

CHAP. XVI.

BARBARY in General; and the Kingdom of MOROCCO in particular.

A General Table of BARBARY.

Barbary divided into Six Kingdoms, viz.	Two on the Atlantic Sea,	Morocco Kingdom	<i>Sus Hea Duccala</i> <i>Guzula Morocco Prop.</i> <i>Hascora Tedles</i>
		Fez K.	<i>Temefna Fez</i> <i>Azgar Habat</i> <i>Errif Chaus Garet</i>
	Four on the Mediterranean Sea,	Algier K.	<i>Telenfin Teneza</i> <i>Gezaira Bugia</i> <i>Constantina</i>
		Tunis K.	<i>Tunis Kingdom</i> <i>The Islands over-against it.</i>
		Tripoli K.	<i>On the hither side of the River of Tripoli</i> <i>Beyond the same River</i>
		Barca K.	<i>On the hither side of Nachel, Fluv.</i> <i>Beyond the same River</i>

Six particular Tables of BARBARY.

I. Morocco Kingdom containing 7 Provinces, viz.	Three Maritime,	Sus Province,	<i>Tagavost Tedsa</i> <i>Tarodant Tejent</i> <i>Messa Guargessen</i> <i>Albetfus</i>
		Hea P.	<i>Tafalla Tefethna</i> <i>Calejat Teijub</i> <i>Montana Amama</i> <i>Tednest Saveni</i> <i>Hadechis Teculeth</i> <i>S. Clara Goza</i>
		Duccala P.	<i>Conta Meramer</i> <i>Azafi Emander</i> <i>Teturia Tita Magazan</i> <i>El Medina Azamor</i> <i>Subeit Temeracost</i> <i>Tergum Bublannan</i>

Four Inland,	Guzula P.	No Towns of Note
	Morocco P.	<i>Delgumuba Temella</i> <i>Imegiagen Elgiumha</i> <i>Imeglasta Tefraffa</i> <i>Morocco, the Capital of the Kingdom</i> <i>Agmet</i>
	Hascora P.	<i>Bezo, or Bzo</i> <i>Elgiummuba Tagodast</i> <i>Elmadin</i>
	Tedles P.	<i>Eirhiad Cithiteb</i> <i>Efza Tefza Tedza</i>
Four on the West,	Temefna Province	<i>Tegagit Thagit</i> <i>Adendum Hainelchalla</i> <i>Beniz Elcoffar Anfa</i> <i>Fedolla Soncia</i> <i>Almanfor Rotim Rabat</i>
	Fez P.	<i>Mahmora Tefelfelta</i> <i>Salle Fanzar Gualil</i> <i>Mechnes Zavia</i> <i>Magbill Fez, the Metropolis of the Kingdom</i>
	Azgar P.	<i>Elgiumma Cebir</i> <i>Lixa, or Larache</i>
	Habat P.	<i>Arzilla Tingis or Tanger</i> <i>Cazar-Ezzagir</i> <i>Teteguain, or Tetuan</i> <i>Septa, or Centa</i>
II. Fez Kingdom, in which are 7 Provinces, viz.	Errif P.	<i>Gomer Tartonella</i> <i>Netogalla Terga</i> <i>Salquizz Jettis Bedis</i> <i>Velez Pennon de Velez</i> <i>Tegassa Mezemma</i> <i>Gnafevala</i>
		<i>Tezza the Capital</i> <i>Sofroa Benibachlul</i> <i>Hamlisfan Mabbia</i> <i>Dubdu Haddaggia</i> <i>Tewrent Zhas Garfis</i>
	Chaus P.	
	Garet P.	<i>Tarforagel Fetis</i> <i>Alcudia Metilla the Capital</i> <i>Chasasa Jaffarin</i>

III. *Algier Kingdom* comprehending 5 Provinces, viz.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Three
On the
hither side
of Major
Fluv. | Telenfin P. | Huinain Telenfin, or
Tremisen
Marjalquibir Oran
Mazagran, or Mes-
gran |
| | Teneza P. | Mustagan Tadra
Tenez Rochar Brischa
Marjolach Serfel
Meliana |
| | Gezaira P. | Mazara Miroma
Caxima Algier the
Metropolis of the
Kingdom
Temendrust Merolla
Teddeles Berengiret
Garbello Zaffona
Carbona Couco |
| | Bugia P. | Labez Necaus Mesila
Sitisfi, or Steffa
Salda, or Bugia Cap.
Gema Ballafia
Gergel, or Gigeri
Giberamel Suciocat
Cille |
| | Constantina P. | Ruscada, or Sora
Mabra Hippon, or
Bona Marzaccaris
Tabraca, or Tabarca
Vill. and Ill.
Milezum, or Mela
Constantina the Capital
Tijafa Tebessa |
| Two Be-
yond the
same Ri-
ver | | |
| | In the in-
land
Country | Beija Hansammita
Musti Urbs
Camuda Marmagen
Bazhani Hama
Tebchios Niefa
Nafsa Capsa, or
Casfa Meschianba
Cayroan Gueslelet
Zaghoan |

IV. *Tunis Kingdom* in which are

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Tunis
Kingdom | | Asjacusa Africa
Lenis Parva, or
Monastero
Ruspina or Susa
Eractia Adrumetum
Hamamet, or Ma-
bometta
Tunis the Metropolis
of the Kingdom
Goletta
Carthago, or Bersack
Utica, or Benferi
Rasamilar |
| | Near the
Sea-coasts | |
| Islands
over a-
gainst Tu-
nis | On the
Northern
Coast | Calathe, or Galata
Zimbala |
| | On the
Eastern
Coast | Cosyra, or Panthalarea
Ill. and Town
Limsa Lopedusa, or
Lampedusa
Cherchara Gamelara |

V. *Tripoli Kingdom* in which are

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| On the
hither side
of the Ri-
ver of
Tripoli | Near the
Sea-coasts | Tacape, or Capes
Machres Girba, or
Girbi Ill. and Town
Chattab Portata Gara
Palmera Zoara
Casarut Tripoli Vicchio
Tripoli the Metropolis |
| | In the in-
land Coun-
try | El-Hamma
Garalgara Sarmana
Zanzora Hamroz |
| | On the
Mediterranean Sea | Rasaxara Tessut
Ragamilar Lebeda
Brata Merato |
| Beyond
the same
River | On the
Gulph of
Sidra | Casracmed Colbena
Salinas Zedico
Sebeico Naima
Larcudia Sidra Island |
| | | |
| On the
hither
side of
Nachel
Fluv. | In the
inland
Tracts | Barca the Capital
Town
Cyrene, or Cairoan |
| | Near the
Sea-coasts | Berenice, or Bernick
Arsinoe, or Tauchara
Ptolemais, or Tolometa
Apollonia, or Bon-
Andrea |
| | | |
| Beyond
the same
River | Western
Sea-Ports | Salinas Patriarch-
Port Trabocco
Mesulomara Salamon
Casale Saloneffa |
| | Eastern
Ports | Paratonium, or Alberton
Roxa Raibba
Ripe Alba, or Ripalta |
| | In the
inland
Country | Pute-Almidan
Assaghir Abdallach
Charebat Schet-Al-
hanaim Alrabun |

HAVING thus pass'd through the Canary Islands, and those that lye on the North of them, we return to the Continent of Africa, to take a View of its seventh and last Part, which is the most Northern of all, nearest to Europe, and well known by the Name of *Barbary*. Its Boundaries, on the West, are the Atlantick Sea; on the North, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean Sea; on the East, Egypt; and on the South, Biledulgerid, from which it is separated by Mount Atlas.

This Country is situated between the 9th. and 48th. Degree of Longitude, and between the 30th. and the 38th. Degr. of Northern Latitude; so that it reaches farthest from West to East, and its Extent from South to North is a great deal less; neither is its Breadth every where uniform: It is broadest in the Western Part, but so narrow in the Eastern Tracts, in many Places it scarce takes up the space of one Degree: Its Coasts both on the Atlantick and Mediterranean Seas, are very full of Bays, in which the Natives often find good store of Coral: And indeed it far excels all the others Parts of Africa, although it is one of the

the least, as being the most populous, best cultivated, and chiefly abounding with Cities, Towns and Villages. The Air is temperate, and the Soil fruitful, bringing forth Corn, and the most delicious Fruits: The Horses of these Parts are much esteem'd, as also the Skins of several sorts of Animals, and the Inhabitants profess the Mahometan Religion.

III. The whole Country of *Barbary* comprehends six Kingdoms, viz. those of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Algier*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli* and *Barca*. All these particular Territories are maritim, the first of them lying on the Atlantick Ocean; the second on the same Atlantick Sea, the Strait of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; and the four last only on the *Mediterranean* Sea.

IV. The Kingdom of *Morocco*, situated farthest of all *Morocco* on the South and West, is bounded on the South, by *Tesset*; on the East, by *Darha*, *Tafilet* and *Segelmessa*, Provinces of *Biledulgerid*; on the North, by the Kingdom of *Fez*; and on the West, by the Atlantick Sea. It produces abundance of Grain, Pulse, Oil, Honey, Sugar, and all sorts of Fruit, particularly Grapes of an extraordinary largeness; besides numerous Herds of Cattel, more especially Goats, the Skins of which are call'd *Maroquins*, and the Shag is of singular use in the making of Hair-Camlet Stuff. There are also several Mines of Gold, Silver and Copper, and variety of Rivers. The Monarch of this Kingdom (as we are inform'd by *M. Robbe*) assumes the Title of Emperor of *Africa*, King of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Sus* and *Tafilet*; Lord of *Gago*, *Darha* and *Guinea*; great Seriph of *Mahomet*, &c.

V. It is divided into seven principal Provinces, which are *Sus*, *Hea*, *Duccala*, *Guzula*, Proper *Morocco*, *Hafcora* and *Tedles*: The three first are situated on the Sea-coasts, and the four last, in the *Sus Prov.* inland Country. The Province of *Sus* is the most Southern of the maritim ones, and borders on the North, upon *Tesset*, deriving its Name from the River *Sus* with which it is water'd: It is omitted by *M. Baudrand*, in reckoning up the Provinces of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and attributed to *Biledulgerid*: But others are of a different Opinion, conformably to the Maps, in which the Southern Part of *Sus*, lying on the South of the River of the same Name, and containing the lesser Provinces or Territories of *Extuca* and *Ylausquerit*, is plac'd in *Tesset*, or *Biledulgerid*. *Sus* abounds with Corn, Flax, Sugar, Figs, Dates and Gold, and its Sea-coasts afford plenty of fine Amber. Its most remarkable Towns are *Tagavost*, near the Frontiers of *Tesset*; *Tedisa*; *Tarodant*, or *Taradant*, the Capital; *Tejem*, on the left side of the River *Sus*, in the Territories about which no other Coyn is current, but such as is made of Gold and Iron digg'd out of the adjacent Mines; *Messa*, a Sea-port Town, on the River *Sus*, not far from its Mouth; *Gnargessen*, on the Sea-coasts of the Atlantick Sea; and *Albessus* somewhat higher, on the same Coasts.

VI. The Province of *Hea* lyes next to *Sus*, on the North, between the River *Asifnuat*, on the East; and the Atlantick Sea, on the West; extending itself on the Coasts of it, from Cape *Ger*, or *Geer*, to the Mouth of the River *Tensift*. The inland Country is rough, mountainous and woody, but yields abundance of Barley. The Natives are ignorant of the Arts of Physick and Surgery; nay,

few of them know how to write or read: They set down upon Mats at their Meals, after the usual manner of the Turks, and possess the following Towns, viz. *Tafalla*, on the Coasts of the Atlantick Sea; *Tefethna*, on the Mouth of a River of the same Name, a Mart-Town with a convenient Harbour; *Culejat*; and *Teijush* in the inland Tract; *Montana*, on the Sea-shore; as also, *Amama*; *Tednest*, the chief Town, on the River *Savensi*; *Hadechis*; *Teculerth*; *Santa Clara*; and *Gozza*, on the Coasts.

The third and most Northern Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* is *Duccala*, situated between the Rivers *Tensift* and *Ommirabyn*, and abounding with Corn. Its inland Towns of Note, are *Conta* and *Meramer*; and the principal Sea-port Towns, are *Azafi* which some take for the most eminent, seated at a little distance from the Mouth of the River *Tensift*; *Emander*, on the East of Cape *Cantin*; *Teturia*; *Tita*, sometime in the Possession of the Portugueses (according to *M. Sanfon*) but now demolish'd; *Magazan*, *Magrazan*, or *Mazagan*, a famous and well fortify'd Sea-port, subject to the same Nation; *El Medina* seated on a Plain, at the Mouth of the River *Ommiraby*; *Azamor*, with a fine Harbour, formerly under the Dominion of the Portugueses, but afterwards recover'd by the Moors, and now almost reduc'd to a Village. The Towns of *Subeit*; *Temeracost*; *Tergum*; and *Bublabuan* follow in Order, on the left side of the *Ommiraby*.

After having describ'd the Maritim Provinces, we proceed to those of the inland Country, and first to that of *Guzula*, which is the most Southern of all; bordering on the West, upon *Sus*; on the South, upon *Tesset*; and on the East, upon *Darha*. This Province is water'd by the upper Part of the River *Sus*, and its Towns are destitute of Walls and Ramparts: But there are many large, rich and populous Villages, wherein Fairs are kept every Year, to which the Africans resort in great numbers. The Inhabitants are said to be slow and stupid, but they are very dextrous in making Iron tools.

IX. The Province of *Morocco* properly so call'd, is situated on the North of *Guzula*, and separated from *Hea*, by the River *Asifnuat*; as also from *Duccala* and *Hafcora*, by that of *Tensift*: It is justly reputed the principal Part of the Kingdom, being very well cultivated, and abounding with all sorts of Cattel. The most eminent Towns are *Delgumuba*; *Temmella*, on a Mountain of the same Name; *Imegiagen*, or *Imogiagen* likewise on a steep Mountain; *Elgiuniba*, a strong Town on the River *Sefstava*; *Tumeglafa*; *Sefrafa*; and *Morocco*, seated in the middle, between the Riyulet *Nissi*, or *Nesti*, and the Town of *Agmet*, in a very spacious and verdant Plain; the Royal Seat and Metropolis not only of this Province, but also of the whole Kingdom, on which it has impos'd its Name. This City (as *Leo Africanus* expresses it) was heretofore of an incredible largeness, containing above 100000 Houses, and 24 or 25 Gates: it is encompass'd with a very thick and high Wall full of Towers, and adorn'd with most artificial and magnificent Temples, or Mosques, besides a large and most strongly fortify'd Castle; so that if its Walls, Marble Gates and Compass be duly consider'd, it may well be taken for a distinct Town. However, a great part

part of the City at present lies wast, and among the Ruins of the Houses are to be seen Palm-tree Groves, spacious Gardens, and very fruitful Corn-fields; in regard that it is unsafe to till the Ground, without the Walls, by reason of the frequent incursions of the Arabians. *Morocco* is also inhabited by *Jews*, and several Authors suppose it to the same with *Ptolemy's* *Bocanum Hemerum*. *Bano* assures us, That the Arts of Grammar, Poetry, Astronomy, and the Knowledge of the Laws of this Nation flourish there, and that the Youth frequently repair thither, from all the Parts of *Barbary*, to follow their Studies. The City of *Morocco* is distant 160 Miles Eastward from the Coasts of the Atlantick Sea, 100 Leagues Southward from *Fez*, as many from *Taradant*, and 107 Spanish Leagues from the Strait of *Gibraltar*. The Town of *Agmet*, appears farther on the South-East, and was formerly much more noted than it is at this day.

The Province of *Hascora* lyes next to *Morocco*, X. between the Rivers *Tensift* and *Quad-el-habid*. The *Hascora* Women hereabouts are beautiful, and apt to fall P. in Love with Strangers. The most considerable Places are *Bezo*, or *Bzo*, a Mart-Town; *Elgi-umuba*, on a Mountain; *Tagodast*, or *Tegodast*, a Mart, built likewise on an high Hill; and *El-madin*, the Capital, a noted and most populous Mart-Town, situated farthest towards the North, and on the Frontiers of *Duccala*.

The Province of *Tedles* is the most Eastern of XI. all, and remarkable for its Situation between the *Tedles* River *Quad-el-habid*, on the West; and *Segelomessa*, P. a Province of *Biledulgerid*, on the East. Its Towns are *Eithiad*; *Cithiteb*; and *Efza*, seated on Hills; *Tefza*, a very wealthy Town, and the chief of the Province, on the River *Derna*; and *Tedza*, in a mountainous Tract, near the Confines of *Segelomessa*.

CHAP. XVII.

The Kingdom of FEZ.

I. **THE** other Kingdom of *Barbary*, wash'd by the Atlantick Sea, is *Fez*, being the most Northern of all, and the nearest to *Europe*. Its Bounds on the West, are the same Atlantick Ocean; on the North, the Strait of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the East, the Kingdom of *Alger*, from which it is separated by the Rivers *Mulvia* and *Zhas*; and on the South *Segelomessa*, Part of *Biledulgerid*, and the Kingdom of *Morocco*; being dis sever'd from the former by Mount *Atlas*, and from the other by the River *Ommiraby*. The Kingdom of *Fez* is the best cultivated and most populous of all those of *Barbary*; abounding with Hills and Valleys; neither is there any want of Champaign Grounds. The Soil brings forth great store of Corn, with several sorts of Fruit, particularly, Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes and Figs. The Weather during the Summer-season is hot, calm and serene.

II. The Provinces of this Kingdom, which is likewise subject to the King of *Morocco*, are seven in number, viz. *Temesna*, *Fez*, *Azgar*, *Haba*, *Er-rif*, *Chaus* and *Garet*; the four first constituting its Western Part, and the rest the Southern. All the Provinces of the Western Part are maritim, and wash'd by the Atlantick Sea, and the fourth also by the Strait of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean* Sea.

III. The Province of *Temesna* extends itself from the River *Ommiraby* its Southern Boundary, to the River *Buragrag*, on the North, and from the Atlantick Sea to Mount *Atlas*: The Country is champain and fruitful, nevertheless there are several Deserts that afford Lurking-places to most fierce Lions and Leopards; insomuch, that Travellers cannot pass but in Companies, and some are oblig'd to keep watch in the night, lest the wild Beasts should set upon them as they lye asleep and tear them into Peices: Tortoise are also to be found throughout this Province, the inland Towns of which are *Tegagit*, on the River

Ommiraby; *Thagit*: *Adendum*, with a Territorie noted for its Iron-mines; and *Hainelchalla*. On or near the Sea-coasts appear *Beniz*; *Elcofsar*; *Anfa*; *Fedolla*; *Soncia*; *Almanfor*; *Rotin*; and *Rabat*, built on a Hill, between the River *Buragrag* and the Sea-shore: This Town was formerly in a more flourishing Condition than it is at present, and is still taken by some for the Capital of the Province.

IV. From *Temesna*, a direct Passage lyes open to the Province of *Fez*, situated between the Rivers *Buragrag* and *Suba*: its Extent being narrow on the Sea-coasts, but a great deal wider in the inland Territories. The Air is very temperate, and the Country abounds with Horses, Sheep, Goats, Kids and Hares. The most remarkable Sea-port Towns are *Mahmora*, with a capacious Harbour on the Mouth of the *Suba*; *Tefelselta*; and *Sala*, or *Salle*, at the influx of the *Buragrag*, with a Castle, on an Hill, a Mart-Town formerly of greater Repute than it now is: The Harbour is choak'd up with Sand by little and little, and the Inhabitants are infamous for their living altogether by Piracy and Rapine. The inland Towns are *Fanzar*; *Gualil*; *Mechnes*; *Zavia*; *Magbill*; and *Fez*, suppos'd to be the *Volubilis*, or *Vulubilis* of the Ancients; not only the Metropolis of this Province, but also of the Kingdom, and even of the whole Continent of *Barbary*. The River *Fez* runs through the middle of it (according to several Relations) but *M. Baudrand* and *La Robbe* will have it seated on the Pearl-Rivulet, at the distance of 100 Miles Westward from the Coasts of the Ocean, as many Southward from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and 150 from *Tanger*; as also 100 Leagues Northward from the City of *Morocco*, about 40 from *Tetuan*. This City is of a prodigious Extent, in form of a long Square, and its high Walls are flank'd on all sides with numerous Towers; it is said to contain 86 Gates, 200 large Streets, 700 Temples, or *Mosques*, of which, 60

are elegant Structures, 42 Market-places, and 686 Springs and Wells; besides many Hospitals and Colleges, in which Arts and Sciences are taught in the Arabick Language; a vast number of Houses and Shops belonging to Merchants and Tradersmen; and other stately Buildings both publick and private: Infomuch that it may well be reputed the chiefest Ornament of *Africa*, and one of the most magnificent Cities of the whole World; although others give it out, that its Grandeur has been much diminish'd for many Years, and that it is still falling to decay.

V. After having pass'd through *Fez*, we come to the Province of *Asgar*, or *Azgar*, which enjoys a wholesome Air, abounds with Woods and most verdant Pastures, and affords great store of Cotton. In the maritum Tract are several Pools and Marshes, that breed numerous Sholes of Eels. The chief Towns of this Province are *Elginhma*, the Granary of the Arabians; *Cebir*, or *Casar-El-cabir*; and *Ptolemy's Lixa*, or *Pliny's Lizos*, now call'd *Larache*, or *Arache* by the Europeans, and *Arais* by the Africans; heretofore a very large City, where (as they say) was the Royal Court of *Antaus* that Libyan Giant, whom *Hercules* put to death, and the Gardens of *Hesperides* so much celebrated for their golden Groves, which others place in the Province *Cyrenaica*, not far from the Town of *Barca*. *Larache* is at present reputed the Capital Town of *Azgar*, and fenc'd with a Castle, as also a convenient Harbour on the Mouth of the River *Lixus*, or *Lusso*, and the Coast of the Atlantick Sea. The Spaniards made themselves Masters of this Place A. D. 1610, but it was lately retaken by the Emperour of *Morocco*.

Habat, call'd *Elhabat* by *Berrius*, and *Hasbat* by *M. Baudrand*, is of a great deal larger Compas than *Azgar*; being the most Northern of all the Provinces of the Kingdom of *Fez*, and only separated from *Spain* by the Strait of *Gibraltar*: It extends itself farthest between the Province of *Fez* and the said Strait, takes up a much less space from East to West, and is narrowest in the Southern Part, and in that which lyes next to the Strait: So that it is wash'd on the West, by the Atlantick Ocean; on the North, by the Strait; and on the East, by the *Mediterranean* Sea. It has the advantage of a fruitful Soil, and of several considerable Towns, viz. *Zilia*, or *Zelis*, now call'd *Arzilla* by *Marmol* and other Authors, a strong hold, seated on a Bay of the Atlantick Sea, and (as *M. Baudrand* says) subject to the King of *Fez*: And *Tingis*, or *Tingi*, suppos'd to have been first founded by the Giant *Antaus*, from which *Mauritania Tingitana*, and *Fretum Tingitanum* deriv'd their ancient Denominations: It is now known by the Name of *Tanger*, and situated on a Bay of the Strait of *Gibraltar*, in a sandy and barren Territory. The Portugueses took this Town from the Moors, under the Conduct of their King *Alfonso V.* A. D. 1471, but it was granted in 1662 as a Dowry to *Catherine Infanta of Portugal*, upon her Marriage with *Charles II.* King of *England*, who caus'd it to be well fortify'd with two Castles, and a new Mole of free Stone, built in the Harbour: But all these Works were afterwards demolished with the Town, by the Order of the same Prince.

The other noted Places, are *Casar*, *Ezzagir*, on the Eastern Bay of the Strait, at present in

the Possession of the Spaniards. *Teteguim*, *Teguan*, or *Tetuan*, a neat and strong Town, in the inland Country: And *Cema*, anciently *Septa*, seated on an Hill, that was heretofore call'd *Septem Fratres*, i. e. *The seven Brothers* (according to *Pliny* and *Mela*) from the number and likeness of its Hillocks: It is a little Town, but very remarkable for its Fortifications, and the vigorous Defence it has made for several Years against the continual Attacks of the Moors: It stands on the Eastern Coast of the Strait, where it is narrowest, near Mount *Abyla*, or *Alybe*, which is now call'd *La Sierra de Las Monas* by the Spaniards, as also *Il monte delle Simie*, i. e. *The Apes Mountain*, by the Italians, and was suppos'd by the Ancients to be one of *Hercules's* Pillars. The Town of *Cema* was taken from the Moors, by *John King of Portugal* A. D. 1409, but has been united to the Kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, ever since the Portugueses shook off the Spanish Yoke, and chose a new King of their own Nation: It has a large Harbour on the Strait, and is distant 36 Miles from *Tanger*, as also 30 Leagues from *Velez*, a Town of the next Province.

From the Western Part of the Kingdom of *Fez*, VII. we pass to the Eastern, and there enter the Province of *Errif*, which borders upon *Habat*, and extends itself along the Coasts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, between the Rivers *Gomer* and *Nocor*. It is beset with Woods, high Mountains and Defarts, and produces good store of Fruit, particularly Grapes, Figs, Olives and Almonds, with Pastures for numerous Herds of Goats, Kids, Asses and Apes. Its Towns, for the most part, are either maritum or near the Sea-coasts, and the most eminent of them are *Gomer*, which some take for the Capital; *Tarionella*; *Neogalla*; *Terga*, on the Mouth of the *Cherfer*; *Salquis*, on the opposite side of the same River; *Fetis*; *Bedis*, or *Belis*; *Velez*; *Pennon de Velez*, i. e. *The Rock of Velez*, a Fort built by the Spaniards on an Island, near that Town, with a good Harbour; *Tegassa*; *Mezemma*, on the Mouth of the *Nocor*, sometime a large and populous City; and *Guafevala*, in the inland Country at a great distance from the Sea.

Next to *Errif*, on the South and West, lyes VIII. *Chaus*, otherwise call'd *Elchous*, the largest of all the Provinces of *Fez*; taking up above a third Part of the Kingdom, and abounding with Mountains, Hills and Defarts. The Rivers *Nocor* and *Mulvia* have their Rise in this Province, in which the following Places of Note are comprehended, viz. *Tezza* the Metropolis, a large and magnificent City, one of the most eminent of the whole Kingdom: *Sofroa*; *Aemibachlul*; and *Hamilisuan*, on the Confines of *Fez*: *Mabdia*; *Dabdu*; and *Haddaggia*, on the River *Mulvia*: *Tewrent*, in an hilly Country, on the Rivulet *Zhas*; and *Garfis* on the *Mulvia*.

It remains only to give an Account of *Garet*, IX. the seventh and last Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, which is one of the least, and remarkable for its Situation, in the middle between *Chaus* the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the Rivers *Nocor* and *Mulvia*. It is altogether dry, sandy, mountainous, barren, and full of Defarts, where Passengers are much infested by wild Beasts, but it affords most excellent Iron-Mines. The Sea-port Towns are *Tarforagel*; *Fetis*; *Alondia*, near which lyes

lies the most Northern Promontory, call'd *El Cabo de tres Forcas*, i. e. *The Cape of three Forks*: *Me-lilla*, or *Melela*, the Capital, with a fine Har-bour, in the Possession of the Spaniards, *Chafasa*,

which (according to M. *Sanfon*) is likewise an-nex'd to the Spanish Dominions; and *Jaffarin*, near the Mouth of the *Mulvia*, on the borders of the Kingdom of *Algier*.

C H A P. XVIII.

The Kingdom of ALGIER.

I.
Algier
Kingd.

AMONG the Kingdoms of *Barbary* that are seated on the *Mediterranean Sea*, that of *Algier* presents itself first to our View; its utmost Boundary on the North, being the *Mediterranean Sea*, from the Mouth of the River *Mul-via*, to that of the *Guadalbarbar*: on the East, the Kingdom of *Tunis*; on the South, Proper *Biledul-gerid*, with the Provinces of *Zeb*, *Tegorarin* and *Segelmessa*; separated by Mount *Atlas*; and on the West the Kingdom of *Fez*, from which it is dif-fer'd by the Rivers *Zhas* and *Mulvia*.

II. It is extended very far from West to East, that is to say, from the 15th. to the 28th. Degree of Longitude; but its greatest Breadth does not a-mount to four Degrees. This Country is beset with high Mountains, more especially on the South, in which are contain'd the richest Metals, particularly Gold, Silver, and Iron, with Caves and Lurking-Places for a vast number of wild Beasts; neither is there any want of Desarts. In other Parts, the Soil is very fertile, and water'd by many Rivers; producing the best sorts of Fruit, with Corn, Honey and Wax: The Sea-coasts likewise afford plenty of Coral.

III. The Kingdom of *Algier*, being very potent, and most infamous for Piracy, is usually divided into five Provinces, viz. *Telenfin*, *Teneza*, *Gezaira*, *Bugia*, and *Constantine*. The Province of *Telenfin*, or *Telefin*, the most Western of all; dignify'd with the Title of a Kingdom, is bounded on the West by the Territories of *Fez*, and on the East, by those of *Teneza*: Its chief Towns seated on or near the Sea-coasts are, *Hunain*, with a convenient Harbour, where the adjacent Country brings forth abundance of Cotton, Oranges, Lemmons, Pomegranates, and Figs; *Telenfin*, otherwise call'd *Tremisen*, or *Tremecen*; and heretofore *Tumici*, the Metropolis of a Kingdom of the same Name, built on the left side of the River *Sefis*, or *Teffis*, not far from its Mouth; formerly a very large and magnificent City, but its Grandeur has been lately much impair'd by most violent Wars: *Marsalquibir*, or *Marsa-el-quibir*, under the Jurisdiction of the Spaniards; *Oran*, or *Orano*, nam'd *Guharan* by the Africans, a little Town on a rugged Hill or Rock, fenc'd with a strong Castle, and a capacious and safe Harbour: It was taken by the Spaniards under the conduct of Cardinal *Ximenes*, A. D. 1509, and still continues in their Possession: And *Mazagran*, or *Mejeran*, defended likewise with a Fort, on the Sea-shore.

IV. The Province of *Teneza* being of a lesser Com-pas, lies between the Rivers *Sites* and *Mirom*, the former separating it from *Telenfin*, and the other from *Gezaira*: The Towns of Note near the Sea-coasts are *Muslingan*, a Town situated at

a little distance from the Mouth of the *Setes*, which some suppose to be the same with the *Car-tenna* of *Mela* and *Antonius*: *Tadra*; *Tenez*, or *Tenes*, a well fortify'd Town with a good Har-bour, that has impos'd its Name on the whole Province, and on the neighbouring Promontory: It is taken by M. *Sanfon* for *Julia Cesare*, the Ca-pital of *Mauritania Cesarientis*, built by King *Ju-ba*, which was at first call'd *Jol*, and afterwards had its Name chang'd in Honour of *Julius Cesar*: *Aochar*; *Brifcha*; *Marsolach*; *Sersel*, or *Sercelly*; and *Meliana*, seated on an Hill, and on the left side of the River *Mirom*, in the inland Country, abounding with Springs and Nut-trees.

Gezaira, or Proper *Algier*, remarkable for its Situation in the middle of the five Provinces of *Gezaira*, this Kingdom, is enclos'd within the Rivers *Mi-rom*, on the West; and *Major*, on the East. The most considerable inland Town of this Province is *Mazura*, seated on the right side of the *Mirom*: Near the Sea-coasts appear *Miroma*, or *Maroma*; *Caxima*; and *Algier*, commonly call'd *Gezaira* by the Arabians, *Algier* by the French, *Algiori* by the Italians, and *Argel* by the Spaniards. Several Authors suppose it to be the same with *Julia Cesare*, but M. *Sanfon* is of a different Opini-on, attributing that ancient Name to *Tenez* (as it has been hinted a little before) and taking *Rus-curum*, or *Pliny's Ruscurum* for *Algier*. However this City is very wealthy and potent, and reputed the Metropolis not only of the Province of *Gezaira*, but also of the whole Kingdom. It began to de-cay at first under King *Telenfinus*, and became tributary to the King of *Bugia*; afterwards it fell into the Possession of *Ferdinand* surnam'd the Catholick, King of *Spain*: At last it was taken by *Barbarossa* the Arch-pirate, and united to the Ot-toman Empire. It is situated at the Mouth of the River *Sefaisa*, on the foot of a Mountain, and rises up by degrees, from the Sea-coast, along its steep side, in form of a Theater; the more remote Edifices far surpassing in Grandeur, those that are built near the Shore. It extends itself on all sides almost in a square Figure, and is most strong-ly fortify'd with a broad, thick and high Wall; deep Ditches, but for the most part, destitute of Water, Ramparts, Castles, Towers, several Pei-ces of Ordinance, and a considerable Garison. It has also the advantage of an excellent Har-bour, and contains about fifteen thousand Hou-ses, some of which are more especially remarka-ble for their Stateliness; besides above 100 Tem-ples, or *Mosques*, with a great number of hot Baths and Springs; but the Streets are very nar-row. The Inhabitants are extremely numerous, among whom are many *Fanizaries*, and their Government comes near that of a Common-Wealth,

IV.
Teneza
P.

Wealth, under the Protection of the Grand Signior, whose arbitrary Injunctions nevertheless, they are oblig'd to observe. This Place is well known to be a nest of the most notorious Pirates of *Barbary*, where many thousands of Christians are always imprison'd, and undergo the severest Slavery. The Emperour *Charles V.* endeavour'd to make himself Master of it, *A. D.* 1541, but lost a great Fleet in the Attempt, by a violent and continual Storm at Sea. *Algier* is distant 30 Leagues Westward from *Bugia*, and about 36 from *Tenez*.

The Territory without the Walls of *Algier*, is diversify'd with numerous Hills and Valleys that are extremely delightful and verdant, abounding with all sorts of Fruit-Trees, particularly most admirable Vines. The other Towns of the Province of *Gezaira* on the West of *Algier*, are, *Temen-dusuf*, or *Temen-fut*, with a good Harbour; *Merolla*; *Teadeles*; *Berenginet*; *Garbello*; *Zaffona*; *Carbona*; and *Conco*, on the left side of the River *Major*, at a great distance from the Sea-coasts.

VI. Bugia P. The Province of *Bugia*, lyes next to *Gezaira* in the middle, between the River *Major* on the West, and *Constantina* on the East: Its Inland Towns on the River *Major*, are *Lebez*, in a mountainous Tract of difficult Access; *Necaus*, and *Mesila*: As also, *Steffa*, antiently *Sitisis*, the Metropolitan City of *Mauritania Sitifensis*, on the River *Majurius*: On, or near the Sea-coasts, the following Towns present themselves to our View, viz. *Bugia*, the Capital of this Province, which is commonly taken for antient *Salde*; seated on the Mouth of the River *Major*, and the innermost recess of the Bay of *Bugia*, with a capacious Harbour: *Gema*; *Ballafia*; *Gergel*, otherwise call'd *Gigeri* and *Gigiari*; as also heretofore *Isilgili*, or *Isilgilium*, with a little Haven, which the French seiz'd on, *A. D.* 1664, but were expell'd by the *Moors* the same Year; *Giberamel*; *Sucaicad*; and *Colle*, formerly known

by the Names of *Cullu*, *Cullus* and *Collops Magnus*.

VII. The Fifth, or last Province of the Kingdom of *Algier*, and the most Eastern of all is *Constantina*, *Constantina P.* which others term the Kingdom of *Constantina*, as having been sometime govern'd by its own Prince: Its most eminent Sea-Port Towns are, *Sora*, the *Ruscada*, or *Ruscicada*, of *Pliny* and *Mela*; situated on a Bay of the same Name, with a spacious Harbour: *Mabra*; *Hippon*, or *Hippo*, surnam'd *Regius*, or the Royal, heretofore a large City, and an Episcopal See, which was a long time possess'd by *St. Augustine*: It is at present call'd *Bona*, and stand on a Bay to which it has communicated its Name, being reduc'd to a little ill-built Town; but it is Fortify'd, and has the Advantage of a convenient Harbour, with a Fort built on an Hill: *Marzacaris*; *Tabraca*, *Tabrachia*, *Thabraca*, or *Tabathra*, now commonly styl'd *Tabarca*, a Village with a Castle and Haven, on the Mouth of the River *Guadilbarbar*, near the Borders of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, over against which appears the Island of *Tabarca*, at a little distance from the Continent; where is to be found Coral of divers Colours.

In passing thro' the inland Part of *Constantina*, we meet with *Milevum*, or *Milevis*, where a Council was held, in which *St. Augustine* presided: It is now reputed by several Authors, the same with *Mela*, on the River *Susegmar*, not far from the Frontiers of *Bugia*. A little higher, on the opposite side of the same River, *Constantina* appears a large Town, the Capital of the Kingdom, and remarkable for its Situation on a Mountain: Some take it for the *Ciriba*, or *Cirta Julia* of the Antients; but others are of Opinion, that the latter was nearer to the Sea-coasts, than Modern *Constantina*: The other Places of Note, are *Tifasa*, or *Tefasa*, likewise built on a Mountain; and *Tebessa* on the River *Magrad*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Tunis*; the Walls, Springs and Nut-Trees, of which are much commended.

CHAP. XIX.

The Kingdoms of TUNIS and TRIPOLI.

I. Tunis K. FROM the Kingdom of *Algier*, we pass over to that of *Tunis*, which is bounded on the West by the Province of *Constantina*, on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, on the East by a Gulph of it, heretofore nam'd *Syris parva*, seu *Minor*, and now *Sinus Capsus*, in French *Le Golfe de Capes*, and the River *Capsus*, or *Capes*, which separates it from the Kingdom of *Tripoli*; and on the South, by Proper *Biledulgerid*.

II. The Kingdom of *Tunis* reaches from West to East, for the space of about three Degrees, and more than four from South to North; so that its Extent is a great deal less than that of the Kingdom of *Algier*. The Shores are very full of Bays, and the principal Rivers are, the *Guadilbarbar*, the winding Course of which is very wonderful, the *Magrad* and the *Capes*; this Kingdom formerly extended it self farther than it now

does, and was subject to its own Princes. Moreover, several Islands that lye over against its Northern and Eastern Coasts, depend on its Jurisdiction, but it is requisite at first to take a particular View of the Continent.

III. The Inland Towns of these Parts are, *Beija*, seated in a most pleasant Plain that is very fruitful of Corn; *Hamsamita*; *Musti*, on the River *Guadilbarbar*; *Urbi*, or *Arobes*, in a fertile Country; *Camuda*, on the Borders of the Province of *Constantina*; *Marmagen*, on the River *Magrad*; *Baghani*; *Hama*; *Techios*; *Niofa*, *Nafsa*, or *Capsa*, formerly a Bishop's See; *Melchianba*; *Cayroan*, in a barren Tract lying near the Mountains, and destitute of Water; *Gueseler*; and *Zagboan*.

IV. The most eminent Sea-Port Towns of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, are *Asfacusa*; *Africa*, or *El Media*, with a large Harbour, the Entrance into which

is but narrow; *Monastero*, or *Lempta* (according to *Arabs Nubienfis*) heretofore call'd *Leptis Parva*, or *Lepte Minus*, and now not well inhabited; *Susa*, antiently *Ruspina*, a neat Mart-Town built partly on a Rock, with a convenient Harbour; where the adjacent Territory abounds with Pastures, and brings forth great store of Barley, Figs, Olives and Quinces: *Eracia*, *Hammamet*, or *Mahometta*, a considerable Mart, formerly known by the name of *Adrumetum*; and *Tunis*, call'd *Tunes*, *Tunis* and *Tunicense Oppidum*, by the Antients, which several Authors take for the *Ithinissa*, or *Ithinisa* of *Ptolemy*; sometime a Royal Seat, and still the Metropolis of a Kingdom of the same Name, which upon failure of the Royal Progeny, became a kind of Commonwealth, under the Protection of the *Turks*, ever since the Year 1570: So that their Power being almost absolute, they chose a General, or Governour, commonly call'd the *Dey*; who constitutes all the *Cadis*, or Judges, and has the management of all Civil and Criminal Affairs. The Town of *Tunis* is seated on the innermost Creek of the Bay of *Goleta*, otherwise call'd *Barbasueto*, at the distance of nine Miles from the Coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, and 18 from *Goleta*: It was at first of a small Extent, and owes its Rise to the Ruins of *Carthage*; but it now takes up (as some say) a little Mile in compass, and its Figure, excluding the Castle, resembles that of a long Square: The Streets are narrow, but there are many fine Mosques, Hospitals, Colleges for the use of Students, maintain'd out of the Publick Revenues, and Market-Places; altho' their Number is now a great deal less than it was in former times. To these Buildings is added, a strong Castle on an Hill, and two Suburbs, besides several stately Tombs adorn'd with Marble, and pleasant Gardens round about the Town; which nevertheless, has not the advantage of any River, Spring, or Pit of sweet Water, and is only furnish'd with Cisterns. The Inhabitants, who frequently exercise Piracy, are *Moors*, *Turks*, *Jews* and Slaves of divers Nations. This Place is famous for the defeat of the Antient *Romans* by the *Carthaginians*, with the Auxiliary Forces of *Xanthippus* the *Lacedemonian*, when *Marcus Atilius Regulus* was taken Prisoner; as also for the Death of *St. Lewes King of France*, which happen'd whilst he was besieging it, *A. D.* 1270.

On the North of *Tunis*, and on the Straight of the Gulph which lyes before that Town, appears the strong Fort of *Goleta*, the Key of *Tunis*, noted for the Expedition of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, who made himself Master of both, *A. D.* 1535; not far from thence stood *Carthage*, heretofore a most renowned City, founded by the *Phenicians*, and more antient than *Rome*, with the Citadel of *Byrsa*, built in the middle by Queen *Dido*, which is reported to have taken up the space of two Miles, that is to say, as much ground as could be encompass'd with an Ox-hide cut into Thongs. This City, in process of time, became so extremely opulent and powerful, that it strove for the Mastery, even with *Rome* it self, subdu'd a considerable Part of *Africa*, extended its Dominion thro' Spain, and maintain'd a continual War with *Italy*, *Sardinia* and *Sicily*: But these over-eager Attempts

to enlarge its Territories, at last procur'd its Destruction; for after the third *Punic* War, *Scipio Emilianus*, raz'd it even with the Ground: It was rebuilt by *Julius Cesar*, and afterwards at several times miserably laid waste, by the *Goths*, *Vandals* and *Saracens*: So that now it lyes altogether bury'd in its Ruins, which are scatter'd far and near, and call'd *Barsack* by the Inhabitants of those Parts. The other noted Places are, *Bensert*, so nam'd by the Inhabitants and *Arabians*; as also *Biserta* by the *Italians*, and *Biserie* by the *French*, which several Authors suppose to be the same with *Utica* of the Antients, that was reputed the most eminent City of *Africa* after *Carthage*, where *Cato* died, who was thence surnam'd *Uticensis*, altho' a Roman by Extraction; being still a large and well-built Town, seated on the Bay, on which it has impos'd its Name: And *Rasamilar*, a considerable Town, farther towards the West.

There are certain little Islands situated at a greater or lesser distance from the Coast, which now belong to the Kingdom of *Tunis*, or at least sometime depended on its Jurisdiction. The chief of these on the North, are *Galata*, or *La Galatia*, nam'd *Calatbe* by *Ptolemy*, the most Western Isle, of all, taking up 10 Miles in compass; and *Zim-Zimbala*, on the West of Cape *Bona*. On the East *P. are*, *Panthalarea*, or *Pantalarea*, antiently *Cossyra*, or *Cossura*, about 30 Miles in compass, which formerly belong'd to the Kingdom of *Tunis*, but was united to that of *Spain*, *A. D.* 1620, under the Government of the Family of *Requesens*, and dignify'd with the Title of a Principality; an Island destitute of Corn and sweet Water, being almost altogether Mountainous, and abounding with a kind of rough black Stone; in which is a little Town of the same Name, with a Castle; containing about 600 Inhabitants, who generally speak the *Arabick* Language: And *Melita*, or *Malta*, which was likewise subject to the Kingdom of *Tunis*; but it has been already describ'd in treating of *Europe*; altho' many antient Authors and several modern ones, have attributed it to *Africa*: And the rather, for that this Island lying nearer to *Sicily*, which is refer'd to *Europe*, than to *Africa*; it was for a long time annex'd to the Dominions of the former Continent, and is still possess'd by the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, who own themselves to be Subjects to the King of *Spain*. The other Isles are situated nearer to the Territories of *Tunis*, viz. *Limosa*, or *Limoza*, which some take for antient *Ethusa*; *Lopedusa*, or *Lampedusa*, extending it self 15 Miles in compass; famous for the Devotions usually paid by Roman Catholick Sea-men to the Virgin *Mary*, and for the Shipwreck which the Spanish Fleet under the Emperour *Charles V.* suffer'd there, *A. D.* 1551: And more especially, *Cherehara* and *Gamelera*, at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Capes*.

In returning to the Continent, the Kingdom of *Tripoli* presents it self next to our View, which (according to the common Estimation) is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, and *Syrtis Major*, or the Gulph of *Sidra*, a spacious Gulph and very formidable to Mariners; on the East, by the Kingdom and Desert of *Barca*; on the South, by Proper *Bledulgerid*; and on the West, by the River *Capes*, and *Syrtis Minor*.

Minor, or the Gulph of *Capes*, which separates it from the Kingdom of *Tunis*. Some Geographers extend the Borders of this Kingdom, which sometime constituted a Part of that of *Tunis*, as far as *Egypt*, so as to comprehend the Kingdom of *Barca*, of which we shall hereafter make a particular Description.

VII. The Kingdom of *Tripoli* is situated between the 30 and 39th Degree of Longitude; but its breadth even where it is widest, scarce exceeds two Degrees, and in some Places is a great deal lesser, more especially in the Eastern and Western Parts. The Maritime Tracts are best cultivated, and those that are remote from the Sea, are more barren and desert. The Towns being few in number, are partly seated on the hither side of the River of *Tripoli*, and partly beyond it; so that this River divides the whole Kingdom into its Western and Eastern Parts; the former being the lesser, and the other of a larger Extent.

VIII. In passing thro' the Western Part, on the hither side of the River *Tripoli*, along the Sea-coasts, we meet with *Capes*, or *Caps*, antiently call'd *Tacape*, and afterwards *Capsa* by modern Latin Writers; a well fortify'd Town, built on the Mouth of the River *Capes*, and the innermost Bay of the Gulph, on which it has impos'd its Name, with a little Harbour that is dangerous, and incapable of holding Ships of a large size: *Machres*; *Girba*, in Italian *Gerbi*, call'd *Loto-phagites* by *Ptolemy*, *Mirmex* by *Polybius*, and *Meninx* by *Pliny* and *Strabo*; a little Island situated on the Mouth of the Gulph of *Capes*, so near to the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, that one may pass into it on foot, and at high Tide, over a wooden Bridge. The Spaniards took possession of it in the Sixteenth Century, but were afterwards expell'd by the *Turks*, with a very great Slaughter: It is well built, and has a Town with a Castle of the same Name.

The other Towns on the Continent, are *Chat-tab*; *Portata*; *Gara*; *Palmera*; *Zoara*, in a very barren Territory; *Casarl*; *Tripoli Vecchio*, or *Old Tripoli*, heretofore known by the Names of

Sabrata and *Sababtra*, but now reduc'd to a Village, not much frequented by reason of the unwholsomness of the Air: *Zaviaz*; and *Tripolis*, or *Tripoli*, so nam'd (according to *Solinus*) from the three Towns of *Taphra*, *Abrotonum*, and *Leptis Magna*, the Inhabitants of which agreed together to lay its Foundation: It is also call'd *New Tripoli*, and *Tripoli of Barbary*, to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name in *Syria*, and stands on the Mouth of the River of *Tripoli*: It is surrounded with a high Wall, and fortify'd with Towers and Ramparts. Its compass is not very large; nevertheless it is a populous, well-built and noted Mart-Town, and the Capital of the whole Kingdom. Its Inhabitants are no less famous, or rather infamous for Piracy, than those of *Tunis*, *Algiers*, *Salle*, and other Ports of *Barbary*. The Town of *Tripoli* was taken by the Spaniards, *A. D.* 1510, and granted in 1528 to the Knights of *Rhodes*, of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*; afterwards it was subdu'd by the *Turks*, and continu'd for a long time in their Possession: At this day it is almost a free State, retaining the form of a Commonwealth, and only owns the Grand Signior for its Protector. The following Towns of note are situated at a greater distance from the Sea-Coasts, *viz.* *El-hamma*, on the right side of the River *Capes*, not far from its Mouth; *Garalgara*; *Sarmana Zanzora*; and *Hamiroz* above *Tripoli*, at a little distance from the Mouth of the River of the same Name.

In the Eastern Part, or beyond the River *Tripoli*, near the Coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, are *Rasaxarra*; *Tessut*; *Ragamilar*; *Lebeda*, otherwise call'd *Lebida*, *Lepeda*, and sometimes *Neapolis*, which *Mercator* and others suppose to be the same with *Leptis Magna*; *Brata*, and *Merrato*: On the Gulph of *Sidra* appear *Casracmed*; *Colbena*; *Salinas*; *Zedico*; *Sebeico* alias *Sabeico* and *Subeico*; *Naima*, or *Taimi*; and *L'Arculia*, over-against which, at a little distance from the Continent, lyes the Island of *Sydra*, or *Sidra*, from whence this Gulph derives its modern Name.

IX.

CHAP. XX.

The Kingdom of BARCA.

I. OF the six Kingdoms into which we have divided the whole Continent of *Barbary*, that of *Barca* only remains to be accounted for; being the most Eastern of all, and enlarg'd so far by some Geographers, as to include the Desert of *Barca*; which we have thought fit to place within the Limits of *Biledalgerid*: So that this Kingdom (according to our Determination) is bounded on the West, by that of *Tripoli* and the Gulph of *Sidra*; on the North, by the Mediterranean Sea; on the East, by *Egypt*; and on the South, by the Desert of *Barca*.

II. The Soil is rocky, sandy, dry, extremely barren and untill'd, and the whole Country is subject to the Dominion of the *Turks*; constituting a part of the general Government of *Cairo*; as it

has been already observ'd in treating of that of *Egypt*. The Inhabitants profess the Mahometan Religion.

The Kingdom of *Barca* may be conveniently divided into the Western and Eastern Parts: The former being more eminent and less barren than the other, lyes between the Kingdom of *Tripoli* and the River *Nachel*, and is also water'd by the Rivers *Doer*, *Melal*, and *Salinas*, which take their Rise in the Desert of *Barca*. The most remarkable inland Towns, are *Barca* the Capital, which has impos'd its Name on the whole Kingdom; where a Turkish *Sangiack* usually keeps his Court: And *Cyrene*, heretofore a magnificent City that vied with *Carthage*, and was founded (as some say) by King *Battus*, *A. M.* 3563, *A. U.*

III.

A. U. 143; taking its Name from *Cyrene*, the Daughter of *Penens*, which it communicated to the Country of *Cyrenaica*: It is now commonly call'd *Cairoan* and *Corene*, and stands on the left side of the River *Doer*, not very far from its Mouth; at the distance of 32 Miles from the Coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and 25 French Leagues Northward from *Barca*.

The chief Towns near the Sea-coasts, are *Bernick* on the Gulph of *Sidra*, antiently *Berenice*, so nam'd from Queen *Berenice*, the Wife of *Ptolemy III.* King of *Egypt*; where *Ptolemy* the Geographer, and *Pliny*, place the Gardens of *Hesperides*: *Arfinoe*, otherwise call'd *Tenchira*, and at this day, *Tachara*, or *Trochara*: *Ptolemais*, or *Tolometa*, deriving its Name from its Founder King *Ptolemy*; at present only a Village with an Harbour: And *Apollonia*, now call'd *Bon Andrea*, seated a great deal farther Eastward in the middle between the Rivers *Doer* and *Nachel*, and enjoying the advantage of a capacious Harbour; from whence the adjacent Promontory has its Denomination. Upon account

of the five Towns last mention'd; the Northern Part of *Cyrenaica* bordering on the Sea-Coasts, was termed *Pentapolis*, or *Pentapolitana Regio*, i. e. *The Country of five Cities*.

The Eastern Part of the Kingdom of *Barca*, which extends it self between the River *Nachel* and *Egypt*, and is destitute of Rivers, contains several Sea-Port Towns; of these the most Western are, *Salinas* Patriarch-Port; *Trabocco*; *Mesulomara*, or *Mesulamara*; *Salamon*; *Casale*; and *Salonoffa*. Farther on the East, appear *Alberion*, heretofore call'd *Paraetonium*; as also, *Ammonia*, or *Hammonia*; because a Road leads from thence to the most renowned Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; now a little Town, with a convenient Harbour, the Mouth of which is very narrow: *Roxa*, or *Raxa*, which communicates its Name to the adjacent Promontory: *Raibba*; and *Rippe Alba*, or *Ripalta*. In the Inland Country, are *Pute Almidan*; *Affaghir*; *Abdallach*; *Charebai*; *Sechet-Albaniam*, and *Altaban*; and some other Places of no great Repute.

CHAP. XXI.

Ancient LIBYA, with the greater and lesser Mount ATLAS.

AFter having made Description of five large Provinces of *Africa*, that is to say, *Guinea*, *Negroe-Land*, *Zaara*, *Biledulgerid*, and *Barbary*, which constitute its Western and Northern Parts; it is requisite to shew in a few Words, what Countries and eminent Nations the Antients plac'd therein, as also by what Names they were usually call'd. The whole Continent of *Africa* was heretofore divided into *Ethiopia* and *Libya*; but we have already set out the Bounds of the former, in Chap. VIII. §. 1, 2. of this Volume; where we have also explain'd the manner of its Division into greater and lesser Parts, and how they agree with the respective Countries of modern *Ethiopia*. The other Part of *Africa* was nam'd *Libya*, or *Lybia*, (as it is express'd in several antient Inscriptions) and Proper *Africa*; and comprehended the entire Western and Northern Parts of the Continent, or the five Countries but now mention'd, with that of *Egypt*. The term *Libya* is here to be understood in a more limited sense; in regard that among the *Grecians*, (according to *Pliny* and *Strabo*) it denoted the whole Continent of *Africa*.

This *Libya*, or *Africa*, strictly taken, was two-fold, viz. *Utterior* and *Citior*. *Libya Utterior*, otherwise termed *Interior*, i. e. *The Upper*, or *Inner Libya*, being the largest and most Southern Part of *Africa*, was bounded on the South by the Ethiopick Ocean; on the West, by the Atlantick Sea; on the North, by *Libya Citior*; and on the East, by *Ethiopia*: So that it contain'd *Nigritia*, the Lands of the *Getuli* and *Garamantes*, *Libya Deserta*, and some other Countries, the Southern Parts of which were very little known to the Antients. The Territories of

Part 2.

Guinea, *Negroe-Land* and *Zaara*, now take up the Place of *Libya Utterior*.

Libya Citior, five *Exterior*, i. e. *The Huber*, or *Outer Libya*, was more Northern, and of a *Libya* great deal less Extent than the former; lying in the middle between *Libya Utterior* and *Ethiopia*, as also between *Egypt*, on the South and the Mediterranean Sea, on the North: Its Parts (according to *M. Sanson*) are four in number, viz. *Egypt*, Proper *Libya*, *Africa* strictly taken, and *Mauritania*; altho' others do not reckon the first, amongst the Provinces of *Libya Citior*; and as for antient *Egypt*, we have already given a particular Account of it in Chap. II. §. 9. & seq.

Libya, otherwise (for distinction sake) termed *Libya Propria*, was situated between *Egypt*, on the East; the Mediterranean Sea, on the North; *Syrtis Major*, or the Gulf of *Sidra*, the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, and Proper *Biledulgerid*, on the West; and the Country of the *Garamantes* with *Ethiopia* under *Egypt*, on the South: So that its Place is at this Day, possess'd by the Kingdom and Desert of *Barca*. This Proper *Libya* was divided into *Libya* strictly taken, *Marmarica* and *Cyrenaica*: *Lybia* strictly taken, or *Libya Exterior*, was the most Eastern Part of *Lybia Propria*, which contain'd the Territory nam'd *Regio Hammoniacae*, bordering upon *Marmarica*, and therein the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*, or *Hammon*, famous for its Oracle. This is the Opinion of several Authors; nevertheless, *Cluverius* places the Temple of *Ammon* in *Cyrenaica*, and others translate it to *Marmarica*. That Oracle was first consulted by *Bacchus*, afterwards by *Perseus*, *Hercules*, and *Alexander* the Great; and *Cambyfes* King of *Persia*, was severely punish'd

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