

II. *A Discourse tending to shew the Situation of the ancient Carteia, and some other Roman Towns near it.* By John Conduitt Esq; Fellow of the Royal Society.

A Bout four *English* Miles *N.W.* from *Gibraltar*, at the end of the Bay, there are considerable Ruins. The place is called at present *Rocadillo*, and consists of a few Huts, and a Modern Square Tower, which appears to have been raised on the Foundation of a much greater Pile. The Walls of the old City are very easy to be traced. They seem to have been about two *English* Miles in Circumference, and were built upon the Brow of a rising Ground. The space within is covered with Ruins, among which are a great many pieces of very fine Marble well wrought; and innumerable fragments of Vessels of that kind of red Earthen Ware, which *Ambrosio Morales* in the first Chapter of his *Discurso de las antiguedades de las ciudades de Espanna*, lays down for a certain mark of a *Roman* City, and takes to have been a Composition of the Clay of *Saguntum*, often mentioned among the *Romans*.

Ficta Saguntino pocula malo luto. Mar. Lib. VIII. Ep. 6.

Sume Saguntino pocula ficta luto. Lib. XIV. Ep. 108.

There are remains of a rude Semicircular Building, raised on Arches, which descends gradually into an Area, and seems to have been a kind of Theatre. I brought away with me a Marble Pedestal of a Statue, dug up near to the Square Tower. The Marks where

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the Feet and the extremities of the Drapery were fastened to it, are still to be seen, and the following Letters finely cut VARIA MARCE. It was given me by the owner of the Ground, who said he had read upon it formerly three other Letters LLA since broken off. There are other Inscriptions, but so Defaced and ill Cut, that they do not deserve a particular mention. I have a considerable number of Medals, that were found among these Ruins; most of them have a *Caput turritum* with CARTEIA in very legible Characters. The Reverse is generally a *Fish*, a *Neptune*, or a *Rudder*. Towards the *West* there is an easy Descent to the River *Guadarranque*, which takes its Source at *Castellar*, about four Leagues in the Country, and is very deep at *Rocadillo*. There is a Bar where the River falls into the Bay; but it does not hinder the entrance of Vessels of 15 Tun, to load Charcoal and other necessaries, that are Shipt off from thence for *Centa*. Along the side of the River there is still a great deal of Stone Work and visible remains of an Ancient Key. At a small distance to the East, upon an Eminence there are considerable ruins of a Square Castle, which appears to have been an ancient Building of very great strength. The Country People now call it *Castillon*, but the *Corrigidor* of that District told me he remember'd it called *Torre Cartagena*. The Situation agrees exactly with the Tower of that Name, mentioned in the 274th and 316th Chapters of the Chronicle of *Alphonso XI* of *Castile*, A Book of great Authority among the *Spaniards*, who are generally of Opinion that it was formed upon the Memoirs of *Fernando Nunnez de Valladolid* a favourite and Minister of that King, tho' it goes under the name of another Person.

All the *Spaniards* who live about the Ruins I have been describing, say they are the remains of a City of the *Gentiles* called *Cartago*. The corruption of *Carteia* into a name so much more talked of, might easily happen in an Oral Tradition of so many Years; and I cannot help thinking that, where other Circumstances concur, an account deliver'd down from Father to Son is an evidence not to be slighted, in matters of so much obscurity.

Frequent mention is made of *Carteia* by the Ancient Geographers and Historians. I build so much on two Passages of *Livy*, that I am obliged to insert them at length. The first is Lib. XXVIII. C. 30. (*Livy* does not mention from what Port *Lælius* sailed for *Carteia*, but by what goes before, it seems to have been from *Cartagena*, at that time *Scipio's* Head Quarters) *Lælius interim, freto in Oceanum evectus, ad Carteiam classe accessit. (Urbs ea in orâ Oceani sita est, ubi primum è faucibus angustis panditur mare). Gades sine certamine prodicione recipiendi (ultrò, qui eam rem pellicerentur, in castra Romana pervenientibus) spes sicut antea dictum est, fuerat. Sed patefacta immatura proditio est, comprehensosque omnes Mago Adherbali Prætori Carthaginem devehendos tradit. Adherbal, Conjuratis in quinqueremem impositis, præmissaque eâ, quia tardior quam triremis erat, ipse cum octo triremibus modico intervallo sequitur. Jam fretum intrabat quinqueremis, cum Lælius & ipse in quinqueremi, è portu Carteiæ, sequentibus septem triremibus, evectus, in Adherbalem ac triremes invehitur; quinqueremem satis credens deprehensam rapido in freto, in adversum estum reciprocari non posse. Pœnus, in re subitâ parumper incertus, trepidavit utrum quinqueremem sequeretur, an in hostes rostra converteret. Ipsa cunctatio facultatem detrectanda pugna ademit: jam enim sub ictu teli erant, & undique instabant hostes. Æstus quoque arbitrium moderan-*

di naves ademerat; neque erat navali pugna similis, quippe ubi nihil voluntarium, nihil artis aut consilii esset. Una natura freti aestusque totius certaminis potens, suis, alienis navibus, nequicquam remigio in contrarium tendentes invehabat; ut fugientem videres retro vortice intortam victricibus illatam, & sequentem, si in contrarium tractum incidisset maris, fugientis modo sese avertentem. Jam in ipsâ pugnâ hæc, cum infesto rostro peteret hostium navem, obliqua ipsa ictum alterius rostri accipiebat: illa, cum transversa objiceretur hosti, repente intorta in proram circumgebatur.

The other Passage is Lib. XLIII. C. 3. *Et alia novi generis hominum legatio ex Hispaniâ venit: Ex militibus Romanis & ex Hispanis mulieribus, cum quibus connubium non esset, natos se memorantes, supra quatuor millia hominum, orabant ut sibi oppidum in quo habitarent daretur. Senatus decrevit, uti nomina sua apud L. Canuleium profiterentur, eorumque siquos manumississet, eos Carteiam ad Oceanum deduci placere. Qui Carteiensium domi mansere vellent, potestatem fore uti numero colonorum essent, agro assignato. Latinam eam coloniam fuisse, Libertinorumque appellari.*

The best Spanish Authors, and Ortelius and Cellarius trusting to them, take this *Carteia* of *Livy* to be different from that which was the next to *Calpe*, and place it generally about *Conil*. *Rodrigo Caro* in his *Convento Juridico de Sevilla* C. 24. applies the *Carteia* in the XLIII Book of *Livy* to *Rosadillo*, and in Cap. 74. to *Cartaia* near *Lepe*. It is surprizing he takes no notice of the Passage in the XXVIII Book. For the particular mention of *ad Oceanum*, and *Urbs ea in ora Oceani sita est*, implies they both relate to the same place: perhaps it was because he could not reconcile it with his *Cartaia* near *Lepe*. *Cellarius* makes *Bejppo* this *Carteia* of *Livy*. L. 2. c. 1, *Bejppo, quæ videtur Carteia Livii esse, extra fretum*

fretum & columnas posita. Aliam pro Livio Carteiam non invento; tho' in all the ancient Geographers *Besippo* is mentioned by it self as a distant Town. I am so far from seeing any necessity of erecting a new *Carteia* in the Ocean for these Passages in *Livy*, that I take that in Lib. XXVIII. to be rather a proof that the City there mentioned, stood at *Rocadillo*. It certainly agrees much better with that Situation, than with *Conil* or *Carteia* near *Lepo*. It is not to be reconciled with the latter, because that lies *North West* of *Cadiz*, from whence *Adherbal* set out for *Carthage*, and is a good way up the Country, on the side of a River, and not *in ora Oceani*. Neither can *Conil* be said properly to be Situated *Ubi primum è faucibus angustis panditur mare*; for the Sea widens considerably before it reaches the Capes *Spartel* and *Trafalgar*, and becomes an Ocean where that Town stands. It is observable that *Mela* applies words of the same import with those of *Livy* to the Sea between *Calpe* and *Abila*. *Barbesul*; *Aperit deinde angustissimum pelagus*. There is no Harbour at *Conil*, or any other place between Cape *Trafalgar* and *Cadiz*. If the *Carthaginian Quinqueremis* had only been going into (*intrabat*) the Mouth of the Streights between Capes *Spartel* and *Trafalgar*, *Laelius* could not have believed it *satis deprehensam rapido in freto, in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse*, for there is no such strong Current there; and the action between him and *Adherbal's Triremes*, which were at some distance behind the *Quinqueremis*, must have happened *Westward* of those Capes; which is inconsistent with the description *Livy* gives of it; because in that part of the Ocean there are none of those Eddies, that appear to have had so particular an effect on both the Fleets, during the Engagement, and are peculiar to the Middle of the Gut.

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This general mistake seems to have been occasioned by giving too easily into the opinion, that *Livy* understood by the *Fretum* all the Sea between the Capes *Spartel* and *Trafalgar*, and the Rock of *Gibraltar* and *Apes-Hill*; when it is more probable that he termed strictly so only the narrowest Part, which was generally reckoned to be between the two latter : *Mela. Proxima Africa & Europæ littora montes efficiunt Caipe & Abila. Pliny* takes *Meſſaria* to be nearest to *Africk*, and therefore places there the *Fretum ex Atlantico mari Lib. 3.* which is an argument his *Fretum* was not the same with our *Stteights*, and that he carried the Atlantick Ocean much farther *East* than the Capes *Spartel* and *Trafalgar*.

Other Authors seem to make the Pillars of *Hercules* the Boundary of the Mediterranean and the Ocean. *Marcianus Heracleotes.* Ἐνταῦθα πέρας ἔχει τῆς Βαυκτικῆς Ἰσπανίας τὸ μέγθ· τὸ παρῆγον πᾶρ ἐκείτης τὰς θαλάσσης τὰς περὶ τὸν Ἡράκλειον πορθύμον πυργανῆας, τὴν περὶ ἡμᾶς ἔστι τὴν ἔξω, τῆτ ἔστι τὸν Ωκεανόν. *Hic finem habet Hispania Batica pars contingens utraque maria quæ circa fretum Herculeum, tam mare nostrum quam mare exterius, h. e. Oceanum.* Τῆς μὲν Βαυκτικῆς τὸ πλεῖστον περὶ τῆς περὶ ἡμᾶς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, ἢ Ἡρακλείων ἐντὸς ἐπὶ τῶν, μέρος δὲ πᾶσι τὸν δυτικόν Ωκεανόν *Batica quidem pars maxima pratenditur nostro mari, Hercules intra columnas, pars vero quadam occidentali Oceano.*

Polybius L. III. Καλεῖται δὲ τὸ μὲν πᾶσι τὴν περὶ ἡμᾶς παρῆγον ἕως Ἡρακλείων ἐπὶ τῶν, Ἰβηρία τὸ δὲ πᾶσι τὴν ἔξω ἔστι μεγάλην περὶ τοὺς ἡμᾶς κειμένην κειμένη μὲν ὀνομασίαν ἔχει, διὰ τὸ περὶ τῶν καποπτεύεσθαι *Quæ porrigitur secundum mare nostrum portio ad columnas usque Herculis Iberia nominatur; quæ secundum mare externum quod ἔστι magnum appellatur, communem appellationem nondum invenit, quia non diu est cum fuit explorata.*

Appian

Appian L. II. Ἐμφυλ. ὡς ἄτε πὰς σήλας πὰς Ἡρακλέους τὸν ὠκεανὸν ἐπέεον. *Trajecto ad Columnas Herculis Oceano.*

Florus Lib. IV. C. 2 In ipso ostio Oceani Varus Didiusque legati conflixere; sed acrius fuit cum ipso mari, quam inter se navibus bellum: Siquidem velut furorem civium castigaret Oceanus, utramque classem naufragio cecidit. Quinam ille horror, cum eodem tempore fluctus, procellæ, viri, naves, armamenta confligerent? Adde si quis ipse formidinem, vergentia in unum hinc Hispaniæ inde Mauritanicæ littora; Mare & intestinum & externum, imminentesque Herculis speculas; cum omnia undique simul pralio & tempestate sevirerent. Here the Pillars of Hercules are made the very Mouth of the Ocean. If you understand the *Fretum* of *Livy* in this Sense, and reckon it to signify only the Sea between *Calpe* and *Abila*, and the Ocean to begin from thence *Westward*, the Passage in the 28th Book is an accurate description of *Rocadillo*. *Lælius* interim freto in Oceanum evectus ad *Carteiam* classe accessit. *Urbs* ea in orâ Oceani sita est, ubi primum è faucibus angustis panditur mare. And allowing *Lælius* to set out against *Adherbal* from thence, every circumstance mentioned by *Livy* is so easy to be accounted for, that it is needless to make Application. A Passage in *Livio Cassio* Lib. XLIII, induces me to believe the Vessels anchored in the *Guadarranque*, and that that River, and not the Bay, was properly *Portus Carteiæ* "Ουαρθη. δὲ ὑπὸ τῷ Διδίῳ ὡς Κρατικὴν ἐναυκρατίῃδι ἐ ἔργῳ μὴ πορθηταφύγων ἐς τὴν γῆν, ἀγκυρας ἐς τὸ σουρ ἐ λιμένῳ ἄλλας πορὲς ἄλλας πορθηεβεβλήκει ἐ ὡς αὐτὰς οἱ πορῶται τῶ διωχίτων σφὰς ὡσπερ ὡς ἔργῳ ἐπτήκεισαν, πὰν ἂν τὸ ναυκὴν ἀπλωλέκει. *Varus* vero à *Didio* apud *Orantionem* navalī pralio superatus in terram evasit, coniecissetque in introitum portus anchoris, ita ut una ab aliâ teneretur, cum ad ess, tanquam ad septum quoddam, prima insequentium

naves offendissent, periculum totius classis amittenda declinavit. This cannot be understood of the Bay, because that is three Leagues over at the narrowest part, and much too deep for a work of such a Nature, which might easily have been effected upon the Bar of the River *Guadarranque*.

There is no room to doubt of the emendation *Juis Nunnes*, in his *Hispanica*, has made here of *Καρμία* for *Κεαντία*; for no ancient Author mentions any other Town or Harbour thereabouts of a name like that; and *Carteia* was the place which held out the longest for the younger *Pompey*, and where he kept his Fleets.

Florus in the Passage I have already quoted, relating the same Action between *Didius* and *Varus*, represents in very lively Colours, the very Scene near *Rocadillo*. *Adde situs ipse formidinem, vergentia in unum hinc Hispaniæ inde Mauritaniam littora; mare intestinum & externum, imminentesque Herculis speculas &c.*

Hirtius, in the latter part of his Book *de bello Hispanico*, says *Cn Pompeius ad navale præsidium parte alterâ contendit Carteiam, quod Oppidum abest à Corduba millia passuum CLXX.* which distance, as well as the circumstance of *navale præsidium*, agrees with the Situation of *Rocadillo*. The ancient Geographers place *Carteia* next to *Calpe* Westward. *Pomponius Mela*, after having given us a perfect Picture of *Calpe*, and described those lasting Marks, in which so many Centuries have made no alteration, says—*Sinus ultra est, in eoque Carteia.* *Strabo* L. III. *Ἐνταυῦθα δὴ ὄρεσσι ἐστὶ τῆς Ἰβήρων ἡ Καλπή, &c. ἢ πρὸς αὐτὸ Καλπή πόλις ἐν πενταεξήκοντα σταδίοις, ἀξιόλογος ἔστι παλαιὰ, ναυσταθμός ποτε ᾗνομίνη τῆς Ἰβήρων.* *Ἐπιτομὴ δὲ τῆς Ἡρακλείας κλίμα λέγουσιν αὐτὴν, ὡς ἐστὶ ἐν Τυργουθῆσι. ὅς φησι ἔστι Ἡρακλείαν ὀνομάζουσα τὸ παλαιὸν, δέκινυδωὶ τε μέγαν πείβωλον ἔστι νεωτικῆς. Ibi mons Hispanorum est Calpe, &c. ἐξ ad XL inde Stadia Urbs Calpe vetust.*

vetusta & memorabilis, olim Statio navibus Hispanorum. Hanc ab Hercule quidam conditam aiunt, inter quos est Timosthenes, qui eam antiquitus Heracleam fuisse appellatam refert, ostendique adhuc magnum murorum circuitum & Navalia. Casaubon, in his Notes on this Passage is of Opinion it should be Καρμία πόλις. Legendum censeo Καρμία πόλις, nam eam urbem hic intelligi res ipsa docet; & ex eo colligi potest, quod toties eam infra nominans nihil tamen de ejus situ alibi dixisse reperitur. At Calpen Urbem nemini Veterum ne nominatam quidem reperio.

Marcianus Heracleotes makes Carteia 50 Stadia from Calpe. Either of these Distances agrees with Rocadillo, according to the part of the Rock from which they reckon; for it is above six Miles from Europa Point to Rocadillo.

Bochart in his Geographia Sacra Lib. I. Cap. 34. strengthens Casaubons Opinion. Nec frustra Heraclea Carteia fuisse vetus nomen, tanquam ab Hercule conditore. Herculem enim suum Phœnices Μέλκαρδον appellabant. Philo Biblius ex Sanchoniathone apud Eusebium L. I. Præparat. τῷδε Δημαρῶντι γίνεται Μέλκαρθος ὁ καὶ Ἑρακλῆς. Ex Demarunte autem natus est Melcarthus qui ἑστὶν Ἑρακλῆς. Μέλκαρδος autem est מלך קרחה Melech Kartha. Rex Urbis, i. e. Tyri. Idem Græcis Melicertes sive Palæmon Maris Deus, quem Cadmi nepotem esse fingunt. Hinc Helychius rursus Μάλικα τὸν Ἑρακλέα Ἀμαθῦσιος. Omnino igitur ex Melcartho, vel מלך קרחה Melech Kartha. Urbs quam ad Calpen condidit Hercules Phœnicus, primo Melcartheia vocata est, Melech Karthia, quasi Ἑρακλέαν dixeris; deinde per Apheresein Cartheia vel Carteia. Apud Hebræos frequens est hæc Apheresis in nominibus locorum compositis. Tale Sittim pro Abel-Sittim, Salem pro Jerusalem, &c.

I have some Medals that were dug up at Rocadillo, with the Head and Club of Hercules upon them;

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which seem in some measure, to support that great Man's Assertion. Upon the Reverse are Tunny Fishes, which according to *Strabo* and *Pliny* abounded formerly near *Carteia*, and are still taken in great quantities near the Shoar of the East Sea, at a small distance from *Rocadillo*.

Bernardo Aldrete an Author of such Weight, that *Bochart* does not disdain to copy him on several occasions, in the second Book and second Chapter of his *Antiguedades de Espanna*, accounts for the Addition of *eia* to *Cartba*; which in the *Syriack* and *Chaldean* signifies *Pulcher*, *Formosus*, and was affixed to the Name of this City to distinguish it from the *Cartba* in *Syria*, mentioned in the 21st Chapter and 34th Verse of *Josbuc*.

By all accounts, the *Phœnicians* founded most of the Cities on this Coast, and probably *Carteia* was one of their earliest Settlements; for it lies very near *Africk*, in a most inviting Situation, having on one side a Bay, and on the other a River, which waters a rich Country. Its height gave it strength and a very beautiful Prospect; circumstances which seem to justify *Aldretes* interpretation of the latter part of it's name.

In the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, it is *Calpe - Carteam*, not *tanquam duæ urbes diversa*, as *Casaubon* intimates in his Notes on the third Book of *Strabo*, for then it would be *Calpen Carteam*; nor, according to *Surita's* Comment on that part of the Itinerary, *ut significet non rectâ iter ex Suel Carteam deduci, sed paululum ad Calpen deflecti*; because *Calpe* stands at the end of a narrow neck of Land, which projects to the Southward a great way from the rest of the Continent; and consequently is quite out of the Road from *Suel* to any other place Westward of it; probably *Calpe - Carteia* is for *Carteia ad Calpen*, to distinguish it from the other *Carteia* in *Celiberia*, mentioned in the 21st Book and

5th Chapter of *Livy*: for, as *Caro* observes, there is no necessity for the alteration *Sigonius* has made in that passage of *Althæa* for *Carteia*, from the Text of *Polybius*; because *Livy* never mentions the other *Carteia* without adding *ad Oceanum*, *Urbs ea in ora Oceani sita est*; which distinction were needless, had there been only one City of that Name. *Strabo* in his third Book mentions a City called *Καρταλιας*, and places it near *Saguntum*, which is agreable to the Situation given this *Carteia* by *Livy*.

I am very much surprized that *Mariana*, and several others, should take the present *Gibraltar* to have been the ancient *Heraclæa*; when neither *Pliny*, who resided so long in those Parts, *Mela* who was born there, nor any ancient Geographer or Historian that I have met with, makes the least mention of such a City thereabouts, except *Strabo*; and he places it 40 Stadia from *Calpe*, at the Foot of which *Gibraltar* is situated. The *Spanish* Historians give good ground to believe there was no Town upon that Mountain till the *Moors* invaded *Spain* under *Tariff*, who gave it the name it has retained ever since. I shall not enter into the detail of the reasons of those Authors who place *Carteia* at *Tarifa* or *Algezira*: the true one seems to have been their not knowing any other place which agreed better with the old accounts of *Carteia*, or where the ruins of a City, which made so great a Figure, could be buried; the common practice of Authors who describe places they have not seen. This appears to have been the case of most of those, especially *Mariana*; who, had he been in these Parts, would not have been guilty of the oversight he has committed Lib. XVI. C. 9. where he places two Bays in the *Streights*, one at *Gibraltar*, and the other at *Tarifa*; which error he was probably led into (as it often happens) by another.

For, giving into the Opinion that *Tarifa* was the ancient *Carteia*, and finding that City placed in a Bay by *Mela*, he concluded there must be one at *Tarifa*, which is an open Road, and so much exposed, that in the least bad Weather, the smallest Vessels must be haul'd ashore. Which Circumstance alone is a sufficient proof of its not being *Carteia*, by all accounts, a famous Harbour.

Tho' there are very great Ruins at *Algezeira*, they are not such as give any room to believe they are the remains of a *Roman* City. For neither pieces of Marble, nor Inscriptions are found there, nor any *Roman* Coins. The Circumstance of *Varus* his shutting up the Mouth of the Harbour of *Carteia*, and the distance of 40 or 50 *Stadia* from *Calpe*, are not applicable, either to *Tarifa* or *Algezeira*; and if one of those Towns was *Carteia*, to what City belong those Ruins I have been describing? since all the ancient Geographers make *Carteia* not only the nearest Town to *Calpe*, but the only one in that Bay. There is better ground to believe *Tarifa* stands on the Ruins of an other Town, as I shall endeavour to shew presently.

But before I proceed to a Description of the Coast, it may not be improper to mention some Ruins I saw at *Ximena*; an inland Town, about five Leagues North from *Gibraltar*, situated on a Rocky Hill, at the bottom of which to the Eastward is a very plentiful Country, washed by the *Josgarganta*, a small Branch of the River *Guadiaro*. On the top of the Hill is the old Town, which by the Arches and Vaults, appears to have been built by the *Moors*. On the right-hand Corner of the second Gate of it, there is a course Stone with Mouldings on the Edges, which has the following Inscription.

(915)

L. HERENNIO HE
RENNIANO
L. CORNELIVS HEREN
NIVS RVSTICVS
NEPOS EX TESTA
MENTO POSVIT
NONIS MARTIIS
SEX. QVINTILIO CON
DIANO SEX. QVIN
TILIO MAXIMO COSS.

Rodrigo Caro in his *Convento Juridica de Sevilla* C. 13 says he saw the beginning of this Inscription in *Bejer de la miel*; but when I was in that Town, I was informed by a very intelligent Person, that there is no Roman Inscription in any part of it. The Author of *Cadix el Emporio del Orbe*, when he inserts this inscription, makes it SEXOVINTILIO CONDIMIO; But the Dash of the Q is very plain, and the other word seems rather CONDIANO. The *Latin Fasti* in A. U. C. 903. place Consuls

SEX. QVINTILIUS GORDIANVS
SEX. QVINTILIUS MAXIMVS.

But the very learned Dr. *Bentley* has observed to me that the *Greek Fasti* and *Dio* call him Κορδιανός, which reading is confirmed by this Inscription.

I have brought with me from this Town a piece of Marble with the following Words upon it.

AVCTINVS CLEMEN
TIS SIBI
ET SVIS BRITTÆ
MATER AN LX
H.S.E. SIT T.T. LEVIS.

I saw

I saw another on the Wall of the great Church which seems to have been the Base of a Statue; the Inscription is as follows.

RESPUBLICA OBEN
SISE..LO DATO
DEDI...VIT CVRAT
LIBE..OR H..REN
NIO RVSTICO H.M.
SINILO RESTITVTO
II VIR.

The manner in which the *Moors* have placed these Inscriptions plainly shews the little value they set upon them, and there is so great a plenty of Stone on the Rock where *Ximena* stands, that it is not to be thought they would fetch them for such an use, from any distant place; which induces me to believe a *Roman* Town formerly stood there called O B A.

I do not find any Town of that name in the ancient Authors. *Strabo* L. III. mentions Σόροβα Μαίνοβα ἢ ἄλλαι πλείους, which may possibly comprehend *Oba*. The *Geographia Nabienfis*, in the fourth *Clima*, makes a Town called *Rotban*, the first Station from *Algezeira* to *Seville*, which perhaps may have been this *Oba*; for it is about a Days journey from *Algezeira*, and in the direct Road from thence to *Seville*.

Mariana places Lib. III. C. 2. the Cave where *Crassus* hid himself, near *Ximena*; the Marks of it, given by *Plutarch*, are common to most others. I went three Leagues in search of it; but the Country People having a notion that there is a Treasure in it, and not being to be persuaded that I would take so much Pains out of pure Curiosity, would not shew me the Way, tho' they acknowledged there were several such Caves thereabouts. I cannot help taking notice of one very
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odd tho' trifling circumstance. The name of the Person who owns the Land where those Caves are, is *Pacheco*, which is very near the same with that of the *Spaniard*, who is said by *Plutarch* to have entertained *Crassus* so courteously, Παναγός. *Hirtius* in the beginning of his Book *de bello Hispanico* mentions a *Spaniard* of Note, in provincia *Baticâ*, called *Paticcus*. *Quibus prefecit hominem ejus provincie notum & non parum scientem, L. Julium Paticcum*, which was probably the Roman Name; and therefore I am surprized the *Latin* Translator of *Plutarch* makes it *Pacianus*.

Most of the ancient Geographers describe the Coast Westward of *Carteia* in the following manner. *Julia Traducta*, *Mellaria*, *Balo fluvius & oppidum*, *Portus Bassippo*, *Promontorium Junonis*, &c. The Itinerary of *Antoninus*, makes no mention of *Julia Traducta*, and *Pliny* places it on the *African Coast*, which *Hardouin* endeavours to account for Pag. 227. in his *Nummi Illustrati*. *Strabo* calls it *Juliam Fozam*, which as *Bochart* observes Lib. I. C. 24. signifies the same in the *Phanician Language* as *Traductam* in the *Latin*. *Ptolomy* calls it *Transducta*. He places *Barbesula* between that and *Carteia*. But all the other old Geographers put both the Town and River of that Name Eastward of *Calpe*. I saw some Ruins on the East side of the River *Guadiaro*, four Leagues East of *Gibraltar*; which I take to be the remains of the ancient *Barbesula*. For I find in the *Cadiz Emporio del Orbe*, mention made of two pieces of Marble, brought from thence to *Gibraltar*; on one of which was M M B A R B E S V L A N I. I was credibly informed they were used for the Fountain on the Parade. The Letters probably were either sawed off, or turned inwards; for they do not appear. This *Barbesula* is probably the *Barbariana* placed in the Itinerary X. M. P. East from *Carteia*.

Pomponius Mela, who was born in those Parts, and therefore is most to be depended on, gives the following account of the Coast, according to the Edition of *Gronovius*. *Sinus ultra est, in eoque Carteia, ut quidam putant, aliquando Tartessus, & quam transvecti ex Africâ Phœnices habitant; atque unde nos sumus, Tingentera. Tum Mellaria & Bælo, & Bæsippo usque ad Junonis promontorium oram freti occupat.* The Text of *Mela* in this place has occasioned great disputes among the Learned. *Casaubon* in his Notes upon *Strabo*, says, *lego autem—atque unde nos sumus Tingi contraria Mellaria, aut Tingi è regione sita Mellaria. Nam Tingis factam hinc à Melâ mentionem mihi est persuasissimum; primum quidem veterem lectionem spectanti, quæ est, ut dixi, Cingenteratum; aut etiam ut in suis libris doctissimus Elias Vincetus reperit Tingentera; ut jam de eo dubitari non possit. Deinde autem video morem Melæ hunc esse, ut locorum in alterâ orâ oppositorum mentionem faciat. Sic alibi: Majorem Sabæi tenent partem, ostio proximam, & Carmanis contrariam Macæ. Nec moveri quisquam debet quod alii Tingin Bæloni non Mellariæ faciunt contrariam. Nam Bælo & Mellaria ita sunt vicina, ut mirari hoc nemo debeat.* *Salmasius*, whose opinion is approved by *Borchart*, makes it *Tingis altera, tum Mellaria, &c.* and takes the preceding *transvecti* to denote *Julia Traducta*. *Casaubon* seems to have been once of the same Opinion. *Sed a Strabone stare Ptolemæus videtur, qui in hac Hispaniæ orâ oppidum quoddam memorat cui nomen Traducta, in quod scilicet collocati fuerint isti, de quibus nunc loquitur Strabo; & de quibus dubitavi aliquando, an hæc Melæ verba essent accipienda, In eoque Carteia, ut quidam putant, aliquando Tartessus, & quam transvecti ex Africâ Phœnices habitant. Nam videbatur satis aperte Traductam Ptolemæi Ἐπιφάνειαν. Nunc iis assentior qui ad Carteiam ea referunt.* The opinion of

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Salma

Salmafius seems to be the most probable; for *Belo* and not *Julia Traducta* is said to be over against *Tingis*. *Marcianus Heracleotes* makes the two former about 250 Stadia distant from one another, and *Mellaria* is generally placed between them; therefore they could not be so near one another as *Casaubon* insinuates. Tho' *Carteia* was originally founded by the *Phœnicians*, it had been erected into a *Roman Colony* long before *Mela's* time, and therefore he could not very properly say *Carteia, quam Phœnices habitant*; and had he intended to take notice of the Founders of that City, it is probable that one whose Style is so pure and accurate, would have made use of another word, or at least another Tense. Besides, if *Julia Traducta*, according to *Casaubon*, is not meant by that passage, it must have been entirely omitted by *Mela*; which is very unlikely, considering he was Born in or near it; and that it is mentioned by *Strabo*, who lived before him, and *Ptolemy* and several others who were after him; and appears to have been remaining at the time the *Vandals* were in possession of *Spain*; for *Greg. Turon. Lib. II.* says *Prosequentibus Alamannis usque ad Traductam, transito mari, Vandali per totam Africam ac Mauritaniam sunt dispersi.* The Letters of *Tingi altera* come nearer the *Tingentera* of *Elias Vinetus*, and the *Tinge Hieria* of *Gronovius*, than *Casaubon's Tingi contraria* or *Tingi è regione sita.* The *Ἔ* and the *atque*, by making the stop at *Tartessus* instead of *Habitant*, may very well relate to the same place; and it is not improbable that *Mela* was desirous to illustrate the obscure place of his Birth by a Periphrasis, and a name of some *Eclat*; tho' it has happened, the method he took to do Honour to it, has been the occasion, that we are in doubt even of its Name.

I met with two Medals of *Julia Traducta* among the Brass *Spanish* Coins; but as I cannot ascertain where they were found, I will not pretend to form from thence any judgment of the situation of the Town to which they belong. But I presume in matters so dark, a conjecture may be offered. It does not seem very improbable, that *Julia Traducta* stood where *Tarifa* is at present. The *Spanish* Authors reckon that Town to have been built by *Tarif* at his second coming to *Spain*. I cannot see what could invite him to settle on a Spot which has neither the convenience of a River, nor a Harbour, and is commanded by a rising Ground; unless he found some Tenements standing, or Ruins to serve for Materials to Build. I have several *Roman* Coins that were found there after great Rains, in the Common Sewer; which is some slight inducement to believe it was formerly a *Roman* Town.

About a League and half to the *West* of *Tarifa*, is a place which goes now by the name of *Val de Vaca*. The Country People have a Tradition among them, that it was once a considerable Town, since swallowed up by the Sea. There is a small Brook called *el Arroyo de Juan Francisco*, which serves to turn some Mills, that a Priest of that Name was encouraged to build there, by finding an antient Stone Channel for the Water. I saw some other small Ruins, and was credibly assured there are visible remains of an old Town a good way under Water. There is a Shoal almost off this place, that runs pretty far in the Sea, on which a *Hamburgher* was lost some Years ago. Perhaps *Mellaria* stood hereabouts.

Wherever it was, the Ruins of it must be a considerable way in the Sea, if credit is to be given to *Pliny*, who upon the Testimony of one Born there, reckons only five Miles from thence to *Afric*. Lib. III.
 whereas

whereas it is at present five Leagues over at the narrow Part. *Casaubon* is mistaken in that Note on *Strabo* L. II. where he says, *At Maris Mediterranei ostium vix LXX Stadia latum est ἢ σενώτερον*.

I cannot help observing that the best Honey in all *Spain* is made in these Parts, and that the same cause to which the ancient *Mellaria* ow'd its Name, still subsists, and has given a modern Appellation to several places hereabouts, as *Playa de Orimel*, *Rio de la Miel*, *Bejer de la Miel*. The latter of these is generally reckoned by the *Spaniards* to be the old *Mellaria*, for no other reason, that I can see, but the Name. For it is at least two Leagues from the Coast of the Streights, and, by what I could judge when I was on the Spot, as near the Ocean, and therefore may as well be ascribed to the one as the other. Whereas *Mellaria*, according to all the old Geographers, was situated on the Sea side in the Streights, and is reckoned by *Pliny* the nearest Town to *Afric*; a plain proof that it was not what is now *Bejer de la Miel*.

About a League and half further *West*, in a small Bay, there are very great Ruins, which appear evidently to be the remains of a *Roman* Town. A League *Eastward* from that place, upon an Eminence, are to be seen the Quarries from which the Stone was fetched for building it; and all the way from thence are large remains of an Aqueduct, of which in some places there are entire Arches still standing. Among the Ruins of the old Town, I saw the Body of a *Roman* Statue of fine Alabaster, something bigger than the Life. Our Guide said his Father had seen it entire; but as it was an Idol of the *Gentiles*, they, like good Catholics, had broken it to pieces. He likewise told us that Urns of old Coins had been found there;

but not being Current in *Spain*, they had thrown them away. The place is called *Balonia*. It is over against *Tangier*, and frequently infested by the *Moors* from thence; on which account it is uninhabited. A small River, called *Alpariate*, runs by it: all which circumstances correspond with the ancient accounts of *Balo*. I have a Medal that was given me at *Tarifa*, with the following Letters upon it BAILO, which probably belonged to this City, called by *Ptolomy* Βάλων. *Martianus Capella* Lib. VI. mentions it under the name of *Velonenſis Baticæ Civitas*. The Itinerary of *Antoninus* places *Balo* VI. M. P. West of *Mellaria*, which is about the distance of these Ruins from *Val de Vaca*.

About five Leagues farther is the Cape of *Trafalgar*; the sight of which immediately brought to my mind *Mela's* description of it. *Illud jam in Occidentem & Oceanum obliquo jugo excurrens, atque ei, quod Ampelustum esse dixeramus, adversum, &c.* Near the Capes Point are the Ruins often mentioned by the *Spanish* Authors, under the name of *Agua de Mecca*. I was not there, but was assured at *Bejer de la Miel*, that there were still some Ruins on the Shore, and more in the Sea, that run all along under the Cape; particularly remains of a Mole, which must have made it a tolerable Harbour. These Ruins seem to be the remains of old *Bæſippo*. *Plin.* L. III. *Portus Bæſippo*. *Mela* *Bæſippo usque ad Junonis promontorium, oram freti occupat.*

The placing of Watch-Towers along the Coast of *Spain* to Alarm the Country, upon any Descent, seems to have been a practice of a long standing. *Livy* Lib. XXII. C. 19. *Multas & locis altis positas turres Hispania habet, quibus & speculis & propugnaculis contra latrones utuntur: inde primo, conspectis hostium navibus, datum signum Asdrubali est, &c.*