

EARTHQUAKES,

To the present Year 1756.

Wherein is inserted

A short and faithful Relation of the late
Dreadful Calamity at *LISBON*.

TOGETHER WITH

An Abstract of Father *Goree's* Narrative of the
Rise of a new Island in the Bay of *Santorini* in
the *Archipelago*, in the Year 1707.

BEING

A Continuation of a Tract entitled, *A Chronological and
Historical Account of the most memorable Earthquakes
that have happened in the World, from the beginning
of the Christian Period to the Year 1750.*

To which is added, by way of APPENDIX,

A particular Account of an *Auto de Fe*, or Act of Faith,
at *Lisbon*; taken from an Author of good Credit,
who was himself an Eye-Witness thereof.

By a Gentleman of the University of *Cambridge*.

CAMBRIDGE:

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may be had the former Part.



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Street; and the Printer here.

A farther Account of Memorable EARTHQUAKES, &c.

THE following remarkable Earthquakes having escaped my notice, on the publication of a former Tract on this Subject, I shall here, (observing the same method) give a faithful Relation of them in the order of Time. The first then that falls under our cognizance, is that of *Antioch*, mentioned by *Matthew of Westminster* to have happened in the Year of our Lord 1110^a; wherein that City, with many others in different parts of the World were almost totally demolished. And the same Author speaks of another in 168, in which many Cities were destroyed; and what is very extraordinary, this Earthquake was not only attended with great Floods in divers Provinces, but swarms of Locusts likewise^b. Some of the greatest however upon Record, were those of *Constantinople*, which continued successively for the space of four Months in the Year 441, and occasioned the People to chant their Litanies, with *Proclus* their Bishop, without the Walls of the City^c.

Zonaras writeth^d, that during the Reign of *Anastatius*, the Emperor of the *East*^e, there happened so great an Earthquake, that it overturned the very Foundations of many Buildings, not only in *Constantinople*, but in *Bythinia* and divers other places. And *Stow* takes notice of one in *Lombardy*, about the Year 1092, whose continuance was

^a Flores Hist. Lond. 1750. p.105. ^b Id. p.110. ^c Chron. Alberti Abbatis Stadensis Fol. 52.6. ^d Travels of four Englishmen, &c. Vol. 1. p.778. ^e He began his Reign in 491, and died in 518.

forty Days; which overthrew many Houses, and what was marvellous to behold, a Town was moved from its Seat to a considerable distance^f.

Amongst many other extraordinary things, which fell out about the Year 764, the Author of *Fasciculus Temporum*^g, makes mention of an Earthquake, whereby several Cities, built on Mountainous places, were, upon the division of the Mountains, carried along with them into Vallies, more than six Miles distant. And *Polydore Vergil*^h, in enumerating the Prodigies, supposed to be the forerunners of the Death of K. *Henry I.* inserts among them an Earthquake, which threw down many Houses in the Year 1135, wherein the Earth seemed to sink under Mens Feet, and there was such a Sound, as *Stow* informs usⁱ, was horrible to hear. The *Chronicle of England* likewise takes notice^k, that the Stone Gate and Bulwark, which K. *Henry III.* caused to be built by the Tower of *London*, were shaken down by an Earthquake in 1250, which after being rebuilt, were down again in the Year 12 . .

There was a terrible Earthquake in most parts of the World, about the Year 1113^l, in which Cities, Castles, Villages with their Inhabitants were swallowed up; Mountains were rent asunder; many Rivers dried up, and the *Po* in particular, one of the four greatest in *Europe*, was raised in the form of an Arch, making a Way between the Earth and Water, through which People might pass, insomuch that the approach of the last Day

^f General Chronicle by *Howes*, p. 138.

^g Edit. 4to, F. 63.

^h Angliæ Hist. Lib. XI. p. 195.

ⁱ Chron. p. 142.

^k 12mo,

p. 110, 111.

^l Gest. Pontificum Leodiensium 4to. Tom. 2. p. 51.

was apprehended. And the Author of the *Fasciculus Temporum* testifieth¹, that a great Mountain in the lower *Burgundy*, about the middle of the thirteenth Century, was divided and moved from its place many Miles; and after having overwhelmed five thousand Persons, was joyned to other Mountains in a wonderful manner.

The Earthquake of the Month of *March* 1185^m, is spoken of by our Historians as one of the most Terrible and Remarkable that ever happened in *England*, and such an one as was never known before. Many Houses were thrown down thereby, even such as were built of Stone, a thing not very common at that time, and the Cathedral Church at *Lincoln* was split from the Top to the Bottom.

Holinshed in his History of *Ireland*ⁿ, speaks of an Earthquake in that Kingdom in 1266; which as Sir *James Ware* observes^o, was a very uncommon thing there, and always looked upon as a Prodigy. And great Earthquakes are said to have happened in *England*^p, on the Eve of *St. Nicholas* 1274, accompanied with Thunders, Lightnings and a Blazing Star, which made many a Man afraid. There was also a more general one about two Years after^q, on the 11th of *September*, by the force whereof the Church of *St. Michael* at the Mount, without *Glastenbury*, fell to the Ground, and many famous Churches in *England* suffered more or less thereby.

¹ Fol. LXXX. ^m See Hist. Account of Earthquakes, p. 47. And *Stukely's Origines Roystonianæ*, p. 36. ⁿ First Edit. p. 45.
^o *Antiq. of Ireland*, Vol. II. p. 166. Fol. Edit. 1745. ^p *Chron. of England*, 12mo. p. 122. ^q *Stow's Chron.* p. 200.

In the Pontificate of *Boniface*^r (1302,) there were such considerable Earthquakes, that Men were afraid to dwell in Cities, and the Pope himself took up his Lodging in a Meadow. And *Stow* makes mention of another happening in *Italy* and other Kingdoms, but more especially in the former, on 10th *September*, 1349; * where it was so violent, that in *Rome* it threw down many Houses, and part of Castles, Steeples, and Churches; and in *Naples* it threw down part of the Arch-Bishop's Church, and many other stately Buildings of that City. It also overthrew many strong Towers, and goodly Monasteries. The City of *Aquyla* at this time was almost quite destroyed, by reason it overthrew many of the Churches, and chief Buildings, and did there more slaughter of People, than in any other Place; the Citizens and Strangers durst not stay Day nor Night in their Lodgings or Houses, but kept themselves in the wide Market Places, or open Streets, during the Fury of this strange Earthquake; which continued full eight Days space, and was oftentimes so extreme, and terrible in diverse Places, that People were not able to stand upon their Feet on plain Ground. It did so much spoyle unto Churches, Castles, Towers, Monasteries, and other lofty Buildings; that the Ruins thereof in many Provinces are very sufficient Testimonies unto this Day.

The same Author speaks also of a very great Earthquake in divers Kingdoms, but chiefly in *Spain* and *Germany*, in the beginning of *October*, seven Years after^t, where perished much People

* Fascicul. Temp. Fol. LXXXIII. * *Stow's Chron.* p. 247. † *Ib.*
of

of all forts, many were slain in their Houses, inso-much that some of them seemed like Sepulchres. The City of *Basil* was almost spoiled, and many other places were ruined.

That at *Constantinople* ^u (whereof divers worthy Authors have written, and particularly *Munster* in his *Geography*) was so strange and terrible for the space of eighteen Days constantly, that with horrible fearfulness and damage it cast down to the Ground the Walls of the City, and all the Buildings towards the Sea Side, and overthrew all the Ditches. It did cast down the Tower where the *Turk* kept his Ammunition, with Five more. The House of Tribute, which stood near unto the Wall, was overthrown, even to the Foundation into the Sea; the *Leadings* of the Waters, and Conduits, (which with incredible Expence had been made to lead the Waters of the *Danube* into the City) were for the most part broken and bruised; and the Channel which is between *Constantinople* and *Pera*, was so moved, that by great Surges, it cast the Water over the Walls of both the Cities: But the worst of all was, that more than 13000 Persons remained dead on an heap. This great Earthquake happened in the Month of *September*, in the Year of Grace, 1509, in the Reign of *Bajazet*, the second of that Name, and ninth Emperor of the *Turks*, who with all Diligence caused the Walls of the City to be repaired."

Hall, in his Chronicle ^w, under the twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* gives an account of a wonderous Earthquake,

^u *Travels of 4 Englishmen; &c. V. I. p. 778.*

^w *Fol. cxcix.*

which

which happened in *Luxborne* [*Lisbon*] in *Portugal*, on the 26th of *January*, 1533; wherein many Houses and Towers were destroyed, and many People slain by the Fall thereof. The King's Palace was so shaken, that both he and the Queen with her Ladies were obliged to flee out of it, without any Servants, and to seek for Succour where they might; when suddenly the Quaking ceased, the Rocks opened, and out sprang the Water, that the Ships in the Haven had like to have perished. Then the Earth quaked again, and did more Harm than before, and at Night it ceased. Many Men were destroyed in this Earthquake.

‘ In *Tercera* (one of the seven Islands called the *Affores*) to hear the noise which the Rocks make when People go over them, as if they were going over a Cellar, a Man would think the Island was all hollow; and 'tis probable, the Air which is rarified in its Concavities, occasions the frequent Earthquakes, whereto it is subject, as are most of the other Islands. There happened so great a one in this of *Tercera*, on the 24th of *May*, 1614, that it overturned in the City of *Angra* eleven Churches, and nine Chapels, besides private Houses: and in the City of *Praya*, it proved so dreadful, that there was hardly a House left standing.*

Mandalso informs us^y, that near *Pannamuca* in the *East-Indies*, is a Mountain of Sulphur, which in the Year 1586 began to cast up Fire with such Violence, that at its first blazing thirty thousand Persons perished thereby. And *Kircher* men-

* *Mandalso's Travels*, lib. iii. p. 274.

^y *Lib. II.* p. 140.

tions^z the terrible Havock made by an Eruption of Mount *Ætna* in 1669; in which one Village was so entirely overthrown, that no Remains of it were left. Mr. *Smith*^a speaks of a remarkable Escape of an Acquaintance of his (from whom he had the Relation) in the Earthquake at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica* in 1692, who after being swallowed up in one Place, was thrown out at another. And it has been also confidently asserted^b (but with what Truth I cannot pretend to say) that some other of the Inhabitants who were swallowed up there, were thrown out alive, at four Miles distance.

The celebrated *Baglivi* (Physician I think to Pope *Innocent XII.* to whom he dedicates his Works) gives a long and remarkable account of the Earthquake that happened at *Rome* on the 2^d of *February*, 1703^c; (of the Distresses of which Place he himself was an Eye-witness) wherein he asserts, that two hundred Cities and Villages in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Pope's Territories and other parts of *Italy*, were demolished and rendered uninhabitable, with the loss of 14000 Lives.

But the most remarkable Thing that has happened within the compass of many Centuries, was the Rise of an Island out of the Sea near *Santorini* in the *Archipelago*, of which Mr. *Salmon* has given the following Abstract.^d — “ The *Vulcano*,

^z *Mund. Subter.* Tom. I. p. 205. ^a *Nat. Hist. of Nevis*, Lett. 2. ^b *Apology for T. C. P.* Vol. III. p. 136. ^c *Hist. Romani Terræ Mot. Opera*, 4to, p. 514, 529, &c.

^d The Title of the Tract from whence this Abstract is taken, is, *A Relation of a new Island, which was raised from the Bottom of the Sea on the 13th of March, 1707, in the Bay of Santorini in the Archipelago. Written by Father Goree, a Jesuit, and Eye-Witness.* — *Phil. Transf.* Vol. XXVII. Numb. 332. p. 354, &c. *Salmon's Modern History.* Folio Edit. Vol. I. p. 580.

which

which made this Island, was preceeded by violent Shakings of the Earth, followed by a thick Smoke, which arose out of the Sea in the Day-time, and Flames of Fire in the Night, accompanied with a terrible roaring Noise under-ground, not unlike that of Thunder, and the roaring of great Guns. Father *Goree*, who was at *Santorini* at the Time that this last Island was formed, and kept a Diary of the Progress of it for a Year and upwards, relates, that it did not always rise equally on every Side; but it often happened, that while it grew in Length and Breadth on the one side, it sunk down and decreased on the other; that he saw a Rock rise out of the Sea, forty or fifty Paces from the Island, which he continued to observe four Days together, at the End of which Time it sunk again into the Sea, and did not appear any more; but others, which disappeared as this did, appeared again some time after. That the Sea in the Gulph or Harbour of *Santorini* several times changed Colour: At first it was green, then reddish, and afterwards of a yellowish Colour; from whence there arose a Stench, which spread itself over the Island, and they imagined proceeded from the Sulphur, with which the Sea was covered. They saw also great Rocks rise up on every side, which were afterwards united to the first, and made but one Island. As the Smoke increased very much, and there was no Wind stirring, it ascended to the middle Region of the Air, so as to be seen three or fourscore Miles distant; and in the Night-time it appeared like a Flame of Fire; while this continued, there was an intolerable stench for a Day and a half; but then a strong
South-

South-West Wind arising, which carried the Smoke upon the Island of *Santorini*; it destroyed all their Vintage, their Grapes appearing like dried Raisins; their Silver and Copper also were tarnished, and looked black, and the Natives became afflicted with Pains in the Head. In some Places the Sea boiled and bubbled up, and the Fish were found dead upon the Shores. Noises were heard under-ground like the firing of Cannons, and Flames of Fire darted up high into the Air, and then disappeared. Our Author numbered, one Night, sixty Openings, or Funnels, which all of them threw out a very bright Fire; and the next Morning he observed, that the Island was very much raised. At some times were heard Claps like Thunder, and great Stones were thrown up into the Air, endangering the Buildings, and People on Shore, and the Vessels passing by. The 15th of *April* 1708, was remarkable above all other Days for the great Number and Violence of Claps; by one of which near an hundred great Stones were thrown up at once into the Air, some of them falling into the Sea at two Miles distance. These terrible Noises and convulsive Motions being much decreased in *May* 1708, upwards of a Year after the Appearance of the first Island: Father *Goree*, with the *Latin* Bishop of *Santorini*, had the Curiosity to go in a Boat to view it; but in their Passage thither, the Sea smoking, they put their Hands into the Water, and found it so very hot, that they were glad to make haste back, when they were within five hundred Paces of the new Island. They went afterwards to the greater *Kammeni*, to view the burning Island from thence,

and they judged it to be about two hundred Feet in height, of an oblong Form, about a Mile broad, and five or six Miles in Circumference. This Father left the Island the 15th of *August* 1608, when the Fire, Smoke and Noise, continued very moderate, as he understood they did till the Year 1611, by Advice from thence; but the Natives were then in no Apprehensions of Danger; the Island however was still increasing in Magnitude. Not only this new Island^e, but the others near it, and even *Santorini* itself, are thought to have risen out of the Sea."

Mr. *Peter Le Neve*^f, (formerly *Norroy King* at Arms, and Fellow of the *Royal Society*) sent a remarkable Account to that Society, *July* the 23^d, 1717, of the sinking of three Oaks into the Ground, at *Mannington* in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Day-time, to the great Astonishment of the Beholders. And Mr. *Edmund Barret*^g, Rector of *Sutton*, near *Dartford* in *Kent*, informed Sir *Hans Sloane*, by Letter dated *August* 11, 1727, of an Earthquake in that Neighbourhood, in which a Piece of Ground in a Meadow, in the Parish of *Farmingham*, fell in, so as to leave a Pit about eight or ten Feet over, and near as deep; which being on the same Level with the River, was full of Water when first discovered.

^e *Megali Kammeni*, or the great burnt Island raised out of the Sea after an Earthquake, 196 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. The second or *White Island*, mentioned by *Pliny*, arose out of the Sea in his Time, in the Reign of *Vespasian*. The third, called *Mikri Kammeni*, in the Year 1573. *Salmon*, *ibid*.

^f *Phil. Trans.* Vol. xxx. No. 355. p. 766. ^g *Ibid*. Vol. xxxiv. No. 399. p. 305.

There

In the *London Gazette* of the Year 1754, were published the following Accounts of a terrible Earthquake at *Constantinople*.

Sept. 16. On the second Instant, about ten o' Clock at Night, we had a violent shock of an Earthquake, which lasted about a Minute; though, in other Parts, it was thought longer. Its direction was from the East: the Night was calm, and clear Moon-Light. It has done considerable Damage. The famous Mosche of Sultan *Mabomet*, (the first built in this City on the Conquest) has lost several of its Cupolas. Seven Minarets or Steeples were thrown down, by which other Mosches and Houses have suffered. Two of the seven Towers, with some of the Wall, are greatly damaged; as are all the Turrets, and many parts of the Wall of the City. One great Khan is totally destroyed, and another rent and hurt; the Walls of the Prison of *Galata* fell in; several of the weaker Houses, interspersed in the City, are demolished; and it is said many Persons lost their Lives. At twelve that Night, and at two in the Morning, the Shock was repeated altho' less violent; and, to the 14th, at Three in the Morning, there have been daily several very sensible ones, and we cannot say we are yet clear of them. It is reported that some Villages in *Asia* have been destroyed; and that *Nicodemia* has greatly suffered. About the Time of the Earthquake, on the 14th in the Morning, a Fire happened near the Sultan's Palace at *Besigdash*, which he inhabits, and consumed a large Seraglio belonging to *Piryzade*.

Sept. 18. On the 16th Instant, the Grand Signior, attended by the Grand Vizir and the

principal Officers of the Port, quitted this City and retired to one of his Houses on the Edge of the great Canal. It is already computed, that the Number of Inhabitants which have perish'd in the late Earthquakes, amounts to near 3000; many have been dug out of the Ruins of the Houses, and many more could not be reliev'd. Above three-fourths of the Houses are empty, by the Flight of the Inhabitants. Yesterday we had another Shock, but not so violent.

By later Accounts of the said Earthquake it appears, that for an Hour the Heavens were in a continual Blaze, the Flashes of Lightning succeeding one another momentarily, whilst the Thunder was incessant, during the time of the great Shock, which threw down the Buildings, and buried so many in the Ruins."

But of all the Calamities above related, none seems to have been more dreadful, nor more nearly to affect this Nation, than that which befell the City of *Lisbon* * in *November* last; the whole of which opulent Place was then destroyed by an Earthquake and Conflagration; wherein its immense Treasures, with at least a fourth part of its Inhabitants are supposed to be buried in its Ruins, whilst the Survivors are left in such deplorable Circumstances as must excite the Pity of every one, who has any Bowels of Compassion. But

* One of the greatest trading Cities in *Europe*, and wherein the *English* had established the most considerable Factory. The number of its Houses was computed at 30000, and of its Inhabitants a 200000. Its Churches were about 120, and there were more Convents than in any other place, of the same extent.

hear the relation from his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, *Abraham Castres*, Esq; an Eye-witness thereof, in a Letter to the Secretary of State, dated from *Lisbon*, Nov. 6. 1755.

SIR,

“ You will in all likelihood have heard before this, of the inexpressible Calamity befallen the whole Maritime Coast, and in particular this opulent City, now reduced to a heap of Rubbish and Ruin, by a most tremendous Earthquake on the first of this Month, followed by a Conflagration, which has done ten times more Mischief, than the Earthquake itself. I gave a short account of our Misfortune to Sir *Benjamin Keene*, by a *Spaniard*, who promised, as all intercourse by Post was at a stand, to carry my Letter as far as *Badajoz*, and see it safe put into the Post House. It was merely to acquaint His Excellency, that God be praised, my House stood out the Shocks, though greatly damaged, and that happening to be out of the reach of the Flames, several of my Friends burnt out of their Houses, had taken refuge with me, where I have accommodated them as well as I could, under Tents in my large Garden; no Body but Lord *Charles Dowglass*, who is actually on board the Packet, besides my Chaplain and myself having dared hitherto to sleep in my House, since the Day of our Disaster. The Consul and his Family have been saved, and are all well, in a Country House near this City. Those with Me at present, are the *Dutch* Minister, His Lady, and their three Children, with seven or eight of their

Servants.

Servants. The rest of my Company of the better Sort consists of several Merchants of this Factory, who, for the most part have lost all they had; though some indeed, as Mess. *Parry* and *Mellish's* House, and Mr. *Raymond*, and *Burrell*, have had the good Fortune to save their Cash, either in whole or in part. The number of the Dead and Wounded I can give no certain Account of as yet, in that respect our Poor Factory has escaped pretty well, considering the number of Houses we have here. I have lost my Good and Worthy Friend the *Spanish Ambassador*, who was crushed under the Door, as he attempted to make his Escape into the Street. This with the Anguish I have been in for these five Days past, occasioned by the dismal Accounts brought to us every instant, of the Accidents befallen to one or other of our Acquaintance among the Nobility, who for the most part are quite Undone, has greatly affected Me; but in particular the miserable Objects among the lower sort of His Majesty's Subjects, who fly also to Me for Bread, and lie scattered up and down in my Garden, with their Wives and Children. I have helped Them all hitherto, and shall continue to do so, as long as Provisions do not fail Us, which I hope will not be the Case, by the good Orders which *M. de Carvalbo* has issued in that respect. One of our great Misfortunes is, that we have neither an *English* or *Dutch* Man of War in the Harbour. Some of their Carpenters and Sailors would have been of great use to Me on this occasion, in helping to prop up my House; for as the Weather which has hitherto been remarkably fair, seems to threaten us with heavy Rains, it will be impossible

impossible for the Refugees in my Garden, to hold out much longer ; and how to find Rooms in my House for them all I am at a loss devise ; the Floors of most of them shaking under our Feet ; and must consequently be too weak to bear any fresh number of Inhabitants. The Roads for the first Days having been impracticable, it was but yesterday I had the Honour in Company with *M. de la Calmette*, of waiting on the King of *Portugal*, and all the Royal Family at ^a *Belem*, whom we found encamped ; none of the Royal Palace being fit to harbour Them. Though the loss His Most Faithful Majesty has sustained on this occasion is immense, and that His Capital-City is utterly Destroyed ; He received us with more Serenity, than we expected, and among other things told us, that He owed Thanks to Providence for saving His and His Family's Lives : and that He was extremely glad to see us both safe. The Queen in her own Name, and all the young Princesses, sent us word, that they were obliged to us for our attention ; but that being under their Tents, and in a Dress not fit to appear in, They desired that for the present, we would excuse their admitting our Compliments in Person. Most of the considerable Families in our Factory, have already secured to themselves a passage to *England*, by three or four of our *London* Traders, that are preparing for their departure. As soon as the fatigue and great trouble of Mind I have en-

^a *Belem* a little Town about a Mile from *Lisbon*, on the Banks of the *Taio*, where the Kings and Queens of *Portugal* are buried ; their *Mausoleums* are within the Church of the *Hieronimites*, which is all lined with white Marble. *Moll's Geography*, Edit. 1701, p. 327.

dured for these first Days are a little over, I shall be considering of some proper method for sheltering the poorer Sort, either by hiring a *Portuguese* Hulk, or if that is not to be had, some *English* Vessel till they can be sent to *England*; and there are many who desire to remain, in hopes of finding among the Ruins, some of the little Cash they may have lost in their Habitations. The best orders have been given for preventing Rapine, and Murders, frequent instances of which ^a we have had within these three Days, there being swarms of *Spanish* Deserters in Town, who take hold of this opportunity of doing their business. As I have large sums deposited in my House, belonging to such of my Countrymen as have been happy enough to save some of their Cash, and that my House was surrounded all last Night with *Russians*; I have wrote this Morning to *M. de Carvalho*, to desire a Guard, which I hope will not be refused. — We are to have in a Day or two a Meeting of our scattered Factory at my House, to consider of what is best to be done in our present wretched Circumstances. I am determined to stay within call of the Distressed, as long as I can remain on Shore with the least Appearance of Security: And the same *Mr. Hay* (the Consul) seemed resolved to do, the last time I conferred with him about it. — I most humbly beg your Pardon, Sir, for the Disorder of this Letter, surrounded as I am

^a At *Port Royal* the very Night the Earthquake happened in that place, there were *Russians*, who endeavoured to rissle their Neighbours, and the Houses fell upon some of them in the attempt. The same would have happened at *Lima* and *Calao*, had not the Vice-roy set up Gibbets in those places in *Terrorem*. Chronological and Historical Account of Earthquakes. p. 42.

by many in Distress, who from one instant to the other are applying to me either for Advice or Shelter. The Packet has been detained at the Desire of the Factory, 'till another appears from *England*, or some Man of War drops in here from the *Streights*. This will go by the first of several of our Merchant Ships bound to *England*. I must not forget to acquaint you, that Sir *Harry Frankland** and Lady are safe and well, and have the Honour to be, &c."

In a Letter from Belem of the 7th, we have the following Particulars.

"The present Scene of Misery and Distress is not to be described; the Kingdom of *Portugal* is ruined and undone, and *Lisbon*, one of the finest Cities that ever was seen, is now no more. — The Escape of the forementioned Gentleman* is one of the most providential Things that ever was heard of; for whilst he was riding about the middle of the City in his Chaise, on the first instant, he observed the Driver to look behind him, and immediately to make the Mules gallop as fast as possible, but both he and they were very soon killed and buried in the Ruins of a House which fell on them; whereupon Sir *Henry* jump'd out of the Chaise, and ran into a House that instantly fell also to the Ground, and buried him in its Ruins for a considerable Time; but it pleased God that he got out alive, and not much bruised. — His Lady likewise was providentially in the Garden when their House fell, and so escaped. About half an Hour after the first Shock, the City was on fire in five different Parts, and has been burning ever

† C

since,

since, so that the *English* Merchants here are entirely ruined. There have been three Shocks every Day since the first, but none so violent as the first. — The King has ordered all the Soldiers to assist in burying the Dead, to prevent a Plague; and indeed upon that Account the Fire was of Service in consuming the Carcasses both of Men and Beasts. The *English* have miraculously escaped, for notwithstanding the Factory was so numerous, not more than a Dozen are known to have been killed; amongst whom was poor Mrs. *Hake*, Sister to Governor *Hardy* of *New York*, who suffered as she was driving her Children before her; and the *Spanish* Ambassador was killed also, with his young Child in his Arms. — Every Person, from the King to the Beggar, are at present obliged to lay in the Fields, and some are apprehensive that a Famine may ensue.” —

An Extract of a Letter from on board a Ship in Lisbon Harbour, Nov. 19, to the same Purport.

“ Mine will not bring you the first News of the most dreadful Calamity befallen this City and whole Kingdom. — On *Saturday* the first instant, about half an Hour past nine o’Clock, I was retired to my Room after Breakfast, when I perceived the House began to shake, but did not apprehend the Cause; however, as I saw the Neighbours about me all running down Stairs, I also made the best of my Way; and by the time I had cross’d the Street, and got under the Piazzas of some low Houses, it was darker than the darkest Night I ever was out in, and continued so for about a Minute, occasioned by the Clouds of Dust from the falling

falling of Houses on all sides. After it cleared up, I ran into a large Square adjoining; but being soon alarmed with a Cry, that the Sea was coming in, all the People crowded forward to run to the Hills, I among the rest, with Mr. *Wood* and Family. We went near two Miles thro' the Streets, climbing over the Ruins of Churches, Houses, &c. and stepping over hundreds of dead and dying People, Carriages, Chaises and Mules, lying all crushed to Pieces; and that Day being a great Festival in their Churches, and happening just at the time of celebrating the first Mass, thousands were assembled in the Churches, the major part of whom were killed; for the great Buildings, particularly those which stood on any Eminence suffered the most Damage. Very few of the Churches or Convents have escaped. We staid near two Hours in an open Campo; and a dismal Scene it was, the People howling and crying, and the Sacrament going about to dying Persons: so I advised as the best, to return to the Square near our own House, and there wait the Event, which we did immediately, but by the Time we got there, the City was in Flames in several distant Parts, being set on fire by some Villains, who confessed it before Execution. — This completed the Destruction of the greatest Part of the City; for in the Terror all Persons were, no Attempt was made to stop it; and the Wind was very high, so that it was communicated from one Street to another by the Flakes of Fire drove by the Winds. It raged with great Violence for eight Days, and this in the principal and most thronged Parts of the City; People being fled into the Fields half naked, the

Fire consumed all sorts of Merchandise, Household Goods, and Wearing Apparel, so that hardly any thing is left to cover People, and they live in Tents in the Fields. — If the Fire had not happened, People would have recovered their Effects out of the Ruins; but this has made such a Scene of Desolation and Misery as Words cannot describe.

The King's Palace in the City is totally destroyed, with all the Jewels, Furniture, &c. The *India* Warehouses adjoining, full of rich Goods, are all consumed. The Custom-house, piled up with Bales upon Bales, is all destroyed; and the Tobacco and other Warehouses, with the Cargoes of three *Brazil* Fleets, shared the same Fate. In short, there are few Goods left in the whole City."

From another Letter of the same Date.

"On *Saturday* the first instant, I arose at Five, in order to remove my Ship from the Custom-house, agreeable to my Order; by Nine we sailed down and anchored off the upper end of the *Terceras*, Wind at N. E. a small Breeze, and a fine clear Morning. Ten Minutes before Ten, I felt the Ship have an uncommon Motion, and could not help thinking she was a-ground, although sure of the Depth of Water. As the Motion increased, my Amazement increased also; and as I was looking round to find out the Meaning of this uncommon Motion, I was immediately acquainted with the direful Cause; when at that Instant looking towards the City, I beheld the tall and stately Buildings tumbling down, with great Cracks and Noise, and particularly that Part of the City from *St. Paul's* in a direct Line to *Bairroalto*; as also, at the same Time, that

Part

Part from the said Church along the River-side Eastward as far as the Gallows, and so in a curve Line Northward again; and the Buildings as far as St. *Joze* and the *Roscio*, were laid in the three following Shocks, which were so violent, as I heard many say, they could with great Difficulty stand on their Legs. There is scarce one House of this great City left habitable. The Earth opened, and rent in several Places, and many expected to be swallowed up. — As it happened at a Time when the Kitchens were furnished with Fires, they communicated their Heat to the Timber with which their Houses were built or adorned, and in which the Natives are very curious and expensive, both in Furniture and Cielings; and by this means the City was in a Blaze in different Parts at once. The Conflagration lasted a whole Week. — What chiefly contributed to the Destruction of the City, was the Narrowness of the Streets. It is not to be expressed by Human Tongue, how dreadful and how awful it was to enter the City after the Fire was abated: when looking upwards one was struck with Terror at beholding frightful Pyramids of ruined Fronts, some inclining one Way, some another; then on the other hand with Horror, in viewing Heaps of Bodies crushed to Death, half-buried and half-burnt; and if one went through the broad Places or Squares, there was nothing to be met with but People bewailing their Misfortunes, wringing their Hands, and crying, *The World is at an End*; whilst others meeting with those they had Concerns with, were embracing and begging Forgiveness of Injuries past. In short, it was the most lamentable Scene that Eyes could behold,

behold. As the Shocks, though small, are frequent, the People keep building Wooden Houses in the Fields; but the King has ordered no Houses to be built to the Eastward of *Alcantara Gate*. — Just now four *English* Sailors have been condemned for stealing Goods, and hiding them in the Ballast, with Intent to make a Property of them.”

The City of *Setuval*, in the Neighbourhood of *Lisbon*, was entirely swallowed up, that of *Coimbra* suffered greatly, as indeed did the whole Kingdom of *Portugal*; and by the Accounts from *Madrid*, *Seville*, *Cadix*, &c. that of *Spain* did not escape without great Mischiefs; some of which is particularly specified in the following

Extract of a private Letter from a Gentleman at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 7.

“The first instant, about ten Minutes after Ten in the Forenoon, we were greatly alarmed by an Earthquake. The Morning was clear, and but little Wind at South-West. It began with a Trembling, which lasted about half a Minute, then a violent Shock was felt, and after that a Trembling for five or six Seconds, which was succeeded by another Shock not so violent as the first, that went off gradually as it began. It lasted in the whole very near two Minutes. The Guns on the Batteries were seen some to rise, others to sink, the Earth having an undulating Motion. Several Things were thrown off of Shelves, and the Houses were deserted. Most people were seized with Giddiness and Sickness, and some fell down, others were stupified, and in general all were affected as if electrified, though many that were walking or riding

riding felt no Motion, but were sick. I was in Captain *Leith's* Parlour, and the Walls moved in such a manner that we ran out, thinking the House was falling. Thank God however it did no Mischief here, only the Gable-ends of two Houses are rent. The Sea rose six Feet eight Inches every fifteen Minutes, and fell so low that Boats and all the small Craft near the Shore were left a-ground, as were Numbers of small Fish. This Flux and Reflux lasted till next Morning, having decreased gradually from Two in the Afternoon. The Thermometer was at 62, and no Alteration was observed. At *St. Roque* it was so violent as to throw Persons out of their Seats, and the Arch of the Church is rent. At *Algazais* several Walls fell down, and great Part of the Town was overflowed. At *Arzilla* in *Barbary*, the Water rose nine Feet, and a Settee of the Town foundered. At *Malaga*, the Tops of some high Buildings fell; but by all Accounts, it has done great Mischief at *Cadix*, where their great Causeway is torn up. The Ships in our Bay, and all about us, thought they had struck on Rocks, and the *Dutch* Fleet off *Cape St. Mary's* fired Guns, as in Distress."

Another from a Gentleman of the same Place to his Friend in Dublin, dated Nov. 29, contains a particular Account of the Effects of the Earthquakes in Africa.

"In the Part of *Barbary* near this Place they have suffered as much, if not more than in *Portugal*; and they write from *Tetuan*, that the Earthquake began at the same Hour it did here, and continued seven or eight Minutes; during which
Time

Time they had three violent Shocks, and expected every Moment the City would fall to the Ground; but they did no farther Damage than the Opening of several Walls, and it was observed that the River of that Place appeared as red as Blood.

At *Tangier* it began at the same Hour, shaking the Ground, Walls, Houses and Mosques, in a very terrible Manner, and a great Pile of ancient Building near the Gate of the Town, after two or three Movements, tumbled down, and killed several People; the Water rose 50 Feet perpendicular, and flowed over the Town Walls (a Thing never seen before) leaving behind it, at its Return, a vast Quantity of Fish and Sand; and in like manner it continued to rise and fall about 18 times in the space of eight Hours.

At *Sallee* it did vast Damage, Numbers of Houses having tumbled down; and the Sea flowed into the Heart of the City, and drowned several of the Inhabitants. There were several Boats full of People fishing at the same Time, who were all swallowed up and never seen afterwards; and also a Number of People and Camels just setting out for *Morocco*, perished in the same Manner.

At *Fez* a vast Number of People were killed, and the greatest Part of that large City destroyed; and at some Distance from it a prodigious large Mountain opened in the Middle, out of which issued a River as red as Blood.

At *Morocco* a vast Number of Houses were destroyed, and a great many People buried in the Ruins. Without this City there was a Place which contain'd about 400 Huts, or little Shops, the People of which
were

were called the Children of *Besumba*, and 'tis said they amounted at least to 10000 Souls; who with a large number of Horses, Camels, and other Cattle, were entirely swallowed up by the Earth, which immediately after closed, and not one Soul escaped.

These were the first Advices we had from *Barbary*, which you may depend upon to be genuine, having had them from undoubted Authority: But they write from *Tetuan* of the 24th instant, that there had arrived that Day an Express from *Fez*, which brought an Account of another Earthquake, which began on the 18th at Night, and continued 'till the 19th in the Morning, infinitely more violent and terrible than the former; innumerable Houses fell to the Ground, and Numbers of People were destroyed in the Ruins.

At *Mequinez* it was much more dreadful, scarcely leaving a single House standing; and that Part of the City where the *Jews* resided was entirely swallowed up, and all the People of that Sect, (about 4000 in Number) perished, except seven or eight. They also felt this Shock at *Tangier*, at which Place the Wells and Fountains became dry, and continued so twenty-four Hours. We have no farther Accounts as yet from *Barbary*, tho' it is said greater Damage has been done in the Heart of the Country, where whole Provinces have been swallowed up. God preserve us from such dreadful Catastrophes, and comfort our Friends who have suffered in them! We have had several Repetitions in this Garrison, which, thank God, have produced no bad Consequences; however, we continue under the greatest Terror and Apprehensions, having such dreadful Prospects about us."

The same Day that the first Earthquake happened at *Lisbon*, a very extraordinary *Phænomenon* alarmed several Sea Port Towns in *England*, and *Ireland*, and many Cities in *Holland*. The Waters in the several Rivers, Canals, Lakes, &c. being agitated in such a manner, that Buoys were broken from their Chains, large Vessels snapped their Cables, and smaller ones were thrown out of the Water on the Land. In the Lake of *Harlem* particularly, the course of a Vessel on full Sail was suddenly suspended; and the Rudder unhung. During the time of this Agitation, which continued near four Minutes, not only the Waters in Rivers and Lakes, but also all manner of Fluids in Coolers, Tubs, &c. dashed over the Sides notwithstanding there was no Motion perceptible in their containing Vessels. This agitation of Water we are informed, extended beyond *Utrecht*, and also Southward of *Brabant*.

The above Accounts correspond with those from *Portsmouth*, some parts of *Wiltshire*, and *Surry*. At *Godalmin* the agitation of a Canal in a Gentleman's Garden was singular; it suddenly rose so high, as to overflow the Bank on one side, then subsided, and immediately overflowed the Bank on the other. At *Tenterden* in *Kent*, *Framlingham* in *Suffolk* and other places, the Waters of several Ponds were forced up the Banks with great Violence. At *Swansey* in the Evening, after two hours Ebb, a large head of Water rushed up the River with great noise, floated two large Vessels, broke their Stern Moorings, and hove them across the River, and 'twas with great difficulty they were prevented from over-setting. At *Kinsale* in *Ireland*,

Ireland, the Tide having ebbed for some time, suddenly returned with a Violence and impetuosity impossible to be described. By special Providence the Boats were just returned from Sea, with the Sailors on board, or they would have been dashed in pieces one against another. These sudden and surprising fluxes, and refluxes of the Sea, continued from three in the Afternoon, till ten at Night. Seldom more than a quarter of an Hour before each return, to the infinite amazement and terror of the Inhabitants. Some shocks of an Earthquake were felt the same Day at *Cork*, and probably this surprising Phænomenon might proceed from the Eruption made in the Sea.

Madrid, Nov. 28. 1755.

Letters from the Southern Coasts of this Kingdom advise, that the shock of an Earthquake was felt the fifth Instant, which produced a very singular effect at *Seville*, where the Tower of the Metropolitan Church, which by the former shocks was so bent that it seemed ready to fall, was set upright again. ^a

On the 18th of *November*, they had a violent shock of an Earthquake at *Boston* in *New-England*, which lasted two or three Minutes; but the damage happened to be no more than shattering a few Houses, and throwing down abundance of Chimneys: with a violent agitation of the Water; which in the Harbour rose about 20 Feet.

Monacho [in *Italy*] and that Neighbourhood have also suffered, and the whole frame of the Earth is still in Motion.

^a See an account of an incident of the like kind at *Messina* in *Sicily* in the Year 1693, from Mr. *Chisbull's Travels. Chronological and Historical Account of Earthquakes.* p. 30.

From *Bern* we learn, that on the ninth of *December*, a pretty violent shock of an Earthquake, which lasted about a Minute was felt at that place, and in many parts of *Switzerland* about the same time, which put the People into great consternation, without any other damage.

On *December* 10, a very violent Shock was felt at *Scaffhausen*, *Basil*, and in that Neighbourhood.

The Letters from *Swabia*, *Franconia* and the Electorate of *Bavaria*, are filled with melancholy accounts of the damage done by the late Earthquakes. And at *Thionville* in the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, the Barracks were thrown down, and above 500 of the Garrison buried in the Ruins.

By the accounts hitherto received, this extraordinary Earthquake has continued for the space of two Months, and been felt with more or less violence, from the Eastern shores of *America* to the Heart of *Germany*, and from the frozen Clime of *Iceland*, to almost the Tropic of *Cancer*, about 4000 Miles one way, and 2000 the other : so that considering its Duration, Extent and mischievous Effects, it seems to be one of the greatest Calamities that has befallen the World in almost any Age; and design'd by Providence to rouse wicked Nations from that Lethargy of Sin and Sensuality they are almost universally fallen into, and to bring them to a due Sense of their Dependance thereupon.

The Reverend Mr. *Horton*, Chaplain to the *English* Factory at *Leghorn* in *Italy* in 1744, when a very great Earthquake happened in that City; concludes the Pamphlet he wrote on that Occasion, in the following words. "The Sense

of so great a deliverance (for God in the midst of Judgement remembered mercy) produced an uncommon resolution in the Magistrates and People of *Leghorn*, to observe a Solemn Fast for ever on the day it happened; prohibiting any Publick, or Private Balls, Masquerades, or other Diversions of the *Carnival* for that day, with an humble application to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, that Masquerades at the Theatre, might wholly be abolished."

This request was approved and confirmed by an order from the Council of Regency in *Florence*. A glorious example indeed, and highly worthy the imitation of all other Nations! who although not such immediate sufferers as were the Inhabitants of this City, nor have ever felt such dire Calamities as lately befell those of *Lisbon*; yet ought they to take warning thereby; and even the most distant view should engage them to reform, repent and turn away from their Iniquities; lest by their manifold transgressions they should provoke the Lord *to whet his sword and cut them off* in like manner. This would be more becoming all wise and considerate Persons, than to be curious in their Enquiries, into the Causes of the Fate of other Men; or to offer their Constructions of them to the World: In which Men are but too apt to overlook the main Ends of Providence in such Visitations, which are generally intended for the benefit of the Survivors, That *when the Judgments of the Lord, are in the Earth, They might learn Righteousness.* *Isaiah xxvi. 9.*

Our Blessed Saviour has sufficiently cautioned us against rash Judging, in his Interpretation of the

two Cafes, of those whose Blood *Pilate* mingled with their Sacrifices ; and of the eighteen Persons upon whom the Tower of *Siloam* fell. *Luke*. xiii. 1, 2, 3, 4.

There have been indeed some Instances both ancient and modern, where God's Judgements have carried but too legible a Mark of the Crimes for which they suffered ; but from these we must not pretend to form any general Conclusion.

There are Examples likewise in Holy Writ, where the best of Men have been the most eminent Sufferers ; among which we may reckon Holy *Job*, many of the Prophets, and those Worthies whose Faith is so eminently distinguished in the 11th Chapter of the Epistle to the *Hebrews*.

Nor have we the least reason, from the terrible Disasters heretofore related, to conclude that the Places where they happen'd were more wicked than others ; or that those who lost their Lives in the late fatal Overthrow of *Lisbon*, were more corrupt and vicious than many of those that survived them ; since 'tis probable most of the poor Prisoners in the * *Inquisition*, were involved in the almost general Destruction, and by that means delivered from the much greater Evils intended for them : whilst the *Inquisitors* themselves, (Members of the most unmerciful Tribunal ever erected in the World, as the following Relation manifests) escaped with Impunity.

* There are Letters from *Lisbon* which say, the first Building that fell by the Earthquakes was the Court of the *Inquisition-Office*.

APPENDIX.

An Abstract of Dr. *Geddes's* Account of an
Auto de Fe, (or Act of Faith) of which
he himself was an Eye-Witness.

* **W**HEN a competent Number of Prisoners are convicted of Heresy, either by their own voluntary or extorted Confession, or upon the Evidence of certain Witnesses; a Day is fixed by the chief Inquisitor for a Goal-Delivery, which is called by them an *Act of the Faith*, and which is always upon a *Sunday*. In the Morning of that Day, the Prisoners are all brought into a great Hall, where they have the Habits put on they are to wear in the Procession, which begins to come out of the Inquisition about nine of the Clock in the Morning.

The first in the Procession are the *Dominican* Friars, who carry the Standard of the Inquisition, which on the one side hath their Founder *Dominic's* Picture, and on the other side a Cross betwixt an Olive-Tree and a Sword, with this Motto, *Justitia et Misericordia*.

After the *Dominicans*, come the Penitents, some with *Benitoes*, and some without, according to the Nature of their Crimes; they are all in black Coats, without Sleeves, and bare-footed, with a Wax Candle in their Hands. Next come the Penitents who have narrowly escaped being burnt, and who over their black Coats have Flames painted,

* See Salmon's Modern Hist. 3d Edit. Fol. Vol. II. p. 813. from Dr. *Geddes's* Miscellaneous Tracts, Vol. I.

with their Points turned downward, to signify their having been saved, but so as by Fire.

Next come the Negative and Relapsed that are to be burnt, with Flames upon their Habit pointing upwards: And after them those who profess Doctrines contrary to the Faith of the *Roman Church*; who besides Flames on their Habit pointing upwards, have their Pictures (which are drawn two or three Days before) upon their Breasts, with Dogs, Serpents and Devils, all with open Mouths, painted about them.

Pegna, a famous *Spanish* Inquisitor calls this Procession, *Horrendum ac tremendum Spectaculum*; and so it is in truth, there being something in the Looks of all the Prisoners, beside those that are to be burnt, that is ghastly and disconsolate, beyond what can be imagined; and in the Eyes and Countenance of those that are to be burnt, there is something that looks fierce and eager.

The Prisoners who are to be burnt alive, have besides a *Familiar*^a, as all the rest have, a *Jesuit* on each Hand of them, who are continually preaching to them to abjure their Heresies: but if they offer any thing in defence of the Doctrines for which they are going to suffer, they are immediately gagg'd, and not permitted to speak a Word more.

This I saw done to a Prisoner presently after he came out of the Gates of the *Inquisition*; upon his looking up to the Sun, which he had not seen before of several Years, and crying out in a Rapture, *How is it possible for People that behold that glorious Body, to worship any Being but him that created it!*

^a *Familiars* are properly the Serjeants and Bailiffs belonging to the Office, among whom are the greatest Noblemen in the Kingdom,

After the Prisoners came a Troop of a *Familiars* on Horseback, and after them the *Inquisitors* and other Officers of the Court upon Mules; and last of all the *Inquisitor General* upon a white Horse led by two Men, with a black Hat and a green Hat-band, attended by all the Nobles that are not employed as *Familiars* in the Procession.

In the *Terreiro de Paco*, which is near the Inquisition, there is a Scaffold erected, which may hold two or three thousand People; at the one end sit the *Inquisitors*, and at the other the Prisoners, in the same Order as they walked in the Procession; those that are to be burnt being seated on the highest Benches behind the rest, which may be ten Feet above the Floor of the Scaffold.

After some Prayers, and a Sermon, (made up of Encomiums on the Inquisition, and Invectives against Hereticks) a secular Priest ascends a Desk, which stands near the middle of the Scaffold: who having first taken all the Abjurations of the Penitents, kneeling before him, one by one, at last recites the final Sentence upon those that are to be put to Death in the following Words:

We the Inquisitors of Heretical Pravity, having with the Concurrence of the most illustrious N. Lord Archbishop of Lisbon, called on the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of his glorious Mother the Virgin Mary, and sitting on our Tribunal, and judging with the holy Gospels lying before us, that so our Judgments may be in the Sight of God, and our Eyes might behold what is just in all Matters; — have ordained that in this Place, and on this Day, you should receive

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your definitive Sentence: We do therefore by this our Sentence define, pronounce, declare, and sentence thee, N. of the City of Lisbon, to be a convicted, confessing, affirmative and professed Heretick, and to be delivered and left by us as such to the secular Arm; and we, by this our Sentence, do cast thee out of the Ecclesiastical Court as an Heretick; and we do leave and deliver thee to the Power of the secular Court; but at the same time do most earnestly beseech that Court, so to moderate its Sentence, as not to touch thy Blood, or to put thy Life in any Danger.

There is not in all History an Instance of so gross and confident a Mockery of God and the World, as this of the Inquisitors earnestly beseeching the Civil Magistrates not to put those Hereticks to death, whom they have condemned and delivered to them, in Coats painted over with Flames, for that Purpose; and which is performed in an Hour or two afterwards, without their shewing the least Displeasure to the Magistrates for disregarding their earnest Petition.

The Prisoners are no sooner in the Hands of the Civil Magistrate, than they are loaded with Chains before the Eyes of the Inquisitors; and being carried first to the secular Goals, are within an Hour or two brought from thence before the Lord Chief Justice; who, without knowing any thing of their particular Crimes, or of the Evidence against them, asks them, one by one, *in what Religion they intend to die.* If they answer, they will die in the Communion of the *Roman Church*; they are condemned to be carried forth-

forthwith to the Place of Execution, and there to be first *strangled*, and afterwards burnt to Ashes. But if they say, they will die in the *Protestant*, or any other Faith contrary to the *Roman*; then they are sentenced to be carried forthwith to the Place of Execution, and there to be burnt *alive*.

At the Place of Execution, are so many Stakes set up as there are Prisoners to be burnt, with a good Quantity of dry Furz about them: The Stakes of the *Professed*, as the Inquisitors call them, are about four Yards high, and have a small Board, whereon the Prisoner is to be seated, within half a Yard of the Top; the *Negative*, and *Relapsed*, being first strangled and burnt, the *Professed* go up a Ladder between the two *Jesuits* that have attended them all the Day; and when they are come even with the forementioned Board, they turn about to the People, and the *Jesuits* spend near a quarter of an Hour in exhorting them to be reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; which if they refuse to comply with, the *Jesuits* come down, and the Executioner ascends; and having turned the *Professed* off the Ladder upon the Seat, and chained their Bodies close to the Stake, he leaves them; when the *Jesuits* go up a second time, to renew their Exhortations, and at parting tell them, *That they leave them to the Devil, who is standing at their Elbow to receive their Souls, and carry them with him into the Flames of Hell-fire, so soon as they are out of their Bodies.*

Upon this a great Shout is raised; and as soon as the *Jesuits* are off the Ladders, the Cry is, *Let the Dogs Beards be made*; Which is done by thrusting flaming Furzes fasten'd to a long Pole,

against their Faces: And this Inhumanity is commonly continued till their Faces are burnt to a Coal, and is always accompanied with such loud Acclamations of Joy, as are not to be heard upon any other Occasion: A *Bull-Feast*, or a *Farce*, being dull Entertainments to the using a *professed Heretic* thus inhumanly.

The *Beards* of the *Professed* being thus *made*, or trim'd, as they call it in Jollity; Fire is set to the Furzes, which are at the Bottom of the Stake, and above which they are chained so high, that the Top of the Flame seldom reaches higher than the Seat they sit upon; and if there happen to be a Wind (to which the Place is much exposed) it seldom reaches so high as their Knees; so that when there is a Calm, they are commonly dead in about half an hour after the Fire is kindled; but if the Weather prove windy, they are not dead in an hour and a half, or two hours, and so are really roasted alive, and not burnt to Death. But though there cannot be a more lamentable Spectacle than this, the poor Sufferers all the while crying out, so long as they are able to speak, *Mercy, for the Love of God!* yet it is beheld by People of both Sexes, and of all Ages, with such Transports of Joy and Satisfaction as are not on any other Occasion to be met with. And this is not owing to any natural Cruelty in the Disposition of these People, but merely to the bad Spirit of their Religion; for the violent Death of all other Malefactors, besides *Hereticks*, is no where more tenderly lamented than among the same People,

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Within a few Days after the Execution, the Pictures of all that have been burnt, and which were taken off their Breasts when they were brought to the Stake, are hung up in Saint Domingo's Church; whose West End, tho' very high, is all covered over with these Trophies of the Inquisition, hung up there in honour of Saint Dominic, who, to fulfil his Mother's Dream*, became the first Inventor of that Court.

* She dreamed, when ready to be brought to bed of him, that she was delivered, not of a human Creature, but of a fierce Dog with a burning Torch in his Mouth.

T H E E N D.

A N
I N D E X

O F T H E

Names of the Places, where the Earthquakes
happened.

- | | | |
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| <p>A. Ætna, <i>pag.</i> 7. Africa, 23. Algazaift, 23. America, 28. Antioch, 1. Aquila, 4. Arzilla, 23. Asia, 11. B. Barbary, 23. Basil, 5, 28. Bavaria, 28. Bern, <i>ib.</i> Besigdafh, 11. Boston, 27. Burgundy, 3. Bythinia, 1. C. Cadiz, 22, 23. Constantinople, 1, 5, Cork, 27. [11. E. England, 2, 3, 26. F. Farmingham, 10. Fez, 24, 25. Framlingham, 26.</p> | <p>Franconia, 28. G. Germany, 4, 28. Gibraltar, 22. Glastonbury, 3. Godalmin, 26. H. Holland, <i>ib.</i> I. Iceland, 28. Ireland, 3, 26. Italy, 4. K. Kinsale, 27. L. Lisbon, 6, 12, &c. Lombardy, 1. London, 2. M. Madrid, 22. Malaga, 23. Mannington, 10. Mequinez, 25. Monacho, 28. Morocco, 24. N. Naples, 4, 7. Nicomedia, 11.</p> | <p>P. Pannannuca, 6. Po, 2. Port Royal, 7, 16. Portsmouth, 26. Praya, 6. R. Rome, 4, 7. Roque (St.), 23. S. Sallee, 24. Santorini, 7, &c. Schaffhausen, 28. Setuval, or St. Ubes, 22. Seville. 22, 27. Spain, 4, 22. Surry, 26. Swabia, 28. Swansey, 26. T. Tangier, 24, 25. Tenterden, 26. Tercera. 6. Tetuan. 23. Thionville. 28. W. Wiltshire. 26.</p> |
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F I N I S.

Evening Nov. 1756.

If to hear or read the Account of the late Earthquake at Lisbon fills our Minds with Horror and Amazement, how very dreadful must the actual Sight and Feeling of it have been to the Inhabitants of that great City! But that they are greater Sinners than the rest of Mankind, and that this Judgment (as they esteem it) is come upon them on Account of the Inquisition there carried on against Jews and Herericks, as has been said, I cannot believe; it being (as I apprehend) inconsistent with the Justice and Goodness of God to involve the English Merchants, their Wives, and Children, in the Punishment of the Blood-thirsty Inquisitors. In the Philosophical Transactions are many Histories of Earthquakes: There have been two at Oxford; one in 1663, and another in 1683. Would it not be highly unjust to suppose that this City exceeded Cambridge in Wickedness, or any City where such a Phenomenon appear'd? The Earthquake in Sicily in the Year 1693 is, perhaps, exceeded by none, by the great Desolation it brought upon that Island. Of the magnificent City of Catania, the Seat of several of their Kings, and an University, there is not the least Footstep to be seen. Naturalists differ as to the Cause of Earthquakes; some ascribe it to Air, others to Water, and some to Fire; and all with some Appearance of Reason, as may be seen by such as are curious in this Enquiry.

All I aim at is to persuade People to be cautious in their Determinations concerning the Judgments of Almighty God; they should not dare to be so rash and presumptuous with the New Testament in their Hand, but read in Luke xiii, Chap. 4th 5th Verses, "Those eighteen upon whom the Tower of Siloam fell and slew them; think ye that they were Sinners above all Men that dwelt in Jerusalem, because they suffer'd those Things? I tell you, Nay, &c." Without doubt the eternal Mind can destroy this little World of ours, and Ten Thousand Worlds, as it were instantaneously, by his Almighty Power; but it should be consider'd by rational Beings, that his Omnipotence is always guided with infinite Wisdom and attended by universal Goodness, so that it is impossible Earthquakes (however frightful they appear to us) should be repugnant to the Nature of Things, or what we call the Attributes of the Divine Being, whose Ways, tho' past our finding out, are always for the best upon the Whole.



