A Short ~~Note~~ Account of Spain from ~~the earliest time to the Year 1022.~~

Spain was anciently known by the name of Hesperia & Iberia; its Inhabitants liv'd in quiet, being one side defended by the Sea, & on the other by the Pyrenean Mountains; their Manners were simple at first, but even before Commerce or Wars introduc'd Vices, they show'd a natural presumptuousness & pride; were kind of their possessions, & jealous; bore fatigue & hunger well, & were so averse to inaction, that they often shorten'd their Lives by the Sword or Poison when age or bad health reduc'd them to it; they were sometimes barbarous in War, but ever hospitable to Strangers; so attach'd to their Sovereigns that they kill'd themselves not to survive them; were secret, faithful, haughty & courageous; lov'd expensive Cloathings, but in all other respects avaricious.

As to their manner of fighting, they sung at the first on set; the Cavalry often dismounted to support the Infantry; their common implements of War were two short swords, this forc'd them to close engagement, & was the reason their actions were so very bloody; the Mothers at all times encourag'd their sons with the noble exploits of their Fathers; those that fell in War were left a prey for Wild beasts, & those dying in their beds were burnt, the other being thought too glorious for a peaceful end.

The Inhabitants of the southern parts of the Kingdom, were the most polish'd; those in the North employ'd themselves in hunting, & left their Wives to till the Ground, ~~[illegible]~~ these paid an examination before the General Assembly once a Year, & the one that had most improv'd the Land receiv'd a Compliment.

No alterations appear'd till the Carthaginian in vain attempted to establish themselves here, & soon after under pretence of erecting a Commerce with these Inhabitants were allow'd to build Magazines, Houses, & Temples upon the Coast; these were gradually chang'd into Citadels, from whence Armys were dispatch'd that master'd all the Country between the Sea & Ebro, & strip'd the old possessors of their money.

This Region was the Theatre of bloody Wars between the Romans & Carthaginians, on the defeat of the latter it remain'd for six hundred Years subject to the Conquerors, when the Swevians, Alans, Vandals & Goths part of the Northern Hive came & settl'd there, the Goths at length overcame their Neighbours & form'd the Various provinces of Spain into a Kingdom.

This Monarchy become a province of the Sarasens in the eighth Century; this was occasion'd by Rodrigue the last K. of Gothick extraction deflowering a Young Woman of quality call'd Cava; her father Count Julian the Governor of Ceuta in Africa, persuaded those Infidels to passage into Spain which they entirely conquer'd, in the space of three Years, the King being a Weak Prince, his Subjects disgusted, his Soldiers Cowards, & their Officers without experience; they would have thoroughly rooted Christianity in this Region, if Pelagus of the Gothick Race had not escaped, with a few faithful men into Asturia. they in trench'd themselves, & repulsed the Sarasens several attacks, at length offer'd a Suspension of Arms, in consideration of a small tribute, Pelagus consented to this, that he might erect proper fortifications.

The Infidels then march'd into Gaul which if they had master'd, his Empire would have extended over Pelagus, & he therefore oblig'd to obey them; but they were defeated by Charles Martel,

this so encouraged the Christians, that they with spirit attack'd these Infidels, & in the fifteenth Century drove them out of all their Conquests except the Kingdom of Granada, & form'd Navarre, Portugal, Castile & Arragon into a Kingdom, & gram'd it Spain on the Marriage of Ferdinand & Isabella: the Sarasens soon after lost all Granada except the City, which held out near a Year.

+ Apr. 1492.
+ Jan. 1492.

The Sarasens thus driven out of Spain were follow'd into Africa, the Towns of Oran, Bugia, Algiers, & Tripoly conquer'd, & the Kings of Tremecen & Tripoly force'd to pay an annual tribute.

The Reign of Ferdinand & Isabella is also famous for their conquest of the Kingdoms of Naples & Navarre, & for the discovery of America by Columbus.

By the Marriage of Jane Daughter of this Royal pair, to Philip the Emperor Maximilian's Son, the Dominions of the House of Austria were added to these.

Philip succeeded to the Kingdom of
+a. 1506. Castille on the death of Isabella, his affability
generosity, & Candour, made his memory respected,
tho' he died the same Year of a fever, his
Queen Jane being Mad, Ferdinand who had
resign'd this Kingdom, was Regent; a little
before his death he alter'd his Will in
favour of ~~his grandson~~ the Arch Duke Charles, that the
Kingdoms of Arragon & Castille & the Austrian
Dominions might remain united.

+a. 1516. The Spaniards on Ferdinand's death would
not at first acknowledge Charles their King
tis uncertain whether his not being ~~not~~ born among
them, or whether his Mother ~~Isabella~~ Jane being
still living were the reasons for their Demur.

Great confusion arose also in his
other Dominions but all were quieted by
the Wise Conduct of Cardinal Ximenez,
whom Ferdinand had appointed Regent,
& who was confirm'd by ~~Charles confirm'd~~ Charles.

This Minister had great abilities, was upright in his conduct, & his courage increased in proportion ~~adversity~~ to adversity; Pride, ambition & morosenes, & Melancholy that made him a disagreeable Companion, & often miserable to himself, sullied his Character; he liv'd but two Years from the time he was made Regent.

Charles came but a short time before the death of this great Man from the Netherlands, & brought many of those Subjects with him, these he prefer'd to the Spaniards, who were much displeas'd at this; On going to Germany, he left the Strangers in Spain, & even appointed Adrian one of them Regent during his absence, this so enrag'd the Natives that they loudly complain'd that in the Space of three Years above six Millions had be drawn from thence into the Netherlands, & even put several persons in the execution of their Offices to death.

Their insolence & number daily encreased, their intent at first was self defence, but at length they seiz'd Qu. Jane who had been confin'd at Fordesillas, & publish'd a Proclamation in her name both in Castille & Arragon demanding the assistance of all her subjects, the blinded populace upon this join'd the rebels.

Charles leaving this appointed Admiral Frederic Henriquez & the Constable Iniego de Velasco joint Regents with Adrian, & offer'd that none but Spaniards should hold any Office for the future, provided those Foreigners that had already employments were left quiet possessors of them; the rebels refus'd to agree to this; at last the Emperor took up arms, but left his troops in Medina on account of the smalness of their number; where the rebels might have easily destroyed them, had they had any man of experience at their head; but that not

so, the Troops were reinforced, they then advanced, & again shut up Ld. Jane, drove the Rebels before them, who lessen'd much in number, & were defeated at Villalar, then Toledo was their only refuge, which soon capitulated.

+ A. 1521.

+ A. 1522. Charles then publish'd an Act of grace from which but few were excepted, this generosity gain'd him the hearts of the Spaniards, who ever after rejoice'd at opportunity to convince him of their Allegiance.

so, the Troops were reinforced, & the Rebels
drawn down before them, Lus Jane again shut up,

&

A Short Account of the Kingdom of Navarre

Some Years after the Infidels had conquer'd the greatest part of Spain, Abderame Governor of it threw off his obedience to the Saracens, & set up for himself; other Governors follow'd his example, & fearing their new Monarchy might be destroy'd call'd Charles the Great to their assistance; this Monarch sent two Armys, the one into Catalonia the other into Navarre, which conquer'd the whole Country between the Pyrenean & the Ebro, & imposed a tribute on the rest of Spain; this Empire remain'd till Lewis the Debonnaire's weakness encourag'd the Infidels to regain their Liberty.

The People of Navarre thinking they should also be attack'd, chose Inigo Lopez Count of Bigorra for their King, whose ~~Family reigned~~ Male Heirs succeeded 400. Years to the Throne; when Sancho the last of the Race dying the Crown fell to Theobald his Sister's son.

This Prince had two Sons, on whose death Jane Daughter of the Youngest obtain'd the Diadem; Her Mother secretly carry'd Her off, & marry'd Her to Philip le Bel K. of France, who gave but little attention to this Kingdom, & his Son Lewis le Hutin still less; His only daughter espoused Philip Lord of the House of Evreux, who was descended from Lewis Philip le Hardi's third Son; the House of Evreux extinguishing on the death of Charles III. K. of Navarre, whose daughter Marry'd Martin K. of Sicily, & on his demise Alphonso K. of Arragon; Eleonora the surviving Issue of this Marriage espoused Gaston Count of Foix; Francis of Foix Her Grandson succeeded her; His Mother Magdelena of France, & Cardinal Peter of Foix were Regents, He being a Minor; on his death they remain'd in their office during the first Years of his Sister Catherine's Reign;

He Marry'd John Albert Count of Perigord, Limoges, & Dreux, in hopes of gaining some assistance

a. 1316.

a. 1425.

of Lewis XII. of France against the Spaniards; Albert had not the necessary abilities for these difficult times.

On Ferdinands demanding a passage through Navarre into France (when he intended attacking Guienne) & the possession of the strongest places in that Kingdom as security for a free return; Albert refused, thinking tho' he had made no warlike preparations a little firmness might preserve his Crown which otherwise he would undoubtedly lose;

Upon this Ferdinand sent the D. of Alba
a. 1512. into this Kingdom at the head of an Army, & meeting no opposition, he in a few days reach'd Pamplona, this Capital instantly surrendring, the rest of the Kingdom follow'd its example, & Albert went to seek succour in France, that he might recongquer his Kingdom; tho' Lewis had the Emperor & the Kings of England & Spain at once on him, & fear'd a Visit from the Swiss or Italians; He detach'd a corps into Navarre, divided in to three parts; the D. of Bourbon headed the first in the country of Guipuscoa; the Count of Angoulême, & the D. of Longueville

with the second observ'd the D. of Alba posted near St. John de Pied-de-Port; & Albert with the third took Burgui, which enabl'd either to March to the Capital that must have surrender'd, or seize the Narrow passes that would have confin'd the Spaniards between him & the D. of Angoulême; He here shewd his natural Slowness & irresolution, which allow'd the D. of Alba to change his position, the badness of the weather, the arrival of the D. of Najarra with a reinforcement to the Enemy, & the Albert met with in two Assaults, oblig'd him to retire; Lewis XII. would have again probably sent Troops into Navarre, had he not required all his forces against the English in Picardy.

This Kingdom remain'd therefore under
A. 1516. the Spanish Yoke, till the death of Ferdinand, when Francis I. sent Albert again with an Army, which he very injudiciously divided into three Corps, that were seperately defeated, & from want of vigilance, his Avant Guard & Main body fell into an Ambuscade;

He did not long survive these Misfortunes,

his Son Henry but 14. succeeded to the small Remains of his Dominions.

2.1516. In the treaty of Noyon concluded between the K. of France & Spain, an Article was inserted that the latter when return'd into Spain should upon a thorough examination give proper satisfaction to Navarre.

No Compensation being Given, the French waited an opportunity to restore this Kingdom by force to its lawful Sovereign; on Charles V. going to Germany a Civil War ~~arose in Spain~~ Francis ~~secretly~~ encouraged an attempt at the same time for driving the Spaniards out of Navarre, but apparently was neuter; the boldness of those employed ~~[illegible]~~ the hatred of the Natives to a Foreign Yoke, & the rascality of the Vice Roy, who instead of heading the Spanish troops was either gone to Madrid to Justify his conduct, or demand succours, ~~occasioned~~ its succeeding, ~~the French~~ General named Esparre being a very spirited active, but imprudent man not content with building forts to secure

His conquest march'd into Castille & besieg'd Logrogno, the loss of two or three days before this place, enabl'd the D. of Najarro the Spanish General, to banish the fears of his Soldiers; the Civil Wars were at an end, & 40,000. Men came to the relief of this Town; Esparre upon this retir'd to Navarre, but ventur'd to risk a battle near Pampelona, the Spaniards either cut to pieces, took, or dispers'd his whole Army; thus Spain saw herself once again Mistress of this Small Kingdom, which she has ever since preserv'd as one of her provinces.

Spanish Transactions

Mr. Pitt's Answer Lond. Sept. 9th 1756.

yt. order will be sent for evacuating all settlements yt. English may have made yt. are contrary to yt. Treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. & yt. right of Sovereignty of yt. Catholic King.

Mr. P— in answer Lond. Nov. 29th 1757.

yt. yt. King means on all occasions to cultivate yt. Friendship of H. Cath. Majesty; yt. Mr. d'Abreu is desir'd to get instructions yt. yt. affair may be amicably adjusted.

Mr. P— answer Lond. Dec. 23th 1759.

yt. yt. King rejoices at his Catholic Majesty's happy arrival in Spain, anxiety for yt. welfare of yt. Spanish Royal family; his pleasure on hearing yt. Catholic King's sentiments yt. tally so exactly with his own friendship for yt.

Mr. d'Abreu's Memorial Lond. July 1st 1757.

yt he is order'd by his Court to entreat yt. yd. Bay of Honduras may be relinquish'd, which he says the Antient Ministry had agreed to on his presenting a Memorial for yt. purpose in Sept. 1756.

Mr. d'Abreu's Letter Nov. 15th 1757.

yt. yd. K. of Spain does not look on yd. answer of Sept 9th as conformable to yd. promises made him in 1756.

Memorial from Saragossa presented by Mr. d'Abreu Dec. 5th 1759.

yt. yd. K. of Spain is landed at Barcelona, but detain'd at Saragossa yd. Queen & Royal Family having there yd. Measles.

yt. yd. King desires to live in amity with yd. Crown of England, yt. He rejoices in yd.

Monarch; yt. He himself & yt. K. of Prussia have declar'd their desire of Peace, but till yt. Enemys have made answer to this proposal He cannot explain himself to yt. Catholic King, but at yt. same time will no one's assistance in so great a Work more yn. yt. of yt. K. of Spain; yt. at yt. same time yt. King could not help remarking an expression in yt. Memorial yt. yt. American Successes deranging yt. Ballance established in N. America by yt. Treaty of Utrecht; yt. if France had kept to yt. treaty Britain would not have been obliged to enter into this War; yt. England had most scrupulously avoided attacking France whatever it might have undertaken Spain, yt. after so prosperous a War Britain must with reason obtain rewards on a Peace.

successes of G. Britain both in ye E. Indies & at Quebec, but at ye same time out of tenderness to his own subjects looks on ye in America as destroying ye ballance established there by ye treaty of Utrecht & therefore offers himself as Mediator of a Peace betwixt G. Britain & France.

Conde da Fuentes Lond. Sept 9th 1760.

ye K. of Spain is much hurt by ye injustice of ye Court of Britain concerning ye Bay of Honduras, & expects when He has fully shew'd his Claim ye Britain will act becoming a faithful Ally.

ye Britain never dar'd openly complain at Madrid when driven by ye Spaniard out of those possessions, yet carry'd on Her unlawful Logwood trade, ye Spanish Governors in 1754. undertaking to drive ye English from ye River Wallis ~~they~~ for ye first time complain'd to Spain, & on Mr. Keene's engaging ye ye affair should be amicably adjusted, ye Governors recall'd

orders to suspend the execution of what they had undertaken & to restore ye. English their goods.

No step was then taken by Britain to settle this affair; at last open'd her eyes to this faithless conduct, & order'd Mr. d'Abreu to deliver a Memorial in 1756; in answer to which a distinction was made between Antient & Modern Possessions which is quite new to ye. Spanish Court.

Yt. ye. K. of Spain hopes Britain will acquiesce, for he is resolv'd to have ye. whole of his Dominions; yt. he is solely actuated by Justice & will have nothing to reproach himself; yt. good harmony betwixt ye. two Courts should be put an end to, & a fresh injury, yt. ye. English must retire from ye. Coast of Honduras, ye. Musquitos, & Yucatan.

Ye. Ambassador deliver'd at ye. same time another Memorial

Yt. ye. Biscayans & Guipuscoans complain ye.

English prevent them from enjoying their undoubted right of Whale fishing on ye Coast of Newfoundland

ye Island of Placencia being discovered by ye Biscayans & Guipuscoans is undoubtedly one of its Bays be Port to bearing Spanish Names.

ye Biscayans constantly fished there till a little before ye Peace of Utrecht ye this trade was open to all, ye rapidity with which Britain encreased ye Commerce gives her no title to be sole Mistress of it.

As France by the treaty of Utrecht the Provinces therein stipulated this cannot regard the rights of Spain.

By ye 15th Art. of ye said treaty England consents to admit the Biscayans & other Spanish subjects to fish on ye Coast of Newfoundland when they have proved their right.

Britain has ever since ye time only claimed concerning this affair.

Spain anticently was divided into several petty States, entirely independent of each other, so yt. they were an easy prey for their Neighbouring Nations; ye Gete from Gaul made an irruption into those provs. yt were nearest to them, & settling with ye Iberians, both were call'd Celtiberians. ye Carthaginians in ye 1st Punic War conquer'd a great part of this K-m. in ye 2d. it was ye seat of war till Scipio (afterwards call'd Africanus) subdued part of it under ye Roman yoke, in ye Reign of Augustus ye Cantabrians being conquer'd, ye whole was made a Roman Prov; during ye time they were under this great Emp-r, they liv'd in peace, but were some times forc'd to take a part in ye Civil wars.

About ye year 410. ye Suevi became masters of great part of Spain, & would have had ye whole if yt. Visigoths had not prevented them.

Atulph Bro. of ye famous Alarick succeeded him, he left Italy to go & inhabit Gallia Narbonensis in 415. ye Suevi, Vandals & Alans on his coming retir'd into Spain; He then extended his dominions on both sides of ye Pyrenees taking Languedoc, Rousillon, & Catalonia; He was murder'd by his people.

Wallia assisted ye Romans in conquering ye Suevi & Vandals which so pleas'd Honorius, yt he gave him Guienne, & ye City of Tholouse.

Euric gave ye Goths their first written Laws, & entirely drove ye Romans out Spain.

ye French in 543. invaded Spain & overrun all, upon being deliver'd up to root out Arianism; but ye Tunick of St. Vincent & Heresy promis'd to be discoverd, they return'd back.

Justinian Emp. of ye East sent a Roman Army to assist Athanagilde who had rebell'd against Agila K. of Spain. after ye K. death Athanagilde being K. wanted to dislodge ye Romans, but Justinian hop'd constantly to keep them there.

Leavigilde drove ye Romans out of ye greatest part of their dominions, & in 586 annex'd ye K-m. of ye Suevi to his other Territories.

Sigebut banish'd ye Jews his dominions

Suinthila entirely routed ye Romans out of Spain;

Sizenand was appointed to be Suinthila's successor, He instantly rais'd an army to attack ye K. Suinthila's troops leaving him, he was depos'd; & ye former assembl'd a Council at Toledo, where he was appointed K. in ye Room of ye Captain.

Flavius Chindasinte seiz'd ye Crown on ye death of Tulga, but his equitable govern. & ye good laws he made, greatly atone'd for his violation of ye Rights of ye People.

In Wamba's Reign, Hilperick Gov. of Nismes rebell'd, Paul, ye K. Gen was sent against, but sate himself upas K. in ye End Wamba defeated them.

ye Saracens or Moors, call'd so because they inhabited Mauritania having got possession of all ye Coast of ye Mediterranean except Ceuta & Tangier, were preparing for war; this made Wamba put himself in a state of defence both by Sea & Land; He destroy'd a Stil of 70. Ships of ye former ye came to make a descent; having been poison'd by Erviga, who succeeded him, he retir'd into a Monastery, where he remain'd till his death.

ye Moors in 713. invaded Spain; ye People having been disarm'd, had lost their martial Spirit. K. Roderick was beat by ye invaders, at Xerez who overrun all Spain; ye Towns not having been repair'd since Witiza had dismark'd them.

Pelagius a Relation of Roderick, having beat ye Moors, took ye title of K. of Asturia.

Emesinda, Pelagius's Daughter, & Her Husband Alphonso succeed her Bro. Favila, this is ye first instance of a Woman's succeeding, tho' since a constant custom.

Froila put ye Law in execution, yt Priests should not marry, which occasion'd a conspiracy to dethrone him, which was never put into execution.

Aurelio jealous of his Subjects, made an infamous treaty with ye Moors.

In Silo's Reign, ye order of Ricos Hombres were establish'd which gave rise to ye Grandees.

Alphonso II. with an army very inferior to yt of ye Moors cut off in one Action 50,000. of them.

Lewis, ye Pious Charlemain's son, not protecting ye Prov^s of Navarre & Arragon, they form^d themselves into a k^m. & chose Frigs for their K. He increas^d his dominions by conquest on ye Moors; when he was appointed a Lort of M. Ch. was made, y^t he should not attack ye Liberties of ye People, ye Navarreseby not attending to it, have lost this benefit; but ye Arragonese, would never give it up, & enjoy some privileges, which was call^d ye Fore of Sobrabe.

Ordo II. in 914, chang^d ye title of K. of Asturia into y^t of Leon, He reiz^d ye Counts of Castile who wanted to be independant.

In ye Reign of his Bro Froila II. ye Castilians because of ye above mention^d action threw off ye Yoke of y^t K^m. of Leon, & become independant, at first they put ye goven. into ye hands of two Judges, ye one directed civil, ye other ye Military affairs, but when they died, Gonsalva Nunes of a German family got all ye Power.

In 902. ye K^m of Leon was reunited with y^t of Galicia under Veremond II.

Sancho ye Great K. of Navarre married ye Heiress of ye C^ts of Castile united those two dominions

He on his death left Navarre to his Eldest son Garcias, Castile to his 2^d son Ferd. Sobrabe & Ripavorga to Gonsalvo his 3^d son. & Arragon to his natural son Ramire. This was a very weak step; & besides these ye Christian Spain had Leon, & Barcelona which were also independant States.

Leon & Castile were united under Ferd. in 1037.

Gonsalvo dying Ramire added his dominions to his own.

Ferd. took ye title of Emp. upon which Henry III. ye Roman Emp. said y^t ye K. of Spain ought to do him homage; but Ferd. raising an army, ye Pope declar^d he was independant

Ferd. gave to Sancho his Eldest son Castile, to his 2^d Leon, & to his Youngest Galicia

Sancho IV. K. of Navarre being murder^d by his Bro. Raimond, ye people gave ye K^m of Arragon, into a Prov.

Alphonso united Madrid, Medina, & other places, which he nam^d New Castile, & erected ye Archb^k of Toledo. He gave his 3. daughters in marriage to ye 3. French K^s. who acted as volunteers in his wars with ye Moors, his Eldest had ye C^ty of Gallicia; his natural Daughter had ye K^m of Portugal another natural Daughter had a great sum of money & Jewels.

Alphonso VII. k. of Arragon marrying Alphonso VI. k. of Castile's daughter Uraca after his father in law's death, united those two kms. in 1109. Alphonso's marriage being declar'd void, Alphonso Uraca's son by her first marriage got Gallicia, & she kept Castile for herself. but behaving infamously was oblig'd by ye People to yield her dominions to her son.

Some authors think y^t about this time ye Justicia or officer who was to limit ye Regal Power, & defend ye priviledges of ye people of Arragon was instituted. others imagin y^t this officer was president of ye Ricos Hombres which consisted of ye great men of ye Country, who had much ye same powers of Britain Parl. at this day.

On Alphonso of Arragon's death, his subjects made Ramire who had been a Monk, to convert their k; & ye Navarrese proclaim'd Garcias their Sovereign. Ramire's son

Alphonso of Portugal was in 1139 proclaim'd k. of y^t Country, which displeas'd Alphonso of Castile, but who wisely resolv'd not to attack him.

Leon & Castile were in 1217. reunited under Ferd. II.

Ferd. k. of Arragon espous'd Isabella sister of John II. k. of Castile; & by y^t, these two kms. were united in 1479.

In 1478. ye inquisition was establish'd in Spain for punishing ye Moors & Jews; ye accusers never appearing, ye Prisoner can never clear himself.

An end was put to ye Moorish Power in Spain in 1492. Ferd. to compleat it, banish'd all ye Moors & Jews to ye number of 170,000. families; 'tis owing to this weak step, y^t so great a part of Spain is now uninhabited & uncultivated.

Columbus, being rejected by ye English & Portuguese, after y. years, he got from Ferd. 17,000. to fit out 3 small ships; with this small expence did ye Spaniards get their footing in America, which produces them such immence Riches & has made them a Maritime Power.

Ferd. got Naples in 1500.

When Isabella died Philip her son succeeded but dying soon after, Ferd. got the Regency for his life, tho' ye Emp. Maximilian claim'd it for his Grandson Charles.

Ferd. in 1510. sez'd ye k-m. of Navarre.

[illegible]

[illegible] XX [illegible] pericord,
selling yt. never lov'd them tho during ye. greatest part of his
Reign he govern'd them quietly, [illegible] & always behav'd with great condescention to
them, on account of ye. great Revenue he drew from them
both in Europe & America, & countenance'd his son Philip's
predilection for them, by his great [illegible] in war he increas'd
ye. Spanish Dominions in Italy, & brought Francis II. of France
Prisoner to Madrid, [illegible]
When he grew advanc'd in years his good fortune leaving him,
[illegible] he resolv'd to resign his Crown, & lead
a Private life; which design he executed in 1556. & died in a convent
of Hieronomites in 1558.
Philip II. at first had great success by ye. fidelity of his subjects
in ye. low Countries; but he soon grew tir'd of living out of Spain,
his partiality for his Country was so great yt. he wanted to leave
some of those troops [illegible] in ye. low countries; but ye. Lower were so
fond of liberty yt. they could not bear it.
Philip by only only consulting his own ambition, & not ye. Welfare
of his subjects, ruin'd them in a great measure; he was so
brutal, yt. his losses only hurt him because of his disappointment,
& not because of ye. lives & fortunes [illegible] which had been
destroy'd in his service.
He thought his power greater than in reallity it was, which
[illegible] undertake things, yt. always ended to his cost.
ye. Conquest of Portugal, was ye. only affair yt. prov'd prosperous
to him yt. because he left it totally to ye. D. of Alva.
Towards ye. End of his Reign he began to secure ye. Peace of
his subjects, for which reason he gave ye. low Countries as a
Dowry to his daughter Isabella, who married Ld. Archd. Albert.
He died in 1598.
Tho his son Philip III. had many amiable qualities, he was
of too quiet a turn to correct ye. Errors of his Father administration,
yet he had an Honest man ye. D. of Lerma as his Min. who was of great
[illegible] to him.

Philip lov'd ye Spanish Nation & therefore brought ye Grandees into employments, tho' his Father had always kept them at a distance.

ye D. of Lerma got a Peace concluded with England; & tried to lessen ye expence of ye Govern. ye Grandees did not approve of this, which prov'd in ye end very destructive to ye Nation, by their advice all ye Moors to ye number of 900,000 people were driven out of ye K.m. so y^t at once ye most populace, & most fruitful part of Spain, ~~became & has continued~~ ever since almost a Desert.

~~When ye D. of Lerma found he~~ was growing ~~[illegible]~~ ye K. good opinion & y^t his Enemies wanted his life, he got a Card. Hat for to save it; as soon as he was disgrac'd a war broke out in Italy, & Philip would certainly have ~~[illegible]~~ taken a part in it if he had not died in 1620.

Philip IV. ~~at first~~ mounting ye throne gave ye People ~~great~~ immense hopes of having a Great P. for their K. this was occasion'd ~~from~~ having got his Father to promise to pardon one who was guilty of Murder ye Relations ~~did~~ not make haste & get it in form; but on his coming to ye Crown he prosecuted him & put him to death, being ask'd, how he could be so inconsistent, He reply'd y^t whilst a Private man his mind had been full of compassion but now a K. taken up with Justice. He then drove his Father's favourites from Court, & soon after made Olivarez ~~Prime Min.r & he got~~ ye K. to join ye Emp. & break his truce with ye Dutch; these & some of ye like measures occasion'd ye League of Avignon in 1625. which was intended to humble ye H. of Austria. all ye Allies ~~[illegible]~~ kept up to their engagements ~~[illegible]~~, so y^t ye Emp. & Spain receiv'd a great shock. ye Dutch a ~~[illegible]~~ ye Brazils, ye French, & ye D. of Savoy, ye Rep. of Genoa, ye English ladies, ye K. of Denmark & ye Pro. of Germany ye Emp. dominions, ye Turks ~~Hungary~~, & ye Moors ye fortresses of Mamora & Larache.

By Olivarez's conduct Spain in a great measure kept off ye Storm, this occasion'd great Jealousy; He instead of making peace when ye affairs went on well, forc'd on ye war which greatly weaken'd ye K.m. for want of men, & therefore oblig'd ye K. y^t he might obtain Peace, to acknowledge ye Dutch to be a free State after having spent 200,000,000 L. in trying to reduce them.

XX Charles V. Son of Philip of Austria succeeded Ferd. in ye Spanish dominions. Born in ye Low Countries they always were his favorite dominions;

Olivarez kept ye K. in darkness, as to ye bad state of ye K^m. till ye Queen, at ye desire of ye Emp. open'd his Eyes, upon this all sorts of People brought heavy complaints against Olivarez, who was sent from Court; in his retirement, he wrote his Justification, which so exasperated ye People, y^t he was banish'd to a greater distance from court where he soon died.

Don Lewis de Haro succeed him in ye K. favour, tho' of a mean capacity. Spain was not in a condition to carry on ye war any longer, her armies being worn out, & her treasures exhausted. Upon which ye K. of France & Spain had an interview, & in 1659. by ye Peace of ye Pyrennees ye former restor'd ye sea coast, but kept part of her conquest in Flanders; Lewis XIV. also married Philip's daughter.

Tho' peace was made, yet France, secretly assisted ye Portuguese which prevented even ye whole force of Spain from getting ye better. Philip died in 1665. & was succeeded by his Son Charles II. who was but 4 years old, ye Queen was appointed Regent, & a council was nam'd, consisting of Princes, & the Card. of Aragon who was at ye same Archb. of Toledo, & Inquisitor-Gen, persuaded ye Queen to resign ye latter, which she conferr'd on her Confessor, which gave him a seat in ye Council. Richard ye last K. natural son Don Juan of Austria from ye Head of ye Army & gave him ye command in Flanders. As soon as he was gone, she order'd his favourite Don Joseph Mallados to be strangl'd. ye news reach'd Don Juan at Barcelona, who instantly return'd to Madrid. ye Queen was greatly enrag'd at his return, banish'd him, & sent his Ser. Don Juan finding ye People much dissatisfied, told her boldly of it upon which she order'd his Ser. Patinho to be arrested.

Then Don Juan in 1669. with only 300 Horse march'd towards Madrid, & sent ye Queen word y^t if Nitard did not retire out of ye Palace before a certain Day he would come & throw him out of a Window; she finding ye People would not obey her was forc'd to send her Con. away, who soon after went to Rome as Spanish Ambassador & got a Card. Hat; he then wrote a submissive Letter to Don Juan, who, not answering it, made ye Card. wisely leave off thinking of returning.

ye Queen appointed Don Juan Viceroy of Aragon to get him out of ye way; in ye mean time Don Ferd. de Valenzuela became her favourite.

ye affairs grew worse & worse so y^t in 1679 ye K being 14 was declar'd Major, he got an Act drawn up by which ye K. was to leave ye Govern. in her hands & in those of ye Junta; but ye K. refus'd to sign it, tho' some thing was given him which soon both impair'd his constitution & understanding so y^t ye Govern. remain'd in her hands.

Don Juan hearing of this wrote very strongly, but with great respect to ye Queen; this had no effect.

By ye advice of some who wish'd their K. & Country well ye Young K. made his escape from Madrid to Buen Retiro where he had appointed Don Juan to meet him; upon which ye Queen was sent to Toledo & Valenzuela, after being in ye Monastery of ye Escurial, fell sick, was discover'd, degraded, sent to ye Philippines, from thence to Peru, there treated as a Slave, & afterwards return'd & liv'd in Spain.

ye People were much rejoice'd at this change; ye Peace of Nimeguen was soon after made, so much to ye advantage of France y^t it occasion'd a great clamour tho' ye K-m. was exhausted.

ye K. married ye D. of Orleans's Daughter contrary to Don Juan's liking, who died of Grief.

He who had been Sec. of State for foreign affairs, & plac'd by Don Juan acted as Min. so y^t in a short time all things were again in disorder; ye Queen was much dislik'd because she had no Children, but yet the Queen Mother was hated as much as ever.

ye Young Queen died without children, when ye war broke out with France; ye English & Dutch defended ye Spanish Provinces in ye Low Countries, ye English Fleet for many years lay along ye coast of Spain, & made use of ye Harbours of Gibraltar, & Mahon; as they have since belonging to them.

Spain procur'd ye Peace of Ryswick by ye help of K. William of England, & because Lewis XIV. thought peace would be sure to France.

ye K. in 1690. married a Ps. of Neubourg, but had no Children by her; his health greatly decline'd which occasion'd ye Partition treaty.

ye Spaniards examin'd into ye Elec. of Bavaria's title to ye Crown which was agreed upon to be good. on this & death ye second partition treaty was made; this made ye K. resolve to have a sole Heir. He therefore sent to Rome to know whether ye Renunciations of ye K. of Bourbon was void; which in 1700. ye Pope declar'd to be so. With difficulty ye K. was persuade to make his Will in favour of ye D. of Anjou Lewis XIV. grandson.

ye K. died in ye same year. ye Grandees went to K. immediately after, open'd ye Will, declar'd ye D. of Anjou K. & sent letters of Felicitation, & Invitation to him; their unanimity did not last long; for ye Queen Dowager & ye Inquisitor Gen. began to cabal against ye new K.

Lewis XIV. on receiving ye news of Charles II. death, & of ye D. of Anjou's being appointed successor, call'd a Council, to consider whether he should accept ye will; which when he resolv'd to do, he had ye D. Proclaim'd K. of Spain by ye name of Philip V.

ye Maritime Powers resolv'd to disamble, & own K. Philip; ye Elec. of Bavaria, who was Governor of ye Netherlands admitted ye French troops, & ye D. of Vandemont declar'd for K. Philip in Italy.

When ye Grand alliance was first form'd nothing was demanded but a proper barrier for ye Dutch, & an equivalent for ye H. of Austria; but on ye success of ye Allies ye H. of Austria hop'd to get ye Crown of Spain for ye Arch D. Charles, & they might have succeed, after ye Battle of Turin, when ye French & Spaniards had left Italy, as they had got great part of Spain by ye assistance of ye Portuguese & even Madrid, but proper reenforcements not being sent to K. Charles in 1706. K. Philip recover'd strength, & in 1707. ye D. of Berwick beat ye allies at ye battle of Almanza. In 1710 ye Austrians made some progress & gain'd ye battle of Saragossa; & march'd to Madrid, but towards ye End of ye year were drove back into Catalonia.

In 1711. ye Emp. Joseph died, which made K. Charles III. sole Heir of ye H. of Austria; this chang'd affairs, & made England agree to a Peace which was made in 1713. at Utrecht, by it Philip yeilded Gibraltar & ye Island of Minorca to ye English, ye K. of Naples, ye D. of Milan & ye rest of ye Spanish Dominions in Italy, & Sardinia, & ye low Countries to ye Emp. Charles VI. & Sicily with ye title of K. to ye D. of Savoy.

Lewis XIV. had married both his Grandsons, ye Ds. of Burgundy & Anjou to ye D. of Savoy's Daughter. ye one yt went to Spain was greatly esteem'd by yt Nobility, which was a great strength to Philip: she died in 1714. & left two Sons, Don Lewis, & Don Ferd, ye K. soon after married Elizabeth Farnese ye Daughter & Heire of ye D. of Parma. She brought her Father's Min. ye famous Card. Alberoni into power; who enabl'd Spain to keep armies & Fleets of great strength, with which he recover'd ye Island of Sardinia, but being beat by an English Fleet in ye Straights of Messina, ye K. was forced to accede to ye quadruple Alliance, by which ye D. of Savoy got Sardinia instead of Sicily; & it was agreed to depriv ye Card. &

ye Don Carlos (ye K. Eldest Son by his second marriage) should succeed to Parma & Tuscany. In 1721. ye marriage between Lewis XV. & ye Infanta of Spain was concluded, but did not take effect, & Lewis K. of Asturias espous'd ye D. of Orleans 4th daughter.

Philip resign'd his Crown to his Son Lewis in 1724. who dying soon after, Philip to avoid a Minority with great reluctance again mounted the Throne.

Philip was much provok'd at his Daughter ye Infanta being sent back from France; Card. Alberoni was at Rome, form'd a Scheme which astonish'd all Europe, for he employ'd one Ripperda, who was a creature of his to negociate ye treaty of Vienna, by which ye Emp. Charles VI. & K. Philip join'd closely

ye Maritime Powers, France, & Prussia, made a treaty at Hanover, to ballance this Vienna alliance; this forc'd ye Emp. & Spain to determine their differences by ye Congress of Soissons, Nothing being settl'd there, G. Britain made a seperate treaty with Spain at Seville.

It was agreed ~~that Don Carlos should have part with the Spanish troops, that by~~ ye treaty of Vienna it had been determin'd y^t they should be sworn, where he was acknowledg'd as their apparent to ye Great D. of Tuscany.

By ye Queen's intrigues, in 1732. Don Carlos gain'd ye K-m. of Naples after only fighting ye battle of Bitonto, In 1735. France insisting on a Peace, Spain was forc'd to comply; by it Don Carlos kept ye two Sicilies, ~~leave off claims to the Grand Duchy~~ ye Queen having made her Eldest son a K. & her third a Card. wanted to provide for her second, therefore she drew Philip into a war, Philip died in 1746. at a time when his affairs went on ill in Italy.

Ferdinand VI. succeeded his Father, he had espoused in 1729 ye Infanta Mary Magdalene of Portugal. He carried on ye war with great vigour, & in 1748 when Peace was concluded at Aix la Chapelle by ye 7. art. it was agreed y^t Don Philip ye K. second Bro. should be D. of Parma, Placentia & Guastalla.

It is ye interest of Spain to preserve ye peace till in a situation, of sending such a Fleet to America y^t her Galleons may be able to come home, in spite of any Power y^t may at war with her.

ye Govern. in ye West Indies ought to be made so easy to ye People y^t they could not be so happy under any other Nation; which all ye States of Europe would with pleasure see it being much they interest y^t Spain should keep her possessions in those parts; yet it is but right Spain should make reasonable gain by their Plantations, tho' they allow a moderate advantage to be made to their antient allies.

It is much ye advantage of Spain to live on good terms with France, but y^t not be subservient to the interests of France to it.

~~[illegible]~~

I might easily be friends with ye K. of Austria if ye Minis. would act according to ye interest of their own Nation & not interfere in Italy.

Spain should keep it friendship with Portugal, because we have in ye course of this hist. seen how it has been a thorn in its side.

She should entirely apply herself in raising ye reputation of her fleet to its antient Zenith, which would preserve sea trade, & would lessen ye Power of ye Emp. of Morocco & of ye other Piratical States of Barbary.

ye Spanish revenues might greatly be encreas'd by permitting ye trade between her Colonies in ye E. & W. Indies to been open & unbounded & they might get ye trade with ye E. Indies which ye Venetians have lost by ye discovery of ye Cape of Good Hope.

ye Philippines would have a great trade if ye restraints on ye Spanish Subjects in those parts, were taken off.

Spain is undoubtedly a gainer by ye loss of Flanders, which was only a great expence, & also by having no territories in Italy; for by ye Younger branches of this H. having dominions there, she may with little or no expence keep up her interest there.

If Spain should ever follow this Plan, she will appear in her antient lustre, will not have reason to fear either France, or ye H. of Austria, & will be sure of a true & sincere Friend in Great Britain.