

relish. Others sell barley water, and likewise a nasty sweet composition called *carope*.

The method of cooling water, and preserving it in cellars or caves, was first introduced into Spain at Valencia, by Don Lewis Castelvî, a gentleman of the household of the emperor Charles Vth; on this account the people of Valencia gave him the name of Don Lewis de la Nieve. In the reign of Philip IIIId, Pablo Jarquies first invented a mode of laying a tax upon preserved snow.

The storks leave St. Ildefonso about the 12th, or generally before the middle of August, and they come to Madrid about the beginning of February. There are many of them at the escurial, not above one or two nests at Madrid. The swallows begin to assemble for their departure by the middle of September.

The new altar of fine marbles in the cathedral of Segovia was a present from Charles the IIIId, and cost about £8000. sterling.

L E T T E R XI.

The *Garvanzo* from Old Castile, is a large yellow pea, but not a delicate pea, and never used green; is always boiled, and makes part of the *puchero* or *olla*, the favourite dish which all Spaniards dine upon. This dish is called *olla podrida*, when it consists of beef, mutton, fowl, ham, pig's feet, garlic, onions, &c. so called as every thing is boiled down for a long time; though Andreas Bacio, a Roman physician, in his book de *Natura vinorum*, says that *podrida* is the same as *poderida*, *substancial*. Such might perhaps have been that *olla* of Vitellius, mentioned in Suetonius, and named *Clypeum Minerve*. See Covarrubias *Tesoro de la lengua Castellana*.

The *Berengena* is an esculent fruit, greatly cultivated in Castile, and is also a favourite part of the Spanish *olla*. They are so fond of it at Toledo, that the people there are called *Berengeneros*. This plant produces a fleshy fruit, about the size of a swan's egg, of a dark purple on one side and white on the other. That sort which is white is sometimes called the egg plant. It is the *solanum melongena* of Linnæus; in English, the mad apple. It is said to have several bad qualities, and that they

shew

shew themselves in the face by giving it a livid and dark green colour. It is humourously introduced in Don Quixote, speaking of *Thomas Cecial's* nose, which besides being full of warts, was also *de color amaritado como de berengena*. It grows naturally in Asia, Africa, and America and is commonly eaten by the inhabitants, and was probably introduced into Spain by the Saracens, according to its Arabic name.

L E T T E R X V I.

The peaches called *pavies* are of the sort named *amygdalus persica* by Linnæus, but for a more particular account of them see Duhamel on fruit trees.

All fruits grafted though upon their own stocks of the same kind of fruit improve, as is evident in the grafted chesnuts of Spain. The Spanish *castano* is the *fagus castanea* of Linnæus, they graft upon that species of the family of chesnuts which Linnæus calls *fagus castanea sativa*.

L E T T E R X V I I.

In the lordship of Biscay no troops are raised in time of peace; in war, every inhabitant without distinction is a soldier, so that the custom of *Quintas*, every fifth man, as in other parts of Spain is not in use. They have public armouries in the three provinces of Biscay, and the arms are delivered out to the men who are exercised by experienced officers. They have moreover erected twenty batteries on the coast at their own expence, and raised the regiment of Cantabria. According to the laws or *Fueros de Biscaya Ley 5. tit 1.* the Biscayners are to serve his majesty at their own charge, they also furnish considerable drafts for the navy, and present the king with a free gift, in consequence of which, and their extraordinary courage and fidelity they are freed from taxes, though they pay a patronage to the king as their sovereign lord, besides other royalties and tythes; so that when every thing is considered, the nature of their country requiring the utmost spirit of industry, to cultivate, they contribute a full proportion towards the state as well as their neighbours.

In

In antient times, when the Cantabrians were taken prisoners and tortured by their enemies, they would sing under the most excruciating pains, and bid defiance to their captors as the savages still do in North America. At present they are a brave and hospitable people, famous in peace and in war, as statesmen and soldiers, never yielding to fatigue, as Silius Italicus has described them;

Cantaber ante omnes hyemisque æstusque famisque
Inviçtus.

Thus they held out 70 years against the Romans in the zenith of their power, and only submitted when Augustus came in person with his victorious legions, to whom the whole world, known at that time, had submitted, as Horace tells the emperor.

Te Cantaber non ante domabilis,
Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes

Miratur, o tutela præfens
Italiae Dominæque Romæ! Lib. 4. Od. 14.

According to Brantome, the Spaniards were the first who were armed with muskets, and if we believe that writer, they were considered as the best infantry in Europe. Muskets were first used by the English at the siege of Berwick in 1521.

L E T T E R XXV.

The following article was inserted in the Madrid gazette of the 15th of January 1779: "Many petrifications of elephants bones are continually found in the excavations made near the bridge of Toledo at Madrid. Two elephants teeth were lately dug up intire, the one about 33 inches long, and the other about half that length. Large pieces have likewise been discovered which by their size seem to have belonged to six different elephants, of whose teeth there are nine pieces and part of the jaws, as also the teeth of some unknown animal, all which are deposited in the royal cabinet of natural history at Madrid."

P A R T II.

L E T T E R III.

THE love apples mentioned in this letter, which escaped the rapacious tooth of the locust, were of the second species, as described by Miller, called by the Spaniards *Tomates*, commonly cultivated for soups, and used in many sauces, giving them a very agreeable and pleasing flavour. The *solanum lycopersicon* of Linnæus.

L E T T E R VIII.

No English built ship of more than 150 tun burthen can go up to Seville. Several English vessels go there every year to load oranges. Some go out fully loaded with English manufactures, others are chartered by the fruit companies in London, and sail in ballast, or take any goods that are ready, without waiting for a cargo. They most commonly come to an anchor at *La Puebla*, a few leagues below Seville, and the fruit is sent down to them in boats; others go no higher than the Red Cliff, and some ships load fruit at San Lucar de Barrameda, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir where there is a dangerous bar, and no ships can enter without a pilot, some ships are loaded with Seville oil for the London market, which sells from £ 30. to £ 40. sterling per tun of 236 English gallons. The island of Majorca also furnishes about 7000 pipes of oil annually.

Mr. Guthrie, in his new edition of modern geography for 1780, says, that Seville, next to Madrid, is the largest city in Spain, which is just the reverse; Seville is larger than Madrid, and this last is not a city but only a town, where the royal family principally reside.

In the cathedral of Seville there are said to be ninety painted windows that cost 1000 ducats each (about £ 125. sterling each) valuing the ducat at eleven reals vellon. The first pearls brought from America were presented to this cathedral, and serve to adorn a complete set of rich vestments.

LETTER

In the snuff manufacture about 12000 people are said to be employed at five reals vellon per day. They import tobacco from England and work it up with their own, colouring it with red earth called *almagre*, as has been already described. Their own tobacco costs them five reals vellon per pound, and is sold in snuff at 32 reals vellon, by which the king is said to clear annually about 600,000 dollars.

Great numbers of bustards frequent the banks of the river of Seville, the Spaniards call them *abutardas*. Pliny says the Spaniards called them *aves tarda*, from whence it is conjectured that the Spanish appellation was their original name, which was given them on account of their slow pace and very heavy flying, being large birds; in Scotland they call them *gusetards*.

In the spring, they catch great quantities of a fish near Seville, called *savalo*. The favil, which at that season is reckoned delicate, however the Spaniards think them a moist and cold food, as they have a proverb concerning them, *Si no te quieres casar, come savalo por san juan*; "If you do not choose to marry, eat favil at midsummer."

L E T T E R IX.

Old writers are obscure in speaking of the river Tinto. Covarrubias, in his *Tesoro*, says, it is also called river *Azeche*, signifying black earth found on its banks, which serves to make ink, and is called *Tierra de Sevilla*; Rodrigo Caro, who wrote the antiquities of Andalusia says, a great deal of *azige* grows on its banks, "*Criase en sus orillas mucho azige.*"

L E T T E R XIII.

Spanish horses have ever been admired for their beauty and agility. The horse we call a Gennet owes that denomination to the Spanish school of horsemanship, where the rider, mounted in the Moorish stile, with short stirrups and a high saddle, is said to ride *a la gineta*. The word *Ginete* is applied to the cavalier and means a horseman. Thus in the captive's tale in *Don Quixote*, "Apenas uvo dicho esto el Christiano cautivo quando el ginete se arrojó del cavallo y vino a abraçar el mozo." With these swift horses and accoutred *a la gineta*, the Spaniard encounters the bull. See the following books:

Discurfos para estar a la gineta con gracia y hermosura por Don Juan Arias de Avila. Madrid, 1590. 8vo.

Libro de exercicios de la gineta por Bernardo de Vargas Machucha. Madrid, 1600. 8vo.

Exercicios de la gineta por Don Gregorio de Tapia. Madrid, 1643.

Manejo Real por Don Manuel Alvarez Oforio y Vega Conde de Grajal. Madrid, 1733.

The great swiftness of the Spanish horses perhaps gave rise to their fabulous origin, which was humourously alluded to by Mr. Addison, in one of his papers, in the *spectator*, N^o 127, vol. 2. where speaking of the ladies dress at that time, he says, "Were they like Spanish gennets to impregnate by the wind, they could not have thought on a more proper invention."

L E T T E R X I V .

Mr. Bowles informs us, that after the most diligent observation in that singular range of hills of the *Sierra Vermeja*, he could find nothing which seemed to confirm the opinion relating to the saliant and reentrant angles of Bourget, and other modern philosophers, which the Abbate Fortis, in his late travels through Dalmatia seems further to have ingeniously refuted. "That system, says he, seems to have found more partizans than it deserved, and several of them have gained themselves no honour by adopting it. It was sufficient indeed to stay in their chambers, and to theorise at their ease on good geographical maps, concerning the truth of the proposition, *That the sides of the large vallies, as well as those of the shores of the sea correspond with one another*, and I, who have taken the trouble to examine many of them, am persuaded, that *neither the sides of the sea shores, nor those of the large vallies constantly correspond with each other.*"

Mr. Bowles assures us, in his introduction, page 13, That though England, France and Germany abound with chalk hills, he never observed the least appearance of any such in Spain, of that sort described by Cronsted, under the title of *terra calcaria, pura solida friabilis*. Sect. vi.

I could have wished to have laid before my readers a more exact account of the fish on the different coasts of Spain, but this requires a fixed residence in the sea ports; moreover all communication being at present interrupted, it has prevented

vented me not only on this occasion, but on some others, from giving more accurate information. Don Bernardo de Ulloa says, they catch a species of fish, on the coast of Galicia, like our cod, which would be as useful as that from the banks of Newfoundland, if any encouragement was given to the fishermen (a). The best scallops are caught on the coast of Galicia near Compostella, infomuch that on account of their luscious taste and other properties, they are said to be in high esteem with the pilgrims of both sexes, who resort to the shrine of Santiago at Compostella. In former times the Tunny fishery was very considerable on the coast of Andalusia, near Conil; but when Don Bernardo de Ulloa, was writing, he complains, that the fisheries that used to bring in a revenue of eighty thousand ducats to the territory of Medina Sidonia was then reduced to eight thousand. The places where they catch the fish, are called *Almadras*.

Our wine trade with Spain is so considerable, that it has induced me to enumerate the various sorts of wine which that kingdom produces :

Biscay, - - -	Chacoli, - - - - -	See page 156 of this work.
	Vino de guindas, - - -	A wine made with cherries.
	Foncarral, - - - - -	} A light red wine, and one of the best drank at Madrid, from the village of that name near Madrid.
	Valdepenas, - - - - -	
	Castile, - - -	} In La Mancha. The wine from this place praised by honest Sancho Panza, who loved his bottle.
	Ciudad Real, - - - - -	
	La Mancha, - - - - -	
	Ribadavia, - - - - -	} The light red wine common in La Mancha, and very good.
		} An agreeable white wine from the district of Rioja.

(a) Restablecimiento de las fabricas y comercio Espanol por Don Bernardo de Ulloa. Madrid, 1740. This gentleman was father to the present admiral of that name, Don Antonio, de Ulloa, of whom mention is made in page 326 of this work.

Aragon, - -	Saragoffa, - - - - -	A rich red wine, very stomachick.
	Carinena, - - - - -	Another growth with the same quality.
Navarre, -	Peralta, - - - - -	A choice strong white wine.
	Tudela, - - - - -	These are all choice wines ; there are many others of a more indifferent quality.
	Tafalla, - - - - -	
	Falces, - - - - -	
	Villa Franca, - - - - -	
	Puente de la Reyna, - - - - -	A very indifferent wine, which will not keep.
	Arandillo, - - - - -	This wine is made with bilberries. It is also called <i>Raspana</i> .
Andalusia, -	Xerez, - - - - -	Our sherry of the dry fort.
	Pagarete, - - - - -	A more choice fort of sherry wine, and very stomachick. A most excellent wine.
	San Lucar, - - - - -	Good wine, but not so delicate as the sherry, though the vineyards of each district join, owing to its not being made with so much attention as by the people of Xerez.
	Tinto de Rota, - - - - -	The wine we call Tent, from Rota, near Cadiz, the word <i>tinto</i> used for red wine, in opposition to white, as with us, the word tint implies colour.
	Montilla, - - - - -	A light white wine, in much esteem in Seville.
		Granada,

	Malaga, - - - - -	Our mountain.
	Pedro Ximenes, - - -	A richer sort of Malaga wine.
Granada, -	Malvasia, - - - - -	Malmsey, a rich wine so called, in imitation of that luscious wine from Malvasia, a city of Peloponesus, in Greece, the ancient Epidaurus, from whence this precious wine was first imported. This name is given to different growths of wine from Alicant and the Canaries, called sack in English, from the Spanish word <i>zaque</i> , a skin to put wine in.
	Marvella, - - - - -	
Valencia, -	Tinto de Alicante, - -	Sweet red wine.
	Benicarlo, - - - - -	Strong thick red wine; much of it goes to Bourdeaux, and is mixed with low priced clarets.
	Villa Nova, - - - - -	A red wine between the quality of Benicarlo and Mataro.
Catalonia, -	Sitges, - - - - -	A most excellent white wine from the place of that name.
	Garnacha, - - - - -	A sweet red wine.
	Tinto de las Montanas, -	Sweet red wine.
	Vals, - - - - -	A light sweet wine, which with age becomes dry.
	Mataro, - - - - -	A coarse red wine from the town of that name, near Barcelona, something like port. It is often sold in London.

L E T T E R XV.

The culture of Barrilla seems to be of a very old standing at Alicant; Mr. James Howel gives a particular account of it in a letter to Christopher Jones, Esq; dated from Alicant, 27th March, 1621; wherein he tells him, "I am now (thanks be to God) come to Alicant, the chief rendezvous I aimed at in Spain, for I am to send hence a commodity called barrilla, to Sir Robert Mansel, for making of crystal glasses. This barrilla is a strange kind of vegetable, and it grows no where upon the surface of the earth, in that perfection as here. The Venetians have it hence, and it is a commodity whereby this maritime town doth partly subsist, for it is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile soap. It grows thus; it is a round thick earthy shrub that bears berries like barberries, betwixt blue and green; it lies close to the ground, and when it is ripe they dig it up by the roots, and put it together in cocks, where they leave it to dry many days like hay; then they make a pit of a fathom deep in the earth, and with an instrument like one of our prongs, they take the tufts and put fire to them, and when the flame comes to the berries, they melt and dissolve into an azure liquor, and fall down into the pit till it be full; then they dam it up, and some days after they open it and find this barrilla juice turned to a blue stone, so hard that it is scarce malleable; it is sold at one hundred crowns a tun, but I had it for less. There is also a spurious sort called *gazul*, that grows here, but the glass that is made of that is not so resplendent and clear. I have been here now these three months, and most of my food hath been grapes and bread, with other roots which have made me so fat that I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such nurture this deep sanguine Alicant grape gives."

L E T T E R XVII.

From what I have said of Valencia, it may perhaps be thought a picture drawn from imagination, but to shew I am not the only writer who has founded forth the praise of that country, I shall add the account given of it by Mr. Howel, in a letter to Dr. Fr. Mansel, dated Valencia, 1st March, 1620.

"I am now in Valencia, one of the noblest cities in all Spain, situated in a large *vega*, or valley above sixty miles compass. Here are the strongest silks, the sweetest wines, the excellentest almonds, the best oils and beautifullest females of all

all Spain, for the prime curtifans in Madrid and elfewhere are had hence. The very brute animals make themfelves beds of rofemary and other fragrant flowers hereabouts ; and when one is at fea, if the wind blows from the fhore, he may fmell this foil before he comes in fight of it, many leagues off, by the ftrong odoriferous fcant it cafts. As it is the moft pleafant, fo it is alfo the temperateft clime of all Spain, and they commonly call it the fecond Italy, which made the Moors, whereof many thoufands were difterred and banifhed hence to Barbary, to think that Paradife was in that part of the heavens which hung over this city."

Amongft other gay flowers which adorn our parterres, we are indebted to Spain for the mufk rofe, or *rofa fempervirens*, thus defcribed by Linnæus :

Rofa fempervirens. Germinibus ovatis pedunculisque bifpidis caule petiolisque aculeatis.

Seed buds egg fhaped, covered with ftrong briftly hairs, as are likewise the fruitstalks. Stem and leave stalks prickly.

The plants of thefe and fome other kinds of rofes were found growing naturally in Spain, by the late ingenious Robert More, Efq; of Lindley in Staffordfhire, who fent the feeds to Mr. Miller, who raifed them in England; the flowers are fingle, white, and have a ftrong mufky odour; they appear in Auguft, and if the autumn proves favourable, will continue in fucceffion till October. Miller's gardener's dict.

The Spanifh arum, is the *arum maculatum* of Linnæus, "Wake Robin, cuckow pint, lords and ladies." It is a fmall plant, common in moft parts of Spain, particularly in Bifcay. The roots and leaves when recent, are extremely acrid. The root has been employed in medicine as a ftimulant, but when reduced to powder it lofes much of its acrimony. The French make ufe of the root dried and powdered to wafh their fkin with, it is fold at a high price, under the name of cyprus powder, and is an innocent cosmetic. When the acrimony of the roots is extracted, either by boiling or baking, they certainly will afford a mild and wholefome nourifhment. Many nations prepare the only bread they have from plants as acrimonious as this, firft diffipating the noxious qualities, by force of heat. Starch may be made from the roots. It grows in England in fhady places,
ditch

ditch banks and rough grounds. "See Dr. Withering's botanical arrangement, &c." There are eighteen varieties of this plant mentioned by Miller, five of which have mild roots, and are eaten by the inhabitants of the hot countries where they grow naturally; sometimes the leaves are boiled and supply the want of other greens, and are esteemed wholesome food, in places where the common European vegetables are with difficulty found; but these do not include the Spanish fort which Mr. Bowles conjectured might in years of scarcity serve as a succedaneum to bread.

The *Anchusa* mentioned by Mr. Bowles is the lithospermum of Linnæus, with a red root. The alkanet. In Spanish *orcaneta*. The bark of the root tinges wax and oil of a beautiful red. In the northern parts of Europe, girls paint their faces with the juice of the root upon days of festivity. We have it in England. The gromewell. "See the variety of it in Dr. Withering's botanical arrangement."

I am informed that some plants of the *Chirimoya* are now growing in England, raised from seeds brought from Peru. Fruit cannot be expected from them, but should they flower their exquisite odour will make some amends for that deficiency.

L E T T E R XVIII.

The Spanish poem entitled *Montferrate*, by Christopher de Virues, a poet of Valencia, is praised by Cervantes, in his review of Don Quixote's library, as one of the best in that language, equal to the *Araucana* of Don Alonso de Ercilla, or the *Aufriada* of Juan Rufo; to all which the Curate gives the following praises, "These three poems are the best that ever were composed in heroic verse in the Spanish language, and may vie with the most celebrated poems of Italy; let them therefore be carefully preserved as the choicest specimens of poetry that Spain is possessed of." Don Quixote, part I. chap. 6.

L E T T E R XXIII.

Gaffendi, in his life of Pyrefc, tells a laughable tale of a shepherd of Tarragona, of whom he gives the following account, "He reasoned moreover, touching the engrafting of animals after the manner of plants, upon occasion of a floc
or

er bullace tree growing out of a man's breast-bone. A shepherd of Tarragona had fallen upon a sloe tree, and a sharp point thereof having run into his breast, it took such a root in ten years time, that after many branches had been cut off, there sprung up some at last which bore both flowers and fruit. Now he (Peyresc) would never be at rest till Cardinal Barbarini procured the archbishop of that place to testify the truth of the story, and the Chevalier Dupuy not only received letters testifying the same, but also certain branches thereof which he sent unto him. Whoever shall see such things as these, says Gassendi, may safely believe them! Natural history, in those days, lay yet enveloped in fable; it is to the present age we owe so many discoveries and experiments, which have elucidated and ascertained the different parts of that useful and admirable science. If our neighbours were not enlightened in those days, we also came in for our share of their ignorance. When Sir Robert Dudley and Mr. Thomas Cavendish sailed on an expedition to the West Indies, we are told that as soon as the English went on shore in the night, observing an infinite number of moving lights in the woods, they mistook them for Spaniards coming upon them unawares, with their firelocks and match-lights; on which they fled in haste to their ships, though it turned out to be nothing else but a number of those harmless insects called lantern flies. See Hackluyt's voyages, vol. 3.

Travellers have observed, that there are no swans in Spain, and that you may go for many days together and never see a goose: if we reflect on the national abhorrence of the Spaniards to the Jews, and to their manners and customs, it may perhaps afford some new light to this singularity, and account for the want of the latter of these birds, from what Dr. Moffet says of them from Jason Pratensis, "That the Jews have so hard a flesh, so foul a skin, so loathsome a favour, and so crooked conditions, because they eat so many geese." Swans flesh was forbidden the Jews, because by them the hieroglyphical fables did describe hypocrisy; for as swans have the whitest feathers and the blackest flesh of all birds, so the heart of hypocrites is contrary to their outward appearance. This latter however, being a prejudice of an innocent nature, might have gained a more general admittance, being merely symbolical.

In a review of the most remarkable parts of the animal kingdom in Spain, we shall find that they possess the noble Andalusian horse, the large ass, the bear, the lynx, the ravenous wolf, the wild cat, the gennet, the fleet greyhound, and the

flaunch pointer; also the wild boar, whose flesh is so dainty, that Strabo says, The *Carietes* of Spain, were the best makers of sausages and wild meats in the whole world. Rabbits were so numerous, that they gave their name to the whole country. It has been hinted by Arabic writers, that even the zebra belonged originally to Spain (a). They seem to have been well known in the days of Cervantes, who frequently alluded to their swiftness. The *Cebrero* cheese has nothing to say to this animal, but takes its name from the village of *Cebrero* where it is made, in the bishopric of Avila, as a corruption of the word *Mons Ciperius*. Perhaps the fine English spaniel came originally from Spain; what shall we say of the young Spanish puppies, a food once much esteemed, if any credit is to be given to that writer, who after praising the moose deer in America adds, "Their flesh is an admirable dish beyond that of an ass's foal, so highly esteemed by the Romans, or of young Spanish puppies, so much cried up in our days in England and France (b)."

With respect to birds we shall find the golden eagle, the vulture, the stork, the flamenco, the bee eater, the hoopoe, the bustard, the beautiful partridge, the becafigo, the solitary sparrow, and others of less note. As for insects the silk worm affords them immense revenues, the bee yields excellent honey; the insect from whence they get the kermes has been treated of, and the cantharides, or Spanish flies, are well known in our shops. Moschettoes and flies, it is true, are very troublesome in the day-time, particularly in the southern provinces; but to make amends, the nights are reviving, the stars shine with infinite brightness over your head, while numberless glow worms glisten under your feet. If you walk out in the evening the fields appear enamelled with a variety of flowers, and at every step the green lizard escapes from your sight, as Virgil has said,

Nunc virides etiam occultant spineta lacertos.

(a) See Casiri's *bibliotheca arabica Hispan. Escorialensis*. 2 vols. folio, printed at his Catholic Majesty's expence.

(b) *New England's rareties discovered in birds, beasts, fishes, serpents and plants*, by John Josseline, London, 1672. Dr. Moffet likewise says, As for the flesh of young puppies, commended by Hippocrates and afterwards by Galen, however in the isles of Corsica and Malta they are still esteemed as good meat, yet Cardan considers them, in his history, as bad meats, which neither use nor reason hath confirmed.

E.

Elder - - - Feb. common
 Elder, dwarf - - Dec. -----
 Endive - - - - - garden
 Eye bright - - - March front

F.

Fennel - - - Dec. common
 ----- flower - - - gardens
 ----- hogs - - - common
 ----- giant - - - -----
 Feverfew - - - -----
 Fig tree - - - Feb. -----
 --- water - - - -----
 --- wort, common -----
 Fetch - - - Dec. -----
 Flagweet - - - July -----
 Flax toad - - - Dec. -----
 Flax, mountain - - - -----
 Flower de luce - - - garden
 Foolstones - - - March, front
 French lavender - - - -----
 Fumetory -----

G.

Garlick - - - Dec. front
 Garvanzas - - - garden
 Gentian - - - front
 Gilliflower, stock - - - garden
 Gladwyn - - - March, front
 Goats rue - - - Dec. common
 Ground pine - - - -----
 Groundsel - - - -----
 Gum Arabic - - - -----

H.

Hare's foot - - - Dec. common
 Hart's tongue - - - -----
 Hartswort - - - -----
 Hartsthorn - - - -----
 Hedge mustard - - - front
 Hellebore, black - - - common
 ----- white - - - -----
 Helmet flower - - - back
 Henbane - - - common
 Herb Robert - - - front
 Holly, sea - - - -----
 Holly oak - - - garden
 Honeyfuckle - - - common
 Horehound - - - back
 Horfe-tail - - - -----
 -----tongue - - - front
 Horehound, ftinking - - - common
 Hound's tongue - - - -----
 Houfeleek, great - - - -----
 ----- small - - - -----

I.

Jacinth - - - Dec. garden
 Indian corn - - -
 Jejube tree
 Jerufalem cowslips July front
 Jew's ears - - - Dec. common
 St. John's wort - - - front
 St. James's - - - -----
 Jointed grafs - - - -----
 Ivy

K.

Kidney wort - - - Dec. common
 King's fpear - - - -----

King's broom

King's broom - front	Masterwort - - Dec. front
Knot grafs - - Dec. common	Maftick - - - - -
----- L. -----	Maudlin, sweet - - - - -
Lady's bed, yellow Dec. front	Mary weed - - - - - common
----- mantle - - May common	Melon, musk - - - - - garden
----- smock - - - - -	Melon, water - - - - -
Larkspur - - - Dec. - - - - -	Mill mountain - Dec. common
----- spike - - - - -	Mint, cat - - - - -
----- cotton - - - - -	- - - spear - - - - -
Laurel, fpurge - - - - -	- - - water - - - - -
----- Alexandrian - - - - -	- - - horfe - - - - -
Leek - - - - -	- - - pepper - - - - -
Lentils, garden	Myrtle - - - - - garden
Lemon tree - - July - - - - -	- - - wild - - - - - back of the hil
Lettuce - - - Dec. - - - - -	Moonwort - - - - - common
Lime tree - - - - - back	Mofs tree, all the year, - - - - -
Locuft tree - - - - - common	- - - fea - - - Dec. - - - - -
Loofe ftripe, yellow May back	- - - ground - - - - -
Lovage - - - Dec. front	- - - of a dead man's
Limewort - - - - -	fcull - - - - -
----- spotted - - - - -	Mother of thyme - - - front
Lupine - - - - - garden	Motherwort - - - - - common
----- M. -----	Moufe ear - - - - -
Maidenhair tree - Dec. front	Mugwort - - - - -
----- Englifh - - - - - common	Mulberry tree - Feb. garden
Mallow, common - - - - -	Mustard - - - Dec. common
----- marfh - - - - -	Mufhroom - fouthward and meadow
----- vervain - - - - -	----- wild - - - - - garden
----- musk - - - - -	N:
----- garden - - - front	Navelwort - - - Dec. front
Mandrake - - - - -	Nettle - - - - -
Marjoram, fweet - - - garden	----- dead - - - - -
----- wild - Jan. common	Nettle dead ftinking Dec. front
Marygold - - - Dec. garden	Nightshade - - - - -
----- King's broom	Nightshade

GIBRALTAR PLANTS.

Nightshade deadly ————

Nightshade woody Dec. ————

O.

Olive tree - - July front

Onion - - - Dec. ————

Opium - - - ————

Orange tree - - July ————

Ox-eye - - - ————

P.

Palm tree - - July front

Parsley - - - Dec. ————

Piaft - - - ———— back

Parsnep - - - ———— garden

Parsnep wild - - ———— back

Peach tree - - July front

Pease - - - Feb. garden

Pellitory of the wall of Spain, common

Pennyroyal - - Dec. front

Pepperwort - - ————

Pimento - - - ————

Pilewort - - - ———— common

Pine ground - - ———— back

Ploughman's Spikenard Dec. front

Poley mountain Dec. common

Polypodium - - ————

Pomegranate - July front

Pomegranate poppey Dec. common

——— wild Dec. common

——— white ————

Primrose - - - ————

Purslain - - - ———— garden

Q.

Quincetree - July front

R.

Raddish - - - Dec. front

Ragwort - - - ———— common

Rocket - - - ———— garden

Rose red - - - ————

Rose white - - - ————

Rose damask - - - ————

Rue wild - - - ———— common

Rue goats - - - ————

Rupture wort ————

S.

Saffron - - - Dec. garden

Saffron bastard ————

Sage of virtue ————

Sage - - - ————

Sage-wood - - - ————

Samphire - - - ————

Sabin - - - ————

Savory - - - ———— garden

Sanders - - - ———— front

Sea greenhouse leek Feb. ————

Shepherd's purse Dec. common

Sloe tree - - - ————

Snake weed - - - ————

Solomon's seal - - ———— garden

Sopewort - - - ———— front

Sorrel - - - ———— common

Sorrel wood - - - ————

Southern wood - - ———— garden

Sow thistle - - - ———— common

Spignell - - - ————

Spinage - - - ————

Spikenard - - - ———— front

Spurge - - - ———— common

Starwort - - - ————

Sarthistle	- - -	Feb. - - - -	Trefoil	- - - -	Dec. all over
Swallow-wort	- - -	-----	Turnep	- - - -	----- front

T.

Tanfey	- - - -	Dec. common
Tares	- - - -	-----
Thistle blessed	- - - -	Feb. - - - -
Thyme mother of	- - - -	-----
Thyme	- - - -	-----
Toad flax	- - - -	-----
Tobacco	- - -	Dec. - - - -
Tomates	- - -	----- garden
Tormentil	- - -	----- front
Thorn	- - -	-----

V.

Vine	- - - -	Feb. common
Violet	- - - -	Dec. garden
Viper grafs	- - - -	----- common
Vervain	- - - -	----- front

W.

Wall flower	- - -	Dec. garden
Woodbine	- - -	----- common
Woodroof	- - -	Apr. - - - -
Wormwood roman	- - -	----- front

They have extraordinary mallow trees, (the seeds of which they had from Spain) about 2 years old, and are now (1778) 14 feet high. They are always green, and flower in April, May and June, supposed to be unknown in England.

Just as I am closing this work, I find the following article inserted in the foreign newspapers, dated Oviedo, April 12, 1780: The Count de Torena and Father Ignatius Buenaza have been employed upwards of a year, by orders of the council of Castile, in examining several mines of ocre and various coloured alum. They have since discovered an exceeding fine quarry of alabafter, abounding with the most beautiful stones, held by the connoisseurs to be equal in whiteness to those of Mount Taurus. Ours are however larger and more proper for columns and statues. They have also examined a mine of jet, the stones of which much resemble those of Calcite. Great quantities of pit coal are found in the neighbourhood of Coboalles. In the district of Cangas they have discovered a mine of stones resembling agate and alabafter; and in the hamlet of Carrofin they found a crystal which has the brilliancy of a diamond. These expert naturalists have sent specimens of all these stones and minerals to the council.

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N. B. As the list of plants growing in the environs of Trillo, with the Linnæan names of them, may be found at page 97, they are not inserted here.

E R R A T A.

- Page 11. In Note line 5, as also a fine black varnish, *read*, also for a fine black varnish.
104. Line 1, Quercuo Ilex, *read*, quercus ilex.
107. In Note line 21, for christoval velcz, *read*, christoval velez.
131. Note (c) line 5, a tenacious taste, *read*, tenacious paste.
157. Line 2, for Orunda, *read*, Orduna.
264. Line 8, nay, even upon, dele *even*, *read*, feed upon.
407. Line 7, for hotter that either, *read*, hotter than either.

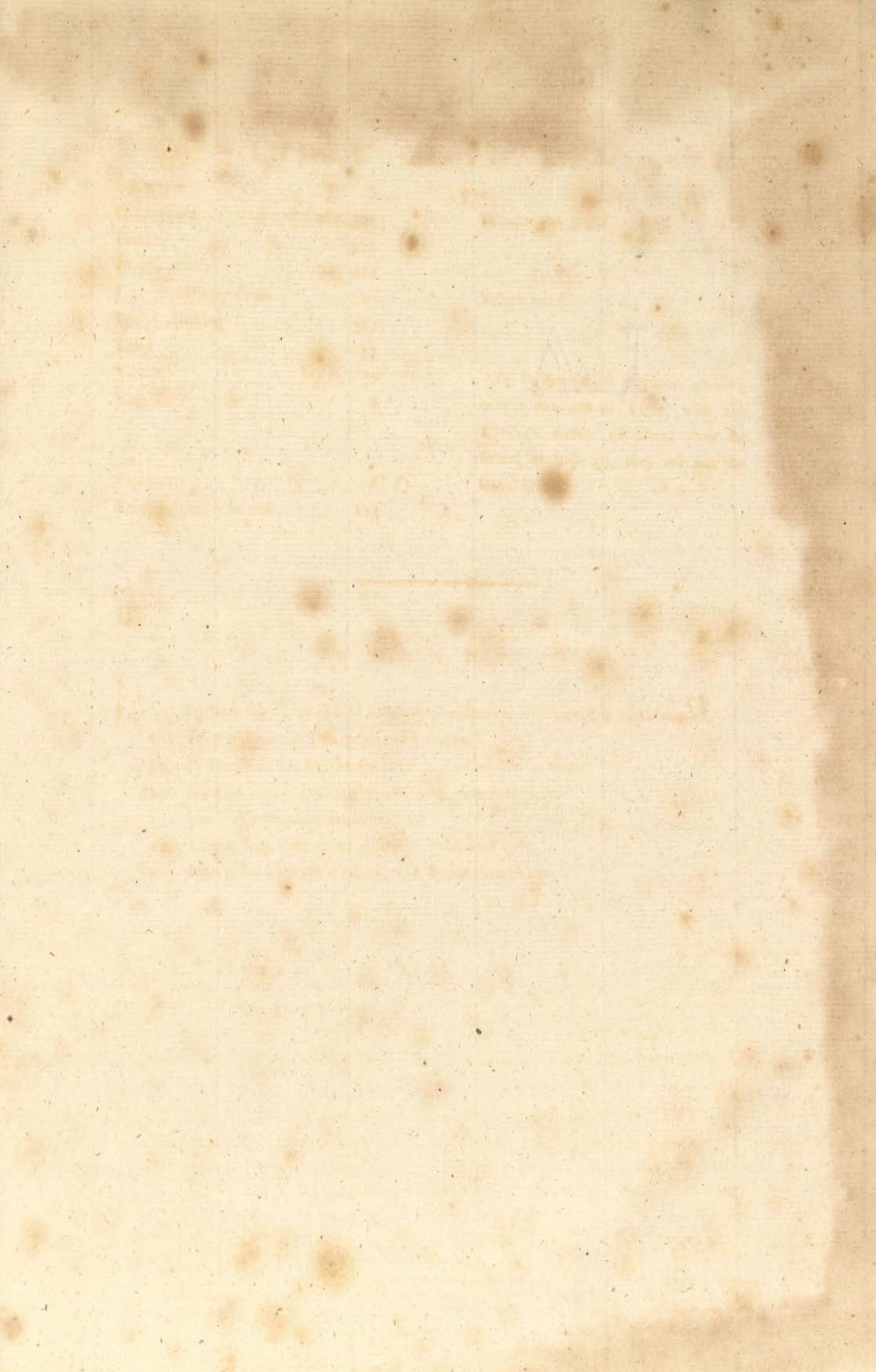
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<p>117 Wormwood, green</p> <p>143 Yellow weed</p>	<p>8</p> <p>234</p> <p>239</p> <p>419</p> <p>280</p> <p>287</p> <p>37</p> <p>30</p> <p>8</p> <p>8</p> <p>143</p>	<p>Thorn tree</p> <p>Thorn apple</p> <p>Tomato</p> <p>Thistle villosa</p> <p>Tachisma ellipticum</p> <p>Tachisma, linking</p> <p>Tulip</p> <p>Tom</p> <p>Tuber</p> <p>Viperina</p> <p>Viperina, partly leaved</p>
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In the list of plants growing in the environs of Tullis, with the Latin names of them, may be found at page 97, they are not in-
 fered here.

ERRATA

Page 11. In Note line 5, at the end of the black variety, read, also for a fine black variety.
 104. Line 1, Quercus llex, read, quercus llex.
 107. In Note line 21, for chathoval vider, read, chathoval vider.
 151. Note (b) line 2, a tancious taha, read, tancious taha.
 157. Line 2, for Ombra, read, Ombra.
 264. Line 3, ray, even upon: dble eye, read, fed upon.
 407. Line 7, for hotter that either, read, hotter than either.



Collected Paper
6 plates (2 plates)
1 figure at end
25/10/78
Blum

20