

From VALENCIA to *Carthagera*, by way of *Alicante* and *Murcia*.

		Leagues, or Hours.	
First day	{ Cullera	5	7
	{ Gandia	3	5½
Second day	{ La Puebla	3	6½
	{ Onteniente	3	4½
Third day	{ A venta	3	5
	{ Villena	3	4½
Fourth day	{ Monforte	5	8
	{ Alicante	4	5½
Fifth day	{ Elche	4	4½
	{ Orihuela	5	7
Sixth day	<i>Murcia</i>	4	5½
Seventh day	{ A venta	5	7
	{ <i>Carthagera</i>	4	4½
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		51	75

From *Carthagera* to GRANADA.

First day	{ Puente Alamo	4	5½
	{ Totana	5	7
Second day	{ Lorca	4	5
	{ Lumbreras	3	4
Third day	{ Velez el Rubio	5	7
	{ Chiridel	3	4
Fourth day	{ Cullar	4	7
	{ Baza	4	6
Fifth day	{ A venta	4	6½
	{ Guadix	3	4½
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		39	56½

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

JUNTA DE ANDALUS

		Leagues, or Hours.	
Brought over		39	56½
Sixth day	{ A venta	3	5
	{ Ifnaloz	5	7½
Seventh day	{ A venta	5	8½
	{ GRANADA		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		52	77½

From GRANADA to CORDOVA.

First day	{ A venta	4	5
	{ Loxa	4	6
Second day	{ A venta	3	7
	{ Alamea	4	7
Third day	{ Herrera	4	7
	{ Ecija	4	7
Fourth day	{ La Carlota	3	5
	{ CORDOVA	5	7
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		31	51

From CORDOVA to Malaga.

First day	To Ecija	8	12
Second day	{ A venta	3	9½
	{ Caferiche		
Third day	Antequera	6	9
Fourth day	A venta	5	8
Fifth day	{ A venta	3	4½
	{ Malaga		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		32	48½

From Malaga to Cartama and back is 6 Leagues.

From



JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA

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CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

From *Malaga* to *Gibraltar* by way of *Ronda*.

		Leagues, or Hours.	
First day	{ A venta	- - -	4 5½
	{ Cafa Rabonela	- - -	2 5
Second day	{ Burgo	- - -	2 5½
	{ Ronda	- - -	3 7
Third day	Alguzin	- - -	5 10½
Fourth day	{ San Roque	- - -	6 11
	{ Gibraltar	- - -	1 2
			<hr/>
			23 46½

From *Gibraltar* to *CADIZ*.

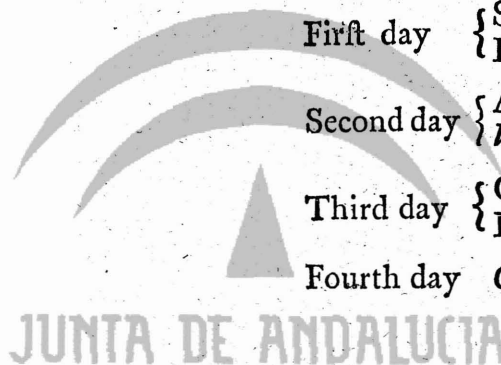
First day	{ San Roque	- - -	1 2
	{ Los Barrios	- - -	2 3
Second day	{ A venta	- - -	5 7½
	{ Vejel	- - -	3 4½
Third day	{ Chiclana	- - -	3 6½
	{ La Ylla de Leon	- - -	2 3
Fourth day	Cadiz	- - -	2 2½
			<hr/>
			18 29

From *CADIZ* to *SEVILLA*.

	Cross the bay to <i>Port St. Mary</i>	-	3 1
First day	Xerez	- - -	2 3
Second day	{ Lebrija	- - -	5 5½
	{ Venta	- - -	6 6
Third day	SEVILLA	- - -	4 4
			<hr/>
			20 19½

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From



P. C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

From SEVILLA to San Lucar, on the river *Guadalquivir*, is 17 leagues, which I sailed in 20 hours.

From *San Lucar* to Port St. Mary, is 4 leagues, or 5 hours.

With respect to the short excursions which I made, the distances from the several towns are mentioned in the former part of this work.

From Malaga to Vejel, by way of Gibraltar, the roads are impassable in carriages.

I have thought it necessary to mention the number of hours I employed in travelling from place to place, because the leagues being generally only computed distances, convey no determined idea of the space from one place to another. The usual rate of travelling is from three and a half to five English miles per hour, according as the roads are mountainous or level. The total number of leagues which I travelled from Lisbon till my arrival in Cadiz (exclusive of the voyages cross the Straits of Gibraltar), is 578, in which I employed 800 hours, so that those leagues probably amount to about three thousand English miles*.

* Mr. Clarke has inserted in his work the Itinerary from Bilbao to Madrid, and from thence to Lisbon: and Mr. Baretta has published an Itinerary of the roads from Lisbon to Madrid, and from thence to Saragossa and Barcelona, &c. &c.

S U M M A R Y

Nº II.

SUMMARY of the HISTORY of PORTUGAL.

ABOUT the year 714 of our æra, the Moors invaded Portugal, and continued in possession of the greatest part of that kingdom till about the year 1072: during which period the other part of Portugal was governed by a succession of twenty-five kings. In the year 1080, Count Don Henry made himself master of most of the territories then in subjection to the Moors, and reigned over the whole kingdom upwards of twenty years, without ever accepting the title of king; so that the first king was

Don Alfonso I. born 1109; died 1185; reigned 57 years: he is buried in a convent in Coimbra. A Portuguese account of this king says, "That God operates several prodigies by means of his body, as may be seen in the tenth section of the *Apparato Historico*, which was printed in Rome in 1728, for the "beatification of that venerable king." Twenty-seven Elogies are inserted in that work.

2. His son, Don Sancho I. born 1154; died 1211; reigned 26 years; buried in Coimbra.

3. His son, Don Alfonso II. born 1185; died 1223; reigned 12 years; buried in Alcobaça.

4. Don Sancho II. born 1202; died 1248. After having reigned nineteen years, he oppressed several ecclesiastics,

Y y 2

who



who complained to the pope (Innocent IV.): the king received admonitions from Rome, to which he paid no attention; so that *his holiness* deposed him in year the 1242, placing his brother Don Alfonso on the throne in his stead. Don Sancho was obliged to quit the kingdom, and take refuge in Toledo, where he died, and is buried.

5. His brother, Don Alfonso III. born 1210; died 1279; reigned 32 years; interred in Alcobaça.

6. His son, Don Denis; born 1261; died 1325; reigned 46 years; buried in the convent of Odivelas.

7. His son, Don Alfonso IV. born 1291; died 1357; reigned 32 years; buried in Lisbon. This king caused the beautiful Dona Ignez de Castro to be barbarously murdered in 1355, because she had clandestinely espoused his son Don Pedro. One of the best tragedies in the Portuguese language is founded on this story; and a French author, named Lamotte, has imitated it*.

8. Don Peter I. born 1320; died 1367; reigned 10 years; buried in Alcobaça, close by his spouse Dona Ignez. He was called the Cruel; because, notwithstanding he had sworn to his father that he would forgive the murderers of Dona Ignez, yet he caused two of them to be put to death, tearing out their hearts from their breasts, and afterwards burning them. He had the meanness to strike one of these wretches on the face whilst he was under these tortures. The king then caused the skeleton of Dona Ignez to be taken out of its sepulchre, to be invested with the royal habits, and the crown to be placed on its

* There is a Spanish tragedy on the same subject, written in 1577.

head; he ordered the Portuguese to acknowledge their queen in those inflexible remains. The hem of its garments was then kissed by the nobility; and that novel and singular ceremony was the cause of its being said, that Dona Ignez reigned after having lived, and that she arose out of the tomb to mount the throne. In the tragedy above mentioned, she likewise is placed on the throne after her death.

9. His son, Don Ferdinand, born 1345; died 1383; reigned 17 years; buried in Santarem.

10. His brother, Don John I. born 1357; died of the plague in 1433: reigned 48 years; buried in Batalha.

In 1415, the city of Ceuta, in Barbary, was conquered by the Portuguese navy, which consisted of 220 fail (probably *sails*), commanded by the king in person.

In 1420, the Madeira islands were discovered by Gonçalvez Vaco and Triftas Vaz.

11. His third son, Don Edward, born 1391; died of the plague in 1438; reigned 5 years; buried in Batalha.

12. His son, Don Alfonso V. born 1432; died 1481; reigned 43 years; buried in Batalha.

13. His son, Don John II. born 1455; died 1495; reigned 14 years; buried in Batalha. The Portuguese account says, "that his body remains still uncorrupted; which, according to some persons is a sign of its being predestinated."

In 1492, he refused the offers of Christopher Columbus, who in the same year discovered the new world for king Ferdinand and queen Isabel of Spain.

14. Don

14. Don Emanuel, duke of Beja, and grandson to king Edward, born 1469; died 1521; reigned 26 years; buried in Bellem.

In 1497, Vasquez de Gama was sent by this king to continue the discoveries made in the Indies. He returned to Portugal after two years absence, having landed at Mozambique and Calicut, and pushed his navigation almost as far as Goa. The following year the king, after having rewarded de Gama, sent a new fleet to the Indies, under the command of Peter Capral, who, after four-and-twenty days sailing, landed in the Brasils, from whence he continued his route, and made an alliance with the kings of Cochin and of Cananor. In 1502, Don Emanuel went in person in pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella, from a principle of devotion.

15. His son, Don John III. born 1502; died 1557; reigned 35 years; buried in Bellem. The most memorable action that I find recorded of this monarch is, that as he knew that Saint Thomas preached and died in the East Indies, he ordered the viceroy to make enquiries concerning the place of his sepulture, and concerning the particulars of his life. The famous Don John de Castro lived during this reign: his life, written in the Portuguese language, by Jacinto Freyre de Andrada, is much esteemed. The inquisition was established in Portugal about this time.

In 1553, Alvarez Cabral returned to Goa, having on board the celebrated Don Lewis de Camoens, who, in his *Lusadas*, has sung the conquests of the Portuguese in the Indies.

In

In 1531, an earthquake destroyed almost the whole city of Lisbon; and, it is said, that thirty thousand inhabitants perished among the ruins.

16. His grandson, Don Sebastian, born 1554; died fighting against the Moors near Tangier in Africa, in 1578, having reigned ever since the age of three years. For a fable about this prince, see *le Voyageur François*, vol. xv. p. 259.

17. Don Henry, cardinal, son to king Emanuel, and uncle to the late king, born 1512; died 1580; reigned about a year and a half: he is interred at Bellem. The Portuguese account of his death says, “ he died in Almeirim. There was a great
“ lunar eclipse the same night, and an universal sorrow, because
“ every body perceived that the whole kingdom was also eclipsed
“ by that death. In the year 1682, his body was transported
“ from Almeirim to Bellem, and a noble monument erected
“ over it by order of king Peter II. By this means his body was
“ seen entire after having been buried 102 years, so that we
“ have reason from thence to believe that it enjoys beatitude.”

In the same year Don Philip II. of Castile, took possession by force of the kingdom of Portugal: he died and was buried in 1598 in the Escorial, which he had founded, having lived 71 years, of which he had reigned 43 in all in Spain, and 18 in Portugal*.

* In 1583, the celebrated Don Ferdinand de Toledo, duke of Alba, died in Lisbon. In 1588, the fleet known by the name of the Invincible Armada, was sent against England: part of it perished by tempests, and part was taken by admiral Sir Francis Drake, so that Spain lost by that expedition a hundred vessels, about one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, and near two millions sterling.

19. His son, Don Philip III. succeeded him (Philip II. of Portugal); he died in 1621, after having reigned 22 years; he is buried in the Escorial.

The twentieth king of Portugal was Don Philip IV. (III.) son of the preceding monarch. His viceroy was massacred in 1640, and Don John, eighth duke of Bragança, was proclaimed

21. King of Portugal, by the name of Don John IV. he was born in 1604, and died in 1656, after a reign of almost 16 years: he is interred in the convent of S. Vincente de Fora, in Lisbon*.

Thus the Portuguese shook off the Spanish yoke, which they had borne for sixty years.

22. His son, Alfonso VI. born 1643; died 1683; reigned 11 years; buried in Bellem. This king, who was of a very weak understanding, was deposed in 1667, and his brother, the Infante Don Pedro, placed on the throne in his stead as regent.

Alfonso's queen accused her husband of impotence, upon which she was divorced, and her marriage declared to be null: she, without quitting the title of queen, married the regent (her brother-in-law) by means of a dispensation from cardinal de Vendôme, legate *a latere* in France, and the pope confirmed that dispensation by a brief.

* The manner in which the count-duke of Olivares announced to Philip the IV. the loss of Portugal, shows how kings are flattered in their misfortunes, and how truths, which are unpleasing, are hidden from them. "I come, said he, to acquaint you with a happy piece of news: your majesty has gained all the fortune of the duke of Bragança; he has thought proper to cause himself to be proclaimed king, and by his crime his estates are confiscated to your majesty."

In

In 1668, a treaty of peace was concluded between Spain and Portugal: the court of Madrid acknowledged Portugal to be free and independent, and cut off from her coat of arms that of the crown of Portugal. Spain retained only Ceuta, which city had not followed the revolution in 1640. Thus finished a bloody war, which had lasted twenty-six years. After the death of Alfonso VI. which happened in 1683, the regent was proclaimed

23. King, by the title of Don Peter II. He was born in 1648, and died in 1706, after a reign of 38 years: he is buried in the convent of St. Vincente de Fora, in Lisbon.

24. He was succeeded by his son, Don John V. born 1689: he died in 1750, after having reigned near 44 years, and was buried near his father. He was regretted by his subjects, whom he had rendered happy by his wife and prudent government, and by his generous and patriotic virtues. In 1748, pope Benedict XIV. granted the title of *fidelissimo* (most faithful) to him and to his successors.

25. His present majesty, Don Joseph succeeded his father in 1750: he was born in 1714. In 1755, an earthquake nearly destroyed Lisbon. In 1758, a blunderbuss was discharged at his majesty as he was returning to his palace at Bellem by night, and the following year the delinquents were executed near the spot. In 1762, the Spaniards and the French invaded Portugal, but peace was shortly after concluded between the three

kingdoms. His majesty, in 1729, espoused Dona Maria, princess of Asturias, daughter to Philip V. of Spain*.

The Portuguese history, from which most of these particulars were extracted, concludes thus, "From the time that he has mounted the throne and handled the sceptre, he has shewn, not only by the majesty of his person, and the clemency of his genius, but by the generosity of his actions, that in him is re-produced into lively existence the magnanimous heart of his memorable father; and every Portuguese heart will be a shield to the life and glory of our august monarch, who in military campaigns will terrify the the most distant climates of the universe with the echo of his valour." !

* An account of the present royal family is given in p. 11. of this work.

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA



SUMMARY

N^o. III.

SUMMARY of the HISTORY of SPAIN.

THE Phœnicians about 240 years before the vulgar æra, called the Carthaginians into Spain: these were conquered by the Romans, who were in their turn vanquished by the Goths. Their first king, Ataulfo, died by the year 421. To him succeeded thirty-two other kings; and during the reign of the thirty-fourth king, Rodrigo, in 712, the Saracens and Moors, to the number of twenty-four thousand, invaded Andalusia, put the king to flight, and conquered Algeziras, Sevilla, Cordova, and many other cities. They afterwards made themselves masters of the greatest part of the kingdom, and pushed their conquests to the Gothic Gaul. In the year 718, great numbers of Christian Goths and Spaniards, who had taken refuge among the mountains of the Asturias and Biscay, finding their enemies employed at such a distance, chose Pelayo for their chief: he gained several victories over the Moors, and in 737 died, after having reigned in the northern provinces of Spain*. He was succeeded by his son Favila, who was killed the following year by a bear when he was hunting. The 37th king was Alfonso I. surnamed the Catholic, son-in-law to Pelayo. During his reign

* About this time a king of Navarre was also elected.



a civil war broke out among the Moors, which gave Alfonso an opportunity of retaking many provinces. He died in 757. He was succeeded by his eldest son Don Fruela. In 761, he built the city of Oviedo, made it an episcopal see, and the capital of his dominions, from whence the ancient kings were styled kings of Oviedo. He was the first who introduced the title of *Don* in these kingdoms. The Moor Abderamo conquered Saragossa, and the provinces of Aragon and Catalonia. In 765, he entered into an alliance with Pepin king of France, with a view to ensure the peaceable possession of his dominions in Spain. About this time the Moorish gallantry, arms, and arts flourished, and they rendered Granada and Cordova two of the most beautiful cities in Europe: thus the Barbarians were become the civilized inhabitants of Spain, and the Spaniards were changed into Barbarians. In 767, Don Fruela murdered his brother, and the following year was assassinated himself, and another of his brothers, named Don Aurelio, placed on the throne. He died in 774, and was succeeded by Don Silo, who died 782. The 41st king was named Mauregato: he died in 789. About this time Abderamo built the famous mosque in Cordova, and died shortly after. The 42d king, Don Veremundo, or Bermudo I. abdicated the throne, and died four years after. He was succeeded by Don Alfonso II. surnamed the Chaste: the time when he began his reign is very uncertain; some historians place it in 762, others in 791: it is supposed that he died in 842, and his son Don Ramiro I. succeeded him. He gained a memorable victory over the Moors by the miraculous assistance of the apostle

St.

St. James, patron of Spain, who appeared at the head of his army, according to the Spanish historians, and from thence forward a part of all military spoils have been allotted to the share of that faint and soldier *. Ramiro died in 850, and his son Don Ordoño I. reigned in his stead †, till 865, when he died, and was succeeded by his son Don Alfonso III. He abdicated, in 911, in favour of his son Don Garcia, who reigned only three years. His brother, Don Ordoño II. succeeded him, and died in 923. His brother, Don Fruela II. was then placed on the throne, which he filled thirteen months, and died detested by his subjects because of his tyranny. Don Alfonso IV. son of Don Ordoño II. was then proclaimed king of Leon and the Asturias. After reigning three years he abdicated in favour of his brother, Don Ramiro II. and turned monk in the monastery of Sahagun: soon after which he repented, and attempted to regain the throne, but his brother caused his eyes to be put out. Don Ramiro died in 950, after having declared his son Don Ordoño III. his successor. He died in 955, and his son Don Ordoño IV. reigned one year, at the expiration of which he was murdered by his uncle Don Sancho I. surnamed the Fat, who placed himself on the throne. He was poisoned in 967, and the crown was given to his son Don Ramiro III. under the regency of his mother Doña Theresa, and Doña Elvira, sister to the late king, and a nun in a monastery in Leon. A French

* Clave Historial. p. 170.

† The streets of the city of Cordova were paved by the Moors in 853. A French author says, that those of Paris were not paved till 1183.

author makes the following reflections upon this event. "This
" is perhaps the only example we find in history of a turbulent
" and warlike people suffering themselves to be governed by a
" nun; and of two women, who being jointly entrusted with
" the government, had the common good in view in all their
" actions, without division, without quarrels, without rivalry,
" and without jealousy."

About this time the first king of Castile reigned, so that Spain was governed by four different kings, which were those of Leon and the Asturias, of Navarre, of Castile, and the Moorish king of Cordova. Don Ramiro died in 982, and was succeeded by his son Don Bermudo II. who died in 999. Don Alfonso V. then reigned till the year 1027, when he was killed by an arrow at the siege of Viseu in Portugal. His son, Don Bermudo III. then filled the throne. In 1037, Don Garcia IV. king of Navarre, aided by his brother Ferdinand I. king of Castile, gave battle to Don Bermudo, who was defeated and killed, and with him ended the male posterity of the Gothic kings descended from Pelayo. Ferdinand advanced towards the city of Leon, at the head of his victorious army, caused himself to be there crowned, and united that kingdom to Castile, by virtue of his marriage with Doña Sancha, sister to the late king Bermudo. A new king *sprung up* in Aragon about this time. Ferdinand divided his kingdom among his three sons, and died in 1065. The eldest son, Don Sancho, seized on the possessions of both his brothers, but he was prevented from enjoying them, being assassinated in 1072. He was succeeded by his brother, Don Alfonso VI. who

was

was proclaimed, after having taken an oath that he was innocent of his brother's death, in presence of the celebrated Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, so well known by the name of the *Cid* (which in the Morisco language signifies *Lord*.) Alfonso confined his younger brother, and took Galicia from him. In 1085, he conquered Toledo from the Moors. Nine years after which, the *Cid* conquered Valencia for the king his master: he died in 1099. A French author says, that the tragedy by Peter Corneille, which is intitled after him, and which has been translated into almost all the European languages, has given a greater lustre to his name than all his military exploits did. Alfonso died in 1109; and the 62d king was Don Alfonso VII. He was succeeded, in 1126, by Don Alfonso VIII. and he, by Don Sancho III. in 1157; who reigned only a year. Don Ferdinand II. afterwards reigned a very short time, during the minority of Don Alfonso IX. who was the 66th king. Ferdinand died in 1188; and Alfonso in 1214 after a reign of 56 years. His son, Don Henry I. succeeded him, and was killed the following year by the fall of a tile on his head. Don Ferdinand III. surnamed the Saint, was then proclaimed. He conquered Sevilla from the Moors in 1248: he died four years after; and, in 1671, was canonized by pope Clement X. who graciously permitted the Spaniards to celebrate the festival of their new saint. He was succeeded by Don Alfonso X. surnamed the Wise. He was elected emperor at Franckfort in 1257; and, at the same time, another party elected Richard earl of Cornwall; and brother to king Henry III. of England; emperor. Alfonso went

to

to Beaucaire, where he had an interview with pope Gregory X, who refused to confirm his title of emperor. He died in 1284; he composed Astronomical Tables, and two books on the philosopher's stone, which last are said to be yet preserved in the Royal Library at Madrid. His son, Don Sancho IV. was then crowned; he was surnamed the Brave; died in 1295, and was succeeded by his son Don Ferdinand IV. The Spanish historians write, that this monarch having caused two brothers to be thrown from a rock in the kingdom of Jaen, without any trial, they summoned him to appear before God within thirty days, and that he accordingly died on the last of those days, though in perfect health: this is said to have happened in 1312. His son, Don Alfonso XI. then reigned. In 1342, he laid siege to the town of Algeciras, which was in possession of the Moors, who defended it with cannon, against the feeble machines of war then in use to batter down walls. This is the first time we find artillery mentioned in history: it was probably invented by the Moors, though gun-powder had before been invented in Germany. This siege lasted two years, but at length the town capitulated by order of the kings of Morocco and Granada, upon condition of a truce of ten years taking place between them and the king of Castile. Don Alfonso died of the plague in 1350. He was succeeded by his son, Don Peter the Cruel, who was excommunicated by the pope in 1355; and, in 1369, after a reign, of which every day had been distinguished by the most barbarous executions, stabbed by his brother Don Henry II. who was then proclaimed king: he died in 1379, and was succeeded

succeeded by his son, Don John I. This prince, in 1390, was killed by a fall from his horse. His son, Don Henry III. then reigned. The first clock which was seen in Spain was placed in the cathedral of Sevilla in 1400. In 1402, Don Henry received Ambassadors and magnificent presents from the famous Tamerlane. In 1405, Henry enacted laws by which he ordered Jews and concubines of ecclesiastics to wear a distinguishing mark on their clothes; and the following year he died. His son, Don John II. who was but fourteen months old, succeeded him, under the regency of his mother and his uncle: at the age of thirteen he took the reins of government into his own hands. In 1434, an ambassador was sent to him from Charles VII. king of France, requesting his assistance against the English: this ambassador was received by Don John sitting on a magnificent throne, with a tame lion at his feet, in allusion to his crown of Leon. He died in 1454, and was succeeded by his son, Don Henry IV. surnamed the Impotent, who died in 1474. It was suspected that he was poisoned by contrivance of Doña Isabel, daughter to John II. she married the king of Aragon, and they were jointly proclaimed sovereigns of Castile and Aragon, under the names of Don Ferdinand V. and Doña Isabel. During their reign the inquisition was established, and in the first *auto-de-fé*, in 1481, seven persons were burnt alive. They conquered upwards of seventy cities and towns, which were possessed by the Mahometans, among which was the city of Granada, which put an end to the dominion of the Moors in Spain, after having lasted almost eight hundred years. In 1492, America

was discovered by Christopher Columbus. In 1496, the title of *Catholic* was granted to the kings of Spain by pope Alexander VI. In 1504, queen Isabel died. In 1509, Oran, in Africa, was taken by the Spaniards; and, in the same year, king Henry VIII. of England, espoused Doña Catherine of Aragon, daughter to Don Ferdinand, but afterwards Henry divorced her, and separated himself from the Romish church. In 1513, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, in South America, were discovered, and the city of Panama founded. Don Ferdinand died in 1516, having first caused himself to be invested with the Dominican habit.

In the mean time, Don Philip I. reigned over Castile from 1504, till his death, which happened two years after. The 81st king of Spain was Don Charles I. of Luxemburg, (afterwards the emperor Charles V. in Germany): he was proclaimed in Valladolid in 1519. In the same year Ferdinand Cortez conquered Mexico. Charles was the first sovereign who assumed the title of *majesty*. He abdicated the throne at Bruffels in 1555, in favour of his son, who was proclaimed by the title of Don Philip II. Charles had been nine times in Germany, six times in Spain, four times in France, seven times in Italy, ten times in the Netherlands, twice in England, as many times in Africa, and eleven times at sea. He died two years after his abdication, in the monastery of St. Just, whither he had retired after a reign of upwards of forty years. In 1559, Don Philip ordered two *autos-de-fé*, or religious executions, in Valladolid, at one of which himself was present; seventy unhappy wretches of both sexes were there burnt alive. This barbarous

barous monarch confined his own son in prison, where he languished and died: and, in 1568, sent the no less barbarous duke of Alva to massacre those inhabitants of the Netherlands who refused to embrace the Catholic Faith. In 1581, Philip was proclaimed king of Portugal after the death of Don Henry. In 1586, he finished the building of the Escorial: in 1588, sent the navy styled the *Invincible Armada*, against England; and, in 1598, he died, after a reign of near 43 years. He was succeeded by his son, Don Philip III. who died in 1621. His son, Don Philip IV. then filled the thrones of Spain and Portugal; but, in 1640, he lost the crown of the latter kingdom, which was seized by the duke of Bragança. In 1647, he renounced all pretensions to the seven United Provinces, and declared them free and independent. In 1653, he permitted the cruel tribunal of the inquisition to celebrate an *auto-de-fé*, in which of seventy-two Jews and heretics, some were burnt, and others whipped and banished. He died in 1665, after a reign of 44 years, and left his kingdom to his son Don Charles II. who was at that time an infant of four years of age, under the regency of his mother. She appointed her confessor, father Nitard, to be grand inquisitor, and placed him at the head of her council. This German Jesuit said one day to a grandee who spoke haughtily to him, "Remember, it is you that are to respect me, who have every day your God in my hands, and your queen at my feet." He was afterwards sent ambassador to Rome, and attained to the dignity of cardinal. At the age of fifteen Don

Charles took the government into his own hands; and, in 1679, espoused, at Burgos, the princess Louisa of Orleans, niece to Lewis XIV. of France; and, by way of rejoicing at these nuptials, an *auto-de-fé* was ordered, in which twenty-two victims of the inquisition perished in flames, and sixty others were condemned to corporal punishment. Don Charles died in 1700: as he had no children, he, by his will, declared the duke of Anjou to be his successor, upon condition that he should never be capable of succeeding to the crown of France. The duke was second son to the Dauphin, nephew to Don Charles, and was proclaimed king at Madrid, under the name of Philip V. In 1724, he abdicated the crown in favour of his son Don Lewis, who died of the small-pox in the same year, having done nothing more remarkable, then causing five Jews to be burnt in an *auto-de-fé*. His father then resumed the government of the kingdom, and died in 1746, after a reign of 46 years. He was twice married; by his first marriage, which was with Doña Louisa of Savoy, he had three sons; the two first dying, the third succeeded to the crown by the name of Don Ferdinand VI. By his second marriage, which was with Doña Isabel Farnese princess of Parma, he had a son named Don Charles (the present king of Spain), who, in 1734, was declared king of Naples; two sons who died young, the late duke of Parma, and the infant Don Lewis who is yet living; the present queen of Portugal; the late dauphiness of France; and the present princess of Piedmont.

Don

Don Ferdinand VI. died in 1759 *, and was succeeded by his present majesty, Don Charles III. (89th king). Berni, the Spanish historian, in his book, mentioned in p. 177 of this work, and which is dedicated to the king, thus expresses himself : “ Our actual monarch, whom God preserve, is the lord
 “ Don Charles III. of Bourbon : he succeeded his beloved brother the lord Don Ferdinand VI. he espoused the lady Doña
 “ Maria-Amelia of Saxony, who is in glory (i. e. dead).

“ Leaving his praises to better pens than mine, I shall only
 “ say, that through the mercy of God, we glory in a monarch
 “ happy in religion, justice, piety, together with arts, sciences,
 “ fabrics, and rewards to the deserving; and we are obliged to
 “ pray to God for the spiritual and temporal salvation of our
 “ Catholic monarch (and royal family), and to offer with all
 “ our hearts, our lives and our goods in defence of his royal
 “ person, and in obedience to his laws and decrees, with an
 “ especial precise obligation to know him, love him, fear him,
 “ honour him, and guard him. First, because in the temporal
 “ he holds the place of God, and is called the vicar of God.
 “ Secondly, because the authority of his laws is approved by
 “ the holy scripture, *By me kings reign, and princes decree justice :*
 “ *By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth.*
 “ Prov. viii. v. 15 and 16. Thirdly, because our sovereign, in
 “ the temporal, acknowledges no superior in this world, but only
 “ the king of kings, who is God, our creator, redeemer, and

* This monarch and his father, Philip V. are both said to have died insane.

“ favour.

“ favour. Fourthly, because our monarch is head, heart, and
 “ soul of the people, and such a lover of his vassals, and of the
 “ upright administration of justice, that he governs and com-
 “ mands us according to the scientific laws of the kingdom,
 “ which are praised by all the civilized nations in the world, as
 “ they teach us catholic, juridical, and oeconomical rules up-
 “ on all occasions, for the better service of God, of the king, and
 “ of the public good, and on the most solid foundations explain
 “ to the Spaniards their obligations to their sovereign : so that
 “ we must serve, fear, and love him with a fine affection, by the
 “ sight; by the hearing; by the smell; by the taste; by the
 “ feeling; by the tongue; by the understanding; by the fancy;
 “ by the imagination; by the thinking; and by the remem-
 “ brance *.”

* See p. 167 for an account of the present royal family of Spain.



P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERIA DE CULTURA

CATA-

Nº IV.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS which describe
SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

E N G L I S H.

MEMOIRS of the Court of Spain, 1679, 1 vol. 12mo.
translated from the French, by *T. Brown*: political.

The Lady's Travels in Spain, 1679, 2 vols. translated from
the French.

A new incorrect edition of this romantic work was
published in 1774.

Miscellaneous Tracts, by *Dr. Michael Geddes*, 4 vols. 8vo.
1690, on the inquisition, the expulsion of the Moors, &c.

The History of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors, translated
from the Spanish, by *M. Taubman*, 1687, 1 vol. 8vo.

A brief History of the Kings of Spain, by *Captain John
Stevens*, compiler of a Spanish and English Dictionary, 1701,
1 vol. 8vo.

Travels in France, Spain, &c. 1701, a small folio, by
E. Veryard, M.D. Of this work only ten pages relate to
Spain.

The History of the Royal Genealogy of Spain, translated from
the French by *Thomas Richers*, 1718, 1 vol. 8vo.

Brome's

Brome's Travels through Portugal, Spain, Italy, &c. 1712, 1 vol. 8vo.

An Account of Spain and Portugal, by *Udal ap Rhys* (or *Price*), 1749, 1 vol. 8vo. a compilation.

Letters concerning the Spanish Nation, 1761, 1 vol. 4to. by the Reverend *Edward Clarke*, chaplain to the Earl of Bristol.

Journey through Portugal and Spain, by *Joseph Baretti*, 1760, 4 vols. 8vo. From Lisbon through Madrid to Barcelona.

History of Minorca, by *John Armstrong*, 1 vol. 8vo. with a map and four plates, 1756.

History of the Straits of Gibraltar, 2 vols. 4to, by *Lieutenant Colonel James*, with eighteen plates, 1771*.

A Description of the Escorial, 1760, 1 vol. 4to. with twelve beautiful copper-plates: Done into English by *Geo. Thompson*.

Berni's Genealogy of the Kings of Spain, 1 vol. folio, I never could get a sight of this translation.

F R E N C H.

Voyage d'Espagne. par *C. de Sercy*, 1655, 1 vol. 4to.

Lettres de Madame de Villars, ambassadrice en Espagne en 1679, a small duodecimo, printed at Amsterdam in 1760.

Voyage d'Espagne, par *Bergeron*, 1690, 1 vol. 8vo.

Relation du Voyage d'Espagne, par *Madame Daunois*, 1679, 3 vols. 8vo. This is the original work which is translated, and entitled the *Lady's Travels*.

* See p. 277, for a farther account of this work.

Voyage du Pere Labat en Espagne & en Italie, 8 vols. 8vo.

The first volume gives an account of Cadiz and Sevilla, and where the author was in 1705; the other seven volumes contain a description of Italy.

L'Etat present de l'Espagne, par l'Abbé de Vayrac, 3 vols. 1719.

Delices de l'Espagne & du Portugal, 6 vols. 12mo. 1730, with a great number of indifferent copper-plates.

Annales d'Espagne & de Portugal, 8 vols. 8vo. 1741: both these works are by Don Juan Alvarez de Colmenar, and are chiefly compilations. There is likewise a 4to. edition of the *Annales*, in 4 vols. with copper-plates.

Description de Lisbonne, 1 vol. 8vo. 1730.

Histoire Abregée des Peintres Espagnols, 1 vol. 8vo. 1740, translated and abridged from Don Antonio Palomino Velasco's Spanish work.

Abregée Chronologique de l'Histoire d'Espagne, par M. Desormeaux, 5 vols. 8vo. 1758.

————— & de Portugal, in two thick 8vo vols. 1765.

This is esteemed to be the best history of the Peninsula.

Voyage d'Espagne en 1755, printed in 1772, 2 vols. 8vo. This is a very bad and imperfect translation of Father Caimo's book, by P. de Livoy.

Voyage de France, d'Espagne, de Portugal, &c. par M. S. 4 vols. 12mo. 1770.

The two last volumes give a very concise account of the writer's Tour through Spain in 1729.

B b b

Anecdotes



Anecdotes Espagnoles & Portugaises, 2 vols. thick octavo, 1773: historical.

Histoire de l'Afrique & de l'Espagne sous la Domination des Arabes, par M. Cardonne, 1765, 3 vols. 8vo.

There is at present a work carrying on in Paris, intitled, *Le Voyageur François*, compiled by the *Abbé de la Porte*. Eighteen volumes in 8vo. have already appeared: half of the fifteenth contains the description of Portugal, and the sixteenth that of Spain.

I T A L I A N.

Lettere d'un Vago Italiano ad un suo Amico, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1755, by *Father Norberto Caimo* *.

Stato presente di tutti i Popoli del Mondo.

This work, which is publishing in Venice, is to be comprised in 30 volumes, of which 27 have appeared: the 14th and 15th treat of Spain and Portugal, and have a great number of badly engraven copper-plates, chiefly copied from those in the *Delices de l'Espagne*, and some of them are mere works of fancy; especially the View of Madrid, where the engraver has represented ships failing near the town; and that of Gibraltar, where there is the view of a city supposed to be situated on the top of the rock. The print of the Cortile *de los Leones*, in the Alhambra at Granada, is tolerably accurate.

* For a farther account of this work, see p. 96.

I know

I know not of any German or Dutch book which describes these kingdoms, except the *Travels of Van Egmont*, where, in the second chapter of the first volume, is some account of Cadiz.

In 1738, were published at Amsterdam, two quarto volumes, entitled, *Emanuelis Martini Ecclesiæ Alonensis Decani, Epistolarum, libri duodecim*, with a fine head of the author, and two other plates, one of which is a plan of the amphitheatre of Saguntum.

P O R T U G U E S E.

Mappa de Portugal, pelo Padre Joaõ Baut. de Castro, 3 vols. 4to. Lisbon, 1762, with bad maps.

Monumento acro de Mafra, por Fr. do Prado, one small folio, with three plates, 1751.

Roteiro Terrestre de Portugal: this is a duodecimo, copied from de Castro's above mentioned work.

S P A N I S H.

La España Sagrada, del P. Florez, 25 vols. in small 4to. with a few plates of inscriptions, &c. This work is chiefly ecclesiastical history.

Medallas de las Colonias Municipios y Pueblos Antiguos de España, by the same Father Florez, 2 vols. 4to. Madrid, 1758, with 58 extremely well engraven plates of the medals. I believe there are two more volumes of this work published lately.

B b b 2.

Historia

Historia de las Reynas de España, 2 vols. 4to. by the same author.

Clave Historial, by the same hand, 4to. Madrid, 1769. At the end of this work is inserted a small print, representing one of the medals struck in honour of admiral Vernon, after his having taken Puerto-Bello, in 1739; the author wilfully confounds this victory with the unsuccessful expedition against Carthage, in 1741, and says, "this medal will be a perpetual testimony of the pride and levity of the English."

Don Juan de Mariana published a history of Spain in the last century, which was lately reprinted in Madrid, in three folio volumes.

Compendio de la Historia de España, 2 vols. 12mo. Madrid, 1767. This is a very elegant and liberal translation from the French of Father *du Chesne*, by the celebrated Father *Joseph de Isla*, author of *Frey Gerundio*.

Guerra de Granada por Don Felipe II. contra los Moriscos, por Don *Diego de Mendoza*, 8vo. 1766.

Theatro universal de España, por Don *Francisco de Garma y Salcedo*, 4 vols. 12mo. 1768: historical and political.

Genealogia de los Reyes de España, 1720, 12mo. Antwerp, with a few maps.

Descripcion del Escorial, del P. *Andres Ximenez*, a new edition in folio, with many copper-plates, Madrid, 1764.

Descripcion de la Provincia de Madrid, por D. *Thomas Lopez*, with a map of the environs of Madrid, 1763, 12mo.

Descripcion

Descripcion de Valencia, por Pasqual de Gillò, 1738, 8vo. with a plan of the city.

Descripcion del Reyno de Portugal, por D. Francisco Nipho, 1762, 12mo.

Correo general de España. This is a work of which the first volume in quarto was published in Madrid 1769, by the same Don Francisco Nipho : five volumes have already appeared, and it is yet continued, treating of agriculture, arts, and commerce, with a few wooden cuts.

Noticia Geografica del Reyno y Caminos de Portugal, por Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanès, 1762, 8vo. dedicated to his excellency Don Richard Wall*.

Viage de España, por Don Antonio de la Puente. There were two volumes of this work published in Madrid, 8vo. 1772 and 1774, and it is intended to be continued : it is pretty well written, but very diffuse, as these two volumes contain only the description of Toledo, Aranjuez, and the Escorial.

Paseos por Granada, two small quartos, 1764. In this work some information may be picked up from among a heap of nonsense. I was acquainted with the author in Granada.

To these may be added, *Creacion, Antiguedad, y Privilegios de los Titulos de Castilla, por D. Joseph Berni,* printed, Valencia, 1769, in a thick folio, dedicated to the present king. This book contains a list of the Spanish monarchs, and of all the nobility,

* Smollet's translation of Don Quixotè is dedicated to this gentleman.

but

but many errors have unavoidably crept into it: it is ornamented with the heads of the fovereigns, though but badly engraven.

There are existing in Spain several folio histories of Toledo, Sevilla, Granada, Cordova, Madrid, Segovia, Salamanca, &c. all published a hundred years ago, and very uninteresting: for example, that of Segovia, which is in folio, makes not the least mention of the aqueduct of Trajan, but then it contains a particular account of relics, and the like rubbish.

From among all this heap of books (most of which I have been under the disagreeable necessity of reading), I recommend the following to the perusal of the intelligent reader.

The 15th and 16th volume of *Le Voyageur François*; Father Caimo's Italian work; La Ylla's Compendium of the History of Spain; and de la Puente's *Viage de España*. The plates in the *History of Gibraltar*, and in the *Description of the Escorial*, are worthy of inspection.

Some:



B.C. Monumento de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

N° V.

Some Account of the SPANISH and PORTUGUESE
LITERATURE.

VOLTAIRE, in his Essay on Epic Poetry, having criticized the *Lusiad* of Camoens, and the *Araucana* of Ercilla de Zúñiga, which are the best epic poems of the two nations, the first of which is written in the Portuguese, and the second in the Spanish language; I shall begin with them, availing myself of all his remarks, when I find them consonant with those of the writers of their respective nations.

Lewis de Camoens was born in Lisbon, about the year 1523, of an ancient Portuguese family, whilst John III. reigned in Portugal. His successor, Don Emanuel, who was determined to pursue the scheme which had so often proved abortive, of opening a route to the East Indies, by way of the ocean, sent Vasco de Gama, in 1497, with a fleet for that celebrated enterprise, which having succeeded, laid the foundation for the commerce which Europe still carries on by sea with the Indies. In 1553, Camoens went to the Indies; a vague desire for travelling and making his fortune; the danger to which his indiscreet gallantries at Lisbon had exposed him; his discontented situation at the court; and above all, that curiosity which most-

ly

ly attends a great genius, were the motives which concurred to induce him to leave his country. He first served as a volunteer on board a ship, and lost an eye in a naval combat in the Straits of Gibraltar. The Portuguese had already a viceroy in the Indies. Camoens, when at Goa, was exiled by that viceroy, because he had satirized some principal persons residing there, and languished several years in an obscure corner on the frontiers of China, where the Portuguese had a small factory, and where they had begun to build the town of Macao. There it was that he composed his poem on the discovery of the Indies, which he intitled the *Lusiada*, a title which is but little applicable to its subject, and which properly signifies *Portugada*. He obtained a small place in Macao, and returning from thence to Goa, he was shipwrecked on the coast of China, and is said to have saved his life by swimming with one hand, and holding his poem, which was his all, in the other. On his arrival at Goa he was cast into prison, from whence he was released only to undergo a greater misfortune, which was that of following a petty, proud, and avaricious governor to Sofala in Africa. He returned at last to Lisbon with his poem, which was his whole fortune: he printed it in 1572, and obtained a pension of about thirty pounds of our money, which was soon taken from him. He had then no other retreat than an hospital, where he passed the rest of his life; and, in 1579, died abandoned by all. He was scarcely dead, when many honourable epitaphs were made on him, and he was placed in the rank of great men. Several towns disputed the honour of having given birth to him: so
that

that he experienced Homer's fate in every thing : he travelled like Homer, he lived and died poor, and gained no reputation till after his death. These examples ought to teach men of genius, that it is not by genius that a man acquires a fortune and lives happily.

The subject of the *Lusitana* is neither a war, the quarrel of a hero, nor the world in arms for a woman, but only a new country discovered by the assistance of navigation. The poet sets off thus * :

“ I sing the signalized men, who from the occidental coast of
 “ Lusitania, over seas never before navigated, passed even be-
 “ yond Taprobana (Ceylon), and in a remote country founded
 “ a new kingdom.”

“ Let the navigations of the sage Grecian, and of the
 “ Trojan be no more wondered at. Let the fame of the
 “ victories of Alexander and Trajan cease, for I sing the
 “ illustrious Lusitanian whom Neptune and Mars obeyed : let
 “ the ancient Muses be silent, for his valour surpasses all they
 “ have sung of others ; and you, nymphs of the Tagus, if ever
 “ I celebrated in humble verse your beautiful river, grant me an
 “ elevated and flowing style, for Phoebus has ordained that your
 “ waters shall not envy those of Hypocrena, &c. &c.”

* The French paragraphs which Voltaire has inserted in his above mentioned essay, and which he says were translated from the original Portuguese, are different from the following translated quotations, because I have given them as they really are.

C c c.

The

The poet conducts the Portuguese fleet to the mouth of the Ganges, by way of the Cape of Good-Hope: he describes the different nations inhabiting the coasts of Africa: he artfully intermixes the history of Portugal in that description. In the third canto, stanza 118, is the story of Dona Ignez de Castro: this part Voltaire esteems to be the most beautiful in the whole poem, and says, that there are few parts in Virgil more affecting or better written.

Voltaire thus continues: The simplicity of the poem is ennobled by fictions as novel as the subject. The following one, I venture to affirm, will be admired in all times, and by all nations.

“ When the fleet is on the point of doubling the Cape of Good-Hope, at that time called the Promontory of Tempests, a formidable object is discovered: it is a phantom which rises out of the bottom of the sea; his head touches the clouds; tempests, winds, and thunders environ him; his arms extend over the whole surface of the waters: this monster, or this god, is the guardian of this ocean, of which the waves had never yet been ploughed by any vessel; he threatens the fleet, he complains of the audacity of the Portuguese, who are come to dispute the empire of those seas with him, and announces all the calamities which they are to suffer in the prosecution of their enterprize.” Canto v. stanza 39.

The literal translation of part of the above passage is as follows:

“ One

“ One night a cloud, which darkened the air, appeared over
 “ our heads, the tempestuous sea roared horribly, so that our
 “ hearts trembled; a phantom was then seen in the air, of an
 “ enormous stature and deformed human shape, his size surpass-
 “ ed that of the Colossus of Rhodes, his beard was squalid, his
 “ eyes sunk in his head, his hair clotted with earth, his com-
 “ plexion pallid, his mouth black, and his teeth yellow; his
 “ horrid voice, which caused our hair to stand on end, seemed to
 “ issue from the bottom of the sea, &c.”

Another fiction in this poem is much admired by the Portu-
 gueze, and conforms to the Italian genius: it is an enchanted
 island, which appears at sea, in order to refresh Gama and his
 fleet*. This island is said to have served as a model for the
 island of Armida, described by Tasso a few years afterwards.
 There Venus, aided by the counsels of the Eternal Father, and,
 at the same time, seconded by the arrows of Cupid, causes the
Nereides to fall in love with the Portugese; each of whom em-
 braces a Nereid, and Vasco de Gama falls to the lot of Thetis.
 In the ninth canto, that goddess transports him to the top of a
 high mountain, situated in the most delicious part of the island,
 from thence she sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and
 the glory of them: and in the tenth and last, foretels the destiny
 of Portugal.

* *Os fermosos Limões, alli cheirando*
Estão virgineas tetas imitando.

Canto ix. Stanza 56.

The goodly lemons, with their button-caps,
 Hang imitating virgin's fragrant paps.

FANSHAW.

Camoens, after having abandoned himself without reserve to the voluptuous description of the island, and of the pleasures into which the Portuguese are plunged, thinks proper to inform the reader, that this whole fiction only implies the pleasure that an honest man feels in doing his duty.

The principal aim of the Portuguese, after the establishment of their commerce, is the propagation of the faith, and Venus takes the success of that enterprise upon herself. To speak seriously, such an absurd miracle disfigures the whole work in the eyes of a sensible reader; but the beauty of the style, and the imagination in the expression, have sustained the reputation of this poem. Thus the beauties of execution have classed Paul Veronese among the greater painters, though he has placed Benedictine monks and Swiss soldiers in subjects taken from the Old Testament. Camoens is perpetually guilty of the like absurdities; he quotes Ulysses and Æneas to the king of Melinda, as if an African barbarian understood Homer and Virgil. But of all the defects in this poem, the greatest is the little connection its parts have with each other; it resembles the voyage it describes. On the whole, the work contains many beauties, and has delighted the Portuguese nation for these last two hundred years*.

In the 6th canto, (stanza 43 to 68), a tale is told *as how* twelve Portuguese knights went to England, towards the end of the four-

* Almost all the foregoing remarks are translated from Voltaire.

teenth century, and fought with, and vanquished twelve English knights, who had asperfed the fame of the like number of English ladies, and had

“ Said they would prove that fuch and fuch of them,
“ Had been too lavish of their honor’s gem.” FANSHAW.

The whole poem is comprifed in ten cantos, and the total number of ftanzas is 1102; each ftanza confifting of eight lines.

There is an old Spanish tranflation of the Lufiad extant, but I never could meet with it.

In 1655, an English tranflation of the Lufiad was published by Richard Fanshaw. This is a thin folio, without any notes, but ornamented with the portraits of Camoens, Don Henry of Portugal, and Vasco de Gama. In p. 299 of the prefent work, I have inferted a ftanza from Camoens, which is thus tranflated by Mr. Fanshaw :

So a brisk lover in the bloody place
(His beauteous miftrefs by, in a balcon)
Seeks out the bull, and (planted face to face)
Curvets, runs, whiffles, waves, and toles him on;
But the stern bruite, ev’n in a moment’s fpace
(His horned brow low’d to the earth) doth run
Bellowing about like mad; and (his eyes fhut)
Dismounts, frikes, kills, and tramples under-foot.

As

As this translation is very difficult to be met with, I shall add another stanza, as a specimen of the author's verification.

Canto ix. v. 83.

O, what devouring kisses (multiply'd),
 What pretty whim'p'rings did the grove repeat !
 What flatt'ring force ! what anger which did chide
 Itself, and laught when it began to threat !
 What more than this, the blushing morning spy'd,
 And Venus, (adding her's to the noon's heat)
 Is better try'd then guefs'd, I must confefs :
 But those who cannot try it, let them guefs.

The original runs thus :

*O que famintos beijos na floresta,
 E que mimoso choro, que soava,
 Que afagos tão suaves, que ira honesta,
 Que em risinhos alegres se tornava !
 O que mais paixão na menhãa, & na festa,
 Que Venus com prazeres inflamava,
 Melhor he experiment álo, que julgálo,
 Mas julgueo, que não pôde expriment álo.*

In justice to Camoëns and to Fanshaw, I beg leave to add part of Dona Ignez's pathetic supplication to her husband's father, who was determined to have her put to death.

Para