

The Kings of the NUMIDIANS.

1. *Gala* the Father of *Masiniſſa*.
2. *Deſalces*, the Brother of *Gala*, according to the Law of the Country, which gave the Crown unto the Brother, not the Son of the former King, (like the Law of *Taniſtry* in *Ireland*) ſucceeded *Gala*.
3. *N. N.* a Son of *Deſalces*, in the abſence of *Masiniſſa* then ſerving under the *Carthaginians* in the Wars of *Spain*, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Throne: Slain not long after by a Rebel.
4. *Masiniſſa*, Son of *Gala*, recovered the Kingdom of his Father; but again outed by *Syphax* and the *Carthaginians*, betwixt whom and *Masiniſſa*, touching *Sophonisba* there was deadly Feud. Aided by *Scipio* and the *Romans*, with whom affiliated againſt *Carthage*, he not only recovered his own Kingdom, but was gratified with the greateſt part of that which belonged to *Syphax*. A profeſſed Enemy to *Carthage*, (the final ruine whereof he lived to ſee) till the time of his death, being then Ninety years of age.
5. *Micipſa*, the Son of *Masiniſſa*, of whom nothing memorable.
6. *Jugurtha*, the Son of *Masaniſſa*, one of the brethren of *Micipſa*, having wickedly made away the two Sons of *Micipſa*, uſurped the Kingdom, and manifeſtly withſtood the *Romans*, whoſe attempts ſometimes by force, ſometimes by ſubtilty, but chiefly by Money and Bribes, he overthrew and made fruſtrate: *Et fuit in Jugurtha* (ſaith *Florus*) *quod poſt Annibalem timeretur*. At laſt being broken by *Metellus*, vanquiſhed by *Marius*, and by *Bocchus* delivered into the hands of *Sylla*, he was by *Marius* led in Triumph to *Rome*. In this Triumph was carried 3700 pound weight in Gold; in Silver wedges, 5775 pounds weight; and in ready Coin, 28900 Crowns: it being the cuſtom of the *Romans* in their Triumphs, to have carried before them all the Riches and Money, which they had brought out of the conquered Countries, to put into the common Treasury.
7. *Hiempſal*, Son of *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, gratified for his Father's Treachery in betraying *Jugurtha*, with the Kingdom of *Numidia*; Relieved *Marius* in his Exile.
8. *Hiarbas*, another of the *Maurian* Faction, preferred to the *Numidian* Crown, but vanquiſhed and deprived by *Pompey*, at that time one of *Sylla's* Captains.
9. *Hiempſal* II. preferred by *Pompey* to this Kingdom.
10. *Juba*, the Son of *Hiempſal* the Second, who ſiding with *Pompey* againſt *Cæſar* in the Civil Wars, gave a great Overthrow to *Curio*, one of *Cæſar's* Lieutenants; *Curio* himſelf ſlain, his whole Army routed, ſuch as were taken priſoners murdered in cold Blood. But being diſcomfited by *Cæſar*, after *Pompey's* death, *Numidia* was made a Province of the *Roman* Empire.

Thus by the fall of *Carthage*, and the death of *Juba*, came the whole Provinces of *Africa Propria*, and *Numidia* (containing the now Kingdom of *Tunis*) into the power of the *Romans*. Of which, the Nations of moſt Note were the *Nigritimi*, on the Eaſtern parts of the *Mediterranean*; the *Machini*, near the leſſer *Syris*; the *Lybiæ Phœnices*, and *Medini*, bordering upon *Carthage*; the *Fonii*, *Narvæ* and *Certeſii*, taking up all the Sea-coaſts of *Numidia*. Such as inhabited more Southwards on the back of theſe, not ſo much conſiderable; None of them to be ſtaid upon, but the *Lybiæ Phœnices*, a mixt People of the old *Libyans*, and new *Phœnicians*, as the *Liby-Egyptii* were of the ſaid *Libyans* and the neighbouring *Egyptians*. The memory of all of them ſo defaced by the violent Inundation of the *Arabians*, that there is ſcarce any tract, or footſteps in all the Country. When conquered by

the *Saracens*, they were at firſt ſubject to the Caliph of *Grand Cairo*, and after that to the Sultan of *Cairoan*; after the ſpoil whereof by the *Arabians*, ſubdued by *Abdul Mumen* King of *Morocco*, and by him added to that Kingdom. In the diſtractions of that State, made a peculiar Kingdom by ſome one of the Relicts of the Stock of the *Almoheads*, who took unto himſelf the Title of King of *Tunis*, that City being his Chief Seat. By him tranſmitted unto his Poſterity, till the days of our Grand-fathers; when *Muleaſſes*, one of the youngſt Sons of Sultan *Mahomet*, having firſt murdered *Maimon* his eldeſt Brother, and put out the Eyes of 20 of the reſt, uſurped the Sovereignty. *Rofetta*, the only one of thoſe Princes who eſcaped this Maſſacre, upheld a while by the *Arabians*, and by them deſerted, was fain to put himſelf into the hand of *Barbaroſſa*, King of *Algiers*, and Admiral of the *Turkiſh* Navy; by whom he was carried to *Conſtantinople*, and ſo preſented to *Solyman*, who under colour of reſtoring him to the Throne of his Fathers, conquered that Kingdom for himſelf; outed thereof not long after by *Charles* the Fifth, appearing in favour of *Muleaſſes*. An. 1535. But the Tyrant did not long enjoy his ill-gotten Sovereignty, when his Eyes were alſo put out by his own Son *Amyda*, and ſo committed to cloſe Priſon: Nor did *Amyda* enjoy it long, diſpoſſeſſed by *Abdamelech* his Father's Brother. To *Abdamelech* *Mahomet* his Son ſucceeded; who being a Child, and his Affairs ill governed by his Tutors, and other Miniſters of State, gave opportunity to *Amyda* to regain the Kingdom, During which broils the *Turks* again recovered footing, poſſeſſed themſelves of a great part of the Country, and forced *Amyda* into exile, who flying to *Don John* of *Auſtria*, then newly victorious at *Lepanto*, invited him to the Conqueſt of *Tunis*, but he got little by the bargain; for *Don John* having ſubdued the Kingdom, conferred the ſame on *Mahomet* the Brother of *Amyda*, and carried *Amyda* in Bonds to the Ile of *Sicily*, where he after died. Nor did *Mahomet* enjoy it long; for the next year the *Turks* beſieged and took the City of *Tunis*, with the ſtrong Fort of *Goletta*, with all the other Forts and Holds of that Kingdom, made ever ſince a Province of the *Turkiſh* Empire; the poor King being carried Priſoner to *Conſtantinople* at the end of the War, which was in the year 1574. and the laſt of *Selimus* the Second. This Kingdom is at this day ſubject to the Republick of *Algiers*; but when, or how Conquer'd, I cannot Affign. Till the year 1642. that State was ſubject to the Port, or *Ottoman* Family, and then freed it ſelf; and as I ſuppoſe, took Poſſeſſion of this Province.

2. TREMESEN, or ALGIERS.

THE Kingdom of *TREMESEN* is bounded on the Eaſt with the River *Amsaga*, (now called *Major*) by which parted from the Kingdom of *Tunis*; on the Weſt, with the Kingdom of *Fefſe* and *Morocco*, from which ſeparated by the River of *Malutha*, or *Malva*. So called from *Tremefen*, or *Teleuſine*, the chief City of it. Called alſo the Kingdom of *Algiers*, from the City ſo named, ſometimes the Seat-Royal of their Kings.

In the flouriſh of the *Roman* Empire, it had the name of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*: *Mauritania*, becauſe of the Kingdom of *Juba* King of *Mauritania*, of which more anon; *Cæſarienſis* from *Cæſarea* the chief City of it, as that ſo called in honour of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, on whom the King hereof depended. More anciently the Kingdom of the *Maſæſyli*, one of the moſt powerful Nations in all this Tract, over whom Reigned *Syphax* before-mentioned, called therefore by *Strabo*, *Maſæſylia*, with good Propriety; and corruptedly, *Maſſylia*.

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The Kingdom extended in length from East to West, for the space of 380 Miles, but of breadth not answerable; is generally of the same nature (as to the Soil and Air) with the rest of *Barbary*: sufficiently fruitful towards the Sea, more barren and uncomfortable in the Southern parts; but meanly peopled, by reason of the continual spoils made by the *Arabians*, who possess the Desarts; and the Cities of it much wasted by continual Wars. Nor have the People any peculiar Character, but what belongeth to others of these *Africans* also.

Places of most importance in it, 1. *Guagya*, inconveniently seated, as paying their accustomed Tributes to the King of *Tremesen*, their natural Prince; and contribution to the *Arabians*, who are here so numerous and powerful, that the Kings themselves of this small Kingdom were fain to buy their Peace of them at excessive Rates. 2. *Tigedent*, sometimes famous, and abounding with Men of Learning; now almost forsaken, by reason of the ill neighborhood of these *Arabians*. 3. *Tebocrit*, inhabited for the most part by Weavers. 4. *Bresch*, the Inhabitants whereof use to paint a black Cross on their Cheek, and another on the Palm of their Hands: The reason of which Custom they are ignorant of, but some conceive it to be a remembrance of their Christianity. 5. *Ned-Roma* built, as the People do pretend, by the ancient *Romans*, as an Epitome, or Abridgment of that mighty City, to which it is said to have some resemblance; and that imported by the name, which signifieth in their Language, *Like to Rome*, perhaps the same which *Ptolemy* calleth *Novum Oppidum*, or the New Town, then a *Roman* Colony. 6. *Batha*, once a great City, since decay'd by Wars. 7. *Oran*, a noted Haven on the *Mediterranean*, said to contain no fewer than 10000 Families. Powerful at Sea, and much infesting with their Gallies the Coasts of *Spain*; till taken for *Ferdinand* the Catholick by *Peter of Navarr*, An. 1506. It was taken in the year 1509. by the Cardinal of *Ximenes* for the *Spaniards*, in whose hands it still is. *Natalis Comes*, upon occasion of a Siege which it suffered in the year 1556. from the *Moors*, saith its ancient Name was *Buyza*, Populous and great, seated over against *Barcelona* in *Spain* (but it lies above three Degrees more to the West) and not far from the Straights of *Gibraltar* (that is 300 Italian Miles to the East) that it lies extended on the shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea. There was but 2000 Men in Garrison then in the Town, and they were attacked by 12000 *Turks*, yet they defended the Place with that Bravery, that the *Turk* was forced to draw off with great Shame and Loss. In 1687. the *Spaniards* sent thither a greater Garrison than formerly it had. *Nubienfis* p. 80. placeth it three Stations from *Tremesen* to the North; he calls it *Vabaran*, and says it stood near the Sea, and fortified with strong earthen Works (*Propugnacula Terrea*) that had spacious Streets, many Trades, and much Merchandise, and stood over against *Almaria* in *Spain*; the Sea between them being two Days Journey (35 Leagues) and in his time the Sea-coasts of *Spain* had their Corn from hence; at its Gates the Harbour was unsafe, but two Miles off it had both a large and safe one; and that a River from the Continent gave Drink to the Inhabitants. Thus far *Nub. p. 80.* It stands, saith he, p. 81. 204 Miles from *Tenes* (30 Leagues Eng.) to the West. *Leo Africanus*, p. 225. calls it a great and populous Town that had once 6000 Families, and was built by the *Africans*. Its distance from *Tremesen* is 140 Miles, well built as to its Mosques, Colledges, Baths, Inns, &c. encompassed with high and strong Walls, a Plain on one side, and Mountains on the other: it Trades with *Venice*, *Genova* and *Spain*, and the Inhabitants were free from the King of *Tremesen*, and lived much by Piracy, which filled them with Christian Slaves: This provoked *Ferdinand* King of *Spain* to send an Army against it, who took it A. C. 1507. with great slaughter of the Inhabitants; the King sending no Relief: Since which time Peopled and Possessed by the *Spaniards*: in vain besieged by the *Turks*, An. 1562. 8 *Masalquivet*, a

fair and spacious Haven on the same Sea also, and taken by the said *Peter of Navarr* about the same time. 9. *Habyresgol*, in former times of much esteem amongst the *Moors*; but being destroyed by the King or Sultan of *Cairoan*, it bequeathed its Greatness unto *Tremesen*, which after grew into Renown. 10. *Tremesen*, once Adorned with many beautiful Mosques, and five sumptuous Colledges, curiously wrought with *Mosaick* work: so Populous, that there were reckoned in it 16000 Families; and so well fortified, that it held out seven Years against *Joseph* the Great King of *Fesse*: nor taken after that, though they were very much weakened by *Abulhasen*, or *Albobacen* his Son and Successor, under a Siege of 30 Months. By those, and the succeeding Troubles it hath undergone, exceedingly impaired both in Strength and Beauty. The *Nubian* Geographer saith, it stands nine Days Journey from *Fesse*, and is compassed with very strong and antient Walls: the City was parted also within by a Wall. On the South, at some distance stood Mount *Sachratatin*, and out of it sprung a Fountain which turned some Mills. Upon this River stand Monasteries, Oratories, and other Religious Houses, &c. 11. *Siga*, an *African* City, and a *Roman* Colony; the retiring place of *Syphax* and *Bocchus*, sometimes Kings of this Country. 12. *Arsenaria*, another Colony of the *Romans*. 13. *Fol*, the Seat-Royal of King *Bocchus*, after such time as this Country was conferred upon him by the *Romans*, on the taking of *Jugurth*: called afterwards *Cæsarea*, in Honour of *Augustus Cæsar*, whose Feudataries the Kings hereof were then accounted; or as some say, in honour of *Claudius Cæsar*; by whom made a Colony: the Metropolis of it also when a *Roman* Province, which from hence was called *Cæsariensis*. Situate in, or near the place where *Oran* now stands, which seemeth to have risen out of the Ruins of it. 14. *Salda*, a *Roman* Colony, also, out of whose Ruins rose *Algiers*. 15. *Algiers*, by the *Arabians* called *Gezeir*, now the chief City of this Kingdom, situate near the Sea, in the form of a Triangle, with an Haven to it; but neither great, nor safe from the North Winds, which do much annoy it. The Buildings very beautiful; the publick Inns, Baths, and Mosques, exceeding sumptuous; every Trade having a several Place, or Street by it self: but that which is the greatest grace of it, is the situation of the Houses standing in even Streets one above another, upon the rising of a steep Hill; so that the Windows of one Street, or row of Housing, do all along over-look the tops of the other next beneath, which yieldeth to the Sea a most pleasant prospect. A City, not so large as strong; and not so strong as famous. Famous for being the receptacle and retreating place of the *Turkish* Pyrates, who domineer so infinitely over the *Mediterranean*, to the great damage of the Merchants of all Nations that frequent those Seas. Famous also for the Shipwrack which *Charles* the Fifth here suffered who besieged this Town, lost in the Haven of it at one Tempest, besides an infinite number of *Karvals* and small Boats, divers strong Gallies, 140 Ships, a great many excellent pieces of Ordnance; such a number of gallant Horses, that in *Spain* the Race of Horses for Service had like to have been lost for ever; and above half his Men. It long enjoyed the benefit of Proprietary Princes, (but Homagers, or Tributaries to the Kings of *Tremesen*;) till such time as *Selimes* and *Mahomet*, falling out, made the first, and that an irreparable Breach in the Government. So *Selimes* to strengthen his side, implored the aid of *Hairaccius Barbarossa*, a noble Pirate; who taking his best advantage, slew the disjointed Brethren, and settled himself in the Kingdom: which he had scarce made warm, when he left it to *Hairadine Barbarossa* his Brother, An. 1514. This *Hairadine* drove the *Spaniards* out of *Buyza*, and was so renowned for Martial Prowess, that *Solyman* the Magnificent made him Lord High-Admiral of his Fleet: Which Office, when to the prejudice of Christendom he had fortunately, and for long time undergone, he died lamented, and made the *Turk* the Heir of his Kingdom; the Kingdom of *Tremesen* being made subject to the

the *Turk* much about that time. This Kingdom and City continued subject to the *Turks* to the year 1642. and then taking the opportunity of their *Bassa's* absence, they slew him, and Revolted from the *Turks*; the Port has since sent them *Bassa's*, and they receive them, but they sit not in the *Divan* (Senate) nor have any Authority over them: Thereupon they chose a *Dey* or Governor. Between 1642, and 1672. there were Thirteen of these Officers, and but one had died in his Bed, and all the rest were murther'd by the Tumults of this City: He has under him a Lieutenant without the City for the Commanding the Land Army, and an *Aga* within for the Government of the City. The *Divan* formerly 1000 Persons is now reduced to 48. which has made the Government much more easie and peaceable. In 1688. *Lewis* 14. of *France* sent 48 Gallies to Bomb this City, which more provoked than hurt the Inhabitants: and the Year after he made a dishonourable Peace with them. *Marmolinus*, in his *Africa*, observeth, That this is now the richest and most splendid City in *Africa*; it having many noble splendid Palaces, that were built by the Admirals and other Renegado Christians, who have grown Rich by their Pyracies. This Author wrote about 1636. I suspect the Case is much alter'd, the *English* having twice destroyed their Fleets since that time. The *English* or *Dutch* might easily Ruine this City, but it's said to be their Interest to preserve it, because thereby they have a great share in the Trade of the *Mediterranean Sea*; which would be taken from them by the small Vessels of other Nations, if this Town by preying upon their Ships did not prevent it. 16. *Tetuan*. And 17. *Sargel*, situate Westward of *Algiers*; Towns of Trade and Pyracies.

The old Inhabitants of this Kingdom, when a *Roman* Province, were the *Herpiditani*, *Taladusii*, *Tbalussii*, *Malchubii*, *Maccurebi*, *Chittuae*, and others of as little note; the most predominant Nation being the *Masæyli*, over whom (and in that over all the rest) Reigned *Syphax*, spoken of before, unfortunately famous for his Tragical Love to *Sophonisba*: For whose sake, siding with the *Carthaginians* against the *Romans*, he was vanquished and sent Prisoner to *Rome*; his Kingdom given to *Masiniissa* King of the *Numidians*, continued in his Line till the death of *Jugurth*, and then bestowed upon the Kings of *Mauritania*; part of whose Kingdom it was reckoned in the following times, till made a Province of the Empire by the Emperor *Claudius*; won from the *Romans* by the *Vandals*, and then by the *Saracens*; it followed the fortunes of these last, while they stood and flourished: But growing into many Distractions, and every Sultan, or Provincial Governour shifting for himself, it became a Kingdom, under the Stile and Title of the Kingdom of *Tremesen*. The Majesty of it much impaired by *Abulhasen* or *Albobacen* King of *Fesse*, who brought it not long after under his Command. Recovering after some short time its former Liberty, it became a Kingdom once again, and so continued till the time of *Abuchemen*: who incurring the Hatred of his People, because by his supine Neglect the *Spaniards* had surprized and taken *Oran* and *Masalquivet*, their two best Havens, made an easie passage for his Brother *Abuzeiden* to the Regal Diadem. *Abuzeiden* scarce well settled, lost it to *Hairadine Barbarossa*, An. 1515. and he to *Charles the Fifth*, by whom *Abuchemen* was restored, becoming Homager and Tributary to the Crown of *Spain*. But his Successor *Abdulla*, weary of the *Spanish* Servitude, put himself under the Protection of *Solyman* the Magnificent, as a Prince of his own Religion; to whom at his decease, he left the possession of his Kingdom also: ever since subject to the *Turks*: whose *Beglerbeg*, or Supreme Officer for these *African* Provinces, resides for the most part in *Algiers*, and hath 4000 *Timariots* under his Command, which continued to 1640, as is said above.

3. FESSE and MOROCCO.

These Kingdoms I have joined in Title, because united for the most part in the Story and Affairs thereof, and of late times making but one entire Estate under the *Xeriffs* of *Morocco*: and therefore handled both together in the point of History, though of a different Consideration in the way of Chorography.

They contain in them the whole Country of *Mauritania*, truly and properly so called; divided antiently into *Tingitana* and *Sitifensis*; *Cæsariensis* being naturally a *Numidian* Region, the *Masæyli* and the rest of the Inhabitants of it, of *Numidian* breed; not laid to *Mauritania*, nor accounted any part thereof till the death of *Jugurth*, when given to *Bocchus* King hereof, in regard of his Treason, for betraying that unhappy Prince into the hands of the *Romans*.

It took this name from the *Mauri*, the Inhabitants of it, where that name was first given; the word *Tania*, signifying a Nation, being added to it; as in *Britania*, *Lusitania*, *Aquitania*, and perhaps some others; and the name of *Mauri* given them *αὐτὸ τὸ Μαυρὶ* which signifieth amongst other things obscure or black, by reason of the darkness of their Complexion. Accounted in their times an hardy, but a bloody People; careless of Life, fearless of Death; implacable if once offended, their thirst of Revenge not to be quenched but by Blood. *Mauri sunt genus hominum suapte natura cædis avidissimum, nihilque non facile audens, & desperatis simile, contemptu, viz. mortis & periculorum.* A Character given of them in *Herodian's* time; and it holds good still, notwithstanding the intermixture of *Goths* and *Saracens* incorporated into the same Nation with them, and passing by the same name in the Writers of the middle time. Post hæc *Mauri totam Hispaniam & Provinciam Burgundiam, &c. Dominio suo manciparunt*, as my Author hath it; where by *Moors* we are to understand the *Saracens*, which came out of *Africk*.

Chief Mountains of this Country, 1. *Atlas minor*, so called, to difference it from the greater Mountain of that name, from which it is seven degrees more North, but shoores as that doth with a Point or Promontory into the main *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South of *Salla*. 2. *Durdus* extended also into *Cæsariensis*. 3. *Diur*. 4. *Phocra*, of which little memorable. Rivers of most note, 1. *Sala*. 2. *Salur*. 3. *Zilia*. 4. *Phut*. 5. *Diur*. 6. *Cusa*; all falling into the *Atlantick*: The last the same, as I conjecture, which our Modern Writers call *Ommirabili*. And for the rest, we must find amongst them. 1. *Sifemel*. 2. *Teusift*. 3. *Niffis*, the names of the chief Rivers, as at this time called.

The old Inhabitants hereof in the time of the *Romans* were the *Metagonitæ*, near the Straits, giving name unto *Metagonitis* an adjoining Promontory, the *Succosi Verbica*, *Nectibæres*, *Vacuata*, *Voli*; and on the East side the *Maurusii*: These last participating of that common name, in which all united. Called by the *Latines*, *Mauri*; by the *Greeks*, *Maurusii*: The Etymology as before. Their descent originally from *Phut*, the Son of *Cham*: whose memory preserved here in the River *Phut*: To that, the coming of the *Canaanites*, of the same extraction, served but as an Accessory. From those two Fountains sprang the whole Nation of the *Mauri*. Governed by Kings: the most considerable of which, when first known to the *Romans*, was that *Bocchus*, who betrayed *Jugurth* his Friend and Son-in-law, into the hands of the *Romans*; gratified for that Treachery with the Country of the *Masæyli*, (reckoned for part of *Mauritania* from that time forwards) as *Hiempsal* one of his Sons was not long after, with the Kingdom of *Numidia*. The whole Estates of *Bocchus*, *Syphax* and *Masiniissa*, united by this means in the Person of *Juba*, one of his Posterity, the most potent Prince of all these parts: who falling in the *African* War against *Julius Cæsar*, *Numidia* was forthwith made a Province of the *Roman* Empire; *Cris-*