum Funda jacit; volat illud, & incandesceit eundo;
Et quos non habuit, sub nubibus invenit ignes.

Inde facies, & saxa volant, spatioque soluta Lucret.
Aeris, & calido liquefactae pondere Glan-

des.

—Arsuras Celi per inania Glandes

The Baleares were not only Inventors of the Sling, but also of other Machines, and Warlike Instruments, which were called by the Ancients Ballista, Fundibala, Mangane, or Mangana.
Lapides agitata minores
Funda rotat; magnos Balearica machina
muros
Incusit, & duro munimina verberat idqu.

The common Opinion is, that these People
wore a very barbarous dress in ancient times;
or none at all; whence these Islands had the
Name of Gymnasiae. But Lycophron Styles
them Sifyrnodita; that is to say, covered
with a fort of Garment, called Sifyrna, which
they made of the Hair of Beasts. At length
their Inclination to fine Cloaths increased so
much, that they were the Inventors of the
gayest Habits, that were used in the whole
Roman Empire; which was the Garment cal-
led Pratexita, or Laticlaviu a proper Orna-
ment of the Senators, as Strabo says. It
was Interwoven with broad Purple Ribbons,
fashioned in the form of Nails; as if we should
Embroider a white Robe, or one of any other
Colour with Roses of Crimson.

Bishop Miedes gives these Islanders the
Character of being as Warlike a People as
any in the Mediterranean; and that upon ac-
count of their continual Wars with the Moors;
and by the Neighbourhood of the Mahome-
tans, they have the Enemy constantly at their
Gates. For this Reason the Exercise of Arms
has been always diligently encouraged here;
and from thence Aristotle calls these Islands
Gymnasiae from the continual Exercise the
Natives had in fighting with the Pirates.
To the improving of this Military Exercise, the Horses which are here in great Numbers, and very Stout and Light, do not contribute a little. Hunting is their ordinary Diversion, at which is to be admired the Briskness and Activity of these Beasts, for they often Spring over Walls eight Palms high.

The gayety and neatness of Cloathing, as well as of Household Furniture, amongst the People of Condition is very extraordinary. Gold, Silver, and Pearls are very common with them. The Wives also of the meaner sort carry Silver Girdles, at which their Keys are hung. In former times the Riches of this Island was so considerable, that there was a Law publickly proclaimed, forbidding any Body to wear Gold Bracelets, under the weight of five Ounces each.

This People has been always esteemed for their Loyalty and Fidelity to the Crown.

As to their Education, they have no Reason to envy other Nations; there being so many good Schools Established in the Island, where all the Arts and Sciences are taught, and practiced with particular Care: And it is certain, that the Balears eminently excel in every part of Knowledge to which they apply themselves.

As all Countries vary their manner of Speech according to the Change of Princes or Nations that have govern'd them; so this has suffered the like fate, having had many different Idioms, as Cyrenaick, Greek, Carthaginian, Roman, Arabick, and that which is in use at this time...
time commonly called the Lémosine Language,
being originally from Limosin, a Province of France, whose Capital is Limoge. It was brought first into Catalonia by the Conquerors of that Principality; and from thence went in Inheritance to the Kingdoms of Majorca, Valencia, and Sardinia, by means of the victorious Arms of the most famous Kings of Arragon. It is also somewhat mixed with other Languages, as Greek, Arabick and Latin. Its greatest Faults are the Guttural Pronunciation, and the not distinguishing of the Vowels, a, y, e. Some are of Opinion that the Cyrenaick is the most ancient Language of these Islands; and from thence was derived the Word Baleares, which signifies amongst them Foreigners.

C H A P. VI.

Of the State of Religion.

Here are different Opinions about the first planting of the Christian Religion in these Isles: some believing it to be so early as the times of the Apostles; thinking it not improbable that St. Peter came to Majorca in his return from Africk; which they endeavour to prove from the Name of one of the Havens, Porto-Petro; to confirm this Opinion, they tell that in the Year 830, it was called S. Peter's Port.
In the Year 300, the Church of Majorca was made Suffragan of Terragona. At the same time the Christian Religion flourished in the Isles of Minorca and Túrquet.

In the Year 418, Severus was Bishop of Minorca; as may be seen, by his famous Letter addressed to the Bishops, Presbyters, Deacons, and to the Fraternity of the whole World: It is dated in the Year 423, and gives an Account of the wonderful Actions in the Conversion of the Jews in that Island.

In the time of Pope Gregory the Great, which was betwixt the Years 619, and 632, the Island of Cabrera was so well peopled with Christians, that they had in it a Monastery, and their own Bishop; which is proved by two famous Letters written to the Monks, and Inhabitants of that Island; one is addressed as follows: Gregory, to John Superior to the Monks of the Island of Cabrera. The other runs thus: Gregory, to the Inhabitants of the Island of Cabrera; about creating a Bishop.

There is another Letter from the Great St. Austin, to Euodius, Abbot of the Monastery of Cabrera.

There are some Difficulties about these Letters, occasioned from there being so many Cabreras or Caprarias.

These Islands continued in this Religion, not only when subject to the Romans; but what is more to be wondered at, under the Tyranny and Gross Ignorance of the Mahometans, who long possessed this Country.
This is proved by the many Names of Saints which are in this Island, and have been preserved from the earliest times of Christianity.

Monasteries and Nunneries had their beginning immediately after the Conquest. The first, which was that of the Dominicans, was founded in the Year 1231. You have already a Description of these Convents, Hospitals, &c. in the 2d Chapter.

This Kingdom had not its proper Inquisitor till the Year 1413, that Pope Benedict XIII. separated the Inquisition of Majorca from that of Roussillon and Cerdagne, which till then were united. It was under the care of the Dominicans till the Year 1488, at which time this Tribunal was established here in form.

After Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus and Vespasian; the Emperor Adrian rebuilt it, but denied the Jews the Liberty of entering into the City; upon which they were dispersed through different Parts of the World; and many of them came to Majorca, with some of their greatest Rabbins.

The Jews increasing in the time of the Moors, built two Synagogues in the City.

After the Conquest, in the Year 1230, the larger was converted into a Chapel; but afterwards it was restored to them by the King.

In the Year 1344, two German Christians came to Catalonia with Intention to turn Jews; but the Synagogues of Lerida and Girona, refusing to receive them, they were admitted into Majorca; and the Bishop of Villa-nova raising
raising a Process against them, he condemned them in a fine of 15000 lib. Sterl. of which 500 were for his Majesty's Coffers, 5000 for the Bishop, and the rest for the Chapel, which was rebuilt with the Name of the Holy Faith, in the place where it now Stands. The Christians were afterwards uneasy that the Jews had two Synagogues, demolished both, giving them in their stead some Houses in a Tower, which still remain, and is called the House of Love.

In the Year 1435, in the Passion Week, the Jews committed the most atrocious Action can be imagined; they took a Moor, one of their own Slaves, and giving him the Name of Jesus Christ, they began to represent in him, on the same Days of the Passion Week, what our Saviour had suffered for all Men; this Moor they curs'd, whipp'd, and plac'd him upon a Cross, Crucifying a second time our Redeemer in the Person of this Wretch. This was a piece of the most execrable Impiety, that could be invented by these Inhumane Monsters. But God Almighty, who in his infinite Mercy often brings Good from Evil, and from the disgrace of Men's glory to himself, willing to bring back these Jews to the Vineyard of their Fathers, made this Act of Impiety of use to convert them to the Christian Faith.

For the Bishop hearing of this Action, ordered the two Jews who were the chief Authors of this Villany to be taken into Custody, and also the Moorish Slave, whom tho' they had
had put upon the Cross, they had not killed. The Governor's Lieutenant demanded of the Bishop these Prisoners, because they belonged to his Jurisdiction; and they were accordingly carried to the King's Prison.

The People thinking that the Governor delayed the Punishment of these Wretches, began to murmur and use very bitter Reflections against him, which was not a little encouraged by the Preachers from their Pulpits. The Governor to prevent any bad Accident, called a Council, and had one of the Criminals put to Torture before them. He confessed the Crime, and accused his Accomplices; of whom sixteen had already been seized and put in Prison. In the Space of five Days, the Process was ended, by which the four Principal Actors, viz. the Rabbies Struch, Sibili, Farrig and Stellator were condemned to be burnt; with this Clause, that their Sentence should be chang'd to hanging in case they would turn Christians and be baptized. The Sentence being published, the Governor sent two Confessors to take care of the Salvation of their Souls: By whose means God was pleased to convert those Jews. They were baptiz'd, and had Christian Names given them.

The Example of these four, who were the wisest of their Religion, had such an Influence over the rest, that in two Days time there were above 200 Baptized in the Great Church. The Prisoners also met, with the same Mercy: For the Governor having ordered to bring the Criminals to Punishment; the Vicar General desired him to stay till they
they were baptized, and had received the Holy Sacrament; which they did with great Devotion. The Mob whose temper is always variable and discontented, now began to have Compassion on these Wretches, and begged for their Pardon. There were also three of the converted Jewesses, who came with their Children in their Arms, accompanied with some Ladies of the Place, who fell down upon their Knees before the Bishop and Governor, and in Tears implor'd Mercy. The Governor remained underdetermined till the Bishop, Magistrates, Canons, Nobles, and Priors of the Convents, intreated on their behalf, upon account of so extraordinary a Conversion of the Jews. Upon this he called a Council, who unanimously voted their Pardon, which, with their Liberty, was accordingly given 'em; and they afterwards went in Procession to the Great Church, where Te Deum was sung with great Devotion and Solemnity.

King James the Conqueror, after the Conquest of Majorca returned to Catalonia; and being at the Monastery of Poblette, he ordered the Bishop of Barcelona, and the Prelates of the Provincia Tarraconensis, to meet and consult about a new Bishoprick, which he intended to create in the Island of Majorca. The Bishop oppos'd it, pretending that it belonged to his Diocese of Barcelona. Whereupon the King referred it to the Abbots of Poblette, Santas Cruzes, and other Prelates; who were of Opinion, that the Kingdom of Majorca ought to have its proper Bishop to reside.
reside continually there. Accordingly there was one created, upon Condition, that the first should be appointed by the King; and that afterwards his Successors should be nam'd by the Bishop and Chapter of Barcelona, and approved by his Majesty; and that he should be chosen out of the Church of Barcelona, or Majorca; and that the same Rule should be observed, when there should be any Bishoprick established in the Islands of Minorca and Ibiza; and that the whole should be done by the Authority of the Pope, which was done accordingly.

This Bishoprick is one of the richest of the Crown of Aragon; it enjoys the half of the Tithe of all Fruits; which are equally distributed betwixt the Bishop, and the Chapter. It has also a Temporal Jurisdiction. In Appeals, it acknowledges the Archbishop of Valentia, and his Suffragan of Terragona.

This Bishoprick is worth 1846 lib. Sterl. yearly: His Diocese comprehends Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, and Canet; besides the Coast of Valentia, betwixt Morvedro, and Almenara. The Bishop Officiates with the Assistance of two Dignitaries or Canons, and 12 Priests in Sacerdotal Habits. In this Diocese besides the Cathedral, there are 5 Parishes in the City; that of St. Eulalia, has in its district 14 Churches: That of S. Cruz 11, S. Jago 7, S. Miguel 7, and that of S. Nicolas 5, 6 Hospitals, 3 Houses of Retirement, 33 Monasteries, 13 Nunneries, a College of Students, and another of Priests in Lluch, 33 Parish Towns,
Towns, 5 Parishes in Minorca, and 4 Monasteries, and 2 Nunneries in this Island: The simple Benefices and Chaplainries are more than 600.

Pope Boniface VIII. subjected the Island of Minorca in Spirituals, to the Bishop of Majorca, by his Bull of the 18th of July, 1295.

The Bishop has a convenient Palace in this City.

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C H A P. VII.

The State of Learning.

The Dominican Fathers were the first who introduced Learning into the Island of Majorca, immediately after the Conquest in the Year 1230, there being three Professors appointed in that Convent for that purpose. In the Year 1250, the Arabick Tongue began to be taught, and sometime after the Hebrew. These Monks promoted the Study of Languages to qualify People to Preach to the Moors and Jews, of whom at that time there were great Numbers in Spain.

In the Year 1276, the venerable Lully instituted at Miramar Schools for the Languages. K. James the Conqueror endow them with 150 lib. Sterl. per Annum, for the Maintenance of thirteen Franciscan Friars; but they
they soon after deserted it, and the Dominicans lived there afterwards, and taught Hebrew and Arabick. But these Schools in time were lost, and the House was possess'd by some Hermits.

In the place where now is the Jesuit's College, there continued for some Years a Seminary of several Schools. They had belonged to the Jews; but after the Synagogues were destroy'd, they were rebuilt with the Title of our Lady of Mount Sion. In this Seminary there are many Schools, in which are taught the Languages, and Lully's Art.

In the Year 1483, Lully's Schools were translated to the University, which was established that same Year; King Ferdinand granted it all the Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities which that of Lerida enjoys. At present are taught in this University the first Rudiments of Grammar, Philology, Rhetorick, Philosophy, Theology, Logick, or the Art of Lully, Writing and Surgery.

There are many other Schools besides those of the University, as the Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustins, Carmelites, Trinitarians, Minims, and Jesuits; and some others that are without the City.

There are also several Seminaries in different Parts of the Island, viz. at our Lady of Loretto, Puig de Inca, Mount Sion of Porveras and Randa.

Majorca has produced several learned Men, who have writ on different Subjects; such as Cardinal Nicolas Rosell a Dominican, who writ
writ the History of his own Order in 1357. Cardinal Antony Serda, and Cardinal James Puteo, were esteemed for their Learning. Michael de Verin writ Moral Sentences, of whom his Master Angelo Politiano said,

Verinus Michael florentibus occidit Annis, Moribus ambiguam major an ingenio. Sola Venus poterat lento succurrere Morbo; Ne se pollueret, maluit ipse mori.

But the Person who acquired the greatest Fame and Reputation, was Raymond Lully, commonly called the illustrious Doctor. He writ several Treatises on different Subjects and Sciences; as Philosophy, Theology, Metaphysics, &c. What is most admired of all his Writings, is that of his Art of Logick; which is one of the most easy and compendious Methods for the acquiring Knowledge. Having long taught and preached in these Islands; he at last went over to Barbary, to convert the Mahometans; and there he suffered Martyrdom in the Year 1315, being stoned to Death. His Body was afterwards carried to Perpignan, where it was interred.

CHAP,
HEN the Islands were conquered by
the invincible King James of Ar-
ragon, there was appointed by his
Majesty two Gentlemen of Distinc-
tion to command the Places that were reduced
to his Obedience, and they were called Bay-
les; and these were the first of that Name that
had been in the Island. After he had got the
Island into his Possession, and was upon his
return to Catalonia, he named for his Deputy
and Governor General the Count of Torella,
a Catalan.

This Office continued a long time, till it
was succeeded by that of Lieutenant and Cap-
tain General, who is called Vice-Roy, from
his filling the Place, and having the Author-
ity of the King. This Office is the highest,
and being next to the supreme Majesty, is
honoured with all the Privileges, and Royal
Rights that are communicable. He is superi-
ior to all the other Officers and Ministers of
the Kingdom; and has in Subordination to
him the Governors of Minorca and Vizca.
All Affairs relating to Peace or War are un-
der his Direction, which he manages with the
Assistance of the Royal Auditors.

This Royal Audience or Council, consists of
a great Number of Lawyers from different
parts
parts of the Kingdom, and the Adjacent Isles of Minorca and Fuica. There are first six, who are Doctors of the Civil, or Canon Law; as the Regent of the Chancery, the Advocate Fiscal, and four others; the last of whom is Judge of the Court, and attends the Criminal Cases.

The Ordinary Judges of the City are the Bayle's Office. Bayle and Veguer. The Jurisdiction of the first extends to Cases relating to Taxes all over the Island; he is Judge of the second hearing of a Case in Civil Suits.

The Veguer's Office, is chiefly to punish the Crimes and Licentiousness of the common People. In Civil Affairs he is the Judge of the Inhabitants of the City, within which his Power is limited.

Two Gentlemen of the Army enjoy these Offices; and are named by his Majesty yearly, out of four elected by the Kingdom. Each of them has his Assessor, who is also named by his Majesty, out of two elected by the Kingdom. The Bayle's Office is the Superior. From these Courts there is an Appeal to the Audience.

The Procurador Royal, has the care of Receiving all Rents and Duties, and every thing else that belongs to the Royal Revenue, of which he is the ordinary Judge, with Assistance of the Advocate Fiscal, and some others.

The Royal College of the Mint is compos'd of the Monetari, or Officers of the Coin, who have many Privileges and Immunities.

The
The Court of the Bishop of Barcelona, is called Pariage; he takes Account of Civil and Criminal Cases. This Court has first and second Hearing; and in the third has recourse to the Royal Audience.

La Porsion Temporal takes care of those Lands and Emoluments, which King James the Conqueror, and the Prelates, and great Men gave since the Conquest to the Madre de Dios de la Seo de Majorca.

The Jurats or Town Magistrates.

The Almotagen or Mostaph is Judge of Weights and Measures, and Oversees the Markets.

The Consuls and Protectors of Trade.


Clavarij receive the universal Duties.

The Morberi are three in Number, viz. a Cavalier, a Citizen, and a Merchant; they are Overseers of the Publick Health, in case of a Plague; and are exempt from universal Duties while they are in Office. They have a Physician and Surgeon to assist them. The Bayles of the Towns are obliged every Week to give Notice to the Jurats and Morberi, of the State of Health in their several Districts. When there is any publick Sale, there can be no Goods sold without a License from the Morberi, and the Physician; who first examines if the Persons to whom the Effects belonged, died of a contagious Distemper. When Ships arrive from other Countries, none of the People
ple can land till they shew a Certificate of Health, and have an express Licence from the Magistrate. The same Rule is observ'd with respect to Goods or Merchandize, which perform their Quarantine, as well as the People, in the Pest-house, or Lazaretto, when there is any Suspicion of a contagious Distemper; and if their Suspicion is confirm'd, the Goods are burnt.

The Administradores take care of the Provisions of Corn brought from foreign Countries.

Cequiero, or Governor of the Waters, oversees the distributing of the Water through the City.

The Maestro de Guayta, has the Charge of the Slaves.

The Mayol has the punishing of idle vagabond Boys.

There are several other Officers and Courts, as that of the Templar Knights; the Abbots or Royal Portion; the Portion of the Provost of Terragona; the Abbot of San Phelin de Guixols; the Seo de Girona; the Arch-Dean of Barcelona; the Barony of the Count of Ampurias; the Chancellor.

The Office of the Inquisition belongs to the Ecclesiastick Government.

As to the military part of the Government, his Majesty's most illustrious Lieutenant and Captain General, has the supreme Power in every thing relating either to Peace or War. In the Capital there is a Major to whom the King pays twenty Ducats Monthly. He has
has his Adjutant, to whom is paid ten Crowns.

The City is divided into thirteen Quarters, and there are distributed in them twenty Companies of Foot, of the meaner sort of People; but their Captains are Gentlemen, or military Citizens. There are thirteen of those Companies allotted for Guards and Sentinels, who are every Night divided to guard the Bastions and Towers of the City. There are two Companies compos'd of four hundred Musketeers, who are to be in readiness, in case of Alarms or Attacks from the Enemy; and are to prosecute Malefactors, when order'd by the Governor. There are two appointed for the Castle of Belver, and Fort St. Carlos. There are besides these, two Companies of Gunners, one of the Captains is nam'd by his Majesty, and paid thirty Crowns per Month; the other is appointed by the Jurats. There is no another Company of one hundred Musketeers.

The City is divided into two Companies; one is compos'd of the People of the Mountains; the other of what we call the Plain. The first are posted on the Hill of Coll del Romani, the others have their Post in a Place call'd del Grells, near to St. Charles's Fort.

The rest of the Forces of the Island are divided into four Regiments, with their respective Colonels. The first is the Regiment of S. Lawrence Desfraradasar, which has the following Towns, Manacor, Arta, Petra, Sineu, Faleniq, and St. John of Sineu. The second is de la Pobla; and has these Towns, la Pobla, Pollença, Inca, Sebua, Campanet, S. Margarìta.
reta, Muro, Binsalem, and Alcudia. The third is the Regiment of Campor; and is form'd of the Places which follow; Campos, Santeni, Lluch-major, Algayda, Muntuiri, S. Maria, Cencellas, and Porreras. The fourth is compos'd of the Towns which are in the Mountains, or that lie at the Foot of them; and are Calvia, Andraig, Purpurnent, Estel-lechs, Espolles, Deya, Banalbufar, Valdemoca, Soller, Bunyola and Alaro.

In each Town there is a Captain, who is a Gentleman, or military Citizen, who commands all the Companies of Foot or Horsé in the Place; they are nam'd by the Viceroy. There is also a Major of all the Towns, with a Commission from the King, and has twenty Crowns per Month.

Of Cavalry, there is in the City a very fine Troop of Horse, whom we call forç'd, because some * Cavaliers are oblig'd to maintain them, by the Orders of their Knighthood. This Troop is the Viceroy's Guard when he travels over the Island, or upon any other occasion. There also go two of these every Night to guard those Posts we mention'd above, viz. del Grels and Romani. There are likewise in the City four Troops of Volunteer Horse. And in all the other Towns there are Troops of Horse, greater or smaller, according to the Place. The General of the Volunteer Horse has his Commission from the King, and 400 Ducats.

In this City there is also a good Arsenal, well furnish'd with all sorts of Arms, and a great

Quan-
Quantity of Powder and other Ammunition. It is under the Care of the Jurates. The Government appoints an Ammunitioner-General every three Years.

As to the Administration of Justice, the Viceroy is Judge in all military Affairs, which he decides with the Assistance of the ordinary Assessor of the Captain-Generalship.

The Title which his Majesty honours the Viceroy with, is * Espeable.

The Coat of Arms of this Island since the Conquest, has been quarterly, 1st and 3rd Argent, the four Piles of Arragon Gules; 2nd and 4th Argent, a Castle on the Waters surmounted with a Palm-Tree Vert. This last alludes to the Name of the Capital City.

We shall subjoin here the Privileges that the Subjects of these Islands enjoy, by virtue of Grants made them by their Kings on sundry Occasions.

The Chief are as follow:

And first, as to the Coining of Money: The Privilege of Coining Silver and Copper was granted in the Year 1300, by King James II. for till this time the Valentina Money had been current here from the Conquest. Upon account of this Privilege, the whole Kingdom agreed to pay his Majesty every seventh Year, about a Shilling for every Inhabitant that had a House and Effects; this is what is now call'd Fogaje. The same King also granted the Privilege to Coin Gold, in the Year 1310.

In the Year 1323, King James of Arragon, granted the Inhabitants of these Islands an Immunity
munities from all Impositions thro' all the Countries that appertain'd to that Crown; as also the Enjoyment of all the Privileges and Franchises that the Catalans have there.

In the Year 1316, Pope John XXII, granted them the Privilege that all the Church Benefices should be given to none but Natives of the Kingdom; and at the same time he gave Indulgences to such as would go out and cruise against the Moors.

King James III. granted an Exemption from all Impositions and Taxes, to either Natives or Strangers who brought Provisions, and other Necessaries to the Island in the time of need. By him were also introduc'd into this Kingdom new Weights and Measures, which we use at this Day.

In the Year 1365, King Peter granted to the Majorcans the Privilege of obtaining Benefices, and Church Dignities, and Employments in the Principality of Catalonia; and the Enjoyment of all the same Privileges that the Natives have there; as well as an Exemption from all Duties in that Principality.

In 1381, he granted to all those who came to inhabit the Island of Majorca, the Franchises and Privileges of the Kingdom.

The same King order'd two Gallies to be built to guard the Coasts; and they were fitted out at the Charge of the Royal Patrimony, and of the Government. He granted that no body should be taken out of the Kingdom upon any account: And that Corn should not be carried out of the Island, without the Magistrate's leave.

G    He
He allow'd them to trade with Barbary, and also with England; as is to be read in a Letter which he wrote to England in October, 1343.

The same King order'd, that Persons condemn'd to die might dispose of their Effects; and that People impeached should have time allow'd for their Defences; and that they should not condemn the Absent. Also that no Officers or Ministers should have Liberty to buy a real Estate.

King Sancho, 1319, granted the Privilege to the Cavaliers, that in case they should happen to be made Prisoners for any Crime, they should be kept in the House of another Cavalier, and not in the King's Prisons. The same King also allow'd the Cavaliers to hunt on their own Grounds.

King John, 1395, granted a Privilege to the Government of this Kingdom, to lay on any Impositions or Taxes, for the relieving of the Debts of the Publick: Also, that any Benefices or Offices should be provided by the Recommendation of the Jurats: That no body should be clapp'd up in private Prisons; but into the publick and common ones.

King Martin, 1409, allow'd these Islanders the Privilege of free Quarters, through all the Countries appertaining to the Crown of Arragon. He also establisht here the Company of Merchants.

In the Year 1450, King Alphonso V. order'd the Royal Procuration of Minorca and Tvixa, to be incorporated with that of Majorca.
He also ordain'd that the Cavaliers, Citizens and Merchants, should make use of no kind of Voiture, but Horses, in the City.

The same King forbid Judges and Ministers of Justice to take the Salary of any Cause Civil or Criminal.

He likewise order'd, that no Majorcan should be whipp'd for any Crime whatsoever.

In the Year 1470, King John II. of Aragon order'd, that in criminal Processes and Inquisitions, the Officers are to be paid by the Court, and the Delinquents not to be at the Charges, except by way of Caution, that they may sequestrate their Estates, but not recover them before the Declaration.

In the Year 1479, he gave a Grant to the Government of this Kingdom, of the Chastel-lany and Castle of Belver.

In the Year 1511, King Ferdinand II. of Aragon, and V. of Castile, order'd, that no Majorcan should be put to torture, without knowledge of the Jurats.

This King also forbid the Knights of S. James the Enjoyment of any Privileges, unless they did contribute in the paying Taxes and Impoli-tions, that were laid upon the Kingdom.
THE HISTORY OF THE BALEARICK ISLANDS, &c.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER I.
The ancient Kings and Conquerors of these Islands.

Shall omit the coming of Tubal into Spain, and other fabulous Stories; and relate what is more certain and true.

Geryon was the first King of these Islands, as well as of all Spain: He exercis'd a very tyrannical Power over his Subjects; and at last was depriv'd both of his Life and his unjust Power, in a pitch'd Battel with...
with Osiris, or Bacchus, the first King of Egypt.

To Geryon succeeded three of his Sons of the same Name, also call'd Lominii, who with the Assistance of Typhon, Brother to Osiris, a-veng'd their Father's Death; giving the Kingdom to this Typhon.

After him Oron or Hercules, the Libyan (subduer of Monsters) came from Scythia; and beat the three Brothers in a pitch'd Battel.

But he going to visit the remotest Countries of the Welt, recommended the Government of these Islands to Hispalus, one of his Companions. This was about 1716 Years before Christ.

The Argonauts under the Conduct of Jason, in their long Voyage having fail'd along the Coast of France, at last arriv'd in Spain, and settled in Saguntum, now Morvidro. Here they had notice of the Riches of these Isles, which made them resolve to leave Saguntum, and come over and plunder them. Being arriv'd, they defeated Bocoris, (the Descendant of Baleus) who was then Lord of these Islands. They made themselves soom Masters of the Riches of the Islands; and having embark'd their Plunder, they set sail for Italy.

But to return to the Greeks; Strabo declares, that the Rhodians, after their Return from the Tyrian War, peopled the Gymnasie. Silius Italicus (a Spanish Poet) points out Tlepoltlemus and Lyndus, for the first Founders of the Balearick Kingdom.
These two (according to Strabo) were Sons of Danaus.

The Actions of the Phœnicians, and the Towns they built here, time has buried in oblivion. We have seen already, that the Poet calls Iviça Phœnissa.

Jamque Ebusus Phœnissa movet.

The Adventures of their Sons, and Descendants, the Carthaginians in these Islands, are better known. The Arrival of the Tyrians in Africa, and the Foundation of Carthage, are things the World is so well acquainted with, that it would be superfluous to take notice of it; what is more proper to this Place, is to relate how the Carthaginians invaded these Isles, and render’d them subject to Carthage.

Carthage being built, and the way laid open for a new Empire in Africa; the warlike Temper of this People prompted them to think of enlarging their Dominions; they had a mighty Inclination to pass over into Spain, the Riches of that Countrey being much talk’d of at that time: But the Execution of this Design seem’d to them not a little difficult, till they had first possession of the Balearick Islands; accordingly they fitted out a Fleet, and came over to Iviça, which they soon conquer’d.
(87)

Here (according to Diodorus) they settled a populous Colony, calling it Ebēs, and afterwards Ebusus. This happened about 663 Before Christ, 663 Years before Christ.

From Yviça they came over to Majorca, where they met with a vigorous Opposition by the Natives, who forced them to set sail for the Coast of Spain.

More fortunate was the fate of Himilcon and Annon, Carthaginian Captains, who going from their own Country to Spain, to be Governors there, touched at these Isles, where they obtained by their mild obliging Behaviour, what the former could not by Military Force and Roughness. For in short, the Natives were toooth’d, and won over by their mild usage, with the help of some Presents, and so gave them leave to Land, first on the Island of Minorca, where they built three Towns, Jama, Magon, and Llabon, after the Names of three famous Generals of their Nation. This happened about 452 Years before our Saviour’s Birth. And thus the Baleares came under the Power of the Carthaginians.

The first and greatest of the Carthaginians that governed the Balearick Islands was Magon, who having by his Civil Behaviour gain’d the Affection of the Natives, resided in great Peace amongst them for several Years, and took Pains to tame the wild ungovernable Spirits of these People. He remained here till he had Advice of a bloody Battle that was fought betwixt the Batici (or Andalusians) and the Portugueze, which obliged him to go
go to the Succour of his Countreymen, with some of these Islanders.

The Carthaginians possessed about this time some Places in Sicily, nigh the Promentory Lilybaeum. Their Neighbours of Agrigentum were uneasy that a Strange Nation should be Masters of that Island; whereupon they were determined to destroy them if possible at one Stroke. One Day it happen’d, that as the Carthaginians were at a Temple in a private Wood, at their Worship, the Agrigentines fell upon ’em unawares and unarmed, with such a Rage and Fury, that they did not leave any alive, but some who owed their Preservation to their flight. The News of this Disaster having reached Carthage, the Senate unanimously resolved to avenge the Death of their Countreymen, and to chastise the Barbarity of the Agrigentines. They immediately sent into Sicily 2000 Carthaginians, and some Spaniards, with 500 of the Balearians. Having joined with some that had escaped into the Mountains from the late Slaughter of Agrigentum, they determined to attack the Sicilians. The Battalions being drawn up, the Balearians were placed on the Right-Wing, and though at the beginning the Enemy despised them, as being most part naked, and using no Arms, and wearing a Dress that was not common; yet they behaved so well, that having poured upon them a vast Shower of Stones, they put them into Flight and Confusion there, and obtained a glorious Victory over them. By which means Agrigentum
tum returned into the Hands of the Carthaginians. This fell out about 406 Years before the Birth of Christ.

The Balearians shewed no less Bravery and Courage in the same Island, in a pitch’d Battle betwixt the Carthaginians and Dionysius the Elder, in which Dionysius was beat chiefly by the Valour of the Balearians, and by it they got the greatest part of the Island into their Possession. This famous Victory was followed by such a terrible Plague, that neither Balearian, Celtick, Andalusian or African, or any other Person of that Army was left alive. Notwithstanding this Misfortune, the Carthaginians did not lose Courage, for they levied a great Number of Spaniards, and amongst the rest 300 Balearians, with whom Hannon the Carthaginian Admiral defeated the Fleet of Dionysius, and carried of all his Equipage. Soon after this Naval Engagement, the remaining part of the Island delivered itself up to the Carthaginians. After this Sicilian War, the Senate sent Bostar to be Governor of these Islands.

About 276 Years before Christ, Pyrrhus, King of Epirus passed into Sicily, with a Design to Conquer it for himself. This forced the Carthaginians to make use of the Spaniards, and particularly the Balearians, by whose Assistance they defeated this Proud Prince, and drove him out of the Island.

The Carthaginians impoy’d the Balearians also in their Wars with the Romans, which happened upon this Occasion. The Mame-
times, Natives of Campania, being in Possession of Messina, were exposed to great Danger from Hiero the Tyrant: Upon which account was sent the Consul Appius Claudius with some Men to that Island, about 262 Years before our Saviour. There were various Skirmishes and Encounters that happened betwixt the Carthaginians and Romans in that Island, till about the Year 250 before Christ, the Romans under the Command of Cecilius Metellus were overcome in an Engagement at Sea, where they put to Flight, and lost 90 Ships. The victorious Carthaginians in their return to Africk touched at Majorca, where they expected to have taken some Refreshment: But it succeeded quite otherwise, for they found the Inhabitants so enraged against them, that they rose up in Arms against the Governor and the Garrison, and destroyed them, and afterwards attacked the Fleet, and forced it to retire in hast. This made the Senate send the famous General Hamilcar Barchino, who by his Affability and Mildness reduced the Balearians to their Obedience.

About this time Amilcar Barchino coming from Spain to these Islands with his Wife and Family, had Hannibal born to him of a Spanish Mother in Triquadra (according to some) which is now la Isla de los Conejos, though others say in Minorca.

Hamilcar having quieted the Island of Majorca, went by order of the Senate to Sicily; he carried with him a great Body of Spaniards; amongst whom were 300 Balearians, and
and meeting with the Roman Fleet under the Command of C. Lucatius the Consul, there was fought one of the most bloody Battels that happened; at last Victory declared in favour of the Romans, who funk 50 of the Carthaginian Ships, and took 70. This forced them to abandon the Island of Sicily.

In this Memorable Action of Saguntum, there were some Balearians, as may be inferred from the Poet Silius, who writing of this famous Fight says,

_Hic erebrum fundit Baleari verbere Glandem._

The Inhabitants of these Islands distinguished themselves on several Occasions in which they were employ'd by Hannibal in Spain and Italy. At the same time that Hannibal was carrying on the War against the Romans in their own Countrey, Cn. Scipio weaken'd the Carthaginian Power in Spain, and made himself Master of these Seas, as well as of their Fleet. Being encouraged by this good Success, he went to the Island of Yvisa, but the Capital made so good Resistance, that he was obliged to retreat from the Island, and having destroyed all the Countrey, he set Sail with his Gallies carrying off a rich booty of Slaves and Jewels, Manilius takes Notice of Yvisa upon this Account,

---Primamque intrantis in Orbem Oceani vietricem Ebusum.---

(Con-
(92)

(Conqueror), for the valiant Resistance made against the Romans, and the nearest to the Ocean of any of the Isles of the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding the great Opposition they made to Scipio, yet after the Carthaginians were vanquished, they entered into Friendship with the Romans.

It was through Scipio's means that these Islanders were admitted into a Confederacy with the Roman Commonwealth, about 212 Years before our Saviour. It is true, that the ill treatment they met with from the Romans, afterwards made them endeavour several times to recover their ancient Liberty.

The Carthaginians being very much molested by the Arms of Rome in Spain, at last determined to hazard what remain'd to them in that Countrey. And so Asdrubal Son of Gyson, about 164 Years before Christ, being General in Spain, got together a great Army of Africans and Spaniards, and in particular some Balearians. They amounted in all to 50000 Foot, and 4500 Horse, and with these he incamped in Andalusia. Scipio being advis'd of it fell suddenly upon him, whom after a great Slaughter he defeated.

By this Victory the Carthaginians lost the Conquest they had made of Spain; but these Islands would not submit to the Roman Power. Magon Governor of Cadiz returning for Carthage, touched at Yviça, where his Countreymen then ruled. He was well received by the Governor, who assisted him with Men and Necessaries, with which he resolved to pass...
pafs to Majorca, in order to reduce it. But he met with such warm Reception from the Inhabitants, that he was forced to set Sail for Minorca. Having met here with less Resistance, he landed, and afterwards lifted 2000 Men whom he sent to Carthage, which weakened that Island considerably.

About the Year 121, the Majorcans returning to their native Liberty, fell a robbing and plundering the Coasts of the Mediterranean, to the no small Detriment of those who were Allies or Confederates of Rome: To suppress this Insolence, there was sent to these Parts, Q. Cecilius Metellus the Consul, who getting together a great Fleet, came over to those Islands with a Resolution not to stir from them till he had subjected them to the Obedience of Rome. The Balearians perceiving the Fleet from afar, and expecting to catch some good Prize, went out to meet them. At the beginning of the Fight, they did considerable Damage to the Romans, by a prodigious Shower of Stones which they threw in amongst them; but Metellus prevented farther loss, by covering the Planks of the Ships with larges Hides, and so he beat them; upon which they fled, some to the Mountains, and others scattered themselves along the Coast. Metellus settled afterwards some Colonies in Majorca, the Principal were Palma, and Pollentia, where he left 1000 Roman Citizens, whom he had brought with him from Spain.

The Senate so much valued this Victory, that Metellus on his return to Rome, was honoured
Is styled Balearicus.

Roman Inscription.

noured with a Triumph, and the Style of Balearicus, and in the City of Terragona there is the following ancient Inscription,

Q. C. M. B. INS. BAL. O. & I. IMP.
ROM. S. IN. PER.

That is to say, Quintus Cecilius Metellus Balearicus Insulas Baleares obtinuit, & illas Imperio Romano subjicit in Perpetuum.

Which is, Q. Cecilius Metellus Balearicus conquered the Balearick Isles, and subjected them to the Obedience of Rome for ever.

These Islands continued under the Obedience of Friendship with the Romans, not only while this Republick enjoyed the Blessings of Peace; but also when it was brought into Confusion by the Storms of the Civil Wars, they joined the Party of the Commonwealth which was the most Honourable.

When Q. Sertorius, in Spight of Fortune, took up Arms against the Republick, to secure Spain, he thought it necessary to make himself Master of these Islands. And so privately getting a Fleet together, and by the Assistance of some Gallies of African Pirates which haunted these Seas, he took the Isle of Tuiça. L. Florus says, that he also attempted to invade the Baleares, but it was in vain. In the time that Pompey and Cæsar by their Ambition distributed their native Countrey the Baleares declared for the Party that appeared the most Honest, tho' less Fortunate, in Opposition to the
the Pride and Bravery of the Conquering Arms of Julius Caesar. On Pompey, Son to the Great Pompey, being sent by Scipio from Africa to Spain, to favour those that maintained the Roman Liberty, the two Baleares (Majorca and Minorca) delivered themselves up voluntarily; and he was obliged to take Tvisca by force of Arms. Dion adds, that Pompey fell sick at Tvisca, and remained there till his Recovery.

In the time of Octavius Augustus, the Baleares dispatched an Embassy to the Senate, begging Succours against the Rabbets, which having multiplied to an excessive Number, destroy'd the Corn, Plants and Trees, and would not suffer them to live in quiet in these Islands: Thus Pliny and Strabo adds, that they begged to have other Lands to Inhabit, because these Animals had driven them out of their Houses. This cruel Plague came upon them from the Continent of Spain, for it was from thence they had brought these Creatures first over to these Islands as Catullus says,

Cuniculose Celtiberiae filij.

In the Territory of the ancient Pollentia and Alcudia, there are found several Medals of the Roman Emperors, as also some ancient Marble Statues.

In Tvisca there is a Pedestal with this Inscription,

IMP.
IMP. CÆS. M. AURELIO. CARO. PIO.
FELICI. INVICTO. AUG. PONT. MAX.
TRIB. POT. S. S. COS. II PROCONS. OR-
DO. EBUSII. D. N. MER.

which is to say: The Government of \textit{Tyrsa}
erected this Statue in Honour of the most be-
loved, and well deserving Emperor \textit{Marcus}
Aurelius, \textit{Augustus}, \textit{Caesar} the Pious, Fortu-
nate, and Invincible, High Priest, Tribune of
the People, twice Consul, and Proconsul.

\textit{C. Tacitus} makes mention of a famous \textit{Ro-
man} Orator, \textit{P. Suillius}, who by \textit{Nero}'s Or-
ders was banished into these Islands, where he
passed the Remainder of his Life in great Plea-
ture and Plenty.

To satisfy the taste of the curious Antiq-
ues, I present them the following Copy of the
Will or Testament of a \textit{Roman} Citizen, \textit{Sem-
pronius Tucidanus}, who amongst other of
his Inheritances, had also some Farms and Pos-
tessions in the \textit{Balearick} Islands. It runs
thus,

\textbf{D. O. M.}
\textbf{KL. SEX.}

\textit{L. MALLIO. ET. T. TORQUATO COSS.}

\textbf{SEMPRONIUS. TUCIDANUS. TESTA-
MEN. IUR. MIL. QUOD. IPSE FACIO. LL.
ABES. OB. PÆNUM. ITALIA. PULSUM.
FUND. BALEARES. SENATUI. P. Q. R. D.
L. AURELIUS. TUCIDANUS. TOTAM.
PE-
PECUNIAM. SI. VIA. LAT. OSS. MEIS. RE.
MONUMENTUM. SUO. SUNT. EDIFICA-
VERIT. HABETO. HERMETI. LIB. AUG.
VEND. MA. AUR. CX. D. DA. SUNT. TI-
CIAE. AGRESTI. UXO. BENE. ME. MUN-
DUM. MULIEB. QUÆVE. * E. CA. PA. D.
L. CAIUS. TUCIDANUS. QUOD. PUPIL-
LAM. CIUS. IUSSU. MEO. CU. GE. CON-
TRA. DECRETUM. AMPLISS. ORD. UXO.
D. EX. ESTO. DODRANT. IULIO. CELSO.
TESTAMENT. QUOD. † ESAPHO. SCRIP-
SERAM. ADI. PAMPHILO. VICARIO. PE-
CU. INSTRUM. RUSTI. QUOD. EPIRO.
PARAVERAM. VEHICULAVE. DATA. D.
SUNT. FILIUS. SI. NEPOTES. MIHI. NON.
FECERINT. MARCELLUS. TUCIDANUS.
DAM. SUNT. COIT. HERED. D. LEGO.
ESTO.

That is to say.

To God Almighty. August 1.

Lucius Mallius, & Q. Torquatus Consuls.

Sempronius Tucidanus, by Virtue of the military Law do Appoint this to be my last Will and Testament, and let not the Laws alter it. The Possessions given me in the Balea-
rick Islands, for having expelled the Cartha-
ginians Italy, I solemnly Bequeath to the Se-
nate and People of Rome. And leave all my Money to Aurelius Tucidanus, upon Condition he erect it at his own Expence, a Monument for my Bones in the Latin way. To Hermes H
the * freed Slave of Augustus I leave 110 Pieces of Gold. I also leave to my most deserving Wife Titia Agresta all those Female Ornaments and Apparel, I purcahed from the entire Affection I bore her. I do also hereby disinherit Caius Tucidanus, for having contrary to Law marry'd his own Pupil, the Care of whom I Recommended to him. The 9th Part of my Estate by my former Will made at Ephesus, I bequeathed to Julius Celsus. I give to Pamphilus Vicarius, what Tools, rustick Instruments and Vehicles I purcahed in Epirus. I leave to my Sons my Estate, and if they beget no Children, let my natural Son Marcellus Tucidanus be substituted to the half of my Estate.

A.D. 20. After Octavius Augustus had subjeged all Spain to the Roman Empire, he divided it into three Provinces, Batica (now Andalusia) Terracoenjsis, (of Terragona) and Portugal. The Balearick Islands were annexed to Provincia Batica; and T. Livy says, that they were governed by one subordinate to the Governor of Spain.

The Balearians continued under the Romans, while they were Masters of Spain. But when that Empire was overthrown by the Invasions of the Goths, Vandals, and other

*See Rev. Rom. Stat. for the custom of executing Slaves, when the Slave was presented to be made Free, the Magistrate of the City touched his Head with a Rod called Vindicta.
Barbarians, these Islands also changed their Masters.

About the Year of Christ 421, the Vandals under their King Gunderic, first set foot on these Islands, and destroy’d them with Fire and Sword. Genseric, Brother and Successor to Gunderic, having got possession of all Africa, with the Isles of Sardinia, Sicily, Corsica, Sivica, Majorca, and Minorca; it is not improbable that these Islands were subject to the African Government for some time.

The Goths were afterwards Masters of Spain, and of the Baleares.

Now we come to relate how the Mahometans came first into the Balearick Isles.

In the Year 745, in the time of Uvitza, Zema Captain of the Arabs sent a powerful Army to take possession of Andalusia. Rodrigo afterwards reigning, Spain was disturb’d by the Arms of the Sons of Uvitza, who pretended to have a Right to that Kingdom; and Count Julian being provoked by the outrageous Affront that Rodrigo had done him in his Absence, having stain’d his Honour by attempting the Bed of his Wife Faldrina, or (according to the common Report) by violating the Chastity of Cava (or Caya) his Daughter, he us’d all his Endeavours to incite the Moors of Africk to come and invade his own Country. The brave Commander came to Tarif, first crossing the Straights with 500 Arabs, with design only to try the Ford, but he afterwards came over with greater Numbers; at last the Moor Moça sent him a third time with a very
very great Army, which being favour’d by the Natives, put a Bridle to the Dominion of the Goths, who till then were invincible.

Osman the Moor being King of Spain, order’d to equip a Fleet in the Port of Almeria, and appointed Mahamet, a famous Arabian, his Admiral; who cruising in the Mediterranean fell in with these Islands and plunder’d them, and did them other considerable Damage. Others say, that it was about the Year 790, that these Barbarians took first possession of the Baleares.

Aliatan being Lord of Spain, sent a powerful Army to these Isles, and having seiz’d them, left there many of his Nation, as well as his false Religion. But it pleas’d God that they did not preserve their Power long; for Charles the Great, King of France, hearing of the Insolence of the Moors, and how they had taken possession of these Islands, as well as of Corsica and Sardinia, sent a great Fleet against Aliatan; the French met with the Enemy on the Coast of Sardinia, and beat them, sinking eleven Gallies, and afterwards coming victorious to the Baleares expell’d the Barbarians.

To Charles succeeds Bernard Son of Pepin. Count of Ampuries Governor, defeats the Moors. 807. The Emperor Charles being dead, those Islands fell to Bernard (Son of Pepin) his Grandson, who left for Governor the Count Armengol of Ampuries, who defeated a strong Fleet of the Moors betwixt Corsica and Sardinia, and set 500 Christian Prisoners at liberty.

It is believe’d that the Mahometans recover’d these Islands about the Year 807.
It is certain that they were subject to that vile Rabble about the Year 857; for the Normans having invaded Spain with a Fleet of sixty Ships, touch'd at the Balearick Isles, which they ravag'd with Fire and Sword; not that at this time they had embrac'd the Christian Faith, but rather from the Hatred they bore the Moors, and from the Inclination they had to our Religion.

In the Year 986, the Moors were so powerful that they invaded Catalonia, and laid Siege to Barcelona; and Almançor having promised his Favour and Assistance to the Balearick Moors, they rose in Arms, and were of great Service to him in Catalonia.

Dénia was not only a Town in the time of the Romans, but also during the tyrannical Empire of the Mahometans, it was one of the most considerable in Spain, being a Lordship and distinct Government; and it grew into so much Power, that at length these Isles were united to it. For Hai, Son of Muxeth, Lord of Dénia and the Balearick Islands, made a Donation of the Churches and Bishoprick of Majorca and Dénia, to the Church of S. Cross of Barcelona, as is to be seen by the Instrument dated at Dénia in the Year 1058.

The first Battel that was fought with the Moors of these Islands (after that of the French) was that of the Count of Urgel.

Armengol Gorp, Count of Urgel, a powerful Prince, having recover'd Balaguer from the Moors, died. His Son and Successor being zealous to plant the holy Faith in the Domini-
ons of the Hagarins, came over to Majorca in Person, with 400 Horse, and a good body of Infantry. The Event did not answer his Expectation, for the Enemy came off victorious, and this renown'd Prince dy'd in Battle with many of his Gentlemen, &c. This happen'd in the Year 1102.

These and many other Successes swell'd the Pride and Power of the Moors in these Islands to such a height, that they were daily disturbing Catalonia, Provence and Italy with their Ships; and did considerable Prejudice to all Christendom.

Pope Pascal II, commiserating the Troubles which the Christians daily groan'd under, persuaded the People of Pisa to invade the Balears, and deliver them from those Barbarians, who persecuted the Christians with such Fury: That Republick was so glad of the Occasion, that there was scarce a Man that did not lift himself a Volunteer for the intended Conquest. They came over, and having invested these Isles with their Fleet for the space of six Months, at last giving Battel to the Moors they beat them, and kild the Moorish King, and took his Queen and Son Prisoners. The Son was afterwards baptiz'd, and was Canon of the Cathedral of Pisa, and his Father's Kingdom restor'd to him, as some write.

Amongst other rich Spoils which the Pisans carried from these Islands, there were two Pillars of Porphyry, which were given by them to the Florentins, and now stand before the Church of St. John Baptist at Florence. They say
say also that in the Church of Pisa there are some large Gates of Brass, which were brought from hence.

At Marseilles there are some Monuments of this Battel, the Pisans having been forc'd in there by bad Weather; and particularly in St. Victor's Church there is this Latin Epitaph in Leonine Verse;

Verbi incarnati de Virgine mille peractis
Annis post centum bis quattuor commemoratis;
Vincere Majoricas Christi famulis imicatas
Tentant Pisani; Mahometi Regna profani
Marte neci dantur, multi tamen bis sibi suntur
Angelica Turba, Calique locantur in urbe.
Terra destructa, Classis redit aequore dueta
Primum ope Divina simul & viscere carina.
O Pia vittorum bonitas! defuncta suorum
Corpora Classe gerunt, Pisasque reducere quae
runt.

Sed simul adductos ne turbet Gaudia lucus,
Cas pro Christo tumulo clauduntur in isto.

Tho' the Pride of the Balearick Moors was somewhat curb'd by the Pisans, yet not so much as to prevent their returning to their former Power; they employ'd their Vessells in cruising and robbing upon the Coast of Catalonia, and other Places.

The Count of Barcelona, Berenguer III. being married to Dulce, Daughter to the Count of Provence and Aymilar, and Heiress to these Estates, was provok'd at the Insolence of these Barbarians, and the Wrong he had suffer'd from the
from them; and burning with a Desire to revenge the Death of the Count of Urgel, but chiefly to enlarge the Bounds of our holy Religion, resolv'd to invade Majorca. Whereupon he went in Person to the Republicks of Genoua and Pisa, to ask their Assistance in this good Expedition; who entering into an Alliance with this valiant Prince invaded these Islands in the Year 1114. There came with Count Berenguer, the Count of Cerdagn, the Count of Besalu, the Count of Ampuries, who brought along with them a great Number of Gentlemen; and joyning with the Pisans and Genouese form'd a formidable Fleet. Having landed in the Island of Majorca, they at first met with strong Opposition from the Natives; some by Cunning and Stratagem securing themselves in their Castles, whilst others got into the Rocks and the Mountains, thinking in this manner to overcome and tire out the Valour and Resolution of the Christians. But it succeeded otherwise; for tho' the Siege was tedious, and the War bloody and doubtful, yet at last they were forc'd to surrender, with the loss of some of their chief Men: Whereupon the Count reduc'd them to the Christian Faith.

Whilst the Count of Barcelona was pursuing the Course of his memorable and glorious Victory, with the greatest Success; his Joy was allay'd by the News of the Hagarens having invaded his Lands, and having wafted them with incredible Fury, and had even laid Siege to Barcelona. He resolv'd to return to his own Country, in order to suppress the Pride
Pride of these Barbarians, tho' with Intention to put an end afterwards to the Conquest. Meanwhile he recommended the Island to the Genoese; and to make fmurer of their Friendship, he honour'd them with the Arms of Barcelona, being the Red Cross of St. George on a White Field, and the Name of that Saint in Battel.

Having landed betwixt Llobregat and Castle de Fels, (in Catalonia) he fell upon the Moors, who had now rais'd the Siege of Barcelona, and made such a Slaughter of them that the River Llobregat run with Blood as far as the Sea. Whilst the Count was overjoy'd with this good Success, there arrives a Saetia from Majorca, with Advice that the Genoese had sold and deliver'd up the City to the Moors. This oblig'd him to return to the Island; and once more he reduc'd them; so being loaded with Spoils, and particularly carrying along with him a Multitude of Christian Captives, he enter'd Barcelona victorious and triumphant.

These Islands afterwards returning under the Obedience of the Barbarians, Don Ramon Berenguer, Count of Barcelona and King of Aragon, resolv'd to take up Arms against them. He first enter'd into a League with the King of Navarre, and immediately fitted out a great Fleet. There accompany'd him in this Expedition, Armengol of Castile, the Count of Urgel, and many more Gentlemen of note. At the same time arriv'd at Barcelona the Genoese Ships which he had had hir'd for the Enterprise. His Design was to invade Majorca.
ca, or surprize Tortosa; but at last he employ'd his Arms against Almeria and Tortosa.

There was no other Attempt made against the Balearick Moors, till King James of Arragon's time, as shall be shewn immediately.

CHAP. II.

The Conquest of the Balearick Islands, &c. by King James of Arragon.

His we may justly call the General Conquest of these Islands, the Expulsion of the Mahometans, and a new planting and settling of Christianity in this Kingdom.

The invincible Prince King James of Arragon, was born on the first of February, 1208. He was Son to King Peter II. in whom cent'd all the noble Blood of the illustrious and ancient House of the Counts of Barcelona, as well as of the renown'd and powerful Kings of Arragon. His Mother was Daughter to William Lord of Monpelier.

An ardent Zeal inflam'd the Breast of this valiant King to propagate the Empire of Christ, and to extinguish the Name of Mahomet. He had not enter'd the twentieth Year of his Age when he resolv'd to gratify his Desire, by coming over to these Isles to deliver them from the bale Dominion of the Barbarians.
The Occasion of his first Quarrel with the Moorish King was this; Two Catalan Saetias met near Tuiça with a Galley and a Brigantine belonging to the King of Majorca; they took the Brigantine, but the Galley escap'd, and carry'd the News to the King; who resented so much this Injury, that he took a Barcelonian richly laden, as also another Catalan full of Riches going to Ceuta. The Barcelonians provok'd with these and many other Losses they daily sustain'd from the Mahometans of these Islands, complain'd to the King, who was very much incens'd, as well from the natural Enmity which he inherited from his Ancestors against the Infidels, as upon account of the Injuries that his Subjects had long suffer'd. And first he sent his Embassador to the King of Majorca, to demand Restitution of the Ships, and Reparation of the Losses which the Barcelonians had sustain'd: The Embassador having propos'd his Majesty's Demands, the Xeque, with an arrogant Boldness and Disdain, ask'd him, What King is he whom you name here to me? The Embassador reply'd, James the King of Arragon, Son to Peter, who in the famous Battel of Toulouse beat a vast Army of your Nation. The Barbarian flew into such a violent Passion at these Words, that he was ready to strike the Embassador.

The Embassador returning brought this Answer to the King, who conceiv'd an incredible Refentment of it, and determin'd to humble the Pride of Xeque, and to take
from him the Kingdom which he tyrannically usurp'd.

The King being one day in Terragona, in company with many of the great Men of Catalonia, in a large Hall which looks to that part of the Mediterranean where these Isles are situated, one Peter Martel, who was much experienced in Sea Affairs, improv'd this Opportunity to declare his Opinion, how very proper it would be to reduce the Balearick Islands to his Majesty's Obedience. Martel's Reasons being applauded by all the Barons that were present, animated the King to hasten the Execution of his Design.

And first he call'd an Assembly of all the States and great Men of Catalonia, which met at Barcelona in the Year 1228. He immediately propos'd to them his Design in a Speech to that purpose, which was as acceptable to them as if it had been a Voice from Heaven. And presently all the Prelates, Barons, and Gentlemen offer'd their Service in Person, with a Body of a Horse and Foot, according to their Ability; which Tenders of Service the King receiv'd with a great deal of Satisfaction, and promised to reward them accordingly, and to share with them what should be taken from the Enemy.

The King going to Calatajud, the Moor Zeyt Abuzeyt, Grandson to the Miramansolin of Africk, and King of Valencia, went thither to ask Succour of King James, against his own Subjects who were in rebellion against him. From Calatajud, the King went to Lerida,
rida, where some Arragonians, and other great Men of that City endeavour'd to per-
suade him to turn his Arms against the Moors of Valencia. But this valiant Prince stood
firm to his first Resolution; and told them he
would not break his Promise and Vow upon a-
ny account; and if they would serve him in
that Expedition he would be oblig'd to them,
or if they did not like it, they might do as they
pleas'd.

The King went afterwards to Arragon, to
summon the Cavaliers and others that were to
follow him in this Expedition.

The first of May the King arriv'd at Terra-
gona, where he ratified what he had before a-
reed with the States at Barcelona, relating
to the Distribution of the Conquest.

The Fleet was put in readiness to sail, consist-
ing of twenty five large Ships, eighteen Taridas,
twelve Gallies, and one hundred Galliots, in all
one hundred and fifty five great Ships, besides
Barks and small Vessels. The Army consisted of
fifteen thousand Foot and one thousand five hun-
dred Horse, besides Volunteers who came from
Genoua, Provence, and other Parts. The greatest
part of the Fleet had their Rendezvous in
P. Salou, the rest remain'd at Cambrils.

The Day being come which had been fix'd
for their Departure, they all heard Mass, and
took the Sacrament in the great Church of Ter-
grona.

The whole Fleet set sail on the first of Sep-
tember: The Galley where his Majesty went
on board was the last that left the Harbour,
by
by reason he waited for a hundred Volunteers, whom he ordered into some Barks, &c.

In their Passage they met with a great Storm, which put them all into no small Confusion: But the King lifting his Eyes to Heaven, from whence he only expected Relief, made a very Devout Prayer. And then made a solemn Vow to the Blessed Virgin, to give the tenth part of all that should be conquered in the Island for the building and endowing of the Cathedral, which he afterwards performed.

After this Prayer, the King ordered the Fleet to sail for Palomera, where they all arrived on the 2d without the loss of one Vessel. Having cast Anchor close to that place, the King advised where it was best to Land, and they resolved to cast Anchor opposite to Dragoneria; and the King landed in the little Isle of Pantaleu, where he rested two Days.

By this time the Moors had discovered the Fleet, and had got together a Body of ten thousand Men to oppose their Landing.

There came over from the Enemies Camp the Xeque’s Steward, who escaped from them by Swimming; he gave account to the King, that there were forty thousand fighting Men in the City, of which five thousand were Cavalry.

They weighed Anchor at Mid-night with great Silence, that they might get out of the Enemy’s Fight, and so Land with more Safety; but they were discovered and met with great Opposition. The first that got ashore was Bernard de Rindemey a Catalan Ensign, who
who holding up the Colours, made a Signal to the rest, of whom seven hundred followed him and made themselves Masters of that Place.

Of all the Army Don Ramon of Moncada distinguished himself the most, for meeting with five thousand Moorish Foot, and two hundred Horse, he attacked them with great Courage, and killed about fifteen hundred of them.

The King leaping aboard, got Notice of the Success of the Catalans, and to shew himself no less valiant than the rest he galloped to the place of Battel with twenty five of the Grandees of Arragon, being desirous to have a share in the first Victory. Discovering eight hundred Moors on the Top of a Mountain, he attacked them, and killed four hundred; in this encounter the King happened to have no more than three Cavaliers with him, and met with a Moor a Foot armed with a Lance and Shield, and a Sarragofian Helmet; his Majesty bidding him to Surrender, he boldly answered in Arabick, Lemuley, Lemuley, no Sir; no Sir, and immediately brandishing with great Valour a large Lance engaged with all the four, and perceiving that one of them came to attack him, he pierced his Horse through the Body, and left the Cavalier upon the Ground. Whereupon the King and his Company fo beset this gallant Moor, that at last they left him Dead, which he preferred to surrendering himself Prisoner. The King then returned with great Satisfaction to his Army, whom he found upon their Guard.
About three hundred Horse landed in la Porrasa, and from thence they discovered the King of Majorca and his People, who were incamped at Portopi. So next morning by break of Day the whole Army heard Mass, and then Don Berenguer de Palou an excellent Prelate exhorted them very earnestly to exert themselves like Men of Courage on this Occasion, and promis’d Heaven to those that dy’d in so good a Cause. They all made their Confession to the Bishop, who granted them a Plenary Indulgence, and a liberal Benediction, encouraging them once more to behave valiantly.

There happened a generous Dispute betwixt Don Nunno, and Don William de Moncada, about commanding the Rear, both being desirous to be first in the Battel. In the mean while five thousand of the Foot had got straggling in the Country, without any Order or Leader. The King perceiving this, made hast to stop them. At the same time Don Ramon de Moncada, and the Court of Ampuries had got so far before the rest, that they fell in with the Enemy. The Skirmish was bloody, and the Victory doubtful. The King hearing the noise of Arms, and suspecting what had pass’d, dispatch’d Orders immediately to Don Nunno to march up with the Rear, because he understood that the Van had charg’d. But Don Nunno did not come, which made his Majesty extremely uneasy. At last the Moors being very many in Number, beat the Christians who were very few, and Don Ramon de Moncada, and abundance of other Cavaliers were killed.

Don
Don Nunno knowing nothing of what had pass'd in the Van, arriv'd a little while after at the place where the King was. His Majesty being armed with a Helmet and Coat of Mail rode up with them to the Field of Battle, and meeting a Gentleman retiring, who was wounded with a Stone in the Lip, he stop'd and severely check'd him, telling him that it was not honourable in a Cavalier to retire for so small a Wound. Whereupon he presently rush'd back into the thick of the Battel, and was never more heard of.

King James march'd before with twelve Men, and discovered Don Nunno with seventy Cavaliers. Going up the Mountain he perceived the Xeque with a fine Army. His Colours were red and white, and in the Corner a Man's Head. Before Gisberto could join these seventy Cavaliers, the Moors rais'd a horrid Shriek, which putting the Horse to flight, they took more Courage and surrounding the King. Then some of the Christians making a great Noise, cry'd out Shame, Shame, by which they frightned the Moors, and made them retire. In the mean while arrived the Royal Standard with one hundred Men. All these Squadrons being joined, made a strong Body, with which the King Engag'd the Enemy. After a bloody Skirmish which lasted for some Hours, the Moors fled.

Don Berenger de Palou, Bishop of Barcelona brought at the same time the bad News of the unhappy fate of those with Moncada, and of the Rout of the Van, which very much afflicted the King and Army.
frighted the King and the whole Army. The Bishop after having given way to their Grief, made an excellent Harangue:

His Majesty having ordered to put an end to their Mourning, marched his Troops to the Hill of Portopi, from whence he had a View of the City. He went afterwards to see the dead Bodies of those noble Cavaliers. The Army began to renew their Lamentations to such a Degree, that his Majesty was obliged to Comfort them in very grave Words. They were buried in great Pomp; and there are to be seen at this Day the Remains of their Sepulchres at the Cabo de la Porques.

Next Day, being the first of December, the King encamped in a Plain about two Miles from the City, at the Place where is now the Monastery of the Bernardines. Here he intrenched, and finding the City to be very strong, resolved first to beat its Walls and Towers down to the Ground with battering Engines. The Artillery of those times consisted in great Engines for throwing of Stones, which did the same Execution almost as our great Guns now a Days, for there was no Wall that could resist their Fury. The Stones that they threw were very big, and sometimes they reach'd the length of three Furlongs. There are to be seen at this time in the City some great Balls which Tradition tells us are here since the time of the Conquest. These Engines were in the Form of great Cross-bows. There were some also for small Shot, some of which are kept in the Town-House since that time. They had also
So Cannons about three Foot long, nailed on a Piece of Timber without any Art, for shooting: They used also another Machine called Martellos or Gatos, which pretty much resembled the Roman Testudo.

Siege being laid to the City, they made great Expedition to put their Warlike Engines in good Order. The Provençals, to make the more haste, built a large Battering Ram of the Masts and Yards of their Ships. All the Cavaliers as well as the Soldiers plied the Siege with all the Cheerfulness and Readiness that can be imagined, and disdained no manner of work for the Publick Service. There were two Gates for the Camp, out of which none was allowed to pass without an Express leave. The King would not suffer any of the Foot or Mariners to Sleep in the Camp, for the Space of three Weeks, for they were ordered on board the Ships at Night, and in the Morning returned to the Siege.

Notwithstanding the Town was invested, yet the Xequé found a way to enter with his Men. He had retired to the Mountains, where he had absconded for four Days, and could not be found for that time by a Body of eight thousand Moors who had escaped from the last Engagement. They consulted how to get into the City, which they approached with all the Silence imaginable, and made Signs to them within, to let them know of their Coming. They chose one Night for this purpose, which was very Dark and Cloudy; and to divert the Christians, those within went along the Wall...
with many Lights, and for the greater terror made such horrible Crys, and Dreadful Shrieks, that it seemed as if Heaven and Earth were coming together. By this Stratagem the Xeque found entrance into the Town, without being perceived by our People.

While the Christians press’d hard on the City, one of the chief of the Mountain Moors called Infantilla, endeavoured to draw the Water off from their Army. There is (as we said above) about a League from the Town the Fountain of Canet, whose Waters supply this great City. The Christians being posted at the Conduit of this Fountain there fell the privately out of the Town about five hundred Mountain Moors, and took Possession of the Hill whence the Fountain flows, and turned the Water another way. Whereupon his Majesty ordered Don Nunno to march towards the Hill with three hundred Horse: Here happened a bloody Battel, and there were killed of the Enemy more than one thousand five hundred Men, with their Commander, by which means the Fountain remained to us. The King ordered to bring him the Heads of the Moors that were killed in this Engagement; and there were accordingly presented to him about four hundred and twelve, which his Majesty ordered to be thrown into the Town from the battering Rams. This frightful Spectacle very much daunted the besieged, who not believing that the Head of Prince Infantilla was amongst the rest, sent a Captain with forty Men to inform themselves; who as they were
were returning with the bad News, fell in with a Squadron of the Besiegers, who killed thirty-seven of them, and took the rest Prisoners.

These Victories which the Christians daily obtained so dispirited the Moors, that they durst not attempt any more to Sally out. Nevertheless the King ordered the Tower de las Lunaveras to be garrisoned, in order to discover from thence all those that entered or went out of the City.

Besides these many successful Events, there was one thing contributed very much to the compleating of the Conquest of this Island, which was the Friendship of Benhabet, a Mountain Moor, who sent to tell his Majesty, that he and his People with a third part of the Island would immediately submit to him, and in a short time he would bring over the Rest, and added that for his better assurance the King might send some of his Horse about a League off, where Benhabet then was, and that on his part he would leave with them some of the Sons of their chief Men as Pledges. Accordingly twenty Horse went out and found the Moor in the appointed Place, who afterwards came to the King with twenty Mules loaded with Provisions and Regales, which his Majesty distributed amongst the Grandees. At his taking leave, the King gave him a Banner for the Security of his Person and his Men, when they had occasion to return to the Camp. In a few Days there came another Messenger, advising that the other two Parts
of the Island had delivered themselves up to his Majesty. Every week they were bringing to the Christian Army all sorts of Victuals and Regales.

Benhabet came over a second time, to represent to the King, that it was proper to appoint some of his chief Men for Bayles to protect the Moors that had submitted, and to administer Justice amongst them, which was accordingly done. At this time the Island was divided into three parts, in which there were about six good Towns, and a great Number of Farms.

The Christian Army was daily gaining ground of the Enemy, and approached nigher to the Walls with their Trenches and Mines. There happened many bloody Skirmishes, which very much sunk the Spirits of the besieged, and on the contrary gave new Life and Courage to the Befiegers, who were daily trying new Ditches and Mines, by which they threw the Walls and Towers to the Ground.

Things being at this difficult Pass, the Moors acted the most inhumane piece of Cruelty that ever was hatched by the Malice of Man, or the Fury of Devils. There were then in the City a great Multitude of Christian Slaves, whom they bound naked to large Crosses, and placed them upon that part of the Wall where the Battery was most dangerous, thinking by this Infernal Contrivance to hinder the Attack. The Befiegers beholding this dismal Spectacle, and observing that they made Signs to come nearer to talk with them, they approached...
ed towards the Fosse to hear what they had to say. Here the Valour of these true Christians distinguished it itself, for they were so far from desiring them to desist from their Attacks, that they animated them to advance without any fear or concern, for that they were ready to lose a thousand Lives for the Name of Christ, and for the exalting of the Holy Faith, and that they infinitely preferred the publick Good to their own Safety. The King consulted with his Gentleman what he should do on this sad Occasion, who determined to continue the Attack by that very Place, which was accordly done. But it pleased the Almighty God, that the Balls from the battering Rams, tho' they tore off the Cloaths and Hair of these valiant Captives, yet none of them was wounded nor received any manner of hurt. This miraculous event broke the Fury of these Barbarians, who finding that their Cruel Invention did them no Service, returned the brave Captains to their Dungeons.

The Besiegers plyed the Siege more warmly, and endeavoured to fill up the Fosse, in order to hinder the Horse from attacking. But the besieged by a Counter-mine set Fire to the Woods and Twigs with which the Ditch was filled. Whereupon the Besiegers threw Water immediately from the Cistern upon that part, and so extinguished the Fire.

The Xeque finding himself in this Extremity, sent to King James, desiring him to order some Persons of Trust to come and treat with him about Capitulating. Accordingly his Majesty
jefly sent *Don Nunno* with ten Cavaliers more. The Moor would not declare all that he intended at that time: But afterwards the King understood that he was willing to pay all the Charges of the Fleet and Voyage, but he swore that he would agree to no Terms, if they did not Surrender the Town.

The *Xeque* once more desired to talk with *Don Nunno*, who accordingly waited upon him at the Fort of *Portopi*. In the mean time there was a Cessation of Arms on both sides. *Don Nunno* being received by the Moor with great Demonstrations of Joy, asked him what were his Intentions, and what was the Design of this Interview? To which he reply'd that he was very much surprized, that the King of *Arragon* whom he had never disturbed, should treat him with so much Rigour, by endeavouring to deprive him of his Kingdom; and at last begged with the greatest earnestness that his Majesty might desist from this Design, and that if he did, in five Days he would refund all the Charges of the Expedition, and secure him his return to his own Countrey, and at the same time desired to let him know that they did not want what Ammunition and Provisions were necessary for their Defence, and that if the King pleas'd, for his better Information he might send some Gentlemen into the Town, to View their Garrison and Magazines. *Don Nunno* answered the *Xeque*, that first as to his alledging that he had never offended the K. of *Arragon* his Master, that he must allow he had taken a Vessel loaded with rich Merchandize,
and that the King having sent an Ambassador, and one of the Royal Family to desire Restitution, they had used him badly, and had undervalued the Name and Authority of his Master; and concluded in these Words, that K. James his Master was young, and that the present Enterprize was the first that he had undertaken, from which he was resolved not to desist till he had brought it to an end, with Victory and Renown; and that tho' his own People should advise him to the contrary, he was sure that his Majesty would not hearken to them. At last the Xeque told him that he would give five Beasts for the Head of each Man, Woman and Child, and that he would also Surrender the Town, upon Condition that he would leave him a sufficient Number of Ships to transport him and his People to Barbary.

Upon Don Nuno's return to the Camp, the King called an Assembly of the Bishops, Grandees and Cavaliers of the Army, in order to give their Opinions upon this Affair; which was that the Xeque's offer might be rejected, and that they should enter the City by Force, and so revenge the Death of their brave Fellow-Soldiers, who were killed by the Moors. The King, tho' at first otherwise inclined, yet finding that the greatest part of the Assembly were against all Treaties or Capitulations, he was obliged to fall in with them, and allow of none.

The Account of these Resolutions was sent to the Moor, who beholding himself in a most desperate Condition, assembled the Captain and Chief Men, and made to them the following Harangue.

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Xcque also calls a Council, and makes a Speech to them.
"My faithful and well-belovedSubjects, you well know, that this Kingdom has been more than these hundred Years past in the Possession of the great Mirammolin our Sovereign Emperor, who in his Royal Bounty was pleased to bestow it upon me, a Kingdom which is without all doubt a very Precious Jewel in the Depths of the Waters, and a wonderful Refuge to those who sail the Seas. I have long governed you in Peace and Quiet, and I have ever defended you from the Arms of your Enemies; so that no Christian Prince has ever attempted any thing against us till now, that they unjustly endeavour to deprive me of my Kingdom, and violently to bereave you of your Estates, Liberties, and Lives. Then what shall I say of the many Disgraceful Spectacles that will be display'd before your Eyes, the abusing of your beloved Wives, the deflowering of your tender Virgins, and the murdering of your Sons who are so dear to you; the Cruel spilling of the Blood of your Kinsmen and Friends, and this with the utmost Ignominy and Impiety? There is no danger so great that we ought not to encounter, to deliver ourselves from so many Atrocious Affronts, nor is there any Death so terrible, that ought not to be postponed to the Love of our Country, our Friends and Relations, our Wives, our Children, and Liberties! Nor has Fortune as yet entirely forsaken us; for we have Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, and other Necessaries, and above all you have still preserved your Courageous Minds, resolved to meet the
Of greatest Dangers and Difficulties. And tho' this that is now at Hand may prove to be the last that we shall have occasion to struggle with, I trust in your Valour that it will redound to the greater Glory of every one of you; and if it should succeed otherwise (which God forbid) it is but just that we sell our Lives at the Price of our Enemy's Blood. Now is the time when we ought to exert our selves in the noblest Manner, since on this last Battel depends the setting our Countrey, our Lives, our Honours, and Estates at Liberty. There is no doubt but that we have now the Snake in our Bosom, the treacherous Murderer in our Bed, the Mortal Poison in the Dish, and Cruel Death within our very Gates. I, to whom my unkind Destinies have given old Age, to behold with these Eyes a heap of such insupportable Evils and Misfortunes, choose for a singular Favour and Privilege rather to die, than to live and suffer such Wrongs against our Holy Law. And from this Day I freely offer this Head, covered already with venerable grey Heirs, to the bloody Sword, for the Defence of this my dear City, and to deliver all of you from the Paws of these raging Lions.

As soon as the Xoque had done, they all raising themselves up with Rage and Fury, and making a confused and frightful Shout, cried out unanimously, Come, let us all die, let us die rather than suffer such infamous Abuses, or behold such terrible Evils as are threatened us. The Xoque being entirely satisfied, made answer, These Words, my Friends, are the certain Presages
Prefaces and Fore-runners of Victory, for never was the Heart that was warmed with so Manly a Resolution, overcome in Battel. Immediately they went to the Wall where the Attack was hottest, and began to defend themselves with a gallant Obstianc and Resolution. They threw Arrows, Darts and Fire, which very much annoy'd those that were attempting to Scale the Walls. The Befiegers on the other Hand, advanced the Attack with all Expedition, killing, breaking and tearing in Pieces every thing that opposed them. But the besieged recovering with the utmost despair new Courage, reckoned it equal to slay or to be slain, in the Defence of their Liberty, their Countrey, their Law, and were more encouraged by the presence of their King, who animated them with all earnestness to the Assault. In so much that the Christians were ready to flag. King James ordered for the more Expedition, to make a Castle of Wood, covering it with Plates of Metal and other Materials; as also Engines for scaling of the Walls, of the Timber of the Machines. The besieged in the mean time were not idle, for from their battering Ram they threw large Balls, with which they destroyed one of the greatest Machines that the Befiegers had. But returning with other Engines, and making a deep Mine, they threw to the Ground more than twenty Fathom of the Wall. Next Day observing that the Wall was fallen down, they attempted to enter by the Breach, and had succeeded, had not the Xeque repaired thither with all his Force.
Force. The next two Days they made new Attacks, but met with such Resistance, that they were obliged to retire. Don Nunno had just finished a great Castle, which they had been working at for eight Days, but could not bring it against the Wall, by reason of the Earth and Mire that was in the Way. As soon as the Ground was dry, and the Sky cleared up, the Marsilians fastened in the Earth great Pieces of Wood, Yards of their Ships, &c. and so planted Wheels and Cranes whereby they plucked up the Machine out of the Dirt where it had been fixed, and at Night they covered it with Mats, to guard it from the Shot, and at last they got it into the Fosse. Next Morning the Moors, on their first spying the Castle, remained a while in suspense, and were much disheartened, but afterwards recovering Spirit, discharged such a shower of Shot, that in a Moment they tore the Mats to Pieces.

About Christmas, Benhabet invited Don Nunno to pass the Holy-days with him in Pollena, and to take a little breathing in the midst of such Fatigues; the Count accepted the Invitation; and had the King’s leave for four Days. But the Count of Ampurias opposed his going, as being unreasonable on such Occasion to look for Diversion or Pastime. Don Nunno observing the concern that his Majesty and others shewed at his Departure, altered his Intentions; and to confirm them how earnest he was in the Publick Service, he told the King, that he had found out a very good Method to effectuate the Conquest, and that was first to mark...
mark out the Place for the Storming of the Town, and then that all the Barons, Cavaliers, and others of the Army should take a solemn Oath not to leave the Assault till they either entered the City, or died upon the Spot. The King heartily approved of this Proposal, and having called a general Council, he ordered to erect a Cross, and to place the four Evangelists upon an Altar, on which they all took the Oath; and his Majesty swore first.

The King being apprehensive the Mountain Moors might prove treacherous, tho' they had hitherto appeared his Friends, ordered to double the Guards and Posts, and to place a stronger Guard with the Traitors, and posted a hundred Horse opposite to the Gates of Barbolet and Portopoli, in order to prevent the Mountaineers from entering into the Town.

At this time the Snows and Cold were very severe, which made the King distress the Sentinels; and finding many of them retiring to their Quarters, he ordered the great Men and Cavaliers, and the Choice of the Army to take their Posts, and that for the Space of five Days without any Intermission; for the three last the Vigilance of this brave Prince was so extraordinary, that he did not shut his Eyes all that time, nor had he one Moment Rest, neglecting what his Body required in order to perform the Duties of his Charge the better.

The Joyful Day of our Saviour's Birth being come; the Army having heard Mass, and received the Sacrament, spent the whole Day in Mirth and Feasting, without making any Attack.
rack or Skirmish; by these Demonstrations honouring the Arrival of the Prince of Peace into the World. The three following were employed in digging Mines, and dismantling the Town, burning the Gates, and filling up the Fosse, to open a way for their Entering. The 30th of December being the Day immediately preceding that which was fixed for the general Storm, some advised the King to Storm that Night, because they understood those of the City were in a great Confusion and Carelessness; his Majesty tho’ young in Years, yet experienced in War, gravely reproved this Counsel, and gave sufficient Reasons for not storming in the Darkness of the Night: Whereupon they all prepared for the next Day.


which sprung up very Serene and Temperate, they all heard Mats, and took the Holy Sacrament, and then as being resolved on Dying or Conquering, they embraced one another with great Tendernefs, forgiving mutual Injuries, and shewing other Signs of being true Soldiers of Jesus Christ. Then the King earnestly animated them to the Battel, telling them, that now the time was come when they had an Opportunity of giving evident Demonstrations to the World of that warm desire that burned in their Breasts, to exalt and propagate the Holy Faith, and also of the Valour and Fidelity with which they had ever served him; and at the same time they had it in their Power now to shew how much they valued the Honour of God, the Service of the Crown, and the Good
Good and Welfare of Christianity: That this
Action would be the last: It was to be the end
of all their Labours, and the beginning of vast
Riches, or of Eternal Happiness; and since
the Cause was so good and just, they had no
Reason to doubt of the Divine Favour and As-
sistance, with which they had been inspired
hitherto: That the Enemy had very nigh al-
ready surrendered, and were now hemm'd up
in a Corner within the Walls of the Town:
That Courage and Intrepidity were the best
Arms, and that Fear and Cowardise were cer-
tain Ruine. Then they ought to remember
the Example of so many noble and valiant Ca-
valiers, Kinsmen, Friends and Companions,
who had bravely exchanged the present Life
for a Glorious Eternity, and whose Blood it
was now in their Power to Revenge in an ho-
ourable Manner. All this (he told them)
you owed to their God, to their King, to their
own high Blood, as also to the Oath they had
lately made; besides what was due to the
Hopes that all the World had conceiv'd of this
Undertaking. And in fine, he assured them
that for his own part he would assist them till
the last Moment of his Life, and after obtaining
the Victory, they should be honoured and li-
berally rewarded for those Labours and Dan-
gers, to which they had so resolutely expos'd
their Persons'. Immediately his Majesty made
the Signal for Storming, calling out, let us go
Gentlemen, and Attack in the Name of our
Lord Jesus Christ, and let us enter the City,
which God has already given us. But no Body
would
would stir. Again, lifting his Eyes to Heaven, he pray'd to the Blessed Virgin, and then with a loud Voice cry'd out, Let us go, Let us go; let us advance, my valiant Soldiers, and attack in the Name of God. Why should you fear this vile Rabble? And having repeated these Words three times; they all began like People awakened from a Lethargick Sleep, to move in good Order, and raising a horrible Noise, with one Voice, cry'd out S. Maria, S. Maria, which they repeated till they came close to the City, over against the Gate Pintada.

The first that distinguished himself in the Attack was a Barcelonaian, who boldly throwing himself in with a Standard in his Hand, mounted the Wall with other five behind him, and having beaten the Moors who defended a Tower, he fixed the Standard on the Top of it; and from thence they made Signs with their Swords to their Companies in the Fosse, to encourage them to come to their Relief; and so there immediately entered three hundred Foot, and presently after were followed by the Horse. The first that entered, was Juan Martinez de Slava, of the Royal Family. There was a very bloody Skirmish fought in S. Michael's Street. The Xeque was mounted upon a white Horse, and armed Cap-a-pe, and constantly calling out in Arabick, Rodo, Rodo, that is, stand Firm, and don't quit your Posts. The Christians were hard put to it at first, from the gallant Opposition they met with from the Moors who were encouraged by the Valour and
Example of their King; but at last surmounting all Difficulties, they made their Entry good into the Town; killing and treading under foot Multitudes of the Enemy, who like an impenetrable Wall, stopp'd their Passage. But the Christians being inspir'd with Courage by the Presence of their King, and more by divine Grace, overcame all Difficulties.

In the mean while the Clamour, Noise, and Cries from both sides were terrible. The Women and Children were not idle, for they threw from the tops of the Houses, Stones, Timber and Fire; so that in short there was a terrible Slaughter. This bloody Engagement lasted whilst the Xeque assisted in it. But his Men having already abandon'd him, and not being able alone to withstand the Enemy, he retir'd.

It is affirm'd by some Authors, that there was seen in the Battel a Cavalier in Armour, and mounted on a white Horse, and that he was the first that enter'd the Town, and that they believ'd him to be St. George. This was aver'd by the Moors themselves.

Having thus got part of the City into their hands, there fled out by Porta de Jesus about thirty thousand Moors, who made their Escape into the Mountains. The Christians being busy in gathering the Spoils, neglected to pursue them.

The Christians advanc'd to the Almadayme, which is now and was formerly the Royal Palace; and to encourage them King James was at their Head with his Sword in his hand, open-
opening the way as far as the Gate of that Place; they offer'd to surrender it, upon condition of having their Lives secure'd; which was granted.

The King being inform'd whither the Xeque went to find the Xeque.

Boizé had retir'd, he went immediately with D. Nuno to the House, where he found him dress'd in Armour, cover'd with a Garment of white Silk, and attended by three of his Guards, who were arm'd with Javelins. As soon as the Xeque observ'd King James, he rose up and paid him due Obeisance. The King left him in the hands of a Guard; and return'd to the Palace, which immediately surrender'd, offering the Xeque's Son (being thirteen Years' old) for a Hoftage: He afterwards turn'd Christian, and was honour'd by the King with the Barony of Hillieca and Gotor.

It is reported that there were about twenty thousand Moors kill'd in this Action; and that the King did not take the Xeque's Life, but left him in Prison in Majorca, where he died soon after, overwhelm'd with Grief and Sorrow.

As soon as the Town was taken, his Maje. Te Deum order'd that which is now St. Michael's Church to be bless'd, and Mass to be said in it, with Te Deum, in token of Thanks for such a signal Victory.

It happen'd on the thirty first of December, and in Commemoration of the same there is a Mass celebrated yearly in that Church, at the time that they solemnize the Procession of the Conquest; on the same Day there is a Pæans, gyrick spoke in praise of the Author of this glorious
glorious Undertaking, and there are taken out the Colours, and other Ensigns proper to the Day.

The Plundering continued for eight Days, and there was found a vast Quantity of Gold and Silver, Cloaths, Arms, Silks, Horses, &c. The Xeque’s Cabinet was of inestimable Value, and the Riches of the Mosks was immense. Amongst the rest of the Booty, the Liberty of one hundred and eighty Christians was of no less value; there were no more found alive.

Taking a View of the City, they found in it a prodigious Number of dead Bodies, Heads and Limbs, and the Ground dy’d with Blood, and apprehending a Plague from thence, they took great care to cleanse it. Upon which account the Prelates thought proper to grant ten Days Pardon for the Corpel of each Moor they carry’d out of the City to the Fields, where they made great Bonfires, into which they were thrown.

But all this Caution and other Means they made use of were not sufficient to prevent a grievous Plague, which happen’d a short time after.

The Bodies of the Cavaliers, Captains, and Soldiers which were kill’d in the Storm, were interr’d with their Arms in the Chapel of our Lady of Victory: There was also an Inscription made upon the Walls in Letters of Gold, in remembrance of those brave Men; but now it is defac’d.

The
The next thing that his Majesty took care of, was the felling of the Spoils, which he committed to some of his principal Gentlemen; but they could not do it with such Equality and Discretion as to hinder the Soldiers from Mutiny. The Occasion was this; some of the Horse as well as Foot, thinking that a part of the Plunder that was felling belong'd to them, they bought to such a Quantity as they believed amounted to their Share, and afterwards refused to pay for them. Whereupon a Tumult ensued, and grew to such a height, that they pillag'd several Houses of the Grandees. The King being hainously offended, order'd that on the first Disturbance the whole Army should get to Arms and fall upon the Mutineers, and to seize twenty of the Ringleaders, and hang them up immediately. But his Majesty at last reflecting, that it was just to reward the Labours of those that were concern'd in the Conquest as equally as possible, he condescended to their Request, and to pacify them promised a Share in the Moveables, as well as in the Lands and Properties. This appeas'd the Mob; and the Nobles and great Men return'd to their Houses.

There broke out afterwards a cruel Pestilence and Mortality, that not only swept away Multitudes of the common People, but also of the Barons, and Men of Quality. His Majesty was exceedingly afflicted with the Loss of those Gentlemen; and was oblig'd to send over to Arragon for some of his Vassals and Subjects, to come and compieat the Con-
Conquest, and to bring with them Horse and Foot.

Notwithstanding all the Sufferings the Army had undergone by the Plague, and otherwise, yet the Mind of this invincible Prince could not be idle one moment, for before the Succours arriv'd from Arragon, he resolv'd to make some Sallies against the Moors that were dispers'd throughout the Island. For this end he march'd towards Bunnola, designing to pursue those Mountaineers who had strengthen'd themselves in the Rocks and Precipices; but as he arriv'd at the Foot of the Mountains, his Men were not willing to follow him farther, and so return'd towards Iuca. The Moors seeing that the Christians had divided, gather'd into a Body of six hundred Men, and fell upon those that remain'd; but they gave them such a warm Reception, that they were forced to retire. The King considering the Danger he was in, consulted with his Officers, who determin'd to march to Iuca and join the other Battalions, who were already surround'd by three thousand of the Enemy. His Majesty march'd immediately with only forty Horse in so good Order, that the Moors were afraid to attack him. Whereupon the King ordering to halt, they join'd in that Place, and from thence return'd to the City.

The King was resolv'd to go once more against the Moors, who had secure'd themselves amongst the Mountains. There happen'd some Skirmishes, but the Christians suffer'd prodigiously as they went to scale these inaccessible Hills,
Hills, by Showers of Stones and Rocks which were tumbled down upon them. At last they endeavoured to burn the Huts which joined to the Caves; and accordingly one Perote, and some others went up, every one carrying a Dart with a Trumpet of artificial Fire, which they threw against the Enemies Tents, and by the help of a strong Wind that blew they set fire to them, and burnt abundance of People, Cloaths and Provisions, which so terrify'd them that they presently surrender'd.

The Moors finding themselves in very great danger, desir'd to capitulate, offering that if in eight Days no Relief came they would freely deliver themselves up, and in the mean time gave as Hostages the Sons of ten of their chief Men; the time being expired on Palm Sunday they surrender'd. There came out of the Cave about fifteen hundred, leaving to the King a great Quantity of Corn and Wheat, ten thousand Cows, and thirty thousand Sheep, besides Jewels, and Gold, and Silver. Whereupon his Majesty return'd to the City very much satisfy'd. About the same time fifteen hundred more surrender'd, who were discover'd in another Cave.

The Mountaineers being reduce'd, the glorious Conqueror began to apply himself to the Affairs of Peace, and things relating to the Government of the Island. And in the first place, to encourage and invite the new Inhabitants to continue in the Countrey, he granted them many great Privileges; and made a general Distribution of all the Estates and Possessions.

March 1230.

The King distributes the Lands.
sessions of the Island, amongst those who had been employ'd in the Conquest of it.

His Majesty having thus settled every thing in good order, he resolv'd to return to Catalonia; he appointed Governor and Captain General, Don Bernard de S. Eugenia, Lord of Torella, of whose Valour and Loyalty he had beheld signal Instances in the Conquest: He also gave Orders that the Moors who remain'd Captives should serve as Slaves for labouring of the Ground, and be employ'd in the Fortifications of the City. Those who had given themselves up. freely, continued in the Possession of their Lands and Estates.

Before his Majesty departed, he call'd a general Junta of all the Gentlemen and Inhabitants, and acquainted them with the Reasons of his going back, being to settle some Affairs in Arragon and Catalonia, and if it should be necessary he would return to them. As he was going on with his Speech, he was interrupted by the universal Lamentation and Tears of all the People.

He set sail from Palomera, and in three Days arriv'd at la Porраca, (betwixt Terragona and Tamarit) where he tarry'd from Midnight till break of Day, and then went on board and proceed'd to Terragona: There he was receiv'd as a triumphant Conqueror, with extraordinary feasting and rejoicing.

In the Year 1231, the King had Advice from the Governor of Majorca, that the People of Tunis were fitting out a Fleet which was said to be design'd against that Island. This News very
very much affected his Majesty, being afraid that the Christian Religion which had been planted there with so much trouble, and with the Loss of so many brave Men, might be rooted up by the Hands of Infidels. Nevertheless, to demonstrate his great Soul, he said, I trust in God that we shall arrive there sooner than the Enemy. And order'd all those who had Estates or Fees in Majorca, and others of his Family, to meet within three Weeks at the Port of Salou. Accordingly the King found there at the time appointed two hundred and fifty Cavaliers well arm'd, which, with those he had left in the Island, he expected would make in all three hundred Horse, besides Foot.

Amongst other great Men whom the King had order'd to accompany him, was the Infante of Portugal, Don Peter, of whom we shall take notice in this Place, because he was for some time the Lord of these Islands.

D. Peter was Son to King Sancho of Portugal, and by his Mother, who was a Daughter of Arragon, he was Cousin to King James, who upon account of his Relation, conferr'd upon him many honours: For having left his own Countrey, the King gave him an Estate in the Campo de Terragona, and married him to the Countess of Urgel, who was the richest Lady in his Kingdom. She having died in the Year 1231 without Children, left her Husband Peter Heir to that County. The King of Arragon afterwards exchang'd with him the Dominion of the Kingdom of Majorca, for the Estate of Urgel, and all the Right he
he had to the Crown of Portugal. By virtue of this Agreement the King gave him these Islands in fee during his Life, with express Condition that he should receive him into his Castles and Fortresses, and to act defensive and offensive with the Inhabitants, and that after his Death his Heirs should have only a third Part of the Island. The King reserv'd to himself besides the Sovereigny the Palace, and the Towns and Castles of Pollença and Alarón. Upon these Terms the Infante did Homage to King James, and was bound for himself and Successors.

The King and his People being imbark'd, his Majesty took particular notice of the Laziness and Indifference of the Infante, who brought along with him no more than four Horse. However he admitted him into his Galley; which soon after set sail, and arriv'd at Soller on the second Day after they had left Salou. Immediately there were two Couriers dispatch'd to the City, to advise them of the Arrival of their King.

As soon as the News of his Majesty's Arrival reach'd the City, it fill'd the Hearts of every Body with extraordinary Joy. They presently sent Provisions and Regales for him and his People, and fifty Horse well equipp'd. He immediately gave Orders to the Cavaliers to get themselves in Readines, and to keep Guards over all the Island. About fifteen Days after they were assur'd, that the Tunis Fleet did not come out that Year.

Upon
Upon this News, the King went out against the Rebel Moors, who had gathered together into a Body of three thousand Men, and in a few Days recover’d the Castle of Alaron, Polença, and Santuiri. The Moorish Commander finding that he could not any longer resist the King’s Army, surrender’d himself and Men to his Majesty, upon Condition that he allow’d him and four others of his Family to enjoy their Estates, Houses, and Arms, and the rest of his People free Liberty to live upon the Island. Which being granted, the Island continued from that time free from the Arms of the Rebels.

Having settled every thing, his Majesty determin’d to return to Catalonia, and recommended the Island very much to the Care of the Infante; but not being well satisfy’d with his Valour, he left him D. Bernard de St. Eugenia, and others for his Assistants in the Government. And then he departed for Catalonia.

There continued still in the Mountains about two thousand Moors, who would not submit upon any account. This obliged D. Bernard de St. Eugenia to pass over to Barcelona, to inform his Majesty of the State of the Island. As soon as the King receiv’d this News, he order’d to equip three Galleys, of which he went on board at Salou, and setting sail, in the Space of three Days arriv’d at Portopi. The Joy that the Sight of the King occasion’d to his Subjects was inexpressible. They went all out to receive him with great Demonstrations of
of Love and Respect. His Majesty immediately apply'd himself to the Affairs of the Island. Those of the Moors who surrender'd willingly, he suffer'd to live in the Country; some he sold at Publick Auction, and others he distributed amongst the Gentlemen who had serv'd him in this Expedition.

The King thought it adviseable to send the Galleys, in which he had come over, to Minorca, to acquaint them with his Arrival, and to order them to surrender to him, which if they did not, he should be obliged to go over there in Person, and punish their Disobedience. Accordingly he sent three Gentlemen with their Dispatches in Arabick, to let them know that he would wait for their Answer at Cape da Pera, being the nearest part of the Island to that of Minorca.

Next Day the Galleys arriv'd in that Island, and cast Anchor in the Port of Ciutadella, which is the capital Town of Minorca. Great was the Trouble that these Islanders were in upon this occasion; but understanding that these Galleys belong'd to King James of Arragon and Majorca, presently the Alcayde and other ancient Men resolv'd to go to the Point of the Land to bid them welcome. They made them many courteous Invitations to come ashore into the Town, where they would serve them with all the Pleasure imaginable, out of the Regard they bore to the King their Master. The Embassadors refus'd to go into the Town till they had deliver'd their Embassy. Whereupon the Alcayde immediately
ately order'd his People to lay aside their Armes, and to pay their Civilities again to the Embassadors. Then they brought their Galleys to the Shore, where the Natives had prepar'd Mats, and Carpets, and rich Tapestry whereon they might repose themselves. The Alcayde and his Brother (who was a Renegado a Native of Sevil, and whom the King afterwards appointed Lord of that Island) and the Almoxarife, and the Regents, and ancient Men of the Island receiv'd them with great Humanity.

After the King's Letter was read, the Alcayde begg'd the Embassadors to wait till next Day, against which time they would have an Answer ready for them; which was granted. The Islanders return'd a second time to entreat them to come to Town; but they told, that they would not till they had receiv'd an Answer to the Satisfaction of the King their Master. In the mean time the Regents sent them a Present of ten Cows, one hundred Sheep, two hundred Hens, a great Quantity of Bread and Wine; with which they return'd on board their Galleys, waiting till they should take their Resolutions.

The Evening of the same Day the King had posted himself on the Promontory of Pera, from whence Minorca may be very plainly discover'd. After Sun-set he order'd to set fire to some Lentisk-Trees, that were in that place, to make them believe from afar that there was a great Army there. The Stratagem took; for the Minorcans spying these Bonfires, run to

* A Receiver General of Duties and Taxes. Have Presents made them by the Islanders.

The Stratagem the King uses with the Minorcans.
the Ambassador's People to enquire the Meaning of them; they told them that it was the King's Army, who were at that Cape expecting their Answer; which so frightned the Barbarians, that they consider'd the King's Demands with more dispatch.

Next Day the Almoxarife, and the Ancients, with three hundred more of the principal Men of the Island, return'd answer to this purpose: That in the first place they gave hearty Thanks to the Almighty God, and next to King James, for the singular Favour he did them by admitting them under his Care and Protection, and that they very willingly submitted to his Obedience and Vassalage, and entreated that they might have a Copy of the Conditions and Terms, by which they were to live: That tho' the Island did not abound much in Provisions, or other Riches, yet they would pay him yearly six thousand Bushels of Corn, one hundred Cows, and betwixt Goats and Sheep four hundred, upon Condition that the King and his Successors would defend and protect them upon all Occasions. The Ambassadors reply'd, that they were well satisfl'd with their Answer, but that they must also deliver to his Majesty, Cindadella, and all the Castles and Forts of the Island. This last Demand very much disturb'd the Islanders; but at last being apprehensive of greater Hardships, they agreed to every thing that was ask'd, saying that they had great Confidence in his royal Bounty and Clemency, and that upon the Assurance of this, they gave themselves up abso-
hurly into his Hands. *D. Alhadi caus'd them to add to the foresaid Tribute about two hundred Pound of Butter, and about 4l. Sterling in Money. The Embassadors had tarried three Days waiting their Answer.

The King had remain'd all this while at Cape de Pera, continuing the Stratagem of the Bonfires; when on the fourth Day a Messenger arriv'd to inform his Majesty of the Arrival of the Embassadors, and *Syndicks of the Island of Minorca, who had come to kiss his royal Hands and to pay him Homage and Obedience. The King receiv'd the News with great Satisfaction, and forthwith order'd to furnish Lodgings for them, and to cover the Walls with rich Tapestry, and the Ground with sweet-smelling Flowers; and for the greater shew of Majesty, erected a splendid Throne, and cloath'd himself with rich Robes, and other Badges of Royalty. He also sent Horses to receive them so soon as they landed. In fine, he took care to shew all the Signs of his Grandeur, the better to execute his Designs.

When the Ahmoxarife and the five Ancients came into the Presence of the King, they fell upon their Knees, and made him a very submissive Obeisance, and offer'd him the Domination of the Island, delivering themselves freely up as humble Vassals to him their Lord and King for ever. The King answer'd them, that he was pleas'd with the Cheerfulness with which they surrender'd themselves to his Obedience, and told them that he had retir'd from his Army into that place in order to receive their
their Answer with more quiet. The Syndicks kiss'd the Ground, and return'd thanks to his Majesty for the Favour. The King inform'd his People of the Agreement that his Embassadors had made, who did all approve of it. Whereupon the King order'd to call the Almoxarife and his Company, and told them, that he approv'd of whatever his Embassadors had concerted, of which there were drawn up new Instruments confirm'd by the Royal Seal.

This was the beginning of the Conquest of Minorca, and its Inhabitants from this time continued Tributaries to the Crown of Aragon.

Majorca being reduc'd, and Minorca made tributary, the King left the former and went for Aragon.

About two Years after, the Archbishop of Terragona, D. Bernard de S. Eugenia, and others, ask'd leave of the King to go and conquer Yvica. The King granted their Request, upon condition that when conquer'd it should hold in fee of the Crown of Aragon. Amongst other Gentlemen that were in this Expedition, there also assisted in it Peter the Infante of Portugal, and D. Nuno.

As soon as the Fleet arriv'd at the Island, the Troops landed, and laid Siege to the Capital, and reduc'd it to such Straits that they soon oblig'd the Besieg'd to capitulate. And so the Island came in Subjection to the King of Aragon in Temporal Affairs, and to the Archbishop of Terragona in Spiritual.
The lesser of the _Pityusa_ (formerly _Ophiusa_ now _Formentera_, also surrendered to his Majesty's Arms.

_La Conejera_ and _Cabrera_ were in the King's Hands.

The _Moors_ returned some Months afterwards to _Yviça_, with a great Fleet, but it was so valiantly defended by the Christians, that the former were forced to leave that Coast with all Expedition.

In the Year 1236, the King being at _Calatauia_, the Infante Peter made an Acknowledgment and Swore Fealty to the Queen, by his Majesty's Orders, and he was obliged in Case of the King's Decease, to perform the same Allegiance to her and her Sons, as he used to do to him.

The Infante went over the Year following to _Majorca_, upon Advice that the _Moors_ of _Africk_ designed to go thither with a strong Squadron of Ships, and he granted a full Power to the Government of the Island, at their own Request, to impose some Taxes, to enable them to fortify the Places that were out of Repair.

In the Year 1244, the Infante's Dominion over this Island ended, as is to be seen in the Instrument by which he absolved the Inhabitants from their Allegiance, dated at _Algezira_ in the said Year.

King _James_ had four Sons, amongst whom he divided his Kingdoms in his Life-time. He gave to the Infante D. _James_ his second Son the Kingdoms of _Majorca_, _Minorca_, and _Yviça_.

The King divides his Estates among his four Sons.
The second gets Majorca, Minoreca, etc.

Tuiga, with the Lordships of Monpelier, Rossillon, Colibre, Conflans, Cerdagn, and Vallespir. Having made the Division, he put the Infantes into Possession of the Estates, which he had appointed for them. For in the Archives of this Kingdom, there is a Letter from the King, dated in the Year 1256, to the City of Majorca, discharging them from their Allegiance to him, and requiring them to do Homage to his Son James.

The Infante came over the same Year to this Kingdom, and taking Possession of it, confirmed all the Privileges and Immunities, which had been granted by the King his Father. In the Year 1266, he was married to the Countess of Nives, Daughter to the Count of Foix.

The Fame of the invincible Conqueror had reached the remotest Regions of the East, so that not only the Christian Princes, but also the Heathens and Barbarians solicited his Friendship. Amongst others the Great Cham of Tartary, and Paleologus, Emperor of the Greeks, sent Ambassadors, intreating him to come and rescue the Holy-Land from the Mahometans, who were like to over-run that Country. Whereupon the King resolved to go in Person to this Conquest. And for this purpose in the Year 1269, he went to Majorca, intending to gather together all the Ships and Vessels that were in that Island. The Majorcans received their Sovereign with extraordinary Joy; and the King was no less pleased to see the City so much enlarged. They also
also unanimously offered his Majesty about three hundred lib. Sterl. and three Ships for the Expedition, with which tender of Service he was so well satisfied, that in Recompence he granted them many Favour and Privileges.

In the mean time the Almoxarife of Minorca came over with one thousand Cows to present to his Majesty.

The King soon after returned to Barcelona, and set sail from thence the same Year with thirty Ships and some Gallies designed for the Holy-Land. But meeting with a Storm at Sea, which scattered the Fleet; his Majesty with Difficulty got safe into Marseilles, and from thence returned to Catalonia, and gave over all Thoughts of that Expedition.

This great Conqueror having been all his Life employ’d in propagating the Faith of Jesus Christ, and destroying and rooting out the Diabolical Sect of Mahomet, at last was obliged to yield to Fate; being taken very ill at *Xativa, which was occasion’d by his continual Fatigues, and great Age. He went from thence to Algezira, where finding himself grow weaker, he took the Sacraments of the Church, and set about preparing for his Journey to Eternity. He sent for the Infante Peter his eldest Son, to whom he earnestly recommended the Church, and his Subjects, and desired him by all means to root out the infamous Enemies of the Name of Jesus. He went from Algezira to Valenția, where he died on the 27th of July 1276; in the 63d Year of his Age.

* In the Kingdom of Valenția.
The Sorrow and Concern which the Loss of this Excellent and Glorious Prince deserv'd and occasioned was inexpressible and not only universal throughout all his own Dominions, but also over all Christendom. His Person was Comely and Graceful, his Temper affable and obliging.

In Valour and Military Skill he equall'd the greatest Generals of the World; having fought thirty pitch'd Battels with the Moors. His Wisdom and Prudence in the Art of Governing was worthy of Admiration. His Constancy and Resolution in pursu'ing great Designs was extraordinary. He was very Regular, Modest and Temperate in Eating and Drinking, and in all manner of Diversions. What shall we say of his Royal Bounty, and Princely Liberality? He can never be enough extol'd for his Justice and Exactness in punishing the Insolent, and his Clemency and Readiness to forgive the Humble. To some it would appear, that he full'd these bright Qualities a little in his Youth, by giving way to disorderly Amours in which he was often intangled. He that was Invulnerable by the fiercest Darts of Mars, became a Slave to the Arrows of Cupid! But this is a Fault so much the easier to be excus'd, it being a Folly but too alluring and agreeable to our weak and deprav'd Natures.

He left behind him four Sons, and four Daughters.
C H A P. III.

King James II. of Majorca.

AMES II. and second Son to the Conqueror, was crowned King of Majorca, &c. and once more took Possession of that Kingdom. Afterwards he passed over to Catalonia, and entered into the Possession of all his other Estates which his Father had given him long before, as has been already related.

Peter, King of Arragon conceived no small disgust against his Brother the King of Majorca, by reason of his enjoying so many good Estates, which their Father had dismembred from his Crown. And having form'd a Design against him to put a better Colour upon it, he pretended that the Donation made in Favour of King James, was so exorbitant and intolerable, that it ought to be disanulled. And this was the Cause of the Enmity and Discord that happened betwixt those two Brothers. But the King of Majorca's Estates being so far divided one from the other, and some of them lying within the very Territories of the King of Arragon, he was forced to submit to his Brother's Will. So that King James in the Year 1278, in the Town of Perpignan did Homage to Peter, King of Arragon. He afterwards went to Majorca, where he gave leave
leave to the chief Men to choose Syndicks to go and perform their Homage and Allegiance also to his Brother, which they did at Valencia; but protested before they went, that it was without Prejudice to their Franchises and Privileges.

King Peter was, or at least seemed to be Content with his Brother's having acknowledged him his Sovereign Lord, and dissembled a Friendship for him. And accordingly hearing that Philip King of France was usurping his Jurisdiction in Montpelier; he went with the King of Majorca to that Kingdom to protect him in the peaceable Possession of his Estate. The two Brothers arrived at Toulouse, where they made their Entry in great Pomp. The King of France came out of the City, to receive them with equal Grandeur, and order'd Lodgings for them in his Palace. There they pass'd several Days in Sports and Feastings. But however they could not agree about the Affair of Montpelier. Whereupon the King of Aragon returned to Catalonia.

The King of France got this Estate into his Hands in the following Manner; he made an Exchange of Montpelier with the Bishop of Magalona for his Estate, with Design to deprive King James of that Place by Cunning and Artifice. To effectuate it, he went in Person to the former, thinking to take Possession of it. But the Inhabitants making a brave Resistance, he was obliged to gather an Army together, in order to accomplish by Force, what he could not by Right. So that at length he not
not only seiz’d upon what belonged to the Bishop of Magalona, but also on the whole Lordship of Montpelier. And thus the King of Majorca lost that noble Barony.

The King of Arragon pretended to go in Person with a strong Fleet to subdue some Parts of Africk. But he kept his Design very secret, telling some of his Grandees who had asked him, that if he knew that his Left-hand should pry into what his Right-hand was doing, he would cut it off.

As soon as King James heard of his Brother’s Design, he went over to Lerida to offer his Service in the Expedition.

The Fleet set sail from Tortosa in the Year 1282, with a fair Wind for Minorca, where they arrived in a short time. That Island was then in the Hands of the Moors, but acknowledged for its Sovereign the King of Majorca, whose Tributaries they were. As soon as the Minorcans discovered the Fleet, they got about one thousand five hundred Horse, and ten thousand Foot to Arms in a Moment, and marched towards the Shoar in order to prevent their coming into the Port, in case they were Enemies. But having understood that it was the King of Arragon, Son of the great Conqueror, to whom they had not many Years ago done Homage, and Allegiance, they laid down their Arms, and resolved to receive him with Demonstrations of Good-will. The Fleet cast Anchor in the Harbour of Mahon, and there upon a little Isle, the King ordered to pitch his Tent, that he might take some refresh-
freshment with his Barons, not having permitted any Body else to Land. Some write that the Moors threw some Darts into the Tent, which so incensed King Peter, that he swore to destroy the whole Island. The Almoxarife having heard of the King's Anger, endeavoured to soften him with Presents and Provisions, which he sent by four of the Principal Men of the Island. Afterwards he came in Person to pay Obedience, and to bid his Majesty welcome, and made an offer of himself, and all the People of the Island as his humble Subjects. The King appeared satisfied with these apparent Demonstrations of Fidelity. But the Almoxarife being afterwards appriz'd of the King's Intention to Sail to Acol in Africk, sent a Brigantine to the Xequ to inform him of his Design. The Brigantine arriv'd at Acol a Day before his Majesty. Whereupon the King vow'd to avenge himself of the Treachery of the Almoxarife.

About this time King Peter undertook the Conquest of Sicily, having a Right to it by his Queen, and being also invited thither by the Natives who not being longer able to endure the intolerable Pride of the French, had shook off their tyrannical Yoke, by that memorable Action of the Sicilian Vespers.

The King building upon his Right, and the hopes he had in the Inhabitants of that Island, sent thither the Queen and the Infant his Sons.

In the Year 1284, Peter sent to tell his Brother the King of Majorca, that he wanted
The King of Majorca waits on his Brother of Arragon at Girona.

Much about the same time Philip of France had raised a formidable Army, with which he intended to invade Catalonia, being favour'd and instigated to it by the Pope, who had expressly deprived King Peter of his Kingdoms, and had given the Inveftiture of them to the King of France. Philip could not get into Catalonia, without passing through the King of Majorca's Countrey, which made him ask that Favour of that King, who condescended to his request. But this cost King James dear in a short time, for it was one of the Pretexts for the Mortal Feud which his Brother Peter afterwards bore him, and one Reason for the many Acts of Injustice which he suffer'd very soon after.

The King of Majorca did not want sufficient Reasons for what he had done in this Juncture, for first it was the express will of the Pope, who had commanded him to give free Passage to the French Troops, and besides, Philip had two of his Sons Hostages, whom he apprehended would be in danger of their Lives, upon any Movement, that he might make against France. But all this avail'd nothing.
thing to his Brother Peter, who from that
time laid the Design of destroying him.

Peter having heard of the great Storm that
threaten'd him from France, went for Roussillon in order to prevent it; when he came near Perpignan, he gave Orders to his Men to prepare to enter that Town by Force of Arms, which they accordingly obey'd, and took the Town. He went directly towards the Castle, where his Brother of Majorca lay at that time Sick, and immediately took Possession of it; and sent to King James, requiring him upon the account of his Oath, to deliver up all the Forts and Castles which he had in Roussillon. The King of Majorca was forced to comply with his Brother's unjust Demand; and seeing the Danger his Person was in there, he left his Queen and Children, and made his Escape in the Night, by a Private Vault which went from the Castle a great way from the Town, and so got to the Fort of Caroça.

Next Day Peter hearing that his Brother had fled, was very much vex'd that he had deliver'd himself out of his Hands. The Inhabitants believing their Lord was dead, got presently to Arms, and went towards the Castle, and seiz'd upon some of the King of Aragon's People. But he had gone himself to Junceras having carried along with him the Queen of Majorca, and her two Sons, and a Daughter Prisoners. At this place he was persuaded to give his Sister in Law her Liberty, and order'd to Accompany her and her Daughter to the Collado de Bannuls. But he sent the Sons
Sons Prisoners to the Castle of Torella de Mon-
gri, and soon after to Barcelona.

King James being highly provok’d with this unjust Treatment of his Brother the King of Aragon, try’d all Methods to avenge himself. At last he offer’d to serve the French King with all his Forces. Philip receiv’d this Embassay from the King of Majorca with great Satisfaction, and consulting with his twelve Peers and Prelates, and great Men, he determin’d to hasten his Expedition against the King of Aragon, on pretence that he had committed Injuries against the Church, by inciting the Sicilians to rebel against their King. But he was resolved to take to himself the Kingdom of Aragon, and Principality of Catalonia, the Pope having already given them to his younger Son Charles.

Philip march’d his Army, which consisted of one hundred thousand Foot, and six thousand six hundred Horse, within Sight of Perpignan; from whence he sent Advice to the King of Majorca, who was then at Caroça, of his Arrival, promising him not only Reparation of Damages, but also an Enlargement of his Dominions, if he would continue in Amity with him. And so next Day King James came to the French Camp, where he was receiv’d by the King with great Demonstrations of Joy. And after Dinner the King of France, the Pope’s Nuncio, the Duke of Brittany, the Count of Foix, and the King of Majorca retir’d together. The Nuncio beginning the Discourse, told King James, on the part of the French King of Majorca offers bis Service to the K. of France.
French King, that he was willing to assist him in avenging the Wrongs done him by his Brother, and on the other Hand it was but reasonable that he should give him suitable Security and Satisfaction. This he added would be by delivering into the Hands of France, his Castles and Fees of Roussillon, as we intreat, require and order you (says the Nuncio) on the part of God, and the Holy Roman Church to do this Moment, and to give one hundred of the most considerable Inhabitants of Perpignan for Hostages, and also Provisions at moderate Rates for the Army. The King of Majorca thought it a very hard Cafe to comply with such Rigorous Conditions: But the pressing Necessity that he lay under, gave no room for Deliberation, so that he was forc'd to grant whatever they demanded. And presently sent Orders to Caroça, and the Fort of Clusfa, commanding them for the Future to receive Orders from France, and they accordingly receiv'd a French Garrison.

While Philip was taking Possession of Roussillon, ravaging that Countrey, cutting down every thing that was in his way, and committing innumerable Inflicts against all that oppos'd him; the King of Arragon was with some Horse and Foot at the Collado de Panicas, endeavouring to prevent the Enemy's entring into the Ampurdan. The Difficulty of passing the Pyrenean Mountains was a great obstacle to the King of France. But at length the Abbot of a Monastery nigh Argiles, with other
other Monks shew'd him a Pass by which he might march his Army.

Altho' the K. of Majorca favour'd France, that did not prevent his receiving from their Troops the same Injuries and Affronts as if he had been his greatest Enemy. The first thing Philip did, was to seize upon Perpignan, whither he had sent 1000 Horse and some Foot, but there they met with such brave Resistance, that they were oblig'd to leave it, and march another way. Nigh the road there was a Nunnery, where they us'd thole Holy Virgins with all that their Barbarous Lewdness and Execrable Vileness could dictate. Not long after Perpignan was forc'd to surrender to the French, who without any respect to Confederacy, or ev'n Humanity plundered and destroyed all that Countrey. In fine without having any regard to the Word and Assurances they had given to the Inhabitants, they perpetrated every where Robberies, Rapes, and other enormous Acts of Cruelty.

But a Picard Count paid dear for his shameless Impudence, in having dar'd to fix his Eyes and ev'n his Hands on a Lady equally Beautiful and Virtuous, in whose House he was quarter'd. He first try'd her by warm Courtship, and including Promises, but finding his Words and Complements were thrown away, he chang'd his Love into hatred and barbarous Violence, attempting to obtain by Force what he could not by Flattery. At last, he killed her, gratifying at once his furious Brutal desires, and his Cruel Thirst of Vengeance. The Husband finding
finding his Honour stain'd, and the fair Creature without Life, who was the sole Comfort and Joy of his Life, being at the same time injur'd in his Honour, and robb'd of his Love, dissembled his knowing any thing of the Accident that had happen'd; by this designing to execute his Revenge with greater Facility. At Supper he was at Pains to entertain his Guests in the most obliging Manner, by offering them Variety of delicious pleasant Wines, and other Regales. At last the excessive pleasure of Drinking drown'd the Reason and Senses of this French Picard, and his Companions, and gave to the Husband a no less joyful than fortunate Occasion, of a Just and sure Satisfac-

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The French Army having come as far as Bolo, in order to pass the Collado de Panías, found the Pass stopt by the King of Arragon, who attacked them, and made a considerable Slaughter. Whereupon the King began to repent of his rash Undertaking, and returned towards Elna. The King of Majorca being informed of Philip's Return, gave Orders to receive him as their lawful Lord and Sovereign. Accordingly the Bishop went out to meet him. But such was the Rage and Treachery of the French, that falling like wild Beasts upon
upon those who had receiv'd them with so much Humanity, they kill'd and wounded Numbers of Clergymen as well as Seculars, besides Women and Children, spoiling with equal Fury things sacred and profane. Such was the Zeal and Devotion with which these Christians went to Merit Indulgences which were promis'd them by his Holiness for this Expedition. But Heaven was not pleas'd to suffer long such unheard-of Brutalities, and Sac- rilegious Barbarities to go unpunish'd.

The French King finding that his Men every Day became more Weak and Cowardly, and that those of Arragon, delay'd to come to Battel, with their whole Power; at last march'd back to his own Countrey. But in their passing through the Mountains, they were followed by King Peter's Troops, who very much annoy'd them in their March. At length being beaten and broke, they arriv'd at Pertus. There King Philip met the King of Majorca, who had come with Horse and Foot to receive him: They embraced with great Affection and Tenderness, from thence they went to Perpignan, where the King of France died the Day after his Arrival. The King of Majorca celebrated in that Town the Funerals with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Honours continued for eight Days; after which he accompany'd Philip's Nephews, and the Pope's Legate to the Frontiers of France.

As the Joy and Satisfaction which K. Peter resolved to receive from this fortunate Event encreas'd, so
did the hatred and desire of Vengeance, which he had entertain'd against his Brother. And thus being prompted by Anger, as well as Ambition, and Interest, he resolv'd to usurp his Estates, and unite them to the Crown of Arragon.

At the time that the French took Possession of the County of Roussillon, King Peter sent to the Governor of Majorca, and the Cavaliers, and other Inhabitants, desiring them to deliver themselves up to his Obedience, as to their lawful Sovereign, because King James having fail'd in the Fidelity he ow'd to him, had thereby forfeited the Fee and Sovereignty of that Kingdom. And added, that James had promis'd his Crown to France, but he hop'd that they would rather accept of him, and that the K. of Majorca was not Powerful enough either to hinder the one or the other from taking Possession of his Countries. The Governor and Cavaliers answer'd, that they were all determin'd to Seal with their Blood the Faith and Duty they had sworn to their King. But the common People, who are always fond of Novelty, shew'd some Inclination to Change. Whereupon Peter resolv'd to go in Person to conquer that Island; he took with him two hundred Horse, and order'd the Admiral to be ready with the Fleet at Salou, with this design he left Barcelona. Having gone but four Leagues, he was seiz'd with such a severe fit of Sickness that he could not pass further, and was carry'd to Villa Franca de Penades, where he gave orders to his Son Alphonso,
to continue the Expedition; and in a few Days after dy’d, in the 46th Year of his Age.

Alphonso pursuivng his Father’s Orders, set fail from Salou; and after a short Passage arriv’d at Porraça, where he order’d to land the Infantry, and encamp’d by the Towers Las Lavaneras.

The Majorcans seeing the numerous Army which the King of Arragon had brought with him, were not willing to stand by King James, who was not in the Island; and being also afraid that they were not able to defend themselves, treated of a Surrender. And Syndicks were immediately named to go and give the Oath of Allegiance and Homage to Alphonso, in behalf of the whole Kingdom.

The Governor having no hopes of any Succour, retir’d with as many as stood true to their Prince, to the Temple; and afterwards went over with them to Roussillon, where the King receiv’d him with great Respect.

After this manner the King of Arragon got into his hands the Capital of Majorca.

Notwithstanding that Palma, and some other Towns had surrender’d, yet the Castles of Alarón, Pollença and Santuiri held out for King James; till Alphonso sending some Troops against them, made them also surrender.

The remarkable Behaviour of two gallant Soldiers, Capello and Balsa, who feal’d with their Blood the Fidelity they ow’d God and their Rightful Sovereign, in the Defence of the Castle of Alarón, ought not to be pass’d in silence. King Alphonso coming in Person against that Castle,
Castle, summon'd the Garrison to surrender, but these two having answer'd his Majesty in very reproachful Language, he swore to be aveng'd when they should fall into his Power; which he accordingly perform'd in a short time after. For as soon as he had taken the Castle, he order'd the said Capello and Bassa to be put upon Spits over burning Coals; and thus caus'd to roast them to Death. This cruel Action was known all over Europe; and at length Pope Gregory XII. excommunicated Alphonso for it.

The King understanding that the Roman Pontiff had fulminated against him the Sentence of Excommunication, he repeated of what he had done, and begg'd Absolution; which the Pope granted, upon Condition that he would restore to his Uncle James the Kingdom of Majorca, and erect a Statue to the Honour of God and the blessed Virgin, as also in veneration of all the Saints, amongst whom were comprehended Capello and Bassa. And also that yearly they should celebrate in the Cathedral of Majorca, on the first Sunday after All Saints, a Festival to all the Martyrs.

Their Bodies are now deposited in the Cathedral of Palma, under the Altar of St. Simon and Jude, in two Stone Caskets. These two illustrious Soldiers of Christ, are the Patrons and Tutelar Gods of this Kingdom.

King Alphonso sent William de Loreto to Yrvisca to reduce that Island: And having left Albert de Medina, Governor of Majorca, he went thither in Person, where having tarry'd but two Days, he left the said Loreto Governor.
Whilst he was in Sarragossa, he had intelligence of King James's having gathered together a great Army in Roussillon, in order to invade Catalonia, which made him summon the great Men of Arragon and Catalonia, to be in readiness to follow him against his Uncle the King of Majorca; which as soon as it was heard, put a Stop to his Arms for that time.

The letter of the Baleares was still in possession of the Moors, tho' at first it was tribunary to the King of Arragon: The great Conqueror always very much valued this Island, because it conduc'd extremely to the Preservation as well as Aggrandizing of his Crown.

Zacén King of Valencia came to wait upon the King of Arragon, and promis'd him that if he would allow the Isle of Minorca to hold in fee of him, he would give him in lieu of it the Town and Castle of Alicant. The King would not accept this Offer, but was the more earnest to seize that Island. For this end he got together about five hundred Horse and thirty thousand Foot, and about one hundred and twenty two Sail of Gallies, and other Vessels.

Mean while the Almoxarife took care to provide himself as well as he could, having sent to the Lords of Bugia, Bôna, Constantina, and Tremesfen, to solicit their Assistance; who sent immediately to his Relief five thousand Foot and nine hundred Horse.

The King set sail from Salou, and on the second of December landed in Majorca, where he tarried till Christmas, and then was resolved to prosecute his Voyage: The Weather being very M 2
very boisterous and rough, he had scarce set
fail, when there arose a Storm that dispers'd the
whole Fleet in a moment, part of them being
cast upon the Island, and a few others got with
the King's Galley into the Port of Mahon, and
there his Majesty landed on a small Isle in the
middle of the Harbour, where he expected the
rest of the Ships that were sav'd.

The Xeque was ready to receive him with
forty thousand Foot and five hundred Horse.
The King perceiving that the Enemy expected
Battel, he resolv'd, without waiting for the rest
of his Ships, to engage them with only about
four hundred Horse, and very few Foot. The
Battel was very bloody; in which were kill'd of
the Enemy 1334, and of the King's People 170.
On this Occasion King Alphonso gave great
Proofs of his Valour. The Minorcans being
beaten, retir'd to a Hill, which by reason of
the great Slaughter was made there, bears the
Name of El Degollador, the Slaughterer. Some-
time after there happen'd a braver Skirmish,
betwixt the Moors and Berenguer de Tornami-
ra a Cavalier, who to shew his Courage at-
tack'd the Enemy with a handful of Men, and
without the King's Leave or Knowledge. And
if there had not some of his Majesty's
Troops to his Succour, they had in all appear-
ance been entirely destroy'd. But it was the
Will of the Divine Providence, that even this
second time Victory declar'd for the Chris-
tians; whereupon the Almoxarife with his
Moors made their Retreat to the Castle of
S. Agatha. The King was resolv'd to punish Tor-
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namira's Rashness with Death; but at last thro' the Intercession of several Cavaliers, he was persuaded to forgive him. In this second Battle there died more than 3000 Moors, and of the Christians 164.

The Xéque finding himself unable to oppose the victorious Arms of the King of Arragon, sends Embassadors to the King, sent to him Embassadors four Moors; Lords of the Farms of Binisopha, Binimoden, Binicodroll, and Binimobama, to offer up the Castle and the whole Island, upon Condition of a safe Convoy and Passage to Barbary, paying for every Head of a Moorish Man or Woman 6 l. 13 s. Sterling; and those who were not able to pay that Sum should remain at the King's Mercy; but that this Article should not affect the Almoxarife or any of his Family, whom he reckon'd 200 Persons. His Majesty granted all these Terms; whereupon the Island was deliver'd up on the 17th of January, a Day dedicated to the glorious St. Anthony, whole singular Patronage, as well as that of the invincible Martyr St. George, the Christians very much experienced this Occasion.

The Almoxarife embark'd with 100 Persons, and a great Quantity of Provision, but as soon as they got out of the Harbour they met with such a violent Storm, that they all perish'd in a moment. And in this manner ended the Race of the Almoxarife, who (according to some) had been Lords of that Island near 1000 Years.

From this time the Island of Minorca continued free from that cursed Sect of Mahomet, and exchang'd that vile Yoke for the pleasant one of Jesus Christ.
The Moors, who could not pay the Sum stipulated, amounted to 20000, who remain’d upon the Island, and they serv’d as Slaves in the Fortifications.

After this the King order’d a Town to be built, and wall’d close to the Harbour of Mahon. And leaving Pedro de Lesbia in Valencià, Governor of the Island, he return’d to Majorca. From thence he pass’d to Yuiga, where he tarry’d four Days; and from thence set sail for Salou; and afterwards went to Barcelona.

In the Interview betwixt King Edward of England and Alphonso of Aragon at Oleron, it was agreed that K. Alphonso should impower Edward, to grant in his Name, and in that of the King of Sicily, and his Allies, a Truce to the King of France and his Brother Charles; and that the King of Majorca might enter into it, upon the Conditions that the Embassadors of Aragon had consented to.

Some charge the King of Majorca with the infringement of this Truce, by invading Rouillon; but it is certain that the King of Aragon broke it first, for the Conquest of Minorca happen’d after the Interview of Oleron; so that King James had very good Reasons to endeavour the recovering of his Estate. For this purpose he laid Siege to the Castle of Cortevisson, with a powerful Army. The King of Aragon repair’d thither in all hast to redress this Wrong.

In the mean time there arriv’d Embassadors from the King of England, who with great Earnestness intreated King Alphonso to consent
to a Cessation of Arms, not doubting but that the Means of Accommodation which they had talk'd of some time before, would have a final and happy Conclusion; which the King of Aragon accordingly agreed to.

Not long after, King James having got together an Army in Roussillon, it was reported that they were to go against Majorca. Whereupon King Alphonso sent to his Brother the Infante Peter, who was then in Catalonia, with Orders, that as soon as he should hear of his Uncle's going over to that Island, to gather together all the Forces he could, and transport them thither.

The Rupture at last betwixt these two Princes became so great, that the King of Majorca sent to challenge his Nephew of Arragon, telling him that he was ready to fight him in single Combat, in presence of the King of England; but the Challenge was not accepted, the Pope's Nuncio and the French Embassadors having prevented it with great prudence. The Accommodation was afterwards treated with great Earnestness, but they could not come to any Conclusion, because King Alphonso would determine nothing, without consent of the General States.

The King of Arragon being at Barcelona in the Year 1291, preparing for the Marriage which he was to celebrate with Leonora Daughter to the King of England; he was cut off in the Flower of his Age (being but twenty seven Years old) by a sudden Death, occasion'd by a pestilential Tumour.
James II. of Aragon comes to Majorca: From thence goes to Barcelona. He makes Friends with the Pope. 

To Alphonsus succeeded James II, Restorer of Peace, and universal Tranquillity. Hearing of his Brother's Death, he left Sicily, where he had reign'd since his Father's Death, and came over to Majorca, where he was receiv'd with great Joy; and from thence went to Barcelona.

As soon as he was crown'd King of Aragon, he first got reconcil'd with the Pope, and enter'd into an Alliance with the Kings of France and Sicily. The Embassadors met in Germany, where the Pope held his Court at that time. The French insisted hard upon restoring the Islands of Majorca, Minorca and Túiça.

In the Year 1295, the Pope propos'd the Accommodation on the following Conditions, to wit, That the Kingdom of Majorca, with the adjacent Islands, be restor'd to King James: As to the Fee and Acknowledgment, they should stand to the Agreement formerly stipulated betwixt him and his Brother King Peter of Aragon.

King James II. of Aragon condescended to all these Articles, as well upon account of the near Relation betwixt him and the King of Majorca, as from his Willingness to obey the Roman Pontiff. In pursuance of which he order'd the Attorney General of the Island to see all restor'd to King James of Majorca, as had been agreed.

The King of Aragon marry'd the Daughter of Charles of France; and soon afterwards went to the Pope's Court, to treat of Peace betwixt his Father-in-law and his Brother Don Fa-
Fabrique; and being at Palamos, he sent to tell his Uncle the King of Majorca, that he would be glad to see him in Colibre. Accordingly King James went to wait upon him; and they receiv'd one another with great Demonstrations of Love. And to compleat the Accommodation, the King of Arragon made an absolute Tender to his Uncle of the Kingdom of Majorca.

Being the same Year at the Castle of Argiles in the Diocese of Elna, the Oath of Fealty and Homage was perform'd.

King James of Majorca behav'd himself like a great and magnanimous Prince in the midst of his adverse Fortune, which had not Power to weaken his invincible Constancy. The Heavens now being serene, and the Sea settled with the Calm of a most happy Peace and Tranquility, he employ'd the last part of his Life in Affairs relating to the good Government of his Kingdom.

The King beholding with pleasure how much the Inhabitants of Majorca had encreas'd in Numbers, order'd to build some new Towns. Fanalix was the first; Luch Major, which till that time had been but a Farm, began to grow to the Greatness we see it in at this time, And all over the Island there were several Farms join'd together, which constituted Towns.

King James II. of Majorca had enjoy'd his Crown and Estates peaceably for some time towards the end of his Days; at last in an old Age, which had been exercis'd in various Fortune, Death seiz'd him in the Capital of this
Kingdom. His Body is at this time deposited in the middle of the Royal Chapel of the Great Church, where it is still preserv'd entire.

He left behind him four Sons and two Daughters. Don James renounced his Right of Primogeniture, and Succession to a temporal Crown, for the hopes of an eternal; by embracing the Religion and Order of the* Frayles Menores. Don Sancho succeeded to the Crown. Don Ferdinand was the third. Don Philip the youngest also renounced the World, and enter'd under the third Rule of St. Francis. Isabella, the elder of his Daughters, was married to Don Juan Manuel; Brother to the King of Castile; and the younger, Sancha, to Robert King of Naples.

King James II. of Majorca, was towards God religious and pious, to the Apostolick See most obedient and respectful, and to his Subjects just and affable. He was tall, and well shap'd. He reign'd fifty five Years, in which time he suffer'd with great Constancy many severe Shocks of Fortune, from the Kings of Aragon, Peter and Alphonso, the one his Brother, and the other his Nephew. He always favour'd much the Religion of the Predicadores, or Preachers:
C H A P. IV.

King Sancho.

King James II, Son to James the Conqueror, left four Sons of whom the second, Don Sancho, succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of Majorca, and the Lands thereunto appertaining.

He first order'd the Prelates, Barons, and Cavaliers to assemble in the great Church, and confirm'd to them all their Privileges: And afterwards went over to Catalonia, to take possession of his Estates on the Continent, and to acknowledge his Fee to the King of Aragon.

There happen'd some Differences betwixt the King and the Knights of S. John, which had their Rife from what is going to be here related. In the Conquest of Majorca, there were 30 Templar Knights who serv'd the Conqueror with some Troops, for which, and their good Services on that Occasion, his Majesty gave them many good Estates and Effects. These Estates and Riches of the Templars were afterwards confiscated, and given to the Knights of S. John, who kept the Possession of them also by a Concession from the Pope. Now the King pretended that these Estates of the Templars were given as a Reward for their Services, and consequently they not enjoying them, they return'd to the Royal Patrimony. At last this Affair was accommodated.
dated by the Knights paying a considerable
Sum of Money to the King. Amongst those
Estates is the House now call’d the Temple.

In the Year 1316, the Moors infested these
Coasts; whereupon the King immediately or-
der’d to fit out a Fleet for the Defence of the
Kingdom: It consisted of 4 Gallies, 2 Gal-
liots, and other Vessels. The King was at the
Expence of building, and subsisting the one
half, and the Kingdom the other. The King
appointed one Admiral, and the Jurats the
other. They were of great Service to the Is-
land, by preventing the Invasion of the Turks,
and Guarding the Coast against the Pirates.

The King not long after this went to Avig-
on, (whither John 22d had translated the Pa-
pal Chair) to treat with the Pope about the Ba-
rony of Monpelier, which France at this time
demanded. The Kings of France were extreme-
ly vex’d that a foreign Prince should enjoy Es-
states and Dominions within their Kingdom,
and also so very considerable as that of Mon-
pelier. Philip contriv’d some Pretexts to
found a right upon, for his pretending to this Es-
state. But he dying, his Son Lewis continu-
ed the same Pretensions: And upon this Ac-
count summon’d the King of Majorca to the

King Sancho having notice of this Preten-
sion of the King of France to his Estate, dis-
patch’d Embassadors, to convince him that
Monpelier belong’d properly to the Kings of
Majorca, as being Successors of the Conque-
ror; and that his pretending to have any
Right
Right to it, was only for his own Interest, and proceeded from his Ambition, and a desire to augment his Power, and that his summoning of him was only to give a Colour to his Design without any Reason, or Justice.

Soon after Lewis died, and was succeeded by Philip Count of Poitiers, who also insisted upon the same Demands and Pretensions that his Predecessors had done. Upon which the King of Arragon sent Embassadors, to require him to desist from his Demand of the Lordship of Monpelier, seeing that the rightful Dominion of that Countrey was vested in the Kings of Arragon. At last they both agreed to refer this Case to an amicable Composition.

Sancho was a great Lover of Peace, which he always endeavourd to preserve with the Crown of Arragon. He us'd to say that Peace was the chief Felicity of Princes, and particularly (to him) that with Arragon.

There were some French Gentlemen near the King's Person, who endeavour'd to persuade him that he ought not to acknowledge his Kingdom in Fee to the King of Arragon, and that he was not oblig'd to stand to the Acknowledgment that King Peter had compell'd his Brother James to make, and that what others had promis'd or engag'd, did not bind their Successors; that the Kingdom was fairly conquered, and consequently ought to have remain'd free; and they added that if he wanted Forces to assist his Right, they did not doubt that the King of France would assist him;

Lewis dying his Successor Philip pursues his Pretensions to Monpelier. Whereupon the K. of Arragon sends Ambassadors to France.
and that Justice and Truth are firm, Violence Abominable, and Vengeance calls aloud. But these turbulent Spirits had no influence upon the King. It was believ'd, that these Advices of the French did not proceed from any Zeal they had for the King of Majorca's Interest; but from their natural Disposition, which is commonly to foment new Designs, being great Friends to Hopes, and as forward in their desires, as violent in their Passions; and it may be that Fortune Favours them the more, by reason of the near resemblance they bear to her, both being in their Natureickle and unconstant.

The King of Aragon was soon inform'd of those Councils, and thereupon writ to King Sancho to tell him, that if through the Advice of those who did not consider his good, he should be induc'd to deny the Acknowledgment and Fee, to which he was bound by Conventions and Contracts, he might be assur'd that he would Denounce him Traytor, and at the same time advis'd him as he regarded his own Quiet, Honour, and Interest, to reject such pernicious Proposals, and also to endeavour to maintain a strict Amity with the King of Aragon, if he intended to avoid the Evil Consequences that might ensue from a contrary Management.

The King was very much surpriz'd at this Letter, which seem'd to insinuate Jealousies of a Person who had always continued Loyal. Whereupon he sent his Embassadors to the King of Aragon, to acquaint him that for his fatis-
Satisfaction, he would come and attend personally on the * Cortes that should be held in Ca-
talonia.

The Cortes being assembled at Girona, K. Sansho assailed, and not only convinced the
King of Arragon that he was his Feudatory, but also his Friend, and offer'd him 20 Gallies,
200 Horse, and a good Body of Foot, and to maintain them four Months at his own Ex-
pense, if his Majesty pleas'd for the reducing of Sardinia. This so entirely satisfied the King
of Arragon, that he freed King Sansho for his whole Life-time from the Obligation to sit in
Person in the Parliament of Catalonia.

The next Year the Majorcans offer'd their The Maj-
King a present of 1923 lib. Sterl. to help to
defray the Charges of the Fleet; of which of-
fer he was very sensible, and endeavour'd in
Compensation to gratify his Subjects as far as
he could, giving a willing Ear to all their Com-
plaints, confirming their Ancient Privileges,
and granting them new ones.

Charles the Great, had given to the Roman
Pontiff the Dominion of the Island of Sardi-
nia; of which afterwards Pope Boniface VIII.
(in the Year 1297), gave the Invecesiture, as
well as of the Isle of Corsica to King James of
Arragon, in Recompence of having yielded to
the Church his Right to the Kingdom of Sici-
ly. In 1309, the Pope sent a Nuncio to the
said Island, to persuade the Inhabitants to re-
ceive the King of Arragon for their Sovereign
Lord. The King of Arragon had not attempt-
ed the Conquest of Sardinia till the Year 1323,
that
that he sent his Son Alphonso thither for that Effect; and had the Succour of 20 Gallies from the King of Majorca, as he had formerly promis'd him. The Fleets joyn'd in Port Mahon, whither King James of Arragon went himself before they set sail, to give some Instructions to the Infante relating to the Expedition.

The whole Fleet (including that of Majorca) amounted to 60 Gallies, and 24 big Ships, which with other Vessels made in all 300 Sail. They set sail from Mahon on the 30th of May, and after being five Days at Sea, they were drove back by contrary Winds; on the 9th of June they sail'd again; on the 13th they cross'd the Gulf, and arriv'd at C. S. Marcos near Oristain, but thinking to Land, there arose a great Storm that had like to have destroy'd them all. At length they pass'd the Streight between Sardinia and the Isle S. Pedro, and got into the Harbour of Palma (in Sardinia) with the loss of only one Majorcan Galley.

On the 15th, the Infante landed his Army, and laid Siege to the Town of Iglesias, whilst the Gallies attacked the Castle of Cagliari, and cruis'd on the Coast of that Island. The Admiral of the Majorcan Fleet beg'd leave to retire upon account of Indisposition; He was succeeded by another appointed by the King.

Happy was the Success of this Expedition, which was owing in a great part to the Valour of the Majorcans, of which the King of Arragon testified a grateful Sense, and granted them many Privileges in Porpangos, as well as in Arragon and Catalonia.

When
When the Balearick Islands were first conquered, King James divided them amongst those, who had assisted in the Conquest. To the Bishop of Barcelona were allotted the Towns of Andraix, Purpment, Calvia, and Maratxi in the Island of Majorca. There arose some Difference betwixt the King’s Ministers and those of the Bishops, about the Jurisdiction of those Towns. At last the King made a Contract with the Bishop, stipulating that the Jurisdiction should be equal, and that one Year the Bayles should be chose by his Majesty, and the next Year by him, and that the same Rule should be also observ’d in the naming of the Judges.

How Generous and Bountiful are Kings! And how unreasonable sometimes are their Subjects; that even those who receive Favours shall presume to insist upon Terms with their Benefactors; like the glorious Luminary the Sun, which raises a Cloud, that afterwards contends with its Maker, and endeavours to stop its Light!

In the County of Cerdagn there is a place called S. Maria de Formigueras. King Sancho being much inclin’d to Quiet and Retire-ment when he could get himself delivered from the Hurry of Business and Care, and the Heats of the Year 1324 being excessive, he retired to this Place upon account of the Goodness of the Air. But as nothing can move or alter De-

The Bishop of Barcelona quarrels with the King about some Towns in Majorca. The Difference is compounded.

N. Body
Body was carried from thence to Perpignan, where it lies interr’d in S. John’s Church.

King Sancho was a Prince much dispos’d to Peace, a sincere Lover of Truth and Justice, and a great Master of his Passions.

He did not leave behind him any Sons by his Queen Donna Maria, Sister to Robert King of Naples. But he had 3 natural Daughters by a Lady of considerable Quality, who all lived to be married.

In his latter Will he appointed for universal Heir D. James his Nephew, Son to the Infante D. Ferdinand, substituting after him (in Case he had no lawful Children) his other Nephew D. Ferdinand, second Son to the said Infante. He left his Brother Philip Tutor to King James, and Governor of the Kingdom during his Majesty’s Minority.

*******************************************************************************

C H A P. V.

King James III. of Majorca.

His was the last King of the Branch of Majorca, that enjoy’d this Kingdom. Every thing is subject to change: Sceptres pass from one Hand to another, and the most firm and best establish’d Crown is not exempt from the universal Mutation, and Inconstancy that all other Things are daily expos’d to. Now is to be shewn the Effects of Ambition betwixt Brothers and Dominions taken unjustly, and the Blood of the Innocent
nccent spilt to advance the Interest of the Guilty.

After King Sancho’s Decease, the King of Arragon pretended that this Kingdom belonged to him; and for that purpose went from that Countrey to Barcelona to give in his Pretensions, but he was a Just Prince, and in an Affair of such Difficulty he put nothing in Execution without preceding Counsel and Examination. For this end he ordered the Prelates, Barons, and Cavaliers to meet at Lerida, to treat of this Matter, but they determined nothing; so that the Affair continued more doubtful than before. In the mean time, as Power can’t stand long looking on, the King of Arragon commanded the Infante Alphonso to seize the Counties of Roussillon and Cerdaun.

This new accident made a great Disturbance. D. Philip, Tutor to the Prince, went to Saragossa, to sollicit the Decision of this Affair; which King James of Arragon was very willing to agree to, and for this effect, not only consulted the most learned Men of his own Countrey, but also sent to Italy for Lawyers. The Difficulty of the case arose from this, that James the Conqueror during his own Life, had made a Donation of the Kingdom of Majorca to his second Son James, but afterwards makes a subsequent Testament, by which he placed Substitutions in Trust upon the Kingdom and Estates of which he had made a former Gift.
At last the Cause was determin'd, and the King of Aragon resign'd in his own Name, and that of his Successors, all Right which might at that time pertain to him in the Kingdom of Majorca (by Virtue of the Substitution) to D. James and his Descendants in the direct Male-line; and reserv'd to himself whatever Right he might have had before from that, in case that the Substitutions took place.

And thus King James III. remain'd Lord of his Estates, and the Infante Philip his Tutor.

Farther to cement and strengthen the Union and Friendship between the two Houses, it was propos'd to marry James of Majorca, with Donna Constança, Daughter to the Infante Alphonso, Son to King James of Aragon, and the Father and Son oblig'd themselves to solemnize the Marriage as soon as Donna Constança arriv'd at the 12th Year of her Age: At that time they were contract'd by Proxy, and there were given to the Tutor in Pledge the Castles of Pons in the County of Urgel, and Pontons and Beque in Girona: And Philip the Tutor gave in Surety (in the Name of the King of Majorca) to the King of Aragon, the Castles of Querol in Cerdagn, Belvedel in Berida and Pollença in the Island of Majorca. And they swore publickly to this Agreement. This Marriage for that time united the Interest of these two Crowns, but in the end did James of Majorca no Service, by reason that his Brother-in-Law took the Kingdom from him.
The Infante D. Philip wisely attended to the State of his Nephew's Kingdom, and endeavour'd to procure the Recovery of the Forts which they had taken from him in Roussillon.

They were to have carried Donna Constanța to her Husband, then at Perpignan. But the Journey could not be accomplisht, by Reason that all that Countrey had rebelled, and would not submit themselves to the Tutor, having already been under Obedience to the Infante D. Alphonso of Arragon. And not being willing to receive the Infante Philip as Tutor, they seiz'd the Person of the King, and chose to him Ministers, and put themselves in Arms to oppose the Guardianship of D. Philip. Alphonso gather'd together some Forces in Peralada, from whence he went to Junqueras, to put the Tutor in Possession of that Countrey, thence he pass'd to Volo, and coming to Arroyo found Bernard de Cabrera with some Cavalry, which with other Troops that arriv'd at the same time, he order'd to Post themselves at the Gate of the Wood adjoyning to the Castle of Perpignan. Upon the sight of these Men, there came presently out of the Castle two Cavaliers, and receiv'd the Infante Philip as Tutor, and the King of Majorca as their Lord.

It has been related before, that D. Alphonso was assist'd with 21 Gallies from Majorca, to conquer the Isles of Sardinia and Corsica; whilst the Castle of Cagliari was besieg'd, the Count of Nerheuench came to relieve it with 800 German Horse, and 40 Pisans; 6000 N 3 Foot;
Foot, and 36 Genouese and Pisau Gallies. But the two latter would not wait the Battel, that afterwards happen'd ahoar, in which the Germans and their Auxiliaries were routed.

This War continued a long time, and cost much Money and Blood: And as an Army wears out with continual Services, the King of Arragon wanted Troops to finish the Reduction of that Island; for which Reason he begg'd Succour from the King of Majorca, who immediately sent 6 Gallies and 2 Ships with a Body of Horse and Foot, which with some Vessels that had come from Catalonia, arriv'd at Sardinia, and drove the Pisans out of the Island.

King James of Majorca and his Tutor D. Philip, went over to Barcelona, to Acknow ledge the Fee of the Kingdom of Majorca, and the Counties of Rousillon, Cerdagn, Valespir, Colibre, Monpêlier, Omelades and Carlades.

The Year after the King went again to Barcelona, to pay the same Acknowledgment to Alphonso King of Arragon, who had succeed ed his Father James in that Kingdom. Afterwards his Majesty went to Perpignan, and from thence return'd to Majorca, where he confirm'd all the Privileges and Franchises that his Predecessors had granted to the Subjects of this Kingdom.

King Alphonso of Arragon dying in the Year 1336. was succeeded by Peter. About which time there happen'd some Differences betwixt Arragon and Majorca on the one side, and the Republick of Genoua on the other, about
about some Prizes which had been taken in these Seas; at last the Pope compos'd all that Affair.

But this Peace with Genoa did not last long by Reason it was commonly believ'd that this Republick had offer'd 40 Gallies to Allobazen King of Morocco, Benamerin and Tremecen, who was making great Preparations to invade the Kingdom of Valencia. Allobazen was a Man of Valour and Fortune, and a Terror to Spain, because he was so near a Neighbour, and had the greatest Empire in Africa, from whence he might easily get into that Kingdom, by making himself Master of Gibraltar and Algezira. This News put Spain into great Confusion, for they had not forgot their first Subject, and at this time the Kings were not so powerful, nor so well-united as formerly; and besides, Valencia was peopled with Moors, who, tho' Subject to the King, yet in their Inclinations, Friends to their Countrey-men.

Upon this occasion the King of Arragon begg'd Succour from Majorca, from whence he had 8 Gallies, which with 22 of his own, and some from the King of Castile, valiantly defended the Coast which had been already infested by some Morocco Vessels.

Now are to be related the Methods that Peter K. were taken to ruine the King of Majorca. From the Moment that Peter steppt into his Throne, he form'd a Design of taking Possession of this Kingdom. And first he would have K. James come immediately to Barcelona to Acknowledge his Fee, thinking by this Means to have na.
a pretext for destroying him, in case he should refuse to come when he demanded him.

The King of Majorca being much employ'd at the time that he was summon'd to appear, sent his Ambassador to desire to prorogue the Term, which the King of Aragon absolutely refus'd. Whereupon King James being Jealous of his Intentions against him, thought it safer to appear at the time appointed. Accordingly he went to Barcelona, and begg'd that this Ceremony might not be performed publickly in the Palace, but privately in the Chapel, which was granted; and there he did Homage for all his Countries and Estates.

The small Generosity which Peter King of Aragon shew'd to the King of Majorca, was also us'd by Pope Benedict towards Him. For tho' he allow'd of the Acknowledgment which the King of Aragon had perform'd for the Kingdom of Sardinia and Corsica by his Attornies, yet it was upon Condition that he should make his personal appearance within a certain limited time. For this end King Peter set out from Barcelona, and the King of Majorca, who was then at Perpignan, hearing of his Journey, went to receive him at Volo.

The Reception was very Magnificent, and they enter'd Perpignan in great State. King Peter pay'd a Visit to Queen Constança, and so far from shewing any Sign of Displeasure, that he desir'd the King of Majorca to accompany him. They prosecuted the Journey together, and at Lunell met the Pope's Ambassadors, who had come here to receive them.
As they came to the River Durance (which they were to pass) the eminent College of Cardinals, being 22 in Number, came to meet them; of whom 18 advanc’d with King Peter, and the rest waited on the King of Majorca. The Magistrates of the City of Avignon came out, and receiv’d the two Kings under Canopies. Being arrived, they went to wait upon the Pope, whom they found in a publick Consistory in his Pontifical Robes; they immediately kneel’d to kiss his Foot, and he gave them a kiss of Peace on the Mouth, receiving them with much Love and Benevolence.

On the Day that the Homage was to be paid, the Kings passing thro’ the Town with a great Attendance, there happen’d a foolish accident which had like to have occasion’d great Disturbance. The two Kings rode together; but Gaston de Lewis who assist’d at the Reins of King James’s Horse, fancying that the King of Arragon went before with an Air of too much Pride, touch’d his Horse with the Canopy that he held in his Hand. King Peter turned about as if to resent this Affront against Gaston de Lewis, but his wrath was levell’d at King James, against whom he also declar’d his Relentment; for he put his Hand to his Sword, threatening to draw it against the King of Majorca, but could not, it being his Coronation Sword, and not in good order to be drawn. But it was believed that from this time the King of Arragon fought after all occasions to ruin the King of Majorca.

King
King Peter having perform’d his Homage, took his leave that very Day, having obtained nothing from the Pope of what he had desired. King James accompanied him as far as Volo, and order’d to make splendid Entertainments for him in all his Towns, thro’ which his Majesty was to pass. The King of Aragon got to Barcelona, and King James remained in his own Estate.

The Kings of Majorca found it a hard task to preserve their Dominions, by reason of their being so much divided from one another, and by lying so near to two such Powerful Princes.

At this time there was a very warm War waged betwixt the Kings of France and England. Philip of France suspecting that the King of Majorca held private Intelligence with England, and apprehending that he might treat of marrying his Son the Infante James with a Daughter of that King, (tho’ others say this was but a pretext to colour his ambitious Designs) requir’d him to come and do Homage for the Fee of Montpelier. There were some Places in that Barony, which had been in Fee of the Church of Magalona, and the Kings of France had got them into their Hands, by a certain Exchange they had made with that Bishop. To this Demand of France, K. James of Majorca answer’d, that he did not acknowledge himself subject to him for Montpelier, and as to that Exchange with the Bishop of Magalona it was invalid, because done against the express Will of the Pope, and added that he would
would not have recourse to a Parliament in France, but be satisfied to refer the Cause to the Pope, the Cardinal of Naples, or to Spain. Philip without examining the matter, resolv'd to invade Montpellier; and at the same time endeavoured to secure to himself the King of Arragon's Friendship, being afraid that he might assist the King of Majorca.

King James made no doubt but that King, as being direct Lord of the Fee, would join with him in the Defence of his Countrey, and accordingly wrote to him from Montpellier for that Effect.

The King of France also sent his Ambassador to the King of Arragon, desiring his Assistance, and assured him that if he pretend-ed any right to the said Estate, he would act in such a Manner as he should not have reason to be dissatisfied.

The King of Arragon returned an Answser to the King of Majorca full of Expressions of Friendship, and desired to see him in Catalonia, or in what other part he pleased. Accordingly they met at Sanceloni, where King James publickly declared his right to Montpelier, and his other Lands in France, in presence of the King of Arragon and his Council, and at the same time inform'd them of the Injuries he had receiv'd from France: And concluded that he was resolved to defend himself, and for that purpose he would enter into an Alliance with the King of England. He asked the King of Arragon several times, if he would assist him, but as he sought after no-
thing more earnestly than the other's Ruin, he excuse'd himself.

The King of Aragon went to Terragona, where being convinced of the Obligation he was under to serve the King of Majorca, by reason of the Fee, he sent one of his Family to France. The substance of his Instructions were, to endeavour to persuade the King of France to keep the Peace, and put an end to the Quarrel he had with the King of Majorca. To this the King of France made Answer, that he was very willing to avoid all discord, and to refer the whole Affair to his Arragonian Majesty.

The answer appear'd reasonable to this King, whereupon he conferr'd with the King of Majorca, and they both agreed to send their Ambassadors to Paris, in order to settle these Differences. The Ambassadors carried Letters not only to the King of France, but also to him of Navar, the Dauphin, the Duke of Normandy, the Count of Savoy, the Duke of Bourbon, and others of that Kingdom; desiring they might contribute their Interest in Accommodating the Differences. The Instructions that were given to the Ambassadors, were to desire the King of France to stand to his promise of referring the Cause to the King of Aragon, that if the first would name any Persons to assist in the Decision of this Affair, the Ambassadors should accept of them, provided that they were Men dispos'd to put an end to the Differences, which if he would not accommodate, the King of Aragon would be oblig'd
oblig'd to assist the King of Majorca. The King of France broke his Word, being ever re-
folv'd to seize the Lordship of Monpeler: And offered to remit the Cause to his own Council: But the Ambassadors of Arragon knowing that this was the same as referring it to his Parlia-
ment, to the unavoidable Prejudice of the King of Majorca, refused to consent to it. But the
greatest and last Reason of the King of France was his Arms; which some, who are Abet-
tors of that Principle now a-days, are pleased to express upon their Cannon, Ratio Ultima
Regum. In fine he made himself Master of Monpeler, Omelades, and Carlades.

The King of Majorca being at Pesilla, writ
to the King of Arragon, to advise him that
John Duke of Normandy was on the Frontiers
with his Army, who was ready to enter into
Rousillon, and desired his Help and Assistance.
All the answer he had from Arragon was to
defire him to suspend his Arms. The King of
Majorca several times renewed this request to
Arragon. At last, after several Embassies to
no purpose, he desired to tell the King of Ma-
jorca not to take up Arms against France, and
that if he did, he would not give him any As-
fistance.

At this time arrived P. Ramon Codolet, the
K. of Majorca’s Steward, intreating in his Ma-
ster’s name to take pity on Monpeler: Whereup-
on the K. of Arragon call’d his Council, whose Op-
inions he requir’d on this Affair, and the greatest
part agreed, that the King was bound to help
the K. of Majorca. The first perceiving that he
could
could not find any way to excuse himself from his Obligation, propos’d to his Council this Evasion; that the King of Majorca might be summoned to appear at the Cortes, and clear himself of some Faults that were alleged against him; which if he refused, he reckoned himself under no Obligation to shew him any Favour. The Council approv’d of this Contrivance. And in Effect, he summoned the King of Majorca to appear, and by Reason of his not obeying the Citation he decided the Cause against him. Thus King Peter slighted his own Oath as well as that of his Ancestors, and forgot what he owed to his Blood, to his Relation, Justice, and his Sovereignty.

King James made answer to the Summons, that he was willing to obey, but at that Juncture he did not think himself obliged to appear, and that as he was bound to Acknowledge his Estates in Fee to him, so by the same Convention the King of Aragon was obliged to assist him in the Defence of his Countrey, and that he having first failed in his Duty, his Obligation was thereby void.

In the Process that the King of Aragon raised against the King of Majorca, he accused him of letting French Money pass current in Roussillon, and that he had coined Money different from that of Catalonia, to whose Dominion the other (as he alleged) was subject. This Accusation appears plainly to be unjust, because that the Count of Ampuries, and other Counts in the Province of Roussillon had Power to Coin Money there as well as he, and
and also different from that of Catalonia, which they had always practis'd in the said Country; which he added was never known to be within the Limits or Jurisdiction of Catalonia.

The Citation was presented to King James in the Year 1342, and the King of Arragon ordered his Attorney General to proceed in the Cause. But he did not think fit to wait till the last Day of the Term on which the King of Majorca was summoned to appear, but before the time he declared him Contumacious:

And then sent to the Government of Majorca to let them know, that King James had not observed the Articles of the Infeoffment, and that they had sworn to the Kings of Arragon, in case their King should neglect to acknowledge his Fee, they would no longer obey him; and that he had accused him for Coining new Money in Roussillon and Cerdagn, and having summoned him to appear to clear himself of his Crime, he had not obey'd the Citation, upon which Account he had declared him Contumacious. This he writ also to the Counties of Roussillon, and Cerdagn, and required of them to remember what they had sworn to in the Infeudation.

The Government of Majorca made answer in the following Words, "To the most Illustrious and most Powerful Prince, and Lord Don Peter, by the Grace of God, King of Arragon, Valencia, Sardinia, Corsica, and Count of Barcelona. The Magistrates and Government of the City, and Kingdom of Majorca, with all Reverence, &c. We receiv'd..."
ceiv'd your Majesty's Impeachment of the
most serene Prince our Lord King James,
and with all Submission to your Majesty,
there is no Reason to say that the said King
our Sovereign has done any thing con-
trary to his Royal Dignity and Honour; for
we hold and acknowledge him for a most
just Prince, and that he has done as became
him: And we will defend him as our King
and Rightful Lord on all Occasions, as well as
his Kingdom and Estates: And for him we
will expose our Lives, and no other will we
own for our Lord and King, nor can any
threats or the Menaces of any Power, or
Fear of any Danger, withdraw us from the
Fidelity and Allegiance, that we owe our So-
vereign, and the Kingdom; which we hope
through the Grace of God ever to preserve
inviolable". Given in Majorca the 18th of
June, 1342.

There came at this time to Barcelona two
Ambassadors from France, who represented to
Peter, that out of Regard to him, their King
and Master had put a Stop to his Proceedings
against the King of Majorca, and gave him
Thanks that he had not favoured him, and in
their Master's Name offered him the Assistance
of France on all Occasions. The Kings of
Arragon and France very easily united a-
gainst the King of Majorca, and the first find-
ing himself secure, and considering King
James as a Prince of small Power, he deter-
mined to take from him his Kingdoms and E-
states.

The
The King of France suspended his Attempt against Montpelier for some time; whereupon King James thought himself oblig'd to appear before the King of Arragon, since the chief Reason that had obstructed his Journey hitherto had now ceas'd. And to this Effect writ to that Prince, that he believ'd his Majesty was misinform'd of his Behaviour, and that he intended to come, and wait upon him in order to clear himself from what was alledged against him, but at the same time desir'd he would send him a Letter of Security.

Pope Clement VI. being inform'd of the Discord betwixt these Princes, was very much concern'd, and sent his Nuncio Armando, Archbishop of Aix, to Barcelona, who finding King Peter very little dispos'd to an Agreement, declar'd his Instructions and Instances in Name of the Sovereign Pontiff. Whereupon his Majesty sent to the King of Majorca a Letter of Safe Conduct, and suspeded the Process for that time.

The King of Majorca with his Queen came over to Barcelona, and lodged in the Monastery of the Minor Friars, who had raised a Bridge from the Sea as far as the Convent for their Entry. They were received by the King of Arragon with great Demonstrations of Respect. The Nuncio us'd all his Interest and Endeavours to reconcile these two Monarchs, but as Ambition and Malice fway'd the one, so Schemes laid for Peace, as they thwarted the Designs of Interest, could not take Effect.

Of King
King Peter now had contriv'd another Crime of which he accused the King of Majorca; which was, That he and his Queen (Peter's own Sister) were to feign themselves Sick, and to desire the King of Arragon and his Uncle Peter, and James his Brother to come and visit them, his Design being to have them seiz'd as they enter'd by 12 Men that were to be placed there, and in case of any Noise, to kill or carry them off by the Bridge to his Gallies, (which lay then in the Harbour) and so to Majorca, where they were to be secured in the Castle of Airon, till he of Arragon should acquit him and his Successors of the Fief. But it pleased God the Plot was discover'd. This is what was related by King Peter.

King Peter sends for the Queen of Majorca, upon pretence of finding out this Piece of Treason; and he ordered if her Husband was not willing to let her come, to carry her away by Force, which in effect was done. This occasioned King James to charge the King of Arragon with a Violence, and a breach of the safe Conduct.

The King of Majorca finding that he had no room to expect any good Offices from him of Arragon, desired leave to be gone, which being granted, he departed and left the Queen with her Brother, who would not let her go to her Husband, notwithstanding the many Instances made by the Pope upon that account.

It was evident to every Body that this new charge against the King of Majorca was false and ridiculous, and that it proceeded from the ha-
hatred his Brother-in-law conceiv'd against
him, and the design he had upon his Estates.

The King of Arragon order'd his Brother
the Infante James, and other Officers to the
Frontiers of Roussillon; and in the mean while
fitted out a Fleet to pass over to Majorca. At
the same time he ordered some Horse and Foot
to invade Cerdagn; which they did, and took
Cuevas, a strong Pass, and the Possession
of which made the Entry into Cerdagn, and the
Valley of Ribas easy.

Before he embark'd, he concluded the Pro-
ces against the King of Majorca, and declared
that if he did not appear within a Year all
his Estates should be confiscated and joined to
his Dominion, and protested that by this Sen-
tence he did not mean any Prejudice to others
who had formed, or were to form any Process
against the King of Majorca, and those that
favour'd him.

Queen Sancha, second Wife to King Robert
of Naples, and Aunt to the King of Major-
ca, sent the Bishop of Gaeta, and Ramon Flo-
ta, Captain of Aversa, Embassadors to the
King of Arragon, to desire him to suspend his
Designs against the King of Majorca, or to re-
mit the Cause to Referees. But King Peter
excused himself and dismissed the Embassadors.

King Peter writes in his History, that the
King of Majorca had laid many Taxes on his
Subjects, and had mightily oppress'd them. But
be that as it will; they began to grow Cool in
their Duty to their Prince. The Commonalty
tenderly feel Impositions, are fond of Novelty
dand

The Queen of Naples desires K.
Peter to suspend his Arms.

The King of Majorca inclines
to the K. of Arra-
gon's side.
and Change, to try if possible thereby to remedy their Fortune, and do not care for a War at their own Cost, but love Money more then their Life or Sovereign: It was represented to the Majorcans, how happy they should be under the Power of the King of Arragon, who would not be so ready to oppress them as the other who had not so rich Estates.

King Peter embark'd the 10th of May 1343, and waited at Lobregat for his Fleet, which consisted of 116 Sail, of which Number 30 were Gallies. He set sail on the 18th, and arriv'd at Palomera on the 23d, they resolv'd to Land at Peguera.

King James upon the first discovering of the Fleet, had got together about 300 Horse, and 17000 Foot, who march'd to the Coast to oppose the Enemy's landing.

King Peter meeting with Opposition from the Inhabitants, sent to tell them that he was surpriz'd that they should rise in Arms against their rightful Sovereign; but this could not break their Constancy and Loyalty to their King, for finding that the Galley did not make off, they discharg'd a Volley of Arrows at the Arragonians.

The King of Arragon having Intelligence that King James was at S. Fonsa, determin'd to land there, believing that the best way to secure a Victory was to leave the Enemy without a Head to govern them. For this effect he divided his Fleet into four Squadrons along that Coast. All being in readiness, he ordered 4 Gallies to make a feint of landing at
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at Sta. Ponça, which they did in this Manner, they struck their Oars, and turned their Sterns towards the Shooar, over against where King James was in Person; and a little while after they tack'd about towards Pégueira. The Majorcans got together in a Lodge at Sta. Ponça; but the Admiral's Galley landed her Men on the Rock of Pégueira, and the rest did the same; the Courage of the Aragonians on this Occasion was Remarkable, for they set Foot on a high Rocky Mountain, where there was no Road but what they made with their Swords and their Valour, the Ascent was very difficult, and the Resistance the Majorcans made was extraordinary, and the Discharges of Arrows, Darts, Lances, Stones and Artificial Fires were Continual. The last beginning to doubt of their being able to defend themselves longer, fell into great Confusion and Disorder, and the Enemy being reinforce'd, made them give way. The Infante Peter had come a-shore on the other part of Pégueira, where the Majorcan Horse, who had gone to defend that Place, after small Opposition, also fled. King James having been Eye Witness to the Defeat of his People, made his retreat to the City, and suspecting it could not stand out against the Enemy, he embark'd privately and left the Kingdom. The Aragonians pursued their Victory more than half a League, and plundered the King of Majorca's Camp.

King James being beaten and fled, the K. Peter Marches towards Palma:
tal. Whilst they halted on the Road not far from Penguera, there came two Dominicans to intreat his Majesty to give a Pass to the Syndicks which the City was to send to him; the King granted their Request, and ordered the Army to remain at Penguera. Next Day in the Morning they renewed their March, the Infante Peter and others in the Van; and the King followed in the Rear, accompanied by Don Blasco of Aragon with the Royal Standard.

The Army halted at Sta. Ponsa, where the Syndicks arriv'd; the King having allow'd them Audience, one in Name of the City told his Majesty, that his coming to reduce the Kingdom by force had occasion'd in them a great Surprize, and that not having offended him, they could not comprehend the Reason of such Invasion.

King Peter was willing to satisfy them, that he might sweeten the Hardship of surrendering with the Comfort of a favourable Hearing: He told them that he came to punish K. James, and then repeated the Articles of his Indictment; and at last added that he was very sorry and concerned for the Necessity he was put to of prosecuting him, by reason he was of his own Blood and Family, and married to his Sister; and also upon account of the Love he had to the Majorcans, whom he desired as Loyal People to observe the Oath they had made to King James his Grandfather, that they would own the King of Aragon for their Rightful Sovereign, if at any time the King of
of Majorca should infringe the Agreement that was made betwixt both Houses.

To this the Syndicks reply'd that James of Majorca was their Rightful Lord and King, and that it was none of their Business to believe that he had committed such and such Crimes, it not being lawful to Subjects to examine the Actions of their Prince. King Peter answer'd, that he thought the Affairs of their King was their proper Business, and that they ought to desire to have him punished, that they ought also to inform themselves of the Right that the King had, who came to relieve them from Slavery; and added, that he would sooner spend in this Expedition his Kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, the County of Barcelona, Ribagorza and Pradas, than to suffer such Injuries against his Crown. The King us'd different ways with them, sometimes threatening, other times he endeavour'd to persuade them with fair Words, telling that the Obedience of Subjects was more agreeable, and that he had Compassion on the Island, and came to free them from their Oppressions, with such persuasive Language he won the Minds of some of the Neighbouring Towns, which surrendered; for the Voice of Interest and Liberty does more than Fire or Sword, and People of mean Condition regard nothing so much as the former, and are for the most part ignorant of their Duty, and know as little of Honour. Such Motives as these dispos'd the Towns of Andraix, Calvia and

O 4 Pur-
At last the Majorcans finding themselves without a Head, and beholding the Success of the Enemy, were induc'd to treat of a Surrender. They consider'd that Majorca was but a small spot of Ground, and not able to resist such a Powerful King; they found themselves oppress'd with Taxes; King James having us'd them as a People newly conquer'd, so that the Subjects were brought to the Gates of Slavery; they groaned under the Yoke of the Gabels, and that they were used in a servile Manner, and already there were such Impositions laid on, that there was a Necessity found afterwards of enacting a Decree not to exact the Taxes that had been already introduced by Custom; which was granted by K. Peter on the 31st of May, 1343. Besides all these Reasons, there was one contributed as much as any to the making this People submit to the King of Arragon, which was, some of the chief Men of the Kingdom were in his Interest, and had invited him over, particularly Ramon Rock who was afterwards rewarded for his good Service on this Occasion, with a Pension of 37 lib. Sterl. to him and his Heirs; and he was also honour'd with the Title and Privileges of a Cavalier. The People were likewise much dissatisfied with the Management of Justice, which they said was bought with Bribe, and that King James was touch'd with the same Contagion of Covetousness. This was a moving Reason for their Complaints, and has al-
ways been one of the chief Causes in all Commonwealths and States.

It was the common Report that some of King James's Crimes were prov'd, though Histories tell us that there did not result sufficient Evidence in the Process. Nevertheless the Majorcans joyn'd with the Sentiments of King Peter, that since their King had deny'd the Fee, they were resolv'd to better themselves and the Kingdom, by uniting it to the Crown of Arragon, and as the King of Majorca had been but a Feudatory hitherto, they now heard with Pleasure the Name of their Sovereign, of whom they had the direct Dominion.

King Peter had parted from St. Ponsa, with design to lay Siege to the City, and met upon the Road (nigh to the small Isles) the Syndicks, who begg'd the King to halt: Whereupon his Majesty marched his Army to Portopi, which lies about half a League from the City.

Portopi was at that time a Capacious Port, at present we can only discover the Ancient form of the Bay, of which a great part is stopp'd up without any appearance of ever being cleans'd, which is a common neglect in all the Dominions of Spain. Some of the Troops having gone as far as Carroz, makes Carroz. People believe that there was also a Town there, tho' now there remain only Ruins which seem to be those of a Village.

The Syndicks propos'd to the King some Doubts they had upon the Articles of Impeachment against King James, but he satisfy-
ed them largely, and presented some Terms he had drawn up for an Union of the two Crowns, this Conference continued the whole Day, and at Night the Syndicks return’d to the City. Two Days after King Peter being desirous to secure himself of the Inclinations of the Majorcans, order’d the Infante Peter and others to advance, which they did immediately, and dispatch’d a Secretary from the Tower of Carroz to wait upon the Syndicks and Magistrates of Majorca, whom he found upon the Road coming to receive the King.

King Peter being advised of the Arrival of the Magistrates to pay him Obedience, he rose from Table (being at Dinner in Portopi) and getting into a Place in the Wall of S. Nicolas Church, he receiv’d them, and they in Name of the City and Kingdom of Majorca administered to him the Oath of Homage and Fidelity, and his Majesty confirmed their Ancient Privileges, and granted many others.

Now King Peter stript himself of Arms, and cloath’d himself with Peace, and marched for the City; whither Don Blasco had already come, and had plac’d the Royal Standard on the Tower of the Castle del Angel, the Colours were hoisted, on which were display’d the Coat of Arms of Arragon; and the Name of King Peter filled the Air with Joyful Acclamations. The King arriving at the Chapel of Sta. Anna of the Castle, created several Knights, and quartered the Army in the City.

On the 1st of June his Majesty assisted at Divine Worship in the Great Church, and the
same Day invited to his Table the Magistrates and Chief Men of the City, and the Union of the Kingdom with that of Arragon was publickly proclaimed. He was stiled Peter King of Arragon, Valentia, Majorca, Sardinia, and Corsica, and Count of Barcelona.

Next Day he released from Prison some Gentlemen of Perpignan, who had been carried from their own Countrey to this Island.

Bernard Sort was sent to the Castle of Belver, to summon that Garrison to surrender. The Governor begg'd to consider of it till the Evening, at which time another Messenger came from the King to demand the Castle. The Governor return'd answer that he knew no K. but James, and would take Notice of no Orders from any but him. At the same time one of the Garrison began to be afraid, and finding that his Companions were resolved to Fight, begged leave to get out; the Governor caus'd to open the Gate for the Soldier, by which means not only he but the whole Garrison, who were 80 in Number, went all out and abandoned the Castle. Whereupon the Governor in Anger and Despair flung away the Keys, and deliver'd the Fort.

His Majesty immediately dispatch'd Orders through all the Towns of the Island, to appoint their Attornies to come and acknowledge their Obedience. And also ordered the Cavaliers, to come and give their Oath of Allegiance, which they accordingly obey'd.

The King sent to the Island of Minorca Gi- labert de Corberas with 5 Gallies to reduce it; and
and to Tviça, Jofre de Trebal's with 5 more; both which immediately sent their Syndicks to pay their Obedience. James Moragnes, Bernard Marterell, and William Pou were the chief Jurats of Minorca at this time; and its chief Towns were S'a. Agatha, Allayor, Mahon, and Ciudadella, who also sent their Attornies to King Peter.

Philip Boyle a Valencian was sent with some Troops to the Castles of Alaron, Montuiri, and Pollença, which were strong Fortresses; they made some shew of Resistance, but the two first Places soon surrender'd. William de So, and another Arragonian, being Governors of Pollença, were resolved to defend it, but Philip Boyle laying Siege to it, they also submitted. After which all the Towns of the Island followed the same Example.

The King in the mean while apply'd to the rectifying the Affairs of the Civil Government, allowing feasting and military Divertisements, according to the manner of that time. And on the 21st assembled the General Council, who appointed the Attorney Generals of the whole Kingdom.

King Peter was desirous to walk through the City in Token of his Possession of it, rightly judging that the sight of the Prince endears to him the Hearts of the Subject. The Magistrates were resolv'd to make great Demonstrations of respect for that Day, but his Majesty ordered to acquaint them that he was not come to the Island to cause Expence, but to preserve their Wealth, and to redeem them from the Necessities that King James had reduced them to.

His
His Majesty came out of the Sacristy of the Great Church, dressed in the following manner. He wore a Vestment (after the Roman Fashion) of a green Colour, above that a Coat of Scarlet Cloath embroidered, and on the left Shoulder a Mantle which hung over the right side. He had Cloath Stockings, and no Shoes, his Head was environ'd with a Crown of Gold: In his right Hand he held a Sceptre set with a beautiful Ruby on the Top, and in his Left he supported a Globe surmounted with a Cross, all of the same Metal; the Crown and Sceptre were exceeding rich, and set with many Jewels, Pearls, and precious Stones. Thus he walked out, accompanied by the Magistrates, and a prodigious Train of Nobility as well Majorcans as of his Army, and went to hear Mass in the great Chapel.

As soon as Divine Service was over, his Majesty set down, and turning towards the People, told them in few Words, that he returned thanks to Heaven, that the World having beheld his Justice, he had obtained the Possession of the City and Kingdom of Majorca; that he would give many convincing Proofs of the Esteem he had for his Subjects, and that he would grant them many Favours, and Honour them with considerable Privileges; and added, that his Vice-Chancellor would make a Relation of the Crimes of the late K. James; and at last read the Treaty made by the Cortes in Catalonia and Valencia to unite for ever the Kingdom of Majorca, and the Coun-
Counties of Rousillon, and Cerdagn to the Crown of Aragon, &c.

The Solemnity being over, he went out of the Church under a Canopy, carried by the Magistrates, to the Gate of the Church, where he mounted a Horse-back, and rode through the Town. That whole Day was spent in Feasting and Rejoycing.

Next Day he appointed Don Bernard de Eril, Governor of Majorca, and the Adjacent Isles; of Minorca, Don Gilbert de Corbera; and Don John Martinez de Arbe, of Tuiça. He also nam'd Governors for all the Forts and Castles in the Kingdom, and Garrisoned them with Horse and Foot.

Two Days after his Majesty (having been on board the Royal Gally) came ashore, to take his leave once more of the Magistrates, and recommended to them Justice, Loyalty, and the publick Good; and promised them many Favours. The Magistrates on the other Hand begged his Majesty would Honour that Kingdom with his Royal Remembrance, and offered themselves to his Service as faithful and loyal Subjects.

The King took leave, and returned on board, on Saturday the 28th of June they set Sail, and next Day got safely into Cabo de Cobregat of Barcelona.

The City immediately upon News of his Majesty's Arrival, sent 3 Gentlemen to welcome him, and humbly to represent that they were of Opinion, it was better he should proceed against the other Estates of King James, for
for delay could do him no good, but on the contrary give an Opportunity to the Enemy to rally; and that the Glory of a Kingdom just gain'd, yet burned in the Minds of the Soldiers, and that it was very proper to improve it, least Delays might give time to their Hearts to cool. The King answer'd that he approved of their Advice, but that it was impossible for him to go farther, till he had got some Money to pay the Army, and to raise more Cavalry. They intreated his Majesty to defer his coming ashore, till they should prepare his Reception; to which he answer'd, that he neither deserved it, nor would accept of it, till Victory and the Possession of Roussillon should Crown the War; and then leaping into a Boat that was close by the Shoar, he landed, and went directly to the Palace.

The harsh sound of Arms offended the Pope's Ears; for he, no more than the rest of the World, could well comprehend the Justice which the King of Arragon pretended to in this Affair; and at that time this War was called unjust, proceeding from Malice, spur'd on by Ambition, and prosecuted by Force. The Pope sent his Nuncio Cardinal de Roders, who was the King's Friend. His Majesty went out to meet him. The Nuncio endeavoured to persuade him to Peace, and to receive King James into his Clemency. But as Designs of Interest attended with Victory and Success admit neither of Reason nor Mercy; the Cardinal's Arguments were to no purpose, and the means of Accommodation that he proposed were...
were rejected. Notwithstanding the Cardinal still insisted to remit the Affair to Justice, as K. James had propos’d, to which he answer’d that he would think of it, but at the same time resolv’d not to reflect on what he had done, but how to finish what he had begun.

On the 12th of July, his Majesty went for Girona, taking with him the greatest part of the Grandees and Cavaliers that had been employ’d in the Expedition against Majorca: At that place he found the Infante James, and his Brother the Count of Urgel with 1500 Horse, whom he had ordered to take care of these Frontiers, when he embark’d for Majorca.

His Majesty tarried 6 Days in Girona, issuing out the necessary Orders for the invading of Roussillon. Here the Army began to mutiny for want of Pay. And in effect 150 Horse deserted; some Arragonian Cavaliers also complained because there were 15 Days due to them; and some Catalans, that there were 10. It was apprehended that some Misfortune might result from this; for a Soldier’s Money is dearly purchas’d, and Necessity is inclined to be seditious.

On the 21st of July, the King arrived at Figueras, where he receiv’d a Letter from King James, by the Chaplain of the Apostolick Nuncio, dated from Perpignan, desiring a Pass and Security for his coming to wait upon him. The Chaplain added, that King James would put himself in his Power, if he would promise to refer the Cause to Justice and Reason. The King consulted with his Council, who
were all of Opinion that his Majesty could not allow safe Conduct to King James, because it it wrong'd his Right, and he had already proceeded legally against him with a definitive Sentence.

On the 28th, the King left Figueras, and marched with 1200 Horse, (besides Foot) and 400 Sumptuous Mules, with Stores and Provisions, and encamped at Junqueras. Here he met a Friar with another Letter from King James, desiring a safe Conduct, and telling him that to allow him hearing, would be the Cause of great Advantages to both. The King retired with the Friars, who propos'd that some Cardinal might be chosen Judge of the Affair of Majorca, and told him that King James was very much troubled at his having taken Possession of that Island, which was the principal and primitive Donation of K. James the Conqueror; and finally, that as to the Counties of Rousillon and Cerdaña, he would be satisfied with whatever his Majesty should think proper, provided he would not take them from him.

King Peter did not think it necessary to take any Notice of this Proposal, but made answer to the Priest in these Words, "I am very "much surprized (says he) that a Man of "Learning as you are, should flatter your "self with such strange Notions; or that King "James should take one at my Years to be "to Inconstant. Heaven knows that I have "not founded my Actions on the desire of his "Ruine, Covetousness or Ambition. No, for P "I was
I was satisfy’d with the Kingdoms which Providence had allotted me; I always shewed all the Honour and Respect that was due to him as a crown’d Head, as a Friend, and of my own Blood, and as my Brother-in-law, and Brother: Let him reflect on the Actions of his past Life, and by them he may judge if I have us’d him ill. Now I have nothing to do with him, by reason of his having by his Disobedience brought a stain upon my Royal Authority. I proceeded in a Method of Justice against him, and if he obliged me to the Sentence that I gave, what Agreement can he expect? If the Judge or Arbiter that he desires, should pronounce that I ought to restore to him his Kingdom, that would not only deface the Justice already decided, but also would be a Notorious Prejudice to my Authority and Right, who can only be the lawful Judge of this Case. Advise him to put his Person into the Hands of my Mercy, and at the same time the Estates of Roussillon and Cerdagne; and then Justice shall be done him; and advise him also not to trust to his Obstinacy, for in trying the last stake of Fortune in the small spot of Ground that still remains in his Possession, he may run the risque of losing the chief of all natural Blessings, Liberty. The King would not write; so the Friar departed.

His Majesty had also received a Letter from the Apostolick Nuncio, and another from the Consuls of Perpignan; the last desired a Copy
py of the Process against King James. To
this the King returned answer in very sharp
and angry Language, telling them, that they
pretended to be ignorant of an Affair that was
already known to the whole World; by this
contriving an Evasion from their Duty and Obli-
gations, and threatened them if they would
not presently yield themselves to his Obedi-
ence, there would be no room afterwards left
for Mercy, but that in them he would shew a
Chastisement that might serve to their Poster-
ity for a dismal Remembrance, to Rousillon for
an Example, and to all People for a necessary
Warning.

On the 29th of July, his Majesty parted
from Junqueras, and ordered the Army to
march in order. The Infante Peter, as Se-
neschal and the Infante James, and five other
Gentlemen led the Van with 350 Horse, the
Baggage marched in the middle, and the rest of
the Army followed; and thus they passed the
Hill of Panigas without meeting any Resist-
ance.

The Garrison of the Tower of Tudoleres
defended themselves, and would not give ear
to any Capitulation: Whereupon the Arrago-
nians set Fire to the Tower and burn'd every
Person within it. From that Place they went
to Elna; on the 31st to Canet, and from
thence they invaded the County of Rousillon.

Here the Pope's Nuncio came to treat with
King Peter, about the Agreement which had
been long endeavoured. Whereupon his Majesty
was very angry that they should pretend to
talk now of any Accommodation; and besides

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K. Peter's
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he admir'd how K. James should be so much favoured by the Pope; and told the Legate, that once, when he had desir'd to have a Cardinal come to his Kingdom, to compose the Differences which he had with his Brother Ferdinand, his Holiness refus'd it; and that King James had procured two Cardinals to come to solicit his Affairs, and he did not see any reason why the Pope should be so Partial; that there had not been a King of Arragon from the first of the Race even down to himself, that had not shed his Blood in the Service of God, and the Church; nor was there any Crown'd Head to whom it ow'd more than to him. And lastly, if the Pope thought that he obliged him much by giving him the Kingdom of Sardinia, he was to inform his Holiness that he had received nothing from him but a scroll of Parchment, to wit, the Bull of the gift of that Island; for his Father had conquer'd it by his Arms. He added other bitter Expressions, which obliged his Eminence to retire, and go to Pisa, where he tarried some Days.

The Viscount of Canet submitted to his Majesty's Arms. This was followed by the taking of several other Places, as Manresa, the Fort S: Maria de la Mar, Castel Rosello (which lies near to Perpignan, amongst the Ruines of the Ancient Ruscino) Castel Arnau Subita was burnt; Soles surrender'd, and San Estevan was burnt.

On the 6th, the Army marched towards Perpignan, which his Majesty summoned to Obedience, but they return'd him no Answer. Finding
Finding he had not force sufficient for the Siege, he ordered to burn the Countrey as far as Ver-
net; where being advised of a Succour of 1500 Men coming down to Perpignan, he ordered Don Peter de Exerica with 200 Horse, and some Foot to hinder their Passage, but they got into the Town without being perceiv'd by the Enemy.

On the 16th of August, his Majesty arriv'd at Clayra near to Canet. The Army over-run the whole Countrey, delivering all the Places that they took to Passion Plunder and Destruction. Here the Cardinal arrived with Instructions to treat of a Cessation of Arms. The King did not know how to excuse himself from the Reverence that was due to the Apostolick See, and therefore gave Orders to the Army to retire; and by the Advice of his Council granted a Truce. The King pretended that he suspended his Arms out of Consideration to the Pope, tho' others write that it was only a pretext, and a Piece of the greatest Dissimulation that could be; for at this time his Army was in such want of every thing, that he could not besiege Perpignan, nor pursue the War, and for this Reason he granted a Truce for all the Month of April, without the least retarding of his Designs.

In the mean while, the King put himself in order to prosecute the War with greater Vigour. He garrisoned Canet, and fortified his Camp. He sent 7 Gallies to Majorca to guard those Coasts. Then he went to Barcelona, where he entered without any formal Reception, by
reason the Barcelonians were vexed at his not having taken Perpignan. He ordered his Troops for the better Securing of them, to be paid for the Month of July. He afterwards went to Valencia, where he assembled the Magistrates of the Towns, and desired of them Money for the War; and he endeavoured to obtain the same Favour from the Prelates and other Ecclesiastics. The City of Valencia made him a good Gratuity: But the Church-Men refused to give him any. Whereupon he ordered immediately to take Possession of their Temporal Estates. From Valencia he went to Saragossa, and having obtained such a Gift from his Kingdom of Arragon, he returned to Barcelona.

The Forces of King James being now very low, Peter declared himself determin'd to the last breath to continue the War, and turned his back on all Agreements, and his Face against Mercy. There were made on the part of the other great Submissions, but all in vain.

King James finding he had no Friends now in France, and that he was scarce able to maintain even those who had so long stood by him, and had served him faithfully in his Distress; and that now all his Strength consisted in the Town of Perpignan: Thus turning his sorrowful Eyes towards his many Misfortunes, he found himself lost without any Hopes of Recovery; and therefore on the 1st of January, sent by an Austin Friar, a Letter to the K. of Arragon writ with his own Hand. He begged that he would give a favourable Ear to his Request;
that he would look up to Heaven, by the Favour of which he was placed in Dignity and Power; that he would consider that he was his Brother by Affinity, and his Cousin by Blood, and that if he were ev'n the greatest Criminal or Stranger in the World, yet he might expect to be used with some Compassion.

King Peter of Arragon was stiffly bent on the utter Destruction of this Prince, and therefore would not allow of his Justification or any thing that might interrupt his Design. And therefore he would not hearken to the Priest; but told him that he had Reasons for not answering him, repeating the Crimes of which he had accused King James: and in fine, gave him to understand that he would allow of no Terms except he delivered himself into his Hands.

About the same time, his Majesty got Notice that K. James intended to come Incognito to wait on him: Whereupon he writ to the Bayles of Figueras, of the Viscounty of Bas, Torella de Mongria, and the Magistrates of Girona, to place their Spies in all the Passes and Roads, that in case K. James should pass that way, they might carry him Prisoner directly to the Tower of Gironella.

That the World might be undeceived, and see that he stopped up every way that tended to Mercy, and that his Subjects and Friends might not weary out their Patience in seeking after any Relief for K. James: He now declared his Intentions publickly by the Union, which he celebrated at Barcelona on the 29th...
of March, of the Kingdom of Majorca, and Adjacent Islands, of the Counties of Rosillon, Cerdagn, Constans, Vallespir, and Colibre, with the Kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, and County of Barcelona: Incorporating them for ever in the Royal Crown, never to be divided, sold or alienated. To this his Majesty swore in his own Name, and that of his Successors: And that none of these Estates should ever be restored to King James, neither by Donation, Infeoffment or Testament, and also if they should ever attempt to undo this Union, he desired that the Infantines his Unkles, and Don James his Brother, and his Successors, and the Government of Majorca, and of the other Counties, should neither serve nor obey him nor his Successors; but free themselves from any Obedience, Homage or Duty they had sworn to; and besides, by the same obliged his Successors to swear and confirm whatever was established in this Union, and that their Subjects should not be bound to perform the Oath of Allegiance till it was ratified. This Union was also signed by the Commissioners of the Kingdom of Majorca, who had come over for that effect.

About this time Pope Clement sent the Archbishop of Aix to endeavour to procure Concord betwixt these Princes, and to prorogue the Truce till Michaelmas: But this Embassy was to no purpose.

On the 18th, the King left Barcelona, and went for Girona; but before his Departure, ordered the Grandees, Cavaliers and Magistrates
Strates of all the Cities and Towns in his Dominions, to swear to the Union, which he had made with the Kingdoms of Majorca, &c. And on the 7th of May he entered Figueras with 70 Horse.

On the 14th the Army march'd to Junque-

ras, and a few Days thereafter quarter'd in the Gardens of Etna, and took the Tower night to the City; and the same Day seized upon Villa Longa; and after a long Defence took also Argilles. Colibre cost a great deal of Time and Blood, but at last the Garrison capitulated, and marched out.

The Cardinal d'Embrun came again to endeavour to procure Peace, but could find no Disposition in the King towards it. He also proposed to him to receive K. James and his Children into his Clemency and Protection, which K. Peter seemed willing to condescend to. The Cardinal returning to Perpignan, found the Mind of King James changed, and that he was not willing to put his Person into the Hands of the King of Aragon: He told him that he was resolved to lose his whole Estate, rather than to give himself up to K. Peter, and that he who was honoured with Empire and Command must not stoop to obey; that it was not the part of a Royal Soul to fly from his Dominions for fear of Dying; that he would not exchange the Hopes and Confidence he had in his own Courage with the insupportable Misery of a Surrender, and that his Fate should never find him without the Sceptre in his Hand. Hereupon the Cardinal took his leave.
The loss of Colibre was to King James inexpressible, as well for its being a commodious Place for Ships, as that it opened him a way to Conduct his Men into his Countrey. It was followed by the delivering of the other Towns and Forts of Roussillon, without any Resistance.

King Peter ordered his Army to march to Perpignan, in order to lay Siege to it. But this design could not be so soon put in Execution by reason of want of Money. For some of the Grandees and Cavaliers already threatened to leave the Army, if they did not receive the half pay of the Month of July; whereupon the King supply’d them with 900 lib. Sterl. which was brought him from Barcelona. Elna after a short Siege surrendered.

The King of Majorca finding himself destitute of Forces, did no longer deliberate of yielding, but of the way and manner he was to do it.

The King of Aragon sent Don Peter de Exerica to King James, to assure him that if he would surrender his Person and Dominions, he would receive him in Clemency. Don Peter took 15 Horse with him, and met King James attended by as many a little way from Perpignan. His Majesty told Don Peter, that he was resolved to put himself under the King’s Protection, to which he reply’d with a solemn Oath, that he would see observed what was promised.

At this time arrived William de Villers, Master of Requests of the Kingdom of France,
to propose on the part of John Duke of Normandy the King's eldest Son, that he was to come and wait upon him in order to compose these Differences. But K. Peter excused himself, by letting him know that the K. of Majorca had already delivered to him his Estates.

King James of Majorca came from Perpignan, accompanied by Don Peter de Ercilla. King Peter of Arragon waited for them in his Tent in the Field without the Gates of Elna, where were with his Majesty the Infante Don James, and a great Multitude of Barons and Gentlemen. King James entered, armed Cap-a-pe, and uncovered his Head; K. Peter rose up, then the other prostrated his Knee to the Ground: Whereupon his Majesty reaching his Hand to raise him up, the King of Majorca kifs'd it almost forcibly. Then the King of Arragon gave him a Kifs of Peace on the Mouth. Immediately King James bowing the Knee uttered these Words, "My Lord, I have transgressed against you, but not against my Fidelity; if I offended you, my mistake was not design'd but proceeded from my want of Judgment, and from bad Counsel, and I am now come to confess my Error, and to shew that, as I am of your House, I always had a Veneration for you, and am hopeful that as you once lov'd me, you yet retain some Affections for me; and I wish to have the Opportunity to do you such Services as may make your Majesty well satisfied with me, and convince you of the Truth of what I now declare: And
"And, Sir, I here put my Person, and all my Dominions into your Power, &c. It is not easy to proceed farther without allowing a few Moments to lament this unfortunate Prince. He who is now prostrated at the Feet of King Peter of Arragon, confessing his Faults, is King James of Majorca! In the Morning the Knee was bow'd to him as to a Sovereign Prince, and now in the space of a few Hours he bends that of one who surrenders himself to the will of another, dishonouring his Name with the odious Styles of fool, guilty, ill advised, and void of Judgment! He was born a Man, grew up a King, and lives to own himself upon his Knees a Slave! And in spite of the Privileges of Nature, and his Birth he falls into this wretched Condition! He begs for Mercy, and beholds himself in the greatest Misery! Misery, because yet his Reason is left him to reflect upon the time when he was clothed with Power, Honour and Empire! And if no body deserves to be called unhappy, but he who compares his Condition with that of another, or with what his own has been formerly, then this must have been the most unfortunate of all Men! For here is a Person who descends from the lofty Throne of Sovereign Majesty and Command, to humble himself in the lowly Posture of a Subject and Suppliant, at the Footstool of another, to whom once he was equal in Title and Dignity! But to return to our Subject, King Peter made this Reply to K. James: "If you have err'd, I am sorry for it, because you are of my
my House; but to sin and confess belongs to Men, as on the contrary to persevere in Error is evil. And since you acknowledge your Fault, I will use you with Clemency, and do you such Favours as will demonstrate to the World the regard that I have for you; and you, on your part must put freely into my Hands your Person and Estates.

King James went back with Don Peter de Exerica to Elma, whither King Peter presently sent after him Philip de Castro and others, to desire he would give Orders to deliver to them the Town and Castle of Perpignan, which he had already done; and accordly there were sent some Cavalry to Garrison them.

King Peter marched his Army to Perpignan; whilst King James remained at Elma with Don Peter de Exerica. The Inhabitants of Perpignan shewed extraordinary Joy upon the Arrival of their new Sovereign; for now they considered that they enjoy'd the same Constitution as Catalonia, and were Subjects to a greater Prince; this raised them into a higher Pre-eminence and Rank, and could not fail to make their Condition better.

K. James although he had made a Surrender of his Dominions, could not believe that he was to remain deprived of them, because he trusted to his Right, and his having humbled himself; and that also Don Peter de Exerica had promised him in the King's Name all Justice and Mercy. In Confidence of this he hoped that his Kingdom would be restored to 4 him,
him; and it was suspected that he had writ to the Places that were not as yet delivered, to continue in their Obedience.

King Peter writ from Perpignan to Don Peter, to desire the King to order all his Places to surrender; which he performed, and on S. Magdalen's Day the Union of the County of Roussillon with the Crown of Arragon was published, and the Consuls of Perpignan, and the Barons and Gentlemen of the County sware to it:

King James went by the King's leave to Tuir, and desired to have an Interview with him, as in effect he had about half a League from Perpignan, in the Field a Horse-back. King James begged of K. Peter to hear him in Justice, and that the Right of his Nephews might be safe as to what belonged to them in Roussillon, that he would allow him to live at Berga, and to be attended with some armed Men, and that he would give him a Copy of his Process; and that he would hear D. Artal de Pallas upon his Pretensions to the County of Pallas, to all which the King condescended.

War being now at an end, and Peace established in its room, the King left Perpignan, and went to Puigcerdan, where he had the Union proclaimed; from thence he made hast to Barcelona.

King James went to San Cugar to visit his Queen; but she had gone a few Days before to Barcelona by reason of her being sick of a Fever.
King Peter arriving at Barcelona, heard the common Report that went abroad of his intending to restore to King James his Estates. But to prevent the spreading of this Rumour any farther, he resolved to undeceive King James and every Body else. He sent Orders to D. Philip Boyl and Garcia de Loriz two of his Privy Counsellors at S. Cugar, to tell King James publickly, that his Right had been well examined, and the Union sworn to; that he could never hope to recover his Estates; that he ought not to expect any more hearing, but that he would deal with him in Mercy, in the manner that should appear most reasonable to the Parliament, which was already called; that he understood that some of his Family had reported that he was to restore him his Dominions, whom he assured him he would prosecute to Death if he discovered them.

K. James was not a little disturbed at this Message, being surpriz'd at the Discovery of his Mistake. However, he excused himself as to the Report which had been spread abroad, and added that it was impossible to take from him the hopes of being restored to his Estates; and begged still to be heard, because (he said) that the Criminal dies Innocent when he is condemned without a hearing.

The Parliament had now met, and K. Peter proposed to them to give him their Advice in what manner he ought to use K. James, and desired their Votes in writing. They made the following Resolves.

1. That
1. That there should be given to K. James 770 lib. Sterl. of Rent, till they should pitch upon an Estate (without the King's Dominions) of that value, to be granted to him and his Successors, with this Proviso, that, failing Male Descendants, it should return to the Crown.

2. That his Majesty ought to yield and confirm the Right of what belonged to K. James, in the Viscounties of Omelades and Carlades, and in the Lordship of Monpelier.

3. That his Majesty should yield the direct Dominion of the said Viscounties, &c. on Condition, that King James would quit the Title, Arms, Seal, Device, and other Ensigns of Royalty.

4. That King James ought to be refunded in the Expence he was at, upon the Occasion of taking his Estates from him.

5. That King James should deliver all the Papers, Writings and Obligations, that had been made in Favour of the Counties of Roussillon and Cerdanna.

6. That King James should give Bail and Obligation, never to commence any Demand or Process for the Recovery of what had been taken from him by Justice; and if he refused to grant this, that his Majesty ought to stand to the Resolution he had taken of allowing him no room to hope for Mercy.

The King sent the Admiral, Philip Boyl, Garcia de Loriz, and others to Badalona, where King James was at that time, to advise him of the Resolves that were decreed, relating to him. But as he always had expected the
the Restitution of his Kingdom, he protested against them, reserving to himself time for an Answer.

The King understanding that King James would not accept of the Terms that had been offer'd to him, prepared to secure the strong holds of Roussillon, and particularly the Castles of Roca and Colibre.

King James declared that he would prosecute his Right; and believing that being so near to Barcelona, his Person was not very safe: He went to S. Vincente, about two Leagues from that City, from whence he sent Ambassadors to King Peter, desiring to be refer'd to his Estates of Omelades, Carlades, Montpelier, Roussillon and Cerdagn; and after several Remonstrances concluded, that it was not becoming a Christian Prince to pretend to use one with Clemency and Compassion, to the end he might take his Estate from him with Infamy and Disgrace; and insisted on what Don Peter de Exerica had promis'd, that he should be received into his Majesty's Protection in such a manner as he should be contented with, and that the King had sent him a Papet writ with his own Hand, promising the same, and in which there was no notice taken of his Renunciation of the Kingdom.

King James accus'd Don Pedro de Exerica of not fulfilling what he had promised by Oath, in the name of the King his Master. He being apprized of what King James alledged against him, sent a Gentleman his Vassal with a Clerk, to present him a Challenge for a Duel.
Duel, which was worded as follows; Peter Ramon de Codolet, Steward to K. James, being at Colibre, told Don Peter de Exerica, that he would do an Action worthy of himself, if he would use his Interest with the King to receive K. James into his Favour, and afterwards the said Cordolet writ to him to that purpose from Perpignan. He had no Opportunity at that time to talk with his Majesty on this Subject. But not long after at the Siege of Elna, the said Cordolet came to desire it of Don Peter in very pressing Terms, who did accordingly speak to the King, and begg'd that he might give King James leave to wait on him; and this being the Truth, it cannot be affirmed that Don Peter de Exerica had persuad'd K. James to put himself in the King's Power: It is true that he promised him on the part of his Majesty safe Conduct for his Person, provided he would deliver his Estates, and of this he made Oath; but to alledge that he assured King James that the King would receive him so as that he should be content with his Protection, that cannot be said with any Truth. King James, in presence of many People spoke to him in these Words, "Don Peter, you desire me to accept of the Protection of the K. of Arragon, I beg you to counsel me as if you were of my own House and Blood, and by no Ties obliged to that of Arragon, and undeceive me of the Assurance and Hope that I have in him." It is also matter of Fact, that Don Peter gave him his Advice, and desired him to reflect on
the dangerous Condition he was in, and the Necessity he was reduced to, because he must either Fly, or stay and lose his Life and his Estate too. He concluded the Challenge in these Words, "If any Person should affirm that he had proposed any thing else to K. James, he lied; And that he was ready to justify his Honour and Word in a proper Place, and before a Competent Prince."

To this Challenge King James return’d Answer in writing, that "It was true that Don Peter de Exerica had promised what he now denied, and that he was ready to defend it by lawful Evidence, and in single Combat, and in place convenient, and before a Competent Prince. And whoever said any thing to the contrary of this, lied like a false Traytor."

The Cavaliers who attended K. James, also said that Don Peter de Exerica lied, and offered themselves to the Duel: Whereupon the Gentleman (Don Peter’s Vassal) that brought the Challenge, being desirous to justify his Lord’s Honour, affirmed that they all lied like Traytors; whereby both being put into some Confusion were very near coming to Blows.

King Peter was so angry at what had passed, that he resolved to correct both Parties in a very severe Manner, but he dissembled his Intentions at that time; by reason that King James was in his Country, and under his Faith and Royal Word.

K. James, apprehensive of the Consequences, left S. Vicente, and went to Martorell.
At the same time Don Peter Ramon de Codollet, who passionately loved King James his Master, sent a Trumpet to Don Peter de Exerica with a Paper wherein he not only charg'd him with having cheated K. James, but also with being disloyal to his own Prince.

There pass'd many Letters on this occasion from one side to the other, with giving of Lies and Challenges; K. Peter declared, that for the Honour of Exerica, and the Gentlemen who were willing to second him, he would see Justice done, if K. James and his Friends would stand the Challenge. But the latter knowing that as being the Person challenged, by the Law of Duels, he had not the Liberty to pitch upon the proper place, nor competent Prince; in great haste left Martorell and Catalonia, in order to go to Cerdagn. He had kept a good Correspondence with the common People of that Countrey, who had offered to surrender to him Puigcerdan (the Capital) and other Forts: Whereupon he hasten'd his Journey by Sollona and the Sea de Urgel. His Friends in Puigcerdan had rumoured about Town, that he came thither to recover his Estate, by favour of the King of Arragon. Arriving at the Tower of Cerdagn, Berenguer Roca Satva being appris'd of his coming, went to Querol with some Foot to hinder his advancing farther: But K. James receiv'd him so warmly that he was glad to make his Retreat to the Town, which the other pursued to the very Walls of Puigcerdan: This put the People in a Commotion, who presently opened
opened the Gates to the King, where he entered without any Opposition. The same Day Count Pallas attacked the Castle of Livia, and, tho' they had got the Town, could not take it. K. James and he also went to Villa Franca de Conflans, but that place being prepared for a Defence, they were repulsed.

K. Peter having had Notice that K. James had entered Puigcerdan, sent Orders to the Count of Urgel, Pallas, and others to relieve Cerdan with their Troops.

K. Peter was desirous to go to Cerdan in Person, but did not think fit to begin his Journey before he should have a Regular Army with him; for this effect he ordered to assemble the Prelates, Grandees, &c. declaring his intended Journey to Puigcerdan.

The Commonalty who had not long ago shewed great Satisfaction in seeing themselves Subjects to King Peter, and now had demonstrated no less in returning to their first Obedience, with the same Inconstancy and Fickleness began to conspire against K. James. For he being gone to Villa Franca, they chang'd their Minds, and thinking that they had committed a Fault, agreed privately to take Arms and seize on the Gates, Towers, &c. which they did, ringing the Bells, and making a great Disturbance. K. James hearing of the Commotion, suspected something new, and returned to the Town; coming within Bow-shot, some upon the Wall cry'd out the Name of Arragon, and sent a Dominican to
tell him to retire, and that if he did not, they would not spare his Person. But the noble Ardour of his Mind could not allow him to fear or distrust; till the Fryar returning once and again to persuade him, he then began to see that there was no room left for hope, and wept and mourned bitterly.

Thus King James went away cursing his wretched Lot; and that Day passed Pitmorent, which divides Cerdag from France, and in his Journey suffered so much from Cold and Want, not finding any thing all the Day long to break his fast with, he was ready to perish. Thus marched this miserable Prince, despairing and abhorring his Life, which so unluckily posted towards Death; he wanted to put an end to his Labours and Misfortunes by his own Hand, and would have certainly killed himself, had he not been hindered by those who attended him, who wrested the Weapons out of his Hands. He went afterwards to Foix, where he was kindly received by that Count, who supply’d him with Money to subsist his Company, with which he went to Monpelier.

King James never was willing to deliver up his Estates, tho’ his Misfortunes seemed to force him to it: For after K. Peter had all the Forts and strong Holds of the County of Roussillon in his Hands, yet he still refused to capitulate upon any Terms, but that of recovering his Dominions, or with them to lose his Life.

His Queen Donna Constanza was still in Catalonia, from whence she earnestly solicited to be gone, that she might live with the King.
King her Lord. But K. Peter who endeavoured by all means to blot out and extinguish the Name and Race of the Kings of Majorca, was desirous to detain her and her Children (D. James and Donna Isabella) with him as Pledges. He at first endeavoured to persuade the Queen by fair Words and Promises to tarry with him, and offered her a Gift of the Castle of Monblane with 230 lib. Sterl. of yearly Rent.

The Pope and Philip of France also solicited the King to let Queen Constanza go, and to this effect sent Ambassadors, as also to compose the Differences; but they were sent back and met with no better Reception than those who had attempted the same Negotiation before.

King Peter sent Embassadors to the Pope at Avignon, who undeceived him of the Thoughts he had of his restoring K. James to his Estates. Nevertheless he consented to give leave to Donna Constanza to go to her Husband, and to hinder her passing through Roussillon, he allowed her Gallies to transport her from Lança to Leucata, where she was received by the Pope's Nuncio.

The firm footing which the K. of Arragon made in the very Gates of France gave Umbrages of Jealousy to that King. Whereupon he that before had taken Arms against the King of Majorca, and pretended to his Estate, now assists him in the Recovering of it. The French King had another Quarrel with Arragon, which was, that he had permitted Ponce de Santa Pau, a Catalan Baron, to serve...
serve the King of England with some Horse: And if the King of France had not found him to have been work enough upon his Hands, he would have taken K. James's Cause into his Protection before. In effect he gave free Liberty to all the Natives of Majorca, Cerdan and Rousillon to live in his Countrey; and recalled the safe Conduct he had formerly given to the Subjects of Arragon.

King Peter sent his Embassador to France, to complain of these Proceedings; and also to endeavour to enter into a strict Alliance with that King, in order to cut off from K. James all hopes of Succours from Friends or Auxilaries.

Some Majorcans who had still retained their Duty and Affection to their Sovereign, and also moved with Compassion for one they had formerly seen crowned with Empire; writ to him to come over to that Island; and that on the first discovering of his Ships, they would be ready to deliver it up.

At the same time a Woman informed King Peter, that her Husband and some others of Rousillon, and other Parts had formed a Conspiracy against his Life. The King being put upon his Guard by the News of such strange Accidents, placed stronger Garrisons in Puigcerdan, Querol and Livia; and suspecting also that the Genoues might take Arms in Favour of K. James, he entered into a strict Alliance with the Venetians.

King Peter went to Valencia, where he received Advice that King James prepared to invade Rousillon, whither he immediately or-
dered the Count of Ampurias, and others to go to its Defence.

K. Peter’s natural Temper (as Curitá says) was so cruel, that he took pleasure in nothing so much as in persecuting those of his own Blood, for at the beginning of his Reign he endeavoured to disinherit his Mother and Brothers, but not being able to accomplish that, he turned his Designs against his Brother-in-Law the King of Majorca, till he had ruined him: And afterwards he fell on his Brother James, pretending he was inclined to favour the K. of Majorca. And in eʃect put three of his Brothers to Death, one by Poylon, and two by the Sword. And in the latter part of his Days, he endeavoured to destroy the Count of Urgel, and the Count of Ampurias his Cosin; and also formed Designs against the Life of his own eldest Son.

The Reasons he had for suspecting his Brother James arose from this: That the King having no Sons by his Queen, ordered to proclaim through the Kingdom, that in default of Male-Issue, his Daughters should be preferred to his Brother in the Succession. This he had enacted into a Law, notwithstanding that K. James I. who had conquered the greatest part of that Kingdom, did exclude Females from the Succession, whilst there was a lawfully begotten Son in the Royal Family, tho’ in an indirect Line. This Alteration that the King had made, gave him Ground to suspect that King James and his Brother being equally oppress’d by him, would equally incline to any Confederacy against them.

King
King Peter knowing that King James had invaded Conflans, went to Rousillon, and arriving at Arbos, had Advice that Vinca had surrendered. Whereupon he immediately departed to Arragon, where he ordered the Cortes to be assembled in Monçon.

From Vinca K. James passed to Villa Franca, which also surrendered, and afterwards got Possession of the greatest part of Conflans.

King Peter stay'd at Figueras, whence he dispatched Orders to the Count of Pallas, and the Viscount of Cardona to oppose the Enemy; and to the Government of Rousillon to besiege Vinca. This after two Days Resistance took that place, where he committed cruel Slaughter and Desolation both by Fire and Sword; and many who thought to have escaped, were drown'd in the River Later. Their fury reached ev'n to the Churches, where they cut the Throats of several Persons who had fled thither for shelter.

King James observing that the Enemy daily encreased, resolved to give them Battel before they grew stronger; Whereupon K. Peter sent the Viscount of Cabrera to joyn the Governor of Rousillon with 60 Horse. But King James changed his Resolution, and went to Puigcerdan, which he had hopes of recovering; this gave an Opportunity to the Enemy to take Marquexans, Preda and Codolet. Afterwards K. James marched his Army loaded with Spoils, into France.

King Peter who had hitherto resolved not to break Friendship with France, seeing that
the K. of Majorca was favourably received in that Countrey, and that Charles Grimaldo their Admiral had gone to infest the Island of Majorca, he sent to require that Grimaldo might be punished; upon which the King of France sent the Seneschal of Carcassona to make Reparation.

About this time that Island had got into Arms, upon the Advice they had of the K. of Benamarin intending to fit out a Fleet in Bugia against them.

The Year following, a most cruel Plague broke out in the Eastern Countries, and from thence spread to Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, and particularly Majorca. It was so contagious that the touch of the Cloaths of the infected was sufficient to occasion Green and Black Spots upon the Legs and Arms. The Cause of it, by some, was charged on the Jews, who, as they said, had poisoned the Waters of some Rivers; for they had been very ill used at that time in most Parts of Europe. This violent Pestilence almost depopulated Italy. In the Town of Florence alone there died 90000 Persons. In Saragossa there died every Day more than 100. In Majorca of every hundredth Person in the Island there died 80, and in less than a Month about 15000. So that the Island was rendered almost destitute of Inhabitants.

King James was now willing to venture his last Chance, for which Forces were wanting, not Courage: The greatness of his Mind could not allow him any Satisfaction in Life whilst deprived
deprived of his Estate; for which reason he was determined to prefer the preserving his Honour to that of his Person and Kingdom; since dying belongs to the bravest of Men, but to surrender ignominiously is the part of Cowards. He had spent what Money he had in the former War, and now there only remained the Barony of Monpelier, which he sold to Philip of France for 120000 Crowns of Gold which he employ'd in raising an Army and equipping a Fleet for the Conquest of Majorca. He was helped with some Horse and Foot by the King of France, and Queen Joan of Sicily.

King Peter not being ignorant of these Preparations, put Roussillon in a Posture of Defence: And endeavoured to unite in Amity with France, and for that end proposed a Marriage betwixt his eldest Daughter Donna Constanza, and John Duke of Normandy, Philip's eldest Son; but this Match was not concluded.

King James's Fleet consisted of 14 Gallies, 8 large Ships, with many other small Vessels, on board of which there embarked 3000 Foot; there accompanied him some Men of Quality, trusting to the Promises which he had made of distributing amongst them the Lands that should be conquered.

King Peter understanding that King James had parted from Provence with his Fleet, immediately ordered to fit out one to oppose him. Having got together from Valencia, Barcelona, and Majorca 15 Gallies; he sent them to Sea
Sea with Orders to fight King James wherever they should find him. But it was too late, for the Enemy had already arrived there in that Island.

At this time Don Gilbert de Centellas was Governor of Majorca, who had received particular Instructions from the King to hinder the Enemy from Landing, because there was no walled Town but the Capital and Alcudia, that could make any Resistance. It was rumoured about the Island that King James's Fleet was very great, and brought 1500 Horse, and 11000 Foot. At the same time arrived from Sardinia and Corsica, the Governor of those Islands with some Troops. The Governor of Minorca, Don Gilbert de Corbera dying at this time, the Vice-Roy sent in his place Ombert de Sifcar with 150 Archers.

K. James landed on the East-side of the Island, and marched his Battalions in good order into the Countrey with hopes of recovering it. Whereupon the Governor drew up his Army, which amounted to 20000 Foot, and 800 Horse, and that same Night marched against him. By break of Day they discovered one another; and King James saw himself so much inferior in Number, and without hopes that the Majorcans would now remember their King, that he was resolved to put an end to this Enterprize by giving him Battel, and to submit at last to his hard Fate, being called to it by the generous Courage that Ground (which formerly was his own) inspired him with.

Now
Now the Armies drew near one another; and plac'd themselves in order of Battel in the Field of Luch Major. King James would not wait for the Governor Centellas, but went out to meet him; he first ordered some Squadrons of Horse covered with some Foot to charge the Enemy. It was about Noon when the Battel began, and it continued a long time with great Obstinacy and Valour on both sides. At last the Majorcans falling on K. James's Troops with great Resolution put them in disorder, whereupon the greatest part of them fled, and left only a small Number of Horse with the King, to sustain the Shock, and Fury of the Battel.

K. James exerted himself more than any Body on this occasion. The French had also run away; and he was forfaken by every Body. And tho' over powered with Multitudes of the Enemy, yet shewed not the least Inclination to surrender; at last having received several Wounds, and thrown down from his Horse, a Soldier set upon him, and barbarously cut off his Head. Whereupon all his Men being without any Leader fled in all haste to the Gallies, and some skulked in the Island, but very few escaped.

This was the unfortunate end of James the third, King of Majorca, great Grandson to the Conqueror, Cosin and Brother-in-Law to him, who now reduced him by the stroke of an execrable Arm', which cut off his Head, when forely wounded and thrown upon the Ground, and overcome by Fortune, which was so very un-
unequal to his Deserts. He enjoy’d the Crown 24 Years, if we can allow that there is any Joy, or Satisfaction in the possessing of one which is constantly attended with bloody Wars, and innumerable Fatigues and Misfortunes.

King James was endowed with many excellent Qualities; he gave close Application to the Affairs of State and Religion. He made many rich Gifts to the Church. He had a singular Devotion for the Relicks of Saints. For the K. of France having offered him (in Acknowledgment of a Victory that he had obtained for him) any Town that he would please to choose in that Kingdom, excepting Paris; he preferred the Body of S. Praxedis, which was all the Reward he desired of that King. He was of a quick and ready Apprehension; very eloquent; and much inclined to Learning, particularly the Law; he was Bold and Courageous. His Life was unfortunate; and he died for the sake of his Kingdom and Estates. Had he liv’d, he must have quitted them; by his dying he shew’d that he deserved them. Death found him with his Sceptre in his Hand, endeavouring to lay a Foundation for his return to the Possession of his Crown. His Body was carried by King Peter’s order to Valencia, where it was interred in the Quire of the Great Church.

His Son the Infante James being wounded in the Face, and taken Prisoner, was carried to the Castel of Xativa, where he was kept many Days in the little Palace.

This Battel happened on the 25th of October 1349.
From this time till the Year 1362, that James IV. K. of Majorca got out of Prison, the Kingdom of Majorca was of great Service to King Peter of Arragon, for in the War he had with the Genoese in the Year 1353, they supplied him with vast Sums of Money, and about 140 Ships were lost in that Service. And afterwards in his War with the King of Castile, this Island supply'd him with 23 Ships, and 8 Gallies, and 300 Horse for the Defence of Valencia.

C H A P. VI.

King James IV.

AMES IV. was the only Son of James III. He was taken Prisoner at the Battel of Lucb Major, (where his Father lost his Life) and was carried to Xativa, and thence to Barcelona, where he was detained in Prison till the Year 1362; notwithstanding the frequent Solicitation that Pope Innocent had made for his Inlargement.

King James reflecting that there was no appearance of ever obtaining his Liberty from K. Peter of Arragon, resolved to attempt it another way. At last he accomplished it by the assistance of the Chanter of the Cathedral of Barcelona, and other Friends, who with false Keys opened the Gates of the Castle, killing the Keeper and Captain of the Guard, by which means he got out after his long Confinement.
He escap'd at a very reasonable Juncture, for in that very Month Louis King of Naples died, and he having retired to that City upon account of the Confanguinity that was betwixt him and those Princes; and passing under the Name and Title of King of Majorca, he not only met with kind Reception from Queen Joan, but also gain'd her Heart; for she falling in Love with him, married him that same Year, and from that time he stiled himself K. of Naples and Majorca.

This accident very much troubled the King of Arragon, which obliged him to arm all the sensible Men in Catalonia, to be in Readiness to repair to Rousillon and Cerdagn, in case of any Movement in those Parts.

The King of Naples resolved to recover his Kingdom of Majorca and his Estates of Rousillon, &c. and to this purpose sent to procure the favour of the King of Castile, who was then at War with his natural Brother Don Henry, against whom he offered to assist him. He signalliz'd himself on several Occasions, and particularly in the Battel near to Najara; and by his Interest procured to Gascons, and the Prince of Wales, Son to the King of England, to leave to pass thro' Navar.

After that Victory, it was agreed betwixt Peter King of Castile, the King of Navar, and the Prince of Wales, that the last should endeavour to procure a Friendship betwixt the Kings of Arragon and Naples; which he attempted but could not accomplish.
King James of Naples and Majorca, after this Battle of Nájara marched his Men to Burgos, but seeing those of the Town go out to receive Don Henry, he retired to the Castle where he resolved to defend himself. It held out some Days, but the Governor being apprized of the Mines that were making, he capitulated to deliver the Castle, as well as the Person of King James to Don Henry; who sent him Prisoner to the Castle of Curiel. He afterwards treated of exchanging him with Count Sancho his Brother; But as soon as this News reached the King of Arragon, he endeavoured to prevent his Release, and begg’d Don Henry to deliver him up to him, and he would allow him any thing that he should ask. But Don Henry would accept of none of these offers. And some time after Queen Joan ransomed her Husband for 51000 lib. sterl.

About two Years after, King James used all his Endeavours to recover his Estates; and being at Avignon, hired some Provençals and Dauphines whom he sent to invade Roussillon. But the King of Arragon took care to prevent that Invasion, and appointed the Viscount of Illa and Canet General of those Frontiers.

However K. James not long after got together a good Body of French, English, and Provençals, with which he went to Narbon, and from thence to Toulouse, giving out that he was resolved to invade Arragon and Catalonia. But in the mean time sent 1000 Men to take Perpignan. They committed va-
rious Acts of Hostility, and getting themselves Masters of the Country, endeavoured to pass the Hill of Pinisias; but Don Peter Galceran de Pinos being advised of it, sent with his Brother Don Berenguer all the Troops that he had armed in Cerdagn, in order to join the Count of Illa, who was in Roussillon, or the Viscount of Rocaberti, who was in Girona. They took such effectual Care that the Enemy durst not attempt to pass the Hill of Pinisias.

King James finding it impossible to pass by Pinisias, resolved to enter by the County of Urgel; he in effect passed through Puigcerdan to La feo de Urgel, and crossed the River Segre, of which as soon as King Peter was informed, he went to Cervera, where he ordered to draw out the Army, and give the Enemy Battel. The Infante Don James came from Saragossa to find his Father the King in Action. The Novelty of this Event put the whole Kingdom of Aragon in Motion, and they all got to Arms. But this Invasion at last came to nothing.

In the Year 1375, King James died of Sickness; and was buried in the Monastery of S. Francis at Soria.

The Infanta Isabel Marchioness of Montemale, and Sister to K. James, who had come to Roussillon with her Brother, returned to Gascoigne.

James dying without making any Testament, his Sister Donna Isabella, yielded up what right she had to the Kingdom of Majorca, 1375.

Dies and is interred as Soria.

His Sister Donna Isabella goes to Gascoigne.

Quits her right to the Balea-

rick King-
Though some write that she sold it to Louis Duke of Anjou, Brother to the King of France, who entered into an Alliance with King Ferdinand of Portugal, against the K. of Arragon. But all Pretensions that could come that way were unjust, because in the Donation which James the Conqueror made of this Kingdom, he entailed it to the Male-Line, by which Disposition it now fell in to the Crown of Arragon.

And now ended the Race of the Kings of Majorca; which from this time was annex'd, together with the Island of Minorca, &c. to the Crown of Arragon, and with that Kingdom went afterwards to the Kings of Spain.
CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY,
From the Time that these Islands were annexed to the Crown of Arragon.

BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.
Brings it down to the Time of the * Rebellion of the common People.

PETER III. of Arragon, and first of Majorca, who was before the Lord and Sovereign of this Kingdom by Arms and Conquest, now becomes the Rightful Heir by Succession and Blood; being the nearest of Issue Male to this Crown.
Crown. He enjoyed this Kingdom, after the
Decease of his Nephew James, 12 Years, hav-
ing died in the Year 1387.

The Moors have always infested these Is-
lands, by reason of their being so near to Af-
frick, and so rich and so much given to Traf-
fick.

In the Year 1388, they made some Prizes
upon the Coast; which made the Government
jealous they might invade some part of the
Kingdom, upon which account they advised
the Islands of Tivisa and Minorca, whose Go-
vornor at this time was Ramon de Berga; and
they also fitted out two Gallies to cruize on
the Coast, to prevent the Attempts of the
Turkish Pirates. And gave another to Wil-
liam de Oms, who maintained it at his own
Cost:

From the time King Peter conquer'd these
Islands, and united them to the Crown of Ar-
ragon in the Year 1343, they had the Privi-
leges of sitting in the Cortes of Arragon, Ca-
talonia, &c. They take place with the Cata-
Ians; and the Bishop of Majorca's Attor-
ney takes place of those of the Bishops of Bar-
celona, Girona, Urgel, Tortosa, or Vich.
The Writs were addressed to the Chapter, the
Vicar General, and (a Sede vacante) to
the Royal Abbot; the Gentlemen and Ci-
tizens, Magistrates, and good Men of the
City; and of Ciudadela of Minorca and
Tivisa.

The reason why the Inhabitants of the Is-
land don't now enter into the Cortes, proceeds
from
from the vast Debts they were under to the City of Barcelona, which reduced them so low and poor, that when called they could not afford to go; and thus thro’ neglect they afterwards lost this Privilege.

In the Year 1394, the Jews were put to the Sword all over Spain, and their Quarters plundered upon account of their notorious Cheats and Extortions with which they afflicted the People.

The same Animosity was kindled against them in Majorca; for some Boys entering into their Quarters, and beginning to cry out, Let the Jews die, some People gathered together, and rushed in great Numbers into the Place, and compelled as many as they found to adore the Cross, which they formed upon the Spot with two Sticks, and afterwards beat them. A Jew endeavouring to defend himself struck a Boy, who dyed under his Hands. Whereupon the Christians executed their Vengeance upon their Goods, plundering their Houses, and could not be moderated in their Fury by the Presence and Threats of the Governor and Jurats. It was not enough to them to have plundered the Jews, but they spread a Report that some of the Christians had defended that People, whereupon they exercised the same Fury upon them, by robbing their Houses; and also entered into the Town-House, from whence they carried away a great Quantity of Gold and Silver, and Household Furniture. This Insult obliged the Gentlemen of the City to take Arms, who valiantly chastised

The Jews are plundered.

The Mob also falls upon the Christians, and rob the Town-House.
chastised the Seditions, and quieted the Town.

King John's Queen Violante, being advis'd
of the Commotion; immediately without mak-
ing any Distinction betwixt the Innocent and
Guilty, fined the whole Kingdom in 12000
lib. Sterling. They sent their Syndikes, to
represent that the Cavaliers were so far from
being guilty, that they relieved the City from
these Disturbances, and therefore deserved Re-
ward, not Punishment; they begged that her
Majesty might at least relieve them from the
Fine; she (being with Child) swore by that
she carried in her Belly, that she would do
Justice: But notwithstanding she proclaimed
the Fine over all the Kingdom, and exacted it,
and a few Days afterwards had a bad delivery
of a Son. The Kingdom having paid this Sum,
the King allowed the Government to lay on
some Duties and Impositions, in order to make
it up.

In 1394, King John and his Queen came
to Majorca, to avoid a Plague that then raged
in Spain, and they tarried here about five
Months, and then went to Barcelona. This
coming of their Majesties cost the Kingdom
9375 lib. Sterl. The Year thereafter this King
died unfortunately a Hunting in the Wood of
Foxa.

The Kingdoms of Valencia and Majorca,
fitted out a Fleet of 70 Ships, 8 Gallies, and
some Galliots, the half of which were Ma-
jorcan. This was styled the Holy Fleet:
They went to Sea, and took several Prizes;
and afterwards went to Barbary, where land-
ing
ing near to Sertelli they plundered some Farms, and carried away 35 Prisoners. They sacked and burnt Tedeliz, which lies betwixt Algier and Bugia.

Some of the Majorcan Gallies were very large, of about 29 or 30 Benches, which were as big as any of those times.

Majorca assisted also King Martin for the Crusade with some Ships against the Infidels, which Fleet also reduced the Island of Sicily to his Obedience.

Though this Island has no Rivers, yet in time of great Rains, there use to be Torrents which do considerable Damage. This Torrent (which is called the River) in the Year 1403, after plentiful Rains increased, so that it reached the Walls of the City, and making a Breach in them, entered the Town with so much Violence, that it rose to 12 Foot in the Church del Carmen. It carried away a great many Houses; and those that received Damage by the Waters amounted to 1600 Houses, and there were drowned 5500 Persons. The Memory of this Accident remains in a small Ancient Picture, hung upon a Pillar of the Cathedral, nigh to St. Peter's Chapel.

In 1407, this River did great Damage, and carried away the Stone-Bridge Jonquet. In 1444, it carried away some Houses, and two Bridges. In 1618, it carried away the Gates of the City to the Sea, and several Houses.

The Kingdom now fell under so much Debt, occasioned by Famines and other Calamities, that there could not be found in it any Body that
that would take the Charge of the Taxes and Duties. At last the Jurats by the Power granted them by the general Council, resolved to compound with all the Creditors in the following Manner: There were consigned to them all the Duties of the Kingdom, and they were to name two Persons (styled Clavarios) to raise the said Duties, and to pay the Taxes, with which the Government of the Island was charged. This was called the Holy Contract (and now Consignation) by reason it was the beginning of the Publick Good; for before the Jurats and Council named one Clavario, into whose Hands entered the Money of the Duties, and the Salaries were paid at the Pleasure of the Jurats, which did not answer the desires of the People, and for this Reason the Consignation was instituted, from which the Publick reaped great Benefit.

About this time the Sardinians were very troublesome to Majorca. That Island had been for so many Years in the Hands of the Rebels, under the Conduct of Branco de Oria, who endeavoured to subdue it. They sent their Vessels to Sea, who made several Prizes; and if they met with any Ships they were not able to take, they then called themselves the Loyal Sardinians, who stood for the King; and under this Disguise they also entered the Harbours to spy what Ships were to go out. Thus they took a great many Majorcan Vessels.

About this time, these Islanders began to lose the great Trade, that they had carried on with Bar-
Burbary for several Years before; for the Soldan of Babylon, Emperor of the Turks, Moors and Arabians, ordered to take all their Vessels and Ships. The reason was, he at this time had War with the King of Jerusalem and Cyprus, and believed that the K. of Arragon favoured the other as being allied to him by Marriage. And although this sent an Ambassador to the Soldan, yet he would not restore the Merchandize or Ships; but he set the Men at Liberty: Whereupon there was a Truce concluded, which continued till the Year 1405, that a Majorcan had taken a Moorish Galliot, and sold the Men in Majorca and Minorca; which piece of News having reached the King of Tunis, he ordered to treat these Islanders as profess'd Enemies.

The Moors very much disturbed these Parts for several Years following, and particularly in 1408, they landed several times at Andraig, and carried off some People: This made them first think of fortifying that place, after the Manner of those Times with Towers and Courtyards, which cost 33 lib. Sterl.

In the Year 1410, King Martin died, whose Death was followed by great Disturbances and Confusion in the Kingdoms of Arragon, Majorca, &c. for he left no lawful Children behind him, nor any Testament.

There were several who pretended a Right to the Crown, viz. Infante Ferdinand of Castile, Son to Donna Leonor, Sister to the King now deceased; Lewis Duke of Anjou, Son of Donna Violante, Daughter to K. John, who
who was Brother to the late King; Don James of Arragon, Count of Urgel, being Great Grandson to King Alphonso, who was Great Grandfather also to the Deceased King; the Marquess de Villena Duke of Gandia, being Grandson to James II. who was Great Grandfather to the late King. There were many others but more remote.

The different Pretenders created great Trouble, for every one had made a Party to back his Pretension. In Catalonia there was a Parliament assembled, by Orders of the Governor of Barcelona. In Arragon Affairs were in a worse Posture, for the Count of Urgel began to exercise the Office of Governor there, which was the same as to declare himself Heir to the Crown. In Valencia there were the two Parties of the Centellas, and the Villa Ragudes. These Commotions were also of bad Consequence to the Kingdom of Majorca, by reason that for some Years before, the City had been at Variance with the other Towns of the Island (called the Countrey Party) about the contributing to the Charges of the Kingdom. And upon this Account the one voted in Contradiction to the other. The Parliament of Barcelona sent to desire the Kingdoms of Arragon, Valencia, and Majorca to appoint a Place to meet at, and treat of these Matters. Majorca sent three Syndicks to the Parliament of Catalonia, which had met in Tortosa on the last Day of August; that of Arragon being at Alcaniz, they were pretty much united in their Minds: But those of Valencia had
separated, the one Party being at Trabiguera, and the other in Vinaroz. At the same time the Archbishop of Saragossa was murdered, because of his opposing the Count of Urgel; upon which the Parliament of Alcaniz sent to that of Catalonia, desiring that they and Majorca would appoint two Persons to go thither to treat of Means of settling Affairs. Whereupon, those three named each their Representatives, who chose twenty Commissioners, with a Power to declare the rightful Successor, the two Aragonians pitched upon nine Gentlemen of great Integrity, whom the Catalans and Majorcans, chose for their Commissioners and those of the two Parties of Valencia also chose the same nine that the others had named before.

The nine Commissioners having met at Castile, Vincent Ferrer gave the first Vote in Favour of the Infante Don Ferdinand of Castile, as being the nearest in the Male-Line; all the rest joined in the same. And this put an End to the Disturbances that had long continued by reason of so many different Competitors. Notwithstanding this Decision, the Count of Urgel persisted in his Pretensions, till being taken Prisoner at Balaguer, he had his Life granted him, and was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment, and his Estate confiscated to the Crown.

The three Syndicks of Majorca, swore Allegiance to King Ferdinand the First of Aragon, and his Majesty made Oath to maintain their former Privileges and Assensions. This Island gave 20,000 Florins of Gold towards the Coronation.
In the Year 1431, the Majorcans finding themselves loaded with such Debts, sent their Syndicks to Barcelona; where the Council resolved that the Catalans Taxes should be reduced at the rate of 1000 in every 24000, and those of Majorca 1000 of every 30000. But the Creditors believing that they were wronged by this Agreement, commenced a Law-suit: At last both Parties referred it to the King Alphonso, who ordered them to stand to the former Contract that was made at Barcelona. And afterwards they were reduced every 17000, to 1000.

At this time arrived in the Island of Majorca, John III. King of Navarre, Brother to the King of Aragon, who in his Passage to Sicily touched there:

The Year after the Genouese threatened to invade these Islands, which obliged the Majorcans to make Preparations for their Defence, and it cost them 77 lib. Sterl. for Arms and Ammunition.

In the Year 1442, Francis de Valseca a bold Catalan Cavalier, having pushed a Lance with Salvador Sureda a Majorcan, in the Juftles and Tournaments which were then us'd in Majorca, there happened some sharp Words betwixt them, and this demanded Satisfaction of the other; but he not having known what Sureda said till after his Return to Barcelona, sent him a Trumpet from thence, desiring to know if he had said such Words; to which he made answer in the affirmative; whereupon Valseca wrote him a formal Challenge.

They
They both sent their Attornies to Naples; They send
in large letters to the
beg the King (Alphonse) to pitch on the
Field, which his Majesty granted, in this Form.
Alphonse by the Grace of God King of Arra-
gen, &c. to our beloved Salvador Sureda.
Health. We having seen some Letters that
have passed betwixt our beloved Francis de
Valseca and you, desiring to try some Points
of Arms with one another, and that you
have returned him Answer, that you would
meet at the Place, and on the Day that I shall
appoint, and push such and so many Lances as
he shall desire, leaving the Choice of that to
him: Whereupon the said Francis de Valseca
having recoure to us, as to your and his King,
Lord and Judge, has begged us to nominate the
Day when, and Place where you are to push
the said Points; We therefore by these Presents
declare and appoint that the place, which is
most exposed to the View of our City of Na-
ples; and for first, second, third and Peremp-
tory delay, we pitch upon the 15th Day of
December for the time. And if you don't ap-
pear on the said Day and Place, Valseca requiring
it, in such Case he may prosecute you according
to the Form and Right of Arms, and Justice:
In Testimony of which We order these Presents
to be intimated. Given in Our Camp near the
Fountain del Xupe, on the 17th of July 1443.

On the 23d of August arrived a Trumpet
with a Letter from Sureda, to thank his Majesty
for having pitched upon the Field, and an-
other from Valseca, promising to be at Naples
on the Day appointed; which afterwards was
prorogued till the 5th of January. These
These two Gentlemen being come to the Field that was chose to decide this Affair, Sureda entered first armed Cap-a-pe, and above all a Surtout of Crimson Satten with Gold Flowers: His Devise, which was a Ferret's Cage with this Motto, Within is he that Catches him, was handsomely embroidered, his Horse had very rich Furniture, being red embroidered with Gold; and he had three other Horses mounted by his Pages handsomely dressed, who went before carrying his Helmet and Plume; he marched in the middle of four Bars that were oblong and linked together, which were to hinder the Approach of the Multitude, they were carried by ten Men. This the King had allowed him as a particular Favour. Before marched a King at Arms, with Trumpets and Musicians, followed by the Standard which was Gold embroidered upon yellow, on which was wrought his Coat of Arms. Then came the Pages well clad; and after them the Gentlemen carrying the Lances, which were big and strong steeled at the Points. He was accompanied by several Princes, Nobles and Cavaliers of Naples and Majorca. Francis de Vascela appeared also very gay and rich, but not with so many Formalities as the other; nor was he defended by Bars. His Majesty had ordered to smooth and level the Field, and make three Lits in it, three on each side. In the first stood some Foot armed, in the second some Horses, and in the third ten Gentlemen to guard the Entrance, these were styled the ten Faithful; to them were added two
two by the King call'd the Mediators of the Peace. In the middle of the Lists there was erected a Theatre magnificently adorned, where sat the King and his Son Don Ferdinand; the rest of the Place was filled with a numerous Multitude amounting in all to more than 2000 Persons.

The two Cavaliers having retired to their Tents, which had been placed in the Field, the Duel was proclaimed by the sound of Trumpets, after which there were Orders issued out by his Majesty, forbidding any Body to speak or make any Sign or Motion, either of Applause or Dislike; and to this purpose there was in the same place set up a Scaffold and Gibbet. Then again the Trumpets sounded in very harsh Notes, whereupon the Cavaliers rallying forth from their Tents, put their Lances in their Rests; the Trumpet sounding a second time, they put them to their breasts, and entered the Course in a gentle Manner. No sooner had the Trumpet sounded the third time, but they advanced against one another very briskly; and at the same Instant the ten faithful leaning against the Rail, wrested their Lances out of their Hands, having plac'd themselves in Ranks one behind the other, that in case the first should miss, the second might have it; they surprized all the Spectators with the Dexterity by which they executed this Design. The Cavaliers having stopt, the Prince Ferdinand came down, and sent for them, but they delayed coming for a long time, because both were unwilling to be the first in going out.
of the Course: He told them that the King his Father would not allow two such fine Gentlemen to hazard their Lives; that he had a respect for them, and would take the Duel under his own Care. Valseca expected that Sureda would make answer, but he declin'd it as being the Person challenged, whereupon the other made a Surrender of his Arms to the King, and Sureda did the same. The Difficulty they made as to alighting from their Horses was no less Remarkable. The Prince placed himself betwixt the two, and taking both by the Hand, brought them to his Majesty, at whose Feet they laid the Decision of the Duel, and embraced one another as Friends.

The Animosities and Feuds which the Peasants and common People of Majorca have shew'd against the Cavaliers, have been very great; the Peasants pretended that the Cavaliers were the Causes of all the Evils that had befallen the Island, being occasioned by their bad Administration, and that it was time to restore their miserable Countrey. Under this Disguise of the publick Good they conceal'd their base Designs; for their Intent was to get the Management of Affairs into their own Hands; and to this purpose they proposed first to murder the Sons of the Cavaliers; that so their whole Race might be extinguished. And they accordingly murder'd three Children, making them feel the Pains of Death before they had tasted the Sweets of Life; destroying those who slept in the Bosom of their Mothers, as if they had been the most turbulent, and most sedi-
seditious Enemies. Being discovered, and finding themselves unable to execute their villainous Designs, they openly declared themselves Enemies, over-running all the Countrey; and stopped up the Fountain, which supplies the Mills of the City with Water for the grinding of their Corn. The Governor being unwilling to use Military Power against them at first, thought to reclaim them by a gentler Method; he offered them Pardon, and told them their Duty, and the Punishment they might expect if they persisted in their Evil Ways: But they had their Ears shut to Reason, and would comply with nothing that was propos'd. Some of the Peasants who were in the Town, when the Gates were first shut, advis'd the Governor to appoint his Lieutenant, to go through the Island in order to reduce the seditious. The Governor approved of this Counsel, and named James Caddell for that Office, who went out with those that had made this Proposal, not judging that this was a pretext only to get out and join those that were without.

As soon as they got out of the City (being about 1000 Men) they shewed their Joy of having now an Opportunity to fight against it. Caddell observing this, dissembled and feigned to be of their side. They went to several Places, and shewing Caddell's Commission forced them to obey, and obliged him to issue out such Orders as they pleased. At last, finding that he could not bring them to any Accommodation, he left them, and retired to a Castle. Then
Then they chose Simon Vallestero as their Captain, who with his Forces, which amounted to 2000 laid Siege to the City, doing great Damage, and particularly by stopping the Course of the Water, which made the City very scarce of Bread. There were some Sallies made with the loss of Men on both Sides. Some of the Tradesmen of the Town also betheought themselves of improving this Opportunity of revenging the Oppressions which they fancied they suffered; for this effect they cut the Throats of the Sentinels of one of the Gates, and went out to the Number of 1500.

On the 19th of May, Doctor Boniface Morro went to Valencia, to give an Account to the Queen of these Proceedings. There he found the Count de Prades ready to embark in order to come to this Island, to quiet the Troubles. He arrived and procured a truce, which lasted but a short while. So that next Year the Chief Jurat went over about the same Affair: and not long after George St. John was sent Syndick to her Majesty, who ordered a Commissioner (to whom she gave ample Power) to go over to settle these Communions. But he having a present made him of a Galley by the Pealants was carried over to their Party, and so increased the Troubles, which continued for the whole Year of 1453. Mean while the City held out bravely, notwithstanding it was reduced to a miserable Condition. At last the King Alphonso, about the middle of the Year following, reliev'd it with four Ships, on board of which were
250 Horse, and a good Body of Italian Foot; whereby the Cavaliers reduced the whole Island to quiet after three Years Disturbances. The Governor inflicted Exemplary Punishments on the Authors of them.

The Succours and other Charges cost more than 2,307 lib. Sterl. which was paid out of the Consignation Money, by consent of the Creditors. The King Alphonso afterwards ordered that the Peasants should restore the 1,846 lib. Sterl. and the City the rest; and his Successor King John confiscated those who were concerned in these Commotions in all the Rents which they received from the Consignation.

Prince Charles, Son to King John of Navarre, having quarrelled with his Father, went to Sicily, where he had gained the Affection of that People, being Son to Donna Blanca, late Queen of that Island. His Father being advised of this, did what he could to remove him from thence, and to bring him over to Majorca, whither at last he came in the Year 1459, and was received with great Joy. The Year following the King pardoned his Son, and gave him the Principality of Viana, and sent some Gallies to bring him to Barcelona, where he arrived on the 22d of March in the said Year. But not long after, suspecting some private Treaties that his Son was making to his Prejudice; he ordered to make him Prisoner. Whereupon the Catalans took up Arms, being assisted by the King of Castile, and invaded Aragon, till they obliged the King to set his Son at Liberty, which was accordingly granted.
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...ted; and they carried him to Barcelona, and proclaimed him Heir to the Crown. This was the beginning of the Troubles of Catalonia. Majorca assiusted the Queen, who was then at Tarragona, with seven Gallies. But quickly after Prince Charles dy’d; and the Catalans believing he was poisoned, took up Arms, and these Commotions grew to such a height, that even the Clergy in their Pulpits prayed to Heaven to avenge his Death. And from hence also proceeded the Troubles that happen’d in Minorca, as we shall relate.

At this time the Island of Minorca was peopled with Catalans, who were resolved to follow the Fate of their Country-men on the Continent; and sent to Barcelona for Succours, who immediately sent them some Men, with four Gallies. As soon as they arrived near Ciutadella, the Commander sent to that Town ordering them to Surrender, and submit themselves to the Government of Catalonia: Which they refused; whereupon the Catalans laid Siege to the Town; and in the mean time sent the Gallies to Port Mahon, and some Troops by Land to that Place, which they immediately took by Stratagem.

**Majorca sent some Ships with 700 Men to the Relief of their neighbouring Island, who drove away the Catalan Vessels, and in a small time settled the Commotions that had been raised there through their Means. The Catalans who had been Authors of this Sedition were punished; and the Minorcans who had been Accomplices in it, had a Pardon granted.**
granted them by the King some Years after.

The Majorans also very much assisted the King in reducing of Catalonia, against which Principality the War now broke out with great Fury. For he pledged the Counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne to the King of France, for some Troops he sent to his Assistance; the King of Aragon entered by Lerida, and the Queen with the French Forces by Girona.

About this time there were in this part of the Mediterranean four Fleets; one of Catalonia, consisting of twenty Ships and some Gallies: That of France which favoured Catalonia; for notwithstanding he at first was in Alliance with Aragon, by reason of the pledging of the foresaid Counties; yet the French, who were in Garrison in those Parts, made themselves Masters of them; so that having proclaimed War against the King of Aragon, he put a Fleet to Sea in Favour of his Uncle the Duke of Anjou, who had a Mind to be King of Catalonia. The third Fleet was that of Majorca, consisting of seven Ships, and three Gallies, which after having recovered Mahon, went over to Aifaques, and laid Siege to the Castle of Amposta; that place being the Key of Catalonia. In effect they took it after a strong Resistance.

The War continued in Catalonia many Years, by reason that the King of France succoured the Catalans, and had taken Cadaques, which was
was afterwards recovered, not without the help of 100 Men sent from Majorca.

King John died at Barcelona in the Year 1479, in which Year happened the Union of the Kingdoms of Castile and Aragon in his Son Ferdinand the Catholic. King John granted many Privileges to the Inhabitants of these Islands.

In the Year 1485, there were levied in Majorca 1500 Men, who served in the Wars of Granada.

In 1492, the Privateers of Genoa and Nice very much disturbed the Trade of this Island; which made them fit out some Ships, who curbed these Pirates.

In 1503, there was a Levy made for the Conquest of Naples. At the same time there was a severe Famine here; and the French threatned to invade the Island.

In 1507, the City fitted out two Ships to guard the Coasts against the Moors, who at this time very much infested these Parts.

In the Year 1509, the King got together a powerful Army against the Moors, in which Expedition there were seven Ships of Majorca, who were manned with Mariners and Soldiers all Natives of the Island. They got to Bugia, but the King Abdurrahamel with his Arabians block'd up the Town, so that nothing could get in or out: Whereupon there were fitted out some more Ships in Majorca and Minorca for the Relief of that Place. Upon their Arrival Count Peter Navarro the Governor gave Battel to the Enemy, and made
his escape out of the Town. In the following Year they raised 1000 Men in these Islands to Succour Bugia.

In 1512. there came 40 Turkish Gallies of Tunis, to invade Majorca, but finding it prepared for them, they returned back.

Some Years after Don Ramon Carroz, a brave Valencian was Governor of Bugia; at which time Omisch a Turk, commonly called Barbarossa, commanded a Fleet on the Coast of Africk. Finding that he was much esteem'd by the Morses, and being Master of some Places near Tunis, he resolved to make himself King of Bugia; and gaining the Inclinations of the Arabians, he joined with them, and entered the Port of that Town. Having gone ahoar with 1500 of his Men; a Gunner from the Castle fired a Cannon, and with the Shot carried off his Arm. To revenge this Loss, he went into the Port with his Fleet, about two Leagues up the River Flumayra, and taking his Men and Guns ahoar laid Siege to the Castles, and carried the smallest in a few Days.

The Governor Carroz sent to inform the King of the Siege. Whereupon his Majesty writ to the Government of Majorca, that they might relieve Bugia. The Vice-Roy immediately got together 3000 Men, and went with them in Pelion. In the Space of eight Days they arrived at the Mouth of the Harbour, where they cast Anchor. The besieged being advised of their Arrival, made a Sally, and all the Vessels entered at the same time, but with some Loss on both Sides.

Bar-
Barbarossa's Forces daily increasing, he raised five Batteries; by one on the East-side there was made a Breach of 100 Paces broad, by which they might enter with great ease. The Vice-Roy and Governor having Notice of the Day fixed for the Attack, repaired the Breach as well as they could, and prepared for their Defence, exhorting and encouraging their Men; telling them that the Honour of the Arragonian Kingdom was now in their Hands, &c. On the 26th of November by break of Day, the Turks planted many Standards on the Batteries, and with a great Noise of Drums and Trumpets began the Storm in five different Parts. The fight lasted till nine a-clock in the Morning, with great Bravery, and much Bloodshed: At last, the Enemy was repuls'd; and there went out a Biscayn Captain, Margia de Renteria with some Men, and seized the Standards. The Majorcans also made a Sally, and nailed up the Cannon, and forced Barbarossa to retire. About the end of the same Year, the Majorcans (to whom the Preservation of Bugia was very much owing) return'd Victorious to their own Countrey.

In the Year 1516, died Ferdinand the Catholick, second of Arragon, and fifth of Castile.
C H A P. II.
The * Communities.

The Communities of Majorea owed their origin to those of Valencia; and happened after the same Manner. The Commonalty having conceived an Aversion to the Gentry, complained that the Cavaliers had ruined the Kingdom by the various Abuses they had committed in the Administration. These Complaints were incited by Letters sent hither by the Commons of Valencia.

John Crespino a Fuller, setting himself up as Head and Ringleader, gathered immediately together some Mechanicks and common People, to whom he made the following Speech:

"Gentlemen, Men of Honour and Wisdom, how long shall we live patiently under so many repeated Injuries? Must we be ever content to bear such grievous Affronts and Reproaches from these Cavaliers, who assume to themselves the Styles of Men of Honour? Was it not enough that they ruined our Estates, and for no other Reason but that we don't assent to their wicked Actions, and that we do not conceal their evil Doings? And are we to be treated thus, because we are honest Men? And because we are Poor, must we be oppressed? Oh miserable Destruction of Liberty and Privileg
"ges! Heavy Yoak, and bitter Bondage!
And then with what Arrogance and Pride do
they despise us? Since we are many, shall
we not be able to curb the Insolence of a
few? Why don't our Numbers, Valour,
and the Reasonableness of our Complaints
make us greater? The more we bear, the
more they will domineer; and our Permissi-
on will appear as an Approbation, and our
Cowardly Consent. Are we not ashamed of
being so long Slaves? Let us shake off our
Chains; and shew them we are Freemen.
Let us deliver ourselves from these Cavaliers;
let us defend our Rights, and hazard our
Lives for the sake of precious Liberty".

The Multitude very much applauded this
Harangue, and called Crespino the Deliverer
of the Kingdom. And then entered into a
Conference together, whereby they resolved
to make themselves Masters of the Govern-
ment, and to remove the Taxes, and exting-
uish the Duties and Impositions.

These Conferences and Meetings begun a-
bout the end of the Year 1520, and for two
Months was the Fire concealed. At last it
broke out; but the Cavaliers did not regard it
at the beginning when they could have extin-
guishied it, and therefore it was not in their
Power to do it afterwards, when they would.

The Vice-Roy Don Michael de Gurrea be-
ing advised of these Commotions, assembled
together the Heads of the Corporations, and
endeavoured to bring them to Reason by Mild-
ness, desiring them to prevent the evil Re-
ports
"ges! Heavy Yoak, and brandage!"
ports which he had heard, and which he did believe were true. The People being ob-
ed by the sweetness of these Measures, and Confidence that the Vice-Roy shewed he d in their Loyalty, they promised all to ap-
A speedy Remedy to this new Disease. But having got Notice in the Evening that they d not in the least used their Endeavours to 
the those Disturbances, and that he could ex-
Act nothing but the Continuance of them; th erefore ordered to seize four of the Ring-
adors and clap them into Prison. Next Day sent to the Heads of the Trades, to desire them to draw up in Writing what Complaints they had to represent against the Cavaliers, &c. and that they should have Satisfaction and Justice done them.

The Seditious being informed of the Imprisonment of these four, resolved to take up Arms and set them at Liberty. The Vice-Roy, knowing this, mounted his Horse, and rode through all the City accompanied by the Bayle Veguer, and other Ministers, in order to dissipate the Tumult which was gathering to a Head in different Parts of the Town. In one Street he met a great Body of People going to break open the Prisons; the Vice-Roy endeavoured to quell them, and the Mob waxed greater. Finding himself much inferior in Number and Strength, he retired to the Castle; whilst the Canon Gregory Genouart, and some other grave Gentlemen interposed their Authority with the Multitude, but they would hearken to no Accommodation, but broke open the Prisons; giving

January 1521. They get up in Arms.
giving Liberty not only to the four, but to all
that were in them.

Now they thought fit to choose a Captain
and Leader, and for this purpose they pitched
upon John Crespi no, who immediately or-
dered a Trumpet to go to the Town-House, and
proclaim from the Window in his Name, that
all the Companies should forthwith repair to
Town-Hall on pain of Death. Accordingly
they got together, and broke open the Doors
of the Town-House, and left 100 Men to Gar-
rison it. They took out 300 Pikes, and 60
Musquets, and disposing themselves into Com-
paines, marched through the Market-Places
with Colours flying, and Drums beating, and
made a general Muster of all their People that
bore Arms, crying and bawling out, Jus est
in Armis, there is right in Arms: Let them
pay that owe, long live the King, let Tray-
tors die, let the Cavaliers perish, and let Ju-
stice flourish.

The Vice-Roy thinking to negotiate the
Peace by their Captain, sent to speak with him,
allowing what Safeguard and Security for his
Person he pleased. The Captain came to the
Palace attended with some of his Mob, and the
Vice-Roy endeavoured by the mildest Mea-
sures imaginable to persuade him to write to
the Countrey People, to make no more Di-
Sturbance till farther Advice. Accordingly he
wrote to the Countrey Towns, who agreed
that each Trade should have an Elect or Repre-
sentative to demand Justice. But there was
nothing performed of what had been promised
to the Vice-Roy.
These unhappy Men met in the Town-House, and resolved to change the Name of Captain, which they had before given to him, they had raised to be their Head, into that of Inflister of the publick Good; and they desired the Vice-Roy to allow him the same Title, which he did. The Magistrates of the Kingdom came to the Hall in Robes and Badges of Mourning. But the Inflister made them change them, and go back in their usual Habits.

Upon a Rumour that the Cavaliers were forming into a Body, all the Trades got together in the Square del Cort, from whence they sent to guard all the important Posts of the Town. The Vice-Roy once more got a Horse-back, and rode through the Streets, attended with no more than five Gentlemen, and endeavouring to soften the People with good Words; they returned him Reproach and rude Language. They issued out a Proclamation on pain of Death, that the Captains and Masters of the Ships that were in the Port should not fail without their leave. Then they appointed their * Elects, and ordered 8 lib. Sterl. for the Expences of the Inflister.

The Vice-Roy believed if he could get the Bayle chosen Assessor, it would be of great use in reducing the Country People, because their Causes come before his Court. He instructed him how to act in case he should be chosen; at last he was elected.

The Inflister went with 200 Men to the Palace, to desire of the Vice-Roy a Copy of the Process he had issued out against the four Prisoners, which he delivered to him.
The Seditious sent a Syndick to his Majesty, and another to the Seditious of Valencia, desiring to know how to behave in this Juncture. By the same Imbarkation the Vice-Roy sent two Syndicks to the King, with Duplicates of the Processes he had formed against the four first Disturbers.

In the mean while the Seditious were giving in Memorials to the Jurats, desiring them to continue in the Exercise of their Office, and telling that they had no Mind to disturb them. These made answer, that they would take care of their Duty, and desired that they would dismiss their armed Men. But they insisted that the Kingdom was ruined, and that they aimed at nothing but the Service of God, the King, and their Countrey.

Now they begin to Reform the Kingdom, as they called it, and desir'd of the Vice-Roy and Jurats leave to appoint two Members from each Town, and some from the City, to confer of means for restoring the Government; which the Vice-Roy would not consent to. Of this they complained to the Jurats, who endeavoured by the most prudent Methods to appease them, but it was impossible; for they march'd thro' the City with Drums and Trumpets, robbing those that were not of their Party, &c.

From this time the seditious began to dip their Hands in Blood, and murdered some of the Cavaliers. But this Rage did not only fall upon the Living, but also upon the Dead. For Augustin Serralta, (a Person whom they hated)
happening to die at this Juncture, was buried in St. Dominick’s Church. At the same time there was a great Scarcity of Rain, and they were applying to Heaven for Relief; they said that the Reason it did not rain, was, because the Body of a wicked Man had been buried in a sacred Place, and that they could not expect any Rain, till the Corps was taken up. In spite of the Vicar General’s Opposition, they open’d the Grave, and took out the Body, and carried it to the Jew’s Field, where they burned it to Ashes. And afterwards fell a praying earnestly to God for Rain.

Thus they proceeded, doing what they pleased. And commonly what they had ordered in the Morning, they undid before Night.

The Vice-Roy forbade the Insister and Elects of the People to hold Assemblies, or give any Orders to the College of Merchandize. But the seditious complain’d, that his Administration was unjust, and that it was proper to suspend him from his Office; as those of Valencia had done with their Vice-Roy.

The Mob daily encreased, which was very much owing to James Palemo, who had returned to Majorca, and pretending that he was come from Court, spread a World of Lies in favour of the Sedition, telling them that his Majesty ordered every Body to obey the People, and to confiscate the Estates of the Transgressors. He also advised to set a Mark on the Doors of those that would not join them, which was accordingly done.
The Seditious still insisted to suspend the Vice-Roy; and to this purpose went in a Body to the Castle: He came out and endeavour'd to suppress them by easy and mild Methods. Immediately came the four Jurats, and some Cavaliers, to represent to his Excellence the miserable State the City was expos'd to; if he did not allow the appointing Elects in every Town as the People desired, which he now readily comply'd with.

The Jurats came forth and told the Seditious, that they had obtained what they demanded. But they reply'd, they wanted nothing but to suspend the Vice-Roy; and seeing that the Answer was delay'd, some of them scaled one of the Walls of the Castle: Whereupon the Vice-Roy ordered to throw open the Gates. The Multitude enter'd and told him by the Mouth of their Attorney, that they came to suspend him from his Office, by reason that by the Laws of the Countrey, an Aragonian was not allowed to command in Majorca, by a Privilege that King Peter had granted them; and therefore they desir'd him to desist from the Exercise of his Office, till they should consult his Majesty. The Vice-Roy reply'd, that no Body had Power to suspend him but the King; but the Magnificent Jurats beg'd that he would comply with their demand to shun greater Evils, till he had Advice from the King, which he consented to.

After a few Hours they brought an Act full of Lies, without mentioning the Protest that had been made against their Violence, and 

"They go to the Castle."
desired his Excellence to sign it immediately; otherwise they would murder him, and plunder the Castle. The Vice-Roy told the Jurats; that he chose rather to die than consent to a thing so contrary to his Honour, and the King's Service, but that to prevent greater Mischiefs he would submit to it, upon Condition that the Jurats would draw up another Act relating the Matter of Fact; both which were accordingly done.

By the Privileges of the Kingdom the Baylé governs, failing the Vice-Roy, but they would not allow him; so that he retired to the Castle of Belver.

The seditious commanded the Vice-Roy to leave the Island, and embark for Twica, which he was forced to do.

Till the 15th of April, they continued to rule by twelve Elects, which they afterwards reduced to eight. But immediately after they encreas'd the Number to thirteen, and styl'd them Conservators: The Sailors, Bricklayers, and Shoee-makers would not joyn with the rest of the Trades in this, but resolved to wait for his Majesty's Orders.

There came Letters from the King to the Insifter, Conservators and the People, with Orders to obey Don Michael de Gurrea the Vice-Roy; whereupon this miserable Multitude assembled in the Palace, and fell into all the Madness that Folly could inspire them with. After having read the Letters, they rose up crying out that they were not genuine, and let the Cavaliers die; and their Memory be...
abolish'd. The same Contagion had spread over the Countrey; though some of the Towns still continued Loyal.

The Cavaliers had retired to the Castle of Belver to secure their Persons, the sedicious came to demand them, which the Governor refus'd: Whereupon they besieged the Castle, took it, and murder'd the Governor, and several others. God Almighty punish'd these wretched People both with Famine and Pestilence. For this Year there were gathered only 22,3600 Bushels of Corn, though the Island ues to stand in need of 640000.

They sent therefore to Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy for Corn. The Island of Tviça happened to be under the same Fate, whereupon the seditous begg'd the Jurats to relieve it, but finding them tedious in answering their request, they protested, and sent some Corn themselves to supply that Island, notwithstanding their own Necessities.

Finding themselves in so miserable a Condition they resolved to call a Council, in order to send a Syndick to his Majesty, to acquaint him with the State of the Island; but the Regent would not consent to issue out the Writs for which they forced him to quit the Island, and go to Tviça.

They fitted out Ships to cruise on the Coasts of the Neighbouring Countries, and to Force any Ships they found laded with Provisions. And thus they got the Island supplied.

This care being over, the seditious confabulated about reforming the Commonwealth, and wrote
wrote to the Jurats upon this Subject, and particularly desir'd that there might be made a Valuation of all the Land-Estates in the Island. They immediately took off some Taxes, particularly those of the Salt, Mill, Wine, Meat, &c. which was confirm'd by the Jurats, and the Regent also was compell'd to consent to it.

Although the most part of the Island was infected with this Contagion, yet many continued Loyal, and lost their Lives in the Cause. The seditious sent to the City of Alcudia to acquaint them, that if they would not come and sign the Extinction of the Duties and Gabels, they would cut every one of their Throats. The Inhabitants of that City could not be induced to consent to it, but put themselves into a Posture of Defence. The seditious immediately began to block up the Passes that led to that Town, and arm'd a Galliot to hinder the Correspondence of Alcudia with the Island of Minorca, with design to seize and kill the Cavaliers whom they could find passing thither: In effect they took a Bark, in which were some Girls whom they kept bound for several Days.

The seditious form'd an Army of 6000 Men, some Horses, and six Pieces of Cannon, which being told to the Governor's and Regent's Lieutenants, they ordered those of Alcudia to sign the Act in order to prevent farther Hostilities. They accordingly agreed to do it, on these Conditions, that the seditious would move their Camp half a League from the Town;
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Town; and that the Cavaliers should come out (who had fled thither) and return to their Houses.

This was accordingly perform'd, but as soon as the Cavaliers came forth, the seditious violated their Word, and fell upon them; so that they were forced to go back into the Town. The seditious returned and laid closer Siege to it.

The Siege being made at a considerable Distance, they rais'd a Battery of three Cannon, and built many Ladders for scaling of the Walls; and sent to tell those of Alcudia, that if they would drive out the Cavaliers, they would raise the Siege: But the besieged laugh'd at their ridiculous Proposal, and desired to let them know that the Town appertained to his Majesty, and they were obliged to maintain his faithful Subjects in it; and that there was no trusting a second time to the Faith of those who had once broke it. Whereupon the seditious began to Fire upon the Town. There were some Sallies made, with loss on both Sides.

Peter Pax, a good Soldier arrived from Minorca, whom the People of Alcudia chose for their Commander. On the Morning of St. Stephen's Day, he resolv'd to make a Sally (thinking to surprize them) with 1800 Men. But they found the Enemy prepar'd to oppose them with 2000 Foot, and 60 Horse. They engag'd and the seditious being beaten, fled, having lost about 80 Men, and many taken Prisoners. The Alcudians burnt the Ladders,
and carry'd away all the Ammunition and Provision. This Rout so frighten'd the seditious, that the most part abandoned the Siege, and retir'd to their Houses.

The Syndick of the People (who had made himself their Head) came with the Conservators to ask from the Jurats to the value of 97 lib. Sterl. out of the Treasury, which being deny'd, they took it by Force. The Island being again in Scarcity of Corn, they fitted out three Ships, and other small Vessels to seize any Ships they found laded with that Commodity.

About this time the Emperor Charles V. arriving in Spain, appointed Don Francis Ubaque, Regent of Majorca, by reason of the Vice-Roy's Absence, who was still in Tuiça. He landed at Alcudia, where he was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Joy. There fell out a Party from Alcudia, and went as far as La Puebla, where they had a Skirmish with some of the seditious, but were obliged to retire, because all the Inhabitants of that place came out against them; but at last there came to the Succour of the Alcudians some Loyalists from Muro, and other Places, whereby the seditious received a miserable Defeat, having lost about 400 Men. This made them desperate, and they resolved to exert their last Effort, and return to take the Town, or die in the Attempt.

Accordingly they got together about 3000 Foot, and 200 Horse, with some Cannon, with which they laid Siege to Alcudia. The Regent TRY
gent delivered to the seditious his Majesty's Letters, but they refus'd to open them, saying they were Counterfeit. They made Ladders, and a Machine of Wood with a round top on which they were to place twelve Men, which advancing to the Walls upon Wheels, might hindet repairing the Breach that should be made. But the besieged came out and burn'd it. The seditious afterwards made a Breach, and endeavour'd twice to enter it, but were as often repuls'd, and were forc'd to retire.

During the Siege of Alcudia, the Disturbances in the City still continued. The Loyal sent three Cavaliers to represent to the King the State of the Kingdom, and to beg speedy Succour, which his Majesty immediately granted.

The Fleet that was sent to their Relief consisted of four Gallies, thirteen Ships, besides other small Vessels. Don John Velasco was Admiral, who having embark'd 1200 Soldiers, set sail for Tivis, where he took on Board the Vice-Roy and others that had retir'd thither. They arriv'd at the City, but the seditious would not submit, whereby they were oblig'd to fail to Alcudia; as soon as they were perceiv'd by the Malecontents, these fled to Pollença, and made themselves Masters of it. The Army having landed, the Vice-Roy published a general Indemnity, which brought in a great many of them.

The Vice-Roy march'd his Men to Pollença, displaying his Colours of Peace, which they saluted with a Discharge of their Arms. Whereupon he immediately order'd his Troops to
to advance and sack the Town. They presently set fire to it, at which there were 200 choak'd with the smoak. Many escaped to the Mountains, but those that were taken were hang'd.

In various skirmishes which the Vice-Roy had with the Rebels, he killed about 2,500, and hanged so many that all the trees on the road were covered with miserable creatures, who had been made Examples of Terror. But all this could not break the hard Hearts of the seditious within the City.

The Army march'd on towards the Capital, and quarter'd in the real, where they tarry'd three months; the Vice-Roy being desirous to reduce them by clemency, rather than rigour. At last they capitulated, upon condition that there should be given security and safe conduct to all the delinquents, till his Majesty would please to judge of their crimes. He accordingly gave leave to four of them to go to court, and give an account of their grievances to the Emperor, and to negotiate the pardon of the rest.

The Vice-Roy entered the City on the 7th of March 1523, at which time quiet and peace was restored to this kingdom, so that the troubles had lasted about twenty-five months. The four that went from the seditious to court, return'd with orders from his Majesty to the Vice-Roy, to judge of their crimes. They were quartered, and the captain of the rebels had his flesh tore from his bones with pincers, and his head was set upon the
the Porta Pintada. The chief Ringleaders of the Insurrection were hang'd, and their Goods confiscated.

The Treasury being examined there was found to be taken out of it 2508 lib. Sterling. To make up this Sum, the Towns were fined in Proportion to the Number of Rebels that had been in them. His Majesty honoured Alcudia with the Title of the most faithful City, and gave them an Immunity from all Duties and Gabels.

The Cavaliers were restor'd to their Estates, and those who had abscended from the Island return'd.

CHAP. III.

Wars with the Moors, and their many Invasions of these Islands.

In an Island a little way from Algier, King Ferdinand possesse'd a Fort which greatly obstructed the Traffick of that Place. Chérden Barbarossa (a famous Pirate) resolv'd to level this Castle. He comes against it, and takes it by Storm; and with so much Bloodshed, that upon his entering it, he found alive only the Governor, with fifty Soldiers fore wounded, and three Women.

Barbarossa immediately after set sail from thence, and went to build a Castle in Sargel's Place
Place distant from Algier about twenty Leagues Westward, in which work he employ'd 600 Slaves, amongst whom were some Majorcans. Andrew de Orea went thither with twenty Gallies, and landing 1500 Men without being perceived, carried away all the Christian Slaves, with whom he return'd to Majorca.

The Emperor Charles V. resolv'd to assist Muleasse King of Tunis, against Barbarossa; and to this end set sail with a Fleet from Barcelona, and arriving on the Coast of Barbary, took Goleta and Tunis.

Barbarossa fled and went to Algier, where he fitted out eleven Gallies with which and those he had before, he made a Feint of going to engage the Emperor's Fleet, but his true design was against Majorca.

He came in sight of this Island on the very Day that the Inhabitants were feasting and making publick Demonstrations of Joy for the Victory which the Emperor had obtained at Tunis, against the said Barbarossa. They believing this was his Majesty's Fleet, were ravish'd with Joy upon the Thoughts they had of the Emperor's seeing the Fires and Luminaries, which they had kindled in Honour to him.

The Pirate made use of both Sails and Oars, but could not get afaroh by Day-light. The Sun being set, the Majorcans supply'd its Light with Bonfires and Luminaries through all the Towns and Towers of the Coast. Barbarossa judged that so many Fires were Alarms to the Island, to put themselves in Arms against him;
him; which made him tack about towards Minorca, and having hoisted Christian Colours, enter'd Port Mahon in the Day-time. The Minorcans did not discover this trick till some People that were going aboard found them to be Enemies, which alarm'd the Town exceedingly. They landed immediately 2500 Moors, and laid Siege to that Place, which they took after some Days Resisitance; it having surrendered on Condition to have their Liberty: But the Turk broke his promise, and carried away with him 800 Slaves.

The Emperor Charles V. being griev'd with the continual Invasions and Robberies that the Moors committed in Spain, resolved to take Algier from them, which was a very troublesome and near Enemy. The Fleet join'd at Majorca. The Emperor having finished at Ratisbon some Affairs relating to the Christian Religion, (that had been treated of there, in order to abolish Lutheranism) left Germany, and came over to this Island. He landed at Alcudia, and was received with those Demonstration of Gladness, that were due to so great a Prince from such faithful Subjects. As soon as his Majesty's Galley had come to an Anchor, the Jurats with some Cavaliers went aboard to make their Obeisance; the Emperor received them near the Ladder; they prostrated themselves at his Feet, and kiss'd his Hand; and then return'd aboard. They made for his Majesty's Reception some triumphal Archse, one on the Mole at the Landing Place, and the rest in several Parts of the City.

The
The Emperor came ashore, and at the Acclamation of his Royal Name, the Guns of the City and Fleet kept time. In the last Porch of the Arch he mounted a fine Horse, and rode below a rich Canopy, whose twelve Staves were carried by several Cavaliers; two of the Jurats held the Reins of his Majesty's Horse. The chief Jurat rode close by the Canopy, accompany'd with the Gentlemen, who were going to serve in the Expedition, and the Gentry of the Island all on Horse-back. Near St. Domingo the Emperor, was received by the Clergy in Procession, and the Bishop, who being dress'd in his Pontifical Robes, presented his Majesty the Relick of the Cross to worship. He then enter'd the Great Church, heard Prayers, and Te Deum; and afterwards went to his Palace.

There were Water-works playing in different Parts, the Streets were adorn'd with rich Tapestries, and the Market-Places filled with all kind of Provision.

After having stay'd in the City two Days, his Imperial Majesty departed, and with him 100 Majorcan Gentlemen, to serve in the Expedition against Algier. But Providence did not prosper their Design, for as soon as they came near the Coast of that Town, the Weather proved so bad that they were forced to return.

Some Years after this, Dragut Arraez an insolent Turkish Pirate and Creature of Barbarossa, very much infested the Mediterranean. He came against Majorca with a Fleet of twenty
ty Gallies, and landed near Pollença with 1,500 Moors at Midnight, who march'd directly to the Town; but the Inhabitants awaking, got together and forced them to retreat with the loss of sixty Men. The Turks carried off thirty Slaves, whom they had taken in the Fields.

Near to Alcudia there is a Place called Pinar, which is very much exposed to the Incursions of the Pirates. Here they arrived with six Gallies, and landed 800 Men, which engaging with the Natives, after a Fight of three Hours were oblig'd to make their Retreat with the loss of 100 Men, and ten on the side of the Majorcans. But the Enemy carried away 35 Slaves.

Some time afterwards, they came again to the same place, and landed 700 Men, which the Vice-Roy being advis'd of, sent Captain Fuster with 500 Men to oppose them; they repuls'd the Moors with some loss, and took 150 Prisoners Fuster receiv'd eleven Wounds, of which he died.

The Town of Valdemeca has likewise been often disturbed by the Moors: In the Year 1552, there came ten Galliots in sight of this Place, and immediately the Watch-Tower advis'd the Captain, who got together about 36 Men, and marched against the Enemy, who were in Number 500. Raymundo Gual the Captain finding himself so much inferior in Strength, dispos'd his Men in an Ambuscade, in order to attend the Enemy's Retreat; those having accordingly plundered the Town, and
done as they fitted were returning to their Ships, being loaded with Spoils, and having with them about 400 Prisoners. Gual perceiving their Approach, resolv'd to attack them; and first spok to his Men in these Words, "My Brethren and Friends, I know that all my Family is out of Danger, having fled and made their Escape in good time. I have Compassion only upon you, because your Houles, Estates, Liberty, Wives and Children are in danger to be destroy'd, and carry'd away. For the Preservation of these, I resolve to expose my own Life; and whoever is not afraid to fall by my Side, let him follow me, whilst I lead the way to a glorious Death". This bold Speech and his bolder Example, so animated the Souls of these few Men, that they all offered themselves with the greatest Resolution to the Fight; recommending their Cause to Heaven, and invoking the Protection of S. George, they engaged the 500 Moors, and gave them an entire Rout, obtaining a Victory so extraordinary that it almost surpasses humane Credit. They brought sixty two Heads of the Enemy to the City; in fine, it was reported that there was not one Soul returned to Algier. The Standard which they took, is now hung up in the Church of this Town. Of the Majorcans none were killed, only four wounded. This Victory is celebrated yearly with much Devotion and Thanksgiving, and was appointed afterwards a Holy-day, being the first of October.

Some
Some time after the Moors came again against Valdemóca, and having cast Anchor in la Foradada, landed 150 Men; the Captain of the Town could not gather together above fifty, with which he fought the Enemy, and made them retreat to their Ships in great Confusion.

The Town Andraix was no less subject to be disturbed by these Barbarians, than the others above-mentioned. In the Year 1553, one Deliamar arrived with twenty four Vessels at Santelmo, nigh to Panteleu, and landed 1000 Men. They marched to the Town, where they found very few Goods of any Value, the Inhabitants having retired with their best Effects to an old Tower; they twice attacked the Tower, and were as often repuls’d, so that they were forc’d to return to their Ships.

In the Year 1578, this Place was plundered through the Negligence of the Guards who were all asleep, when there landed of the Enemy about 1200 from twenty four Ships. The Moors arriving at the Town, awakened the Inhabitants with the Morning Serenade of Drums and Bagpipes, &c. They waited till break of Day, before they would Plunder it, surrounding it on all Sides, but this gave time to some to retire to the Tower, and others to the Church. The Moors enter’d and robb’d some Houses, and took 25 Prisoners. But retreating in Disorder, those of the Tower came down, and made Slaves of thirteen of the Enemy.

In 1643 Hali Picbali came with four Galliots to the Point of la Ballesteria, where he landed
landed 2,000 Men, &c. Captain George Orlandiz hearing some flight went out and fought the Enemy, till his Horse was killed under him, and himself taken Prisoner. The noise of thelooting saved the Town, for they gathered together and repulsed the Moors. 

In the Year 1588, the King sent to the Islands of Majorca and Minorca, to advise them of the Preparations of the Turks. Whereupon they put themselves in a Posture of Defence. The same Year, they discovered from Majorca, the Turkish Fleet, which consisted of 40 Ships; whereupon they immediately despatch'd a Bark to Minorca to inform them of the Course of the Enemy's Fleet. They also endeavoured to be up on their Guard, in case of the Enemies' Landing there. The Turk's Admiral Mahapha having learned of some Barks that he had taken, that Majorca was prepared to receive him, he took about 1,500 Men, with 14 Pieces of Cannon, with which he laid Siege to Ciudadella, where there were 700 Men fit to carry Arms; under the Command of the Lieutenant of Minorca, and others. The Moors made four Attacks, and the last lasted three Hours, in which were killed 600 of the Enemy, and of the Moors 400. Those that remained alive, resolved to defend themselves to the last Extremity, and had defendable house by house. The Accident of the blowing up of all the Powder had not prevented putting in Execution their gallant Resolution.

After a Siege of eight Days, the Moors at last took the Town, which they plunder'd and burnt; V men murdered.
1561. Ochali a Renegado Lands 1700 Turks near Soller.

In 1561 there came against Soller a Fleet of 22 Sail under the Command of Ochali, a Renegade, and skillful Sea-man: Captain Michael Angelats, as soon as the Fleet approach'd, got together all his Men, and marched them at Midnight to the Port (half a League distant from the Town) in order to hinder their landing.

The Fleet being arrived, there were put on Shore about 1700 Moors at the Colla de la Ila, who marched in two Bodies, one of 1000 under the Conduct of Isuf, a valiant Sea Captain, who went towards the South Part, the other 700 marched Northwards. These plunder'd the Town before Day-break, whilst Isuf fell in with the Majorcans in the Plains of Oca. As soon as Captain Angelats observed the Enemy, he resolved after some Consultation with his People to engage them. And falling first on their Knees, they invoked the Favour of Heaven; and afterwards charg'd the Moors with extraordinary Bravery; they soon put them in disorder, and killed about 300; and the Majorcans lost but two Men. They followed them to the Sea, and in the Pursuit kill'd a great many more; in all about 500.

At the same time that the People of Soller were singing Songs of Victory in the Mountains, the Turks, who were at present facking the Town, were also singing theirs. And as these were upon their return to their Ships loaded
loaded with Spoils, they met with those going back to their Houses, who immediately engaged and routed them. The Turks fled to their Vessels in great disorder, leaving behind all their Plunder and Prisoners, tho' out of a barbarous Revenge they murdered 20 Women and Children. Besides the Considerable Defeat they sustained, their General Isuf was also kill'd. The Mallorcans lost about 15 Men, and returning victorious to the Town, went to the Church to sing *Te Deum* as a return of Thanks to God, the Author of Victory.

In Memory of this great Day there was a Church built, which is now the Hospital of the Town, with the Invocation of the Virgin of Victory.

In fine the Island of Majorca has suffer'd very much from the Moors, and lost a great many Vessels since the decay of their Commerce, for then they had Ships and Galliots which kept the Sea clear of Pirates.

The Island of Cabrera has also met with no small Disturbance from these Barbarians.

In 1509 there came two Galliots and took two Fisher Barks with 22 Men; but before the Weather would permit them to set Sail the News came to Majorca, which immediately fitted one six Brigantines, and 200 Men who went thither and took the two Galliots, and made 80 Slaves.

In 1550 Dragut landed on that Island, and taking his Guns all in a keel, demolished all that Fortification. But it was rebuilt that same Year.
They came again and are forc'd to make off.

1641.
A great Levy made in Majorca.

A civil Commotion.

In the year 1641, there were levied in Majorca above 800 Sailors, 12 Brigantines, and 500 Soldiers. In that year, it was expected Majorca would have enjoyed the sweets of peace, it began to feel the trouble of a civil war. There arose feuds between some people of the island, called Canaudas and Caneual; that is to say, those of the mountain and of the plain. To settle these disputes, a number of malcontents, that had a mind to disturb the public tranquility, at last the vice-roy got them quelled, and had the one party sent on board the galleys, and the other to Naples, where they were obliged to suffer a number of years according to the quality of their crimes.

1644.
Torres.

In 1644, Don Joseph Torres was made vice-roy, and settled quiet in the island, and employed all his endeavours to break the neck of faction and party.

1645.
Next, Marquis de la Raco.

Roma was vice-roy, who was very diligent in educating his people.
In the same Year there was a severe Famine in the Island, which was very much relieved by the care of the Count de Montoro (then Vice-Roy) who supply’d it from Spain. He also provided the Cattle of St. Philip in Majorca, with all Sorts of Provisions, Cloaths, and other Necessaries.

And thus we have brought down this History to the Year 1645.

C H A P. IV. I won blind

The Present State of Majorca compared with what it was in former Times.

In the time of the Genoese, Majorca was very rich. In the Days of the Romans, it was also powerful, as is easily discovered by the many ancient Roman Medals, which are frequently dug up in the Island, with the Inscriptions of L. PULLIO, Q. CASSIO, RUSSIO, STILIO C, LICINIO, CLAUDIO, and many others.

The Island being conquered in the Year 1230, the first Inhabitants minded nothing but the cultivating of the Ground; but finding by that they could not much improve their Estates, and that tho’ the Island abounded in some Necessaries yet it wanted others; they began to think of trading with other Countries. The Situation of the Island made it very convenient for Commerce by its being so near a Neighbour to Spain, Italy, France and Africa. Thus the Gentlemen be...
gun to apply themselves to Merchandize, and by that Majorca became rich.

The Fruits of the Field which they reaped at that time were some Corn, and much Wine, particularly about Alcudia, Castle Belver, and S. Carlos; as also a considerable Quantity of Oyl.

The Manufacture there was Worsted or Yarn, Blankets, and Satten.

In the Space of 70 Years, the Number of People so encreas'd, that they were obliged to build new Towns. K. James II. mark'd out the Foundation of 11 in the Year 1300, and there were more than 100 Inhabitants for each place; Falanix was the first that was built, the rest were Santani, Algayda, Lluch Major, Porre- ras, Campos, S. Juan, La Pobla, Manacor, Selva, and Bini-Salem.

From the Year 1250, till the time that the common People rebelled, Majorca enjoyed its Best Fortune. In those Days there were seen before the City about 300 Sail of large Ships, the most of them foreign. They reckoned at the same time to the Number of 12000 Seamen in the Island, some say 30000 including those of other Nations.

In the Year 1330, in the Space of three Days, there were 25 Gallies fitted out against the like Number of Genouese, which at that time molested these Coasts.

As another Proof of the Greatness of this Kingdom in former Days, we shall take Notice of the Kings that were its Tributaries. The K. of Majorca having sent an Army to Bucar, to assist
afflied the King of Tunis against the Abdaletes, who had besieged him in Bugia, and thereby having relieved him; this agreed, as well as the Kings of Bugia and Constantina (who were his sons) to pay to the Kings of Majorca a yearly Tribute. But K. Peter after having taken Possession of this Island, did not immediately demand this Tribute, till the Year 1466, that he sent Embassadors to those Princes, requiring them to pay it to him, as being Successor to the K. of Majorca. But the Moroish Kings threatened to hinder the Catalans and Majorcans trading to their Ports, in case he insisted on his Demand. This inclin'd his Majesty to quit all right to the Tribute those Africans had formerly paid him. And thus the Traffic with those Parts continued, which was of much greater Advantage.

Before the Indies were discovered, Majorca had a very extensive Trade, for it was the General Mart; whither the Merchandize of the East was brought, particularly Spiceries and Drugs from Damietta, Alexandria and Alexia Andreata, for they were carried by the Red Sea to the S. E. parts of Africa, and thence by Camels to Cairo, from whence they were brought down the Nile to the forenamed Cities, and thence to Majorca, from which Island they were transported into all Parts of Europe. For a Proof of this, there are to be seen at this Time Ruines of the arsenals, with Rately Arches, which were made for the building of Gallies and other Vessels, as also the magnificent Exchange, which besides the Stone
and other Materials, cost for the Workmanship alone, about 1,154 lib. Sterl. Besides this general Exchange, there was another particular one for the Genoese.

Amongst other Advantages, which was reaped from this extraordinary Commerce, this was one, that it bred in the Inhabitants a strong Inclination to the Sea, and by this means put them upon taking better care of the Coasts, for there was scarce any Gentleman or Person of Quality in the Island that did not maintain some Gallies, and thus the Majorcans had the Moors of Africa, so much under their Subjection, that from Tunis as far as the Straights of Gibraltar, almost all the Maritime Parts paid tribute to them. Thus as Trade increased, so did the Power, Riches, and Numbers of People in this Kingdom.

The Causes of their fall from this flourishing State, which proceeded from those very Blessings that we have spoke of, for the Kings of Aragon finding this Kingdom so Rich and Powerful, did apply to it on every Emergency. It gave to K. James, more than 7690 lib. Sterl. besides about 1300 lib. Sterl. every Year.

In the Wars which K. Peter waged with the Genoese, for the Recovery of the Island of Sardinia, which that Republick had then made themselves Masters of, and in that which he had with the K. of Castile, this Kingdom, lost about 140 Ships in his Majesty's Service. They afterwards assisted him, with 190 Hogs, and a present of 1346 lib. Sterling. Their Charges Do-
Donatives, &c. during this War amounted to 18,972 lib. Sterling in all. Reckoning thus, the 140 Ships were valued at 772,30 lib. Sterl., the Gifts on several Occasions 730,77 lib. Sterl., Other Charges 3,461,5 lib. Sterl. These three Articles, added together, make the Sum before-mentioned. All this was spent in the Space of 34 Years, viz. from 1353, till 1387, in which he died.

In 1409, they gave Presents to Martin K. of Sicily, Son to Martin K. of Arragon, who happened to come over here, to the value of 8,100 lib. Sterl., besides three Gallies.

In 1439, they gave to the K. Alphonso for the Conquest of Naples four Gallies with 1,309 Men, and a present of 2,30 lib. Sterl. These extravagant Gifts brought this Kingdom to much in Debt, and reduced it to such a low Ebb, that it was hardly able to maintain four Gallies, a short while after. The many barren Years, particularly from 1294, to 1407 did likewise bring the Kingdom deeply in Debt.

Add to this the In inundation, the Law suit the City had with the Country-Towns, the different Factions, the 1,200 lib. Sterl. fine imposed by the Queen's Violance; and lastly, the Rebellion of the common People in the Year 1521, not forgetting the many Ships that were taken by the Moors upon several Occasions. We cannot omit here to give some Account of the many Plagues that happened in these Islands, and which also contributed very much to their Ruine. The first was in the Year that Majorca was conquered; it was thereby so dis-peopled,
peopled that King James sent to Catalonia to bring Inhabitants from thence to it. The second Plague, was in the beginning of 1348; it was almost universal in Europe; it began in Scythia, run along the Coast of the Euxine Sea, thro' Greece and Illyria, to Italy, and from thence passed over to Sicily, and so to Majorca. This Island in less than a Month was quite unpeopled, there having died between 20 and 30,000 Persons, and of each 100, there died 80 all over this Kingdom. The third Plague was in the end of the same Year; and such was the Mortality, that the General Council and Governor allowed to all Strangers who would come within the Space of two Years with their Families to People the Island, or to marry in it, an Immunity from all Taxes, and also that of a Grant.

In 1475, there was another Plague, and in the Year 1493, it entered into the Island a fifth time in the following Manner. One Boga coming from an infected Place, landed on the Island, and hid a Pocket full of Money in a Cave. The Vessel past Quarantine, and all the Goods that were inspected were burnt, and the rest exposed to the Air for 40 Days. After Quarantine was performed, Boga came ahoar to find his Pocket, which neither having been aired nor opened till now, infected the whole Island, and Boga died first of the Contagion.

It is said that there perished so many by this Plague, that all the Men who were able to carry Arms were contained within the Mole. The last that happened was in the Year 1623, which also
also made a considerable Havock amongst the People.

It appears that Majorca was formerly subject to this terrible Distemper, and more in the time that it had any Commerce with the Levant. Nevertheless since the Year 1623, that an Arm of S. Sebastian was brought into this Isle from that of Rhodes, it has not been troubled with this Evil; and even in the Plague occasioned by Boga, when the whole City was infected, the Quarten del Llull was free, by reason that there was in that part a Picture of this Saint, which is to be seen renewed in the same Street; and it is remarkable that some Strangers passing by there, laughed at, being told that this Picture had preserved that Quarter, and as soon as they came before it fell down Dead. The Devotion which the Majorcans pay to this Saint is singular: He is the Patron of the Kingdom, and in all the Churches of the Island, there is Commemoration made every Day of him in the end of the *Completas.

The many Inundations that came upon the City by the River (or Torrent) did it likewise great Damage. In the Year 1635, it rushed down from the Mountains with so much Rapidity, that it swept the Earth off the Fields as it passed along, and sowed them with Stones. It broke down the Walls and Bridges of the Town, overflow'd the Altars of the Carman, and destroy'd vast Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, as well as Houses. No less was the Prejudice it did the Harbour, for it filled up a great
great part of the Bay with Earth, Stone, and Sand.

Then when the Indies were discover'd it lost its Trade with the East, which was the principal Reason of all its succeeding Misfortunes, this obliged the People to return to their Agriculture, and in place of the Helm to take into their Hands the Spade and the Plough.

The Publick contracted more Debt in the Barren Year of 1647, in which we're gather'd no more than 200,000 Quarters of Corn, tho' there is occasion for * 300,000.

The Supplies of Corn for the space of 100 Years has cost the Government about 83,868 lib. Sterl. in Fortifications, Guards, Artillery, Ammunition, Garrison of Cabrera, &c. In the said space of time there has been paid out 42,856 lib. Sterl. both which Articles make 126,724 lib. Sterl. To answer all the Charges of the Government there is occasion for 2,791 lib. Sterl. yearly. But the Product of all the Duties, Bills, &c. amounts only to 1,654 lib. Sterl. so that deducting this from the other, there remains 1017 lib. Sterl, which is more than the Income, and is just so much wanting to answer the publick Expence.

Besides our other Calamities, we owe not a little of our Misery to the bad Method of Management; for the Government buys Corn dear, and sells cheap, under the specious pretext of relieving the People, whereas the Burden is so much the heavier by the Taxes and Contributions. And thus Majorca is impoverished by the
the buying of Corn, when all the other Parts of Spain are enrich'd by it. But in short all our Misfortunes and Losses are owing to the Decay of our Trade.

At last we may conclude, that this Kingdom will never be rich nor powerful till its People return to the Sea. It is true that by reason of the Discovery of the Indies, our Trade cannot be so great as formerly, yet we ought to consider that Industry is a Philosopher's Stone, which out of one Metal Produces another. Besides, Majorca has good Commodities to export, as Oyl in Plenty; as also Manufactures, such as Silk, Saws, Serges, Blankets, and things Woven of Yarn or Worsted. Its Situation is also the best in the Mediterranean. Its Havens are many and capacious, and there are not a few good Roads, and anchoring Places.

APPENDIX.

The reducing of these Islands by the Arms of GREAT BRITAIN.

September the 9th, 1706. Sir John Leake arrived with the British Fleet at Yvica. The Governor and Inhabitants of that Island were so well disposed to King Charles the Third, that they immediately sent Deputies on Board to make their Submission to his Catholick Majesty. The Fleet having left Yvica on the 13th made
for the Island of Majorca, where they arriv'd the Day following. At first the Count of Alcudia, the Vice-Roy, and some others pretended to make Resistance. But the Admiral having sent in two Bomb-Vessels, who threw a few Shells into the Town, the Inhabitants oblig'd the Vice-Roy to desire a Capitulation, which was concluded the next Day. Whereupon Sir John Leake having left a Garrison in the Castle of Porto Pin, and two Men of War to transport the Vice-Roy and other disaffected Persons, who were desirous to remove, sail'd from thence on the 23d.

Her British Majesty's Fleet having embark'd at Barcelona, under the Command of Major General Stanhope, 2600 Men, of whom 1200 British; including the Marines, 600 Portuguese; and the rest Spaniards, set sail from thence for the Island of Minorca, where the Troops were landed at St. Stephen's Cove near Port Mahon on the 14th of October. At the same time Sir Edward Whitaker with the Fleet took care to block up the Castle of St. Philip by Sea.

They found great Difficulty to bring ahoar, and transport the Stores and Ordinance, the Countrey being very rocky, and few Beasts of Burden in it. Yet with continual Labour, in 12 Days time they were got ahoar, and brought to the Place where it was propos'd to make use of them. They consisted of 42 Pieces of Cannon, and 15 Mortars. On the 28th at Day-break, there was a Battery rais'd of 9 Pieces of Cannon, which in a few Hours beat down
down two Turrets that defended a Line which the Enemy had made from Sea to Sea, and also made from Breachis in the Line itself. Major General Stanhope was resolv'd to attack it, the Day following; But Brigadier Wade being posted at some distance from the General on the Right, with two Battalions, some of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanced to the Line, and got into it. Whereupon the Brigadier matched with the rest to support them. The firing being heard, the General marched the Guard of the Battery towards the Line.

This sudden approach of the Troops put the Enemy in so great a Consternation, that they abandoned two other Turrets which otherwise could not have been taken without Cannon. The General in the Evening lodged his Men at the Foot of the Walls of the Castle, and brought the main Battery to play upon it. The next Day the Enemy beat a Parley, and the Capitation was sign'd. On the 30th the General took Possession of one Gate, and of all the Outworks. The Garrison consisted of above 1000 Men, who were to be transported in the British Ships into France and Spain. Of her Majesty's Troops, &c. there were not 50 killed or wounded during the Siege. Amongst the former was that gallant Gentleman Capt. Stanhope of the Royal Man of War, Brother to the General, whose loss was much regretted.

Captain Butler, and Captain Fairborn were sent with the two Men of War under their command, viz. the Dunkirk and Centurion to Fort
Fort Formelles, which they battered till they made it surrender.

The General ordered a Detachment of Foot
to match to Ciudadella, which they took.
In this Town were 1001 Soldiers, who were
made Prisoners of War. And thus the whole
Island was brought under the Obedience of
King Charles.

There were found in Port of Philip 100
Cannon; 300 Barrels of Powder, besides other
Necessaries. This Island continued in Obedi-
ence to King Charles, till by the Treaty of
Utrecht it was annexed to the British Em-
pire, and by the convenience of its Port, and
excellent Situation is capable of being made
of very great use in promoting the Com-
merce of Great Britain in the Mediterranean,
and great Consequence to the Nation.
communicate any Discoveries I may made about these Parts, in order to have added to that intended second Edition.
AN ACCOUNT
Of some Ancient
ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS
Lately discover'd in the Islands of
Majorca and Minorca.

BOOK IV.

In a Letter to A. H. Esq;

SIR,

In yours you are pleased to inform me of a Design of publishing a second Edition of the History of the Balearick Islands, and desire me to communicate any Discoveries I may have made about these Parts, in order to have them added to that intended second Edition.

X

Upon
Upon this Occasion I must not omit taking notice to you, that in my Preface to that Translation, I mention'd my having some Thoughts of making the Work more complete, by the Addition of another Volume, which I intended particularly for the Island of Minorca. But as hitherto I have not been able to collect, and I am afraid there will not be found Materials sufficient for such a Design; yet being willing to comply with your Commands, I have in some measure endeavour'd to gratify your Curiosity at present, by sending you the following Account of Roman Inscriptions lately discover'd here, and not hitherto made publick; with some other Observations relating to these Islands. I commit them to your Perusal, and to be added, or not, to the next Edition of the History, as you shall think proper.

In the Island of Majorca.

I.

Q. CAECILIO. Q. F
VELINA CATULLO
AEDILI II VIRO III
ROMAE ET AUG.
L. FLAVIA D M. E. S

L. CAECILIA ZOSIMÆ
EGREGIO VIRO
AMICO CARISSIMO
ET SANCTISSIMO
L. DD. D.

Which
which is in English,

Lucius Flavius—, and Livia Cecilia  
Flaminia, erected this Monument in the Place ap-  
pointed by the Decuriones, to the Honour of  
Qvinus Cecilius Carullus, Son of Quintus,  
and of the Tribe Velina, Ædile, four times  
Duumvir of Rome, and Augur an excellent  
Man, and their most beloved and most sincere Friend.

II.

L. DENTILIO  
L. FIL. VEL  
MODESTO  
AEDILI IVIR  
FLAMINI  
L. FAVONIVS  

AVONCVL  
PIENTISSIMO  
L. DD. D.

that is,

Lucius Favonius erected this Monument,  
in the Place appointed by the Decuriones. In  
Honour of Lucius Dentilus Modestus, Son  
of Lucius, and of the Tribe Velina, Ædile,  
Duumvir and Priest, his most pious (or most  
affectionate) Uncle.

III.

Sulpitia  
GALIENI

In an old Copy (vid. p. 42. of the  
History) the two last Lines, which are  
now defaced, read VIXIT ANNIS  
XXV. MENSES V.  

X 2  

which
Which is, *Sulpitia, the Daughter (or Wife) of Galienus,* lived 25 Years and 6 Months.

The two first Inscriptions are upon a couple of Marble Stones, found some time ago about a quarter of a Mile from the Town of *Alcudia,* and now brought into the Town. The third is on the Ground in a Valley below the Town of *Inca.*

The Field where the two first Inscriptions were found, seems to have belonged to an ancient Town, which lay on the East side of *Alcudia* as it now stands, and towards the Harbour of *Graumajor.* The ancient Town seems to have been very large; for there are Ruins which extend from the Walls of *Alcudia* towards the Bay, all along the Shore, and up in the Country above five or six Miles round; and perhaps much more, if narrowly traced. Amongst other Ruins, there are those of a little old Temple, almost now buried in the Earth, the Roof not being above four Foot above the Surface of the Ground. There are also several large Stones, Turrets, Piles of Walls, and other Foundations, scatter'd up and down the Fields. It seems to have had a very pleasant Situation on the Side of a Hill, rising all the way from the Sea or Harbour.

The *Romans* always took care to plant their Cities and Colonies on the best Spot of Ground that could be found, for wholesome Air, fertile Soil, and Water, &c. And this was one Mark, amongst many others, of their good Judgment, which they shew'd almost in every thing.
In the Island of Minorca.

Gruter having publish'd Copies of two of the Minorcan Inscriptions, I here set down the Places where his and mine differ.

I.

Q. CORNELIO
Q. F. QVIRIN
SECVNDO
AEDIL INVIRO
MVNIC MAGO
FLAM DIVOR EI.
L. CORNELIVS S.
SOCERO
Q. CORNELIVS ...
AVO OPTIM OB
PLVRIMA MERITA

Gruter.

QVIRINA
AEDILI INVIRO
MVNICIPI MAGO
ET AVG
SATVR
SATVR
OPTIMO OB

That is to say, Lucius Cornelius and Quintus Cornelius, erected this Monument in Honour of Quintus Cornelius Secundus, Son of Quintus, of the Tribe Quirina, Aedile, Duumvir, Citizen of the Town of Magon, Priest of the Gods— their Father-in-law (viz. to Lucius) and excellent Grandfather (to Quintus) on account of his great Deserts.

II.

CAECILI ...
Q. F. LABEON
AEDILI INVIRO
X 3
MUNI
Which is, Quintus Cæcilius— and Julia Severa, erected this Monument in Honour of Cæcilius Laber, Son of Quintus, Edile, Duumvir, Citizen of Magon, of the Tribe Flavia, their most dutiful Son.


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That is, Acius Macianus, of the Tribe Quirina, of the Town of Amon, who had been Edile, and thrice Duumvir in the Island, and now Priest in the Province of hither Spain, erected this Monument, to preserve an eternal Remembrance of his Honours.


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IV.
( 3.1.1 )

IV.

Q. CA
PHILIS
IVLIA
MARIO

Which is, Julia—erected this Monument in Honour of Quintus Ca—Philis—her Husband.

V.

... ONORIBVS OM
NIVVS FVNCRAE
... ECIVS MAECIAN

That is, Aecius Maecianus, having gone through all Honours——

These five Inscriptions in Minorca were all found near the Town of Mahon, the fourth lies now at the Convent of Santa Gracia, all the rest are within the Town.

I shall endeavour now to explain these Inscriptions; and for that end, it may not be improper to premise a few general Hints.

When the Romans conquer'd any Country, they used to send a certain Number of Citizens from Rome, for the better securing their Conquests, to whom they allotted a Portion of Land in the conquer'd Places. The first Law that was made to this Effect, was in the Time of Romulus; there was another more ample made in the 631st Year after the Building of Rome,
Rome, 175 Years before Christ. And such Places were call'd Colonies, of which there were two Kinds; a Roman Colony, which was entitled to all the Privileges of Rome, and consisted of Roman Citizens; and Latine Colonies, which enjoy'd only the Privileges of Latium. They us'd also to enfranchise several of the conquer'd Towns, sometimes whole Countries, and to naturalize the Inhabitants and their Children; and these were called Municipia, and Municeps was a Citizen or Denizon of Rome, tho' born in some other Place, and had a Right to all the Privileges and Offices of that City.

There were several of these Boroughs or Municipia in the Balearick Islands, as Ma-gon and Jamon in Minorca, and Palma and Pollentia in Majorca, as appears by the Inscriptions.

The whole People was divided into different Tribes, and every Body was describ'd by the Tribe to which he belong'd. This Manner of dividing the People into Tribes, was first introduced by Servius Tullius their sixth King, (in the 175th Year of Rome, 731 Years before Christ) who divided the City into four Tribes; they afterwards increased to thirty five, and to more, according to some Authors. For Goltzius has given us the Names of forty eight Tribes from ancient Inscriptions, of which he reckon's thirty five the fix'd Number, the other thirteen he terms extra numerum. And so in our Inscriptions, Velina and Quirina denominate the Tribe to which they belong'd.
The Romans had several Names, Titles, or Designations, as Nomen, Prænomen, Cognomen, and Agnomen. The Prænomen, which is always placed first, is the Person's own Name, the Nomen is the Name of his Family, the Cognomen is his own Sirname, and the Agnomen is an Appellation of Honour given upon some particular Occasion, for some great Service done the Commonwealth. As for Example, in that of Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus, Quintus is his own Name or Prænomen, Cæcilius that of the Family, from which he was descended or Nomen, Metellus was his Sirname or Cognomen, and Balearicus was the Agnomen or Title added to his Sirname, on account of his having conquer'd the Balearick Islands. And so in many noble Families, there were some great Men distinguished by these Titles of Honour, as amongst the Metelli, Scipios, &c. there were the Cre-tici, Macedonici, Africani, &c. After the Person's own Name they commonly give the Name of his Father, that is, (as some observe) when he is the eldest Son. Their Families are also divided into various Branches, which are distinguished by peculiar Names, as the Cæcilian Family was branch'd into their Scipio's, Metelli, &c.

They always took Notice, on their Monuments, what Employments or Places of Honour they had exercised in the Government; as Ædile, Duumvir, Flamen, &c. which Inscription in Order. And to begin with those shall be explain'd as I examine each particular of Majorca.
I.

Carilii. Gene Carilia, this was a very ancient and great Family in Rome, tho' Plebeian, and made famous by the forementioned Surnames of Metellus and Scipio; it was also dignify'd by several others, as that of Calvi, Coprarii, Demetrias, Silani, &c. There have been several Branches of this Family in Spain, as in these Inscriptions here are three different; as Cariliius Catullus, Carilia Zefina, Cariliius Labo. It is not improbable that they might be originally of the same Family with the Conquerors of these Islands, Cariliius Metellus; and their Ancestors might have come along with him in his Expedition, and from that time settled in these Parts. Of this Family was Carilia Tanaquil, Wife of Lucius Tarquinius King of Rome. Some make it descended from Carilius Son of Vulcan, Founder of Praeneste, mention'd by Virgil.

Nec Praeneste funderat urbis

Vulcano genitum ——

Cariliius ——

Aenid. 7. v. 678.

Q. F.] Quinti filio, the Son of Quintus.

Helina] This is the Name of the Tribe to which he belong'd; this Tribe was begun about the 310th Year of Rome, about 220 Years before these Islands were conquer'd by the Romans: It is the 34th in the list of the Tribes. A little lower you will find an Inscription of one of this Tribe, a Citizen of Palma in Majorca.

Catullus]
Catullus] I know of no famous Person of this Surname, except the Poet C. Valerius Catullus. In Gratian and Reinsius there are Inscriptions of Catulus, Catilus, and Catulus.

Ædiles. An Ædile was one who had the Oversight of Temples, Houses, Streets, Highways, &c. which included the Offices of Church-warden, Surveyor of the Highways, Master of the Works, and Revels; and also Clerk of the Market. There were two Ædiles first chosen out of the Plebeians, to whom two were added afterwards from the Nobles, who were called Ædiles Curule from a Sella Curulis, or Chair of State which they late in.

Virg. Iliad. Four times had been one of the Duumviri which were two Officers, who had the Charge of Prisons and Jails, not unlike our Sheriffs.

Rome.] He had been Ædile and Duumvir of the City of Rome.

Aug.] This may be Augur or Soothsayer, one that divined or foretold Events by the flying, singing, or feeding of Birds.

Lucia Flavia] The Flavian Family was of consular Dignity of the Surname of Firmi

D.: M.: E.: S.] The Letters here being worn almost out, and others being wanting, I can make nothing of these four, except that it might be one of the same Surname with the other Lady following. Zosimas, because of the M and E that are still plain here. This Stone
Stone being broke in the middle we want one whole Line.

Zosimae] There are several of this Name in Gruter, both Zosimae and Zosima.

L.D.D.D.] It is most commonly taken for Locus datus decreto Decurionum. Some may take it for Locat, dat, dicat, dedicat. I have chose the former as being most used. The Decuriones were like our High Constables, or Aldermen in a Corporation. When any Colonies were planted, they distributed them into several Wards, and the Head or Governor of those were called Decuriones, and were of Senatorian Dignity.

II.

L.Denticl] I find none of this Name any where.

Vel] The Tribe Velina. This Tribe has sent several Families into Spain. Pighius says there was a Family call'd Velina, whose Sirname was Annii.

Modestio] This was a Sirname belong'd to several Families; as the Annii, Ausidiæ, and Julii, of which there have been many Branches in Spain, as appears by the Spanish Inscriptions. In Gruter, Remusius, &c. there are both of Modestus and Modestius.

Flaminii] Priest, or Arch-Priest, so call'd from flammeus, or flammeus, because they wore Hats of a flame Colour: Perhaps the Roman Cardinals have borrowed their red Hats from their Predecessours the Roman Priests. According to Livy they were created at first by Numa
Numa the 2d King of the Romans, the 38th Year of Rome.

Favonius] There were several great Men of this Name, and particularly one Marcus Favonius who was Aëdis Plebis of Rome in the Year 700 P. U.C. an intimate Friend of the great Marcus Cato. There are several Inscriptions of this Name, as also of Favonia.——— The Stone being broke here, there is a whole Line wanting; but in an ancient Copy, now in the Hands of one of the Magistrates of Palma, and Historiographer of that Island, this Defect is supply'd by the Word Senturio (probably it should be Centurio) which is a Captain; for I know no such Word or Name as Senturio. This same Gentleman told me that there was found fix'd on this Stone half of a small brass Bull, divided through the middle lengthwise, about the bigness of one's Fist; which I saw in the Hands of an Apothecary at Palma.

III.

Sulpitia] there was a famous Lady of this Name, Daughter of Sulpitius Paterculus, and Wife of Fulvia Flaccus; she was reckon'd the chastest Lady of Rome in her time*. It was a Patrician Family and very ancient branch'd out into different Surnames, as the Galbae, Cornuti, Galli, Rufi, &c.

Gallienus] There was a Roman Emperor of this Name.

Now we come to those of Minorca.

I. Q.
I.

Q. Cornelio] This Family of the Cornelii was one of the noblest in Rome; and divided into many Branches; of the Commons or Plebeians there were almost innumerable Families of them, and 9 of the Patricians or Nobles. The 13th Tribe was also call'd Cornelia.

Quirin] Quirina, the Name of his Tribe, which is the last or 35th in the List. It was added with the Velina to the Roman Tribes, about 296 Years before Christ.

Secundo] This was a Surname belonging to several Families, as the Auspicii, Julii, Plinii, Sallustii, &c. There are several Inscriptions of this Name; and particularly in Reinæfius one of the same Branch of this Family. A little lower you will find one of an Inhabitant of Palma in Majorca; and another of Figon in Minorca.

Munic Mago] Municipi Magonis or Magontano, a Citizen of Magon. This City was built by the Carthaginians about 260 Years before Christ, where now stands the Town of Mahon, which has still retained its ancient Name, only with the Small Variation of a G into an H. It had its Name from Mago the Carthaginian General, the Son of Amilcar, and Brother to Hannibal. For after he was beaten out of Spain by P. Scipio, he had Orders from Carthage to pass over with his Army into Italy: And having set Sail from Cadiz, he first touch'd at Tuscà, which was
at that time inhabited by his Countrymen; and from thence he went to the Baleares; and first to Majorca, but the Natives not permitting him to land there, he was forced to sail to Minorca; and having made himself Master of the Island, brought his Ships into the Harbour, and pass'd a whole Winter there. He lifted 2000 Minorcan Auxiliaries, and sent them to Carthage. Next Year (being about the 261st before Christ) he went with his Army into Italy, and landed at Genoa, which he took by Surprize; but not long after was beaten in a bloody Battle, by P. Quinctilius Varus, and M. Cornelius: after which he was forc'd to leave Italy and embark for Africa, and dy'd in his Voyage soon after he pass'd the Island Sardinia. From this Account of Livy we see the Antiquity of the Town of Mahon; which is confirm'd by the Roman Inscriptions, for they still retain'd the ancient Name. We also learn from hence, how necessary the Harbour of Mahon was to those great Powers that were engag'd in Wars either with Italy or Spain. Pliny mentions three Roman Colonies in Minorca, viz. Jamnonem, Saniferam and Magonem. Ptolemy names two, Jamma and Mago; Pomponius Mela calls them Jamno and Mago. Hereafter we shall speak of the other Town.

*Flam. Divor. E...* This may be Flamen Divorum & August. Gruter reads it Divorum & Aug. Priest of Rome, of the Gods and of the Emperor (Augustus.) There is in *Antonius Augustini* an Inscription of one L. Cecilius.
cilius Optatus of Barcelona, Flam. Rome Divorum & Augustorum: And in Goltzius are some of the same Kind. This was an Order of Priesthood, common in Spain. There were several Flamines and Sacerdotes of the Emperours; as of Divi Augusti, Divi Antonini, Julii, Tiberii, &c. We find Medals of Augustus and Tiberius, having a Temple, with these Letters Roma & Aug. And Cicero in his Philippicks, complains that they gave Priests to Caesar.

S...} Gruter reads this Satur, as also in the next Line except one Q. Cornelius Sau- tur. If Pigbius's reading here is right (for Gruter quotes it from some Papers of his) Satur might have been for Saturninus: and in Reinesius we find an Inscription of this same Family of the Cornelii Saturnini; tho' in Gruter there are Inscriptions of the Surname of Satur as well as of Saturninus, but the last is the more common.

... Caecili...Caecilio, there is a Word wanting at the Beginning of the Line, some Prænomen as Quintus, Caïus, or the like.

Labeon] Labeoni, there were many Families in Rome that bore this Surname, and some of them Persons of great Distinction; particularly one Q. Fabius Labeo, a very learned Man and eminent Orator, as Cicero tells us, and Grandson to the famous Fabius the Cunctator. There was also one of this Surname, C. Atinius C. F. C. N. Labeo, Prætor Hispaniae ulterioris, at the time that Caecilius Metellus Balearicus conquer'd these Islands. Per-
haps our Minorcan Labeo might be of his Family.

Flavi] Flavii or Flavia: if the first it would seem to refer to the Town of Magon, in the next Word, as Flavii Magontani, there having been many Towns beginning with this Denomination, and some in Spain, as Flavii Axatitani, and Flavii Aruensis. If it should be read Flavia then it must mean the Tribe Flavia; a Citizen of Magon of the Tribe Flavia.

The... O] This probably was Labeo, the Father's Name, the Monument being erected to his Son Caecilius Labeo.

Jula] There were many Families of this Name, both amongst the Nobles and Commons, they pretended to descend from Julius Son of Æneas, and so from Venus. Of this Family was Julius Caesar.

Severa] Gruter has some Inscriptions of the same Name and Family, one in Portugal and others in Italy and France; and Julia Severa L.F. at Nîmes.

Aecius] There wants an M to make it Maecius, as Gruter reads it.

Mae... ] There wants a c to make it Maecianus, as in the following Inscription. Reinestus has Inscriptions of this Family, by the Names of Maecia and Maecius; Pigbius mentions Metianus, which is probably the same with Maecianus, as a Sirname amongst the Volusii. In Gruter there is a Tribe Maecia.
Amontanus] A Citizen of the Town Amon or Jamon, for perhaps there wants an J here: this must have been the same that was mention'd by Pliny by the Name Jamnon, by Ptolemy Jamna, by Mela Jamno. It was founded by the Carthaginians, and built not far from the Place where Ciudadela now stands, and was afterwards a Roman Colony by the Name Jamon, as appears by the Inscription from Occo, ut infra*. Our Spanish Author says, that it was call'd by some Jana, by reason that Hercules consecrated a Temple in it to the God Janus; but as this is fabulous, and without any Foundation, we shall leave it to the Spanish Legendaries who are fond of it. But to come nearer to the Truth, this Jamon, or Jamo, or Jamno, seems to have taken its Name from Hanno or Anno Son of Bomicar, a Carthaginian General, who was sent by the Senate of Carthage with Troops to the Assistance of Mago, whose Affairs were very low in Spain at that time, it being all reduc'd by P. Scipio except Cadiz. This same Anno accompanied Mago to the Baleares, after they were beaten out of Spain, (as we related above under the Word Mago) where they founded the Towns of Mago, and Jamo, or Amo, and gave them their own Names; the Notes upon Pliny call it Hannonem, and mention another Town Labonem, which is likewise taken Notice of by the Spanish Historians, who say expressly that the 3 Generals Mago, Anno, and Labo built 3 Towns in Minorca, and called them after their own Names.
Names. I can trace no Footsteps of LAbor, except some might from the Affinity of the Name incline to find it preserv’d in LAOR (or Alayor) an inland Town in that Island. Migo still retains its Name, with small variation, Mahon, and stands in all appearance in the same place where it was first founded. And there are yet to be seen some Ruins, of Jamon, or Jamo, as some imagine, in the Farm of Dn. Gabriel Saura at a Place call’d Cuniola near Ciudadela; tho’ others incline rather to think, that those near Alcudia must be the Ruins of Jamo; it is evident there was a Town in former times here of no small Figure as not only the Ruins but also Inscriptions found among ’em testify. We need not be much surpriz’d at the changing so much the Name from Anno or Hanno (which it was at first) to Jamno as Mela has it, and Jamon as in the Inscription, if we consider the turning of Names from one Language into another, and the different ways that different Nations have of pronouncing the same Words of a foreign Tongue. I can’t help taking notice here of some Mistakes of Gruter’s, in his Copy of this Inscription, and the first a very considerable one; for instead of writing Amontanus, as is plainly to be read on the Stone at present, he has it Montanus, without leaving any void Space for want of any Letters. It appears to have been his common Practice to add of his own Head what he thought was wanting, as well as to omit Letters when he did not think them necessary, as may be prov’d by many Instances, but particularly
particularly by comparing the two Inscriptions above with his Copies of them; which I have placed together to shew the Difference; tho' they help also in some Parts to explain mine. As for Example, instead of Munic (in the 1st Inscription of Minorca) he adds ipi to make it Municipi, writes aedili for aedil, and adds also an o to optim without any Reason. And in the last Line of the 3d Inscription he omits four Letters, for instead of conlocavit he writes conloc; and tho' some Letters in ancient Inscriptions may be wore out, yet certainly none new can be added, and yet we see here Letters which he takes no manner of notice of. I could also produce Examples where he does not transcribe the Lines as they are in the Original, that is, makes sometimes four or five Lines where on the Stone there are more or less, and begins and ends them where he pleases: And he is not the only Antiquary that is guilty of this Fault. But as such Instances have no Relation to the Mistakes committed here in our Minorcan Inscriptions, I shall leave them to be observ'd by others, whose Business it may more properly be. His Reason for writing Montanus, must have been that he could not tell what to make of Amontanus, not reflecting that there was a Town of that Name, which has given some People room to take it for a Man's Name, others for the Tribe to which he belong'd, which are both very gross Mistakes. Gruter or Pighius, from whose Papers he quotes the Copies of two of the Minorcan Inscriptions, which
which he has publish'd, did not seem to know Minorca; for he calls it Menorea Hispania, as if a Town in Spain by the Name Menorea.

\[Licius\] Wants di to make it Aedili-
\[Ceterioris\] Or Tarracoensis, which contain'd Castile, Leon, Arragon, Catalonia, &c. of which the Town of Tarra-
gona was Capital, from whence call'd Tarra-
conensis: call'd Ceterior because nearer Italy than that of Lusitania and Batic, which were both ulterior or farther from Italy.

IV.

\[CA\] It may be one of the Caecili.

[Philis] In Gruter there are Inscriptions of Phyllis and Philiscus. I know not how to explain it here.

[Julia] This Inscription is very imperfect, for we have but the half of the Stone, it being broke thro' the middle, and the other half not to be found. By the small Remains left, I should incline to take this Lady for the same Julia Severa mention'd in the 2nd Minorcan Inscription, she having erected this Monument in Honour of Q. Caecilius her Husband, who in that Inscription goes by that Name. In Gruter there is one of this Name and Surname Julia Phyllis, Soror Sitalcis Thracis.

V.

\[ONORIBVS\] There wants an \(H\) to make it Honoribus.

\[Funct.,\]
Funst. A E] Tho’ it appears new on the Stone in this manner, yet it must be _functis_, having gone thro’ or discharged; and the other two Letters _A E_ belong to something else.

_Æcius_] Wanting _M_ and _a_ to make it _Maecius_, as in the 3rd Inscription.

Hitherto I have taken no notice of any Inscriptions but such as are now to be seen in these Islands, and have never been publish’d before, except two in _Gruter_ but badly copied. I shall beg leave now to subjoin a few formerly published by other Authors relating to these Islands, since they may serve to illustrate and explain our Inscriptions; and also help to give some Idea of the Antiquity, as well as Grandeur of the _Carthaginian_ and _Roman_ Colonies of the _Baleares_. And first there are two of _Minorca_, mention’d by _Occo_ and _Gruter_.

I. From Occo at Minorca.

_M. BADIUS HONO_
_ET CORNELIUS SILV_
_TEMPLUM_ **MA** **MA**—**MA**
_ATTHIN DE S. P._

This is not to be seen now in _Minorca_ as far as I could learn; it intimates as if _M. Badius_ and _Cornelius Silv._ had built a Temple in Honour of _Mars_; it being only a Fragment makes it not so very intelligible.

II. From
II. From Occo relating to the Town Jamon in Minorca. It lies now at Barcelona.

This plainly mentions the Town Jamon in Minorca, which it expresses by Insula Minor (Balearis;.) these two Islands being always distinguish’d in that manner, Balearis Major and Minor.

The three following relate to Majorca.

I. From Gruter of Palma in Majorca.

This
This was erected to the Memory of two Persons, Cn. Cavius, and Giuntanus; the first of whom is distinguish'd by the Place of which he was a Native, Palma Capital of the Balearis Major.

II. From Gruter of Palma.

L. AVFIDIO  
Q. F. VELINA  
SECVNDO  
PALMENSI  
OMNIB HONOR  
IN RE PVBLIC  
SVA FVNCTO  
FLAM PHO———P. H. C.  
P H C

Occo has this Inscription, but a very bad Copy; however it helps to correct one Mistake in this: in the last Line but one it should be read P. H. C. Provincia Hispamia Ceterioris, as I have here corrected it from Occo.

By these two Inscriptions, compar'd with the others above, we find that the Sirname of Secundus, and the Tribes Quirina and Velinna, were common in these Islands.

III. Of Majorca, from the Fasti Triumphales in Gruter, Pighius, Goltzius, &c.

From Goltzius.

Q. CAECILIVS Q. F. Q. N. METELLVS  
BALEARIC PRO COS DE BALEARIB. PR. AN. DCX.

I chose Goltzius as the exactest, Gruter and Pighius write Balearic and Balearibus with an i, Balian, which is wrong; Pighius differs
differs from the other two in the Year, for he makes it DCXXXII.

This Q. Caecilius Metellus, who conquer'd these Islands in the Year of Rome 610, and about 110 Years before Christ, (as is related by Pliny and Florus) was Son to Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus, and Brother to L. Metellus Dalmaticus, and Uncle to Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus. Having reduced both the Baleares, he planted several Colonies in them, viz. Palma and Pollentia in Majorca, which were Roman Cities, that enjoy'd the Privileges of Rome, two Latin Towns (that had the Privileges of Latium) Cinium and Cunici; and three Cities in Minorca, viz. Jamon, Magon, and Sanivera or Sefena, according to Pliny. There is an Inscription at Terragona in Honour of Metellus, on account of this Balearick Conquest*.

Besides these Inscriptions which mention this Victory, there were several Medals struck in Honour of the Conqueror on this Occasion. Amongst others which Piglius takes Notice of, there was one with a naval Trophy on one side, being a piratical Vessel with two Pirates, of whom one is half naked in a short Coat, call'd Sisurna by Lycothron, (formerly the Drefs of these Islanders) made of Skin without the Hair, and the other quite naked, and a Sling with two Cords over his Head, which plainly shew that they were Balearian Pirates. On the reverse is the Name of Ser. Galba Pr. Q. who was Metellus's Proquestor or Vice-Treasurer, and probably struck by him in
in Honour of Metellus, for it could be no other Triumph than that of Metellus Balearicus.

These Islands were long under the Possession of the Romans, and made no inconsiderable Figure in those Days; as is not only to be seen by the several Inscriptions, and the present History, but also by a great many Medals found of Augustus, Agrippa, Adrian, Domitian, Maximine, M. Aurelius, &c. And particularly at Mahon were many found, with Urns, Vases, Lacrymatories, and several other Earthen Vessels, that were dug up in an ancient Burying-place of the Romans, some of which I intend to send or bring to England, and may perhaps hereafter give some Account of them.

As the Island of Tylica belongs to our History, having formerly been a part of the Balearick Kingdom, I will here quote two Inscriptions, one very considerable from Gruter, which he mentions as in that Island.

I. From Gruter in Tylica.

P. X. ET. C. CORNELIVS
SERVINVS. H. ET CVRATORES
OPERIS EIVS. P
HIC R.P. EBVSII. XC MILIA
NUMORVM. LEGAVIT VT EX EIS
QVOD ANNIS TRIBVTVM ROMANIS
PENDERETVR ET NE CIVES INIQVO
TEMPORE TRIBVTVA PENDEREB
COGERENTVR RELIQVA VI MILIA
FENE-
Which in Substance is a Tax appointed by the Senate of Ebusium (Tvica) of 90000 Sesterces, out of which they were to pay the annual Tribute to the Romans, and the remaining 60000 Sesterces was to be put out to Interest, that from the Produce thereof publick Plays might be yearly instituted and main-tain'd.

This City of Ebusium, or Ebusus, was a very ancient Town, and first a Colony of the Carthaginians; there was a Migration made to it by them 160 Years after the Building of Carthage, (771 before Christ,) according to Diod.Sicul. who mentions it as a great Town.

II. From Occo of Yvica.


DN. Mer.

I take Notice of this Inscription, though mention'd before in this History *, because it p. 96. does not seem there to be well transcrib'd; and there is one considerable Mistake, instead of P. P. at the end of the second Line here, which signifies Pater Patriae, our Author has S.S. which is of no Meaning at all.

Before I finish this short Account of the Inscri-
Inscriptions of these Islands, I shall add one more, tho’ not Roman, in Gothick Letters.

\[
\text{XVI:RE TB ROA KI}
\]
\[
\text{ANNO DNI: M:CC: LXXX:VI:}
\]
\[
\text{PO PRESA: LA XLII:DE MENORCA}
\]
\[
\text{RNHM} + \quad \uparrow \quad \text{or RNHM as some write it.}
\]

\text{ROS.BON REY DARRE SO:} +

This is in the old Lemosine Language, which is the original Tongue of these Islands, Catalonia, and Arragon; and is very near the same that the common People speak there at present. It signifies that the Island of Minorca was taken by Alphonso the Good King of Arragon, on the sixteenth of February, in the Year of our Lord 1286. This Alphonso who conquer’d these Islands, was Son to Peter the third King of Arragon, and Grandson to James, the first Conqueror of the Balearick Islands. Some have fancy’d that this Inscription might refer to that first Conquest, but it can’t be that: For when James the Conqueror, Son to Peter II. of Arragon, conquer’d the Island of Majorca in the Year 1229, he had not then time to attack Minorca; but coming afterwards over to Majorca in the Year 1232, he sent to the Moors in this Island, demanding of them to pay their Obedience to him; and they accordingly submitted, paying a certain Tribute, on which Conditions they were allow’d to continue there, and were Tributaries to the Crown of Arragon, till this Year
Year 1286 when Alphonso came over in Person, and entirely subdued it; having drove the Moorish King and his Subjects out of it: that is, about 57 Years after Majorca came into the Possession of the Crown of Arragon. This Inscription is upon an Arch of a Gate, which formerly was one of the Gates of that part of Mahon which serv'd for a Castle or Citadel; and indeed Pomponius Mela calls it Castellum Mago, which makes me believe it was in that very same Place where this now stands.

I have here set down a modern Observation, which I believe is very exact, of the Latitude of Mahon.

Observation of the Height of the Pole of Port-Mahon.

The Meridian apparent Height of the upper of the Sun is \[ 49 \text{°} 15' 0'' \]
The quarter of a Circle giving always too much \[ 0 \text{°} 4' 0'' \]
First Correction \[ 49 \text{°} 11' 0'' \]
Refraction deducted from the Parallax \[ 0 \text{°} 45'' \]
Height corrected \[ 49 \text{°} 10' 15'' \]
Semi-Diameter of the Sun \[ 0 \text{°} 16' 5'' \]
Height of the Center \[ 48 \text{°} 54' 10'' \]
South Declination calculated \[ 1 \text{°} 12' 5'' \]
Height of the Equator \[ 50 \text{°} 6' 15'' \]
Therefore the Elevation of the Pole, or the Latitude of Port-Mahon is \[ 39 \text{°} 53' 45'' \]

This
This may be inserted about the tenth Line of the third Page of the History.

The Longitude of this Island is not justly laid down in the Charts, as I have been informed by several Navigators, who find it by their Observations about thirty Leagues more to the Westward than our Geographers make it.

Observations of a Rock off Port-Mahon.

It may be of some Use to observe, that several have declared that there is a Rock not far from the Harbour of Mahon, which is hid under the Waters, and not easily seen, except when the Sea is very high, and the Waves make deep Furrows betwixt them. According to their Observation it lies between eight and nine Leagues off Cape Mola or St. Ann's Head, where the Light-House of Port-Mahon stands, bearing from the said Cape E. N. E. or about N. E. by E. And this more particularly was attested by Daniel Darby, Master of the William, and Daniel Pink of Tarmouth, who deposed before Colonel Kane our Lieutenant Governor, that on Monday the 27th of September 1714. O. S. about ten a Clock in the Morning, the said Rock appear'd at the foresaid Distance (Cape Mola being then in View) in the Form of a Saetia (a small Spanish Vessel) Keel upwards, about sixty Feet in length, whereof he had a View two several times in the Hollow of the Sea, the Sea running
ning at that time very high. The sudden Sur-
prise and great Swelling the Sea was then in,
prevented him from taking the Bearing of it
more particularly.
Tho' my Author in the foregoing History
has mention'd several Things that are liable to
be doubted, yet as a Translato, I judg'd my
Business was to keep close to my Original, and
to leave him to answer for his own Faults.

In the Preface I gave my Reasons for not om-
mittin some of his idle superstitious Stories,
which are very common in Authors of his
Religion. What I am going to observe now
is not any Mistake of his, but rather of Pliny
and Strabo, and of others from whom he had
it. These two great Men are pleas'd to give
us a very dismal Account* of the great Dan-
ger the Balearians were in from the Rabbits
(Cuniculi,) insomuch that they were oblig'd
to send to Rome to beg Assistance against
them: It appears very extraordinary that any
People should be reduc'd to that Extremity
from such weak Animals, which one would ima-
gine are not so very difficult to be destroyed.
What I propose in order to solve this Mistake,
is, that it might proceed from the Word
Cuniculus, which signifies a Cave or Hole in a
Rocky or the Earth; as well as a Coney or
Rabbit; and it is from their manner of dig-
ging Holes in the Earth for their Abode, that
this Animal had the Name Cuniculus given to
them. Hence I beg leave to offer, whether
the Meaning of this whole Story might not be,
that the Inhabitants of these Islands, Roman or
others,
others, finding themselves daily harrass'd by
that part of the Natives, (of whom a great ma-
y many might hold out after the rest were con-
quer'd) who liv'd in Caves, Speluncae. & Cu-
niculi, as the Translator of Diod. Sicul. reads
it, might not send an Embassay to Rome for
Assistance against these Cunicularians, if we
may call them so, who liv'd in the Cuniculi or
Dens, and not against the Cuniculi Rabbits?
And as to this Day there are a great ma-
y many of these Dens or Caves in these Islands, it
is not improbable that those who retir'd into
them might be call'd Cuniculi from the Places
where they liv'd, for the same Reason that
this Term was given to the Rabbits, as above.
If this Opinion is admitted, it will at least
seem more likely that Rome should send an
Army of Roman Soldiers to assist the Inhabi-
tants of the Balearick Islands, against those
Natives that liv'd in the Cuniculi, or Caves,
than against an Army of Conies.

And now I beg leave to conclude, by assu-
ing you that I am,

Sir, My most Faithful
Your humble Servant.

Mahon, 1718.

C. C.
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